| **Recommendation** | **Position** | **Full list of themes** | **Assessment/comments on level of implementation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms*** |
| 132.33 Ratify the core international human rights instruments, including the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, all Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and incorporate them into its national legislation (Slovenia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 13 & 10 | Supported/Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatmentD27 Prohibition of slavery, traffickingF12 Discrimination against womenF31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF4 Persons with disabilitiesB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- women- children- persons with disabilities | As previously reported in the 2ndCycle report (p7, para 35), Zimbabwe has already ratified the following treaties:* Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2012)
* Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2013)
* Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children (2013). It was domesticated through the Trafficking in Persons Act which was promulgated in 2014
* Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (2013)

Zimbabwe recently ratified the Minamata Convention on Mecury and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance Zimbabwe is not yet ready to accede to the Convention against Torture and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. |
| ***Theme: A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)*** |
| 132.68 Guarantee the independence of the Human Rights Commission of Zimbabwe as far as the following are concerned: funding, mandate, immunity and appointment of commission members, all this in accordance with the Paris Principles (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 26 | Supported/Noted | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)**Affected persons:**- general | As reported in the Mid-term Report (MTR) (p8-9,para 34-40), Government continues to provide support to the Independent Commissions, including the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission. The Constitution guarantees the security of tenure of commission members. The Appropriation Act guarantees their financial autonomy. Vacancies in the commissions continue to be filled in accordance with the Constitution to ensure that they remain fully functional. For example, in 2020 new members were appointed in terms of the Constitution to the Zimbabwe Media Commission, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission, following the expiration of terms of office of some of the members of the commissions.Regarding the mandate of independent commissions, reference is made to Part D and E of the 2nd Cycle report. Notably, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission has attained ‘A’ status. |
| 132.67 Ensure that the national human rights commission is given financial autonomy as well as independence for its mandate, immunity and designation of its members, according to the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 26 | Supported/Noted | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)A63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68  |
| ***Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression*** |
| 132.62 Ensure that its legislation is in line with the new Constitution and the rights concerning freedom of expression and freedom of media therein, repeal the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act and the Public Order and Security Act, and license independent broadcasters (Sweden);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 17 | Supported/Noted | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- media | The Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA) was repealed and replaced by the Freedom of Information Act, which came into effect on 10 July 2020, as part of the alignment process. The new law provides for additional guarantees to the constitutional rights to freedom of expression and freedom of the media. The Broadcasting Services (Digital Terrestrial Broadcasting Services),Regulations, 2020 and the Broadcasting Service (Community and Campus Radio Broadcasting Services) Regulation, 2020 were gazetted to facilitate inter alia the opening up of the airwaves, Following a call for application for television licences, short-listing and public interviews of prospective licensees, six independent television broadcasters were granted free-to-air television licences in November 2020 by the Broadcasting Authority of Zimbabwe and given up to eighteen months to start broadcasting. The GoZ approved the following radio licenses: 6 local commercial radio, 6 community and 6 national radio licenses. Universities have also been authorised to operate campus radio stations.Digitisation (see MTR p15, para 81) is at 40% completion.It will among other things enable the country to expand the number of television stations, including those run by private broadcasters. |
| ***Theme: D45 Freedom of association*** |
| 132.96 That the protections guaranteed by the Constitution be implemented, that a safe and enabling environment for civil society be created in law and practice and that the Government facilitate a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Ireland);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 34 | Supported/Noted | D45 Freedom of associationH1 Human rights defendersA24 Cooperation with special proceduresA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkA61 Cooperation with civil society**Affected persons:**- human rights defenders | The law governing public assemblies and such other public gatherings, the Public Order and Security Act (POSA), was replaced by the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act (MOPA) was promulgated on 15 November 2019.The new Act allows more space for the enjoyment of freedoms of assembly and association. Furthermore the limitations imposed by the Act are now consistent with the Constitution and international best practice. The powers of the regulating authority (commander of a police district) have been greatly curtailed for the benefit of citizens.The Act also provides for the process of filing of appeals against the decisions passed by regulating authorities regarding issues of the exercise of freedom of assembly. This is a great improvement from the previous Act. Human rights defender’s rights to operate freely is guaranteed by the Constitution. Civil society organisations (CSOs)are also entitled to operate freely in terms of the law and are guaranteed by the Constitution. Some CSOs are required to register in terms of the Private Voluntary Organisations Act (PVO Act) while others may register as trusts under the Deeds Registries Act or simply operate without registration in terms of the common law as voluntary associations or organisations. The requirements of the PVO Act for registration are very liberal. PVOs are allowed to operate without interference from authorities. About 1000 PVOs are registered in Zimbabwe and none has been de-registered in the last three years although some of them have been acting outside their constitution and have been violating the law. The PVO Act will be amended as part of the alignment of laws to the Constitution. The principles have been approved by Cabinet.The GoZ did not support the recommendation relating to the invitation of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, The recommendation remains unsupported. |
| ***Theme: E41 Right to health - General*** |
| 132.81 Provide access to free, quality health-care services for all children; abolish corporal punishment in all settings; and strengthen child protection systems in full compliance with international human rights obligations, including through the implementation of national child protection programmes by December 2018 (Slovenia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 31 | Supported/Noted | E41 Right to health - GeneralF31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF32 Children: family environment and alternative care**Affected persons:**- children | The GoZ has managed to increase access to health care services through implementing the user free policy for under-fives, pregnant women and indigents. Additional resources to health care through earmarked taxes from mobile telecommunicationsservice providers, called the Health Levy, has been used to avail medicines and commodities to health institutions. Blood availability has been made accessible free of charge to vulnerable groups through support from the Health Levy. The GoZ has adopted a strategy to bring health services closer to communities through establishment of health posts below the clinic level.Regarding the abolition of corporal punishment, the courts through judicial pronouncements have outlawed corporal punishment in relation to its imposition as punishment of male juveniles by the courts and in schools. Recent amendments to the the Education Act include the prohibition of corporal punishment in schools.Information relating to child protection was provided in the MTR (p19, para 104-111) |
| ***Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms*** |
| 131.1 Continue to ensure the implementation of ratified human rights treaties (Pakistan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A12 Acceptance of international norms**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A12/132.33and A41/131.7 |
| ***Theme: A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies*** |
| 131.50 Submit its long-overdue reports to the relevant treaty body mechanisms (Sierra Leone);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies**Affected persons:**- general | The report on the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and its Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa was presented to the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights in November 2019 while the sixth periodic report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was presented to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in February 2020.The second periodic report on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child is ready for consideration by Cabinet.Zimbabwe will during 2021submit an updated Common Core Document while work on outstanding reports on the following treaties is progressing:* International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
* International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
* International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
* Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (initial report).
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| 131.51 Submit overdue reports to the human rights treaty bodies (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies**Affected persons:**- general | Refer A22/131.50  |
| 131.49 Further strengthen its cooperation with human rights mechanisms, in particular the United Nations treaty bodies (Niger);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A22 Cooperation with treaty bodiesA24 Cooperation with special proceduresA26 Cooperation with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer A22/131.50 for progress on reporting to the human rights treaty bodiesZimbabwe will continue to cooperate with Human Rights Mechanisms in particular the UN and African treaty Bodies and Special procedures mandate holders In addition to measures to submit overdue reports, Zimbabwe agreed to country visits by the Special Rapporteurs on the rights to food, and freedom of assembly and of association, who visited Zimbabwe on fact-finding missions in 2019 (see also the National Report, section XVIII). |
| ***Theme: A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance*** |
| 131.138 Work closely with the international community in the humanitarian response to the ongoing drought and to ensure that humanitarian aid is distributed in a non-political, non-discriminatory manner (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance**Affected persons:**- general | The Government of Zimbabwe welcomes the support of the international community and has enjoyed such support in humanitarian responses to disasters caused by drought and other extreme weather conditions. For example, in the National Report Zimbabwe acknowledges support received following the devastation caused by Cyclone Idai and other humanitarian needs (see section XVI and Part D of the Report)In line with the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021 - 2025, and cognisant of the need to ensure conformity with international best practices and strengthening Development Assistance Coordination Architecture, Government is working towards operationalisation of the Development Cooperation Policy (DCP) and Manual of Procedures, launched on 2 October 2020. The Policy sets the foundation for strengthening cooperation between Government and all Development Partners, as well as providing a formal framework which ensures development cooperation is properly integrated and coordinated with the country’s planning and budgeting processes.For information on non-partisan food aid refer to E22/131.45 |
| ***Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework*** |
| 131.6 Speed up the process of reviewing and aligning the laws with the Constitution (Islamic Republic of Iran);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Considerable progress has been made in the alignment of laws to the Constitution. More laws are being reviewed and aligned to the Constitution e.g. * Freedom of Information Act, which was signed into law on and repealed and replaced the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act (AIPPA). Two other bills are undergoing internal law-making processes as part of media reforms and alignment. These reforms will ensure greater freedoms of expression and of the media as well as access to information.
* Education Amendment Act, which amended the Education and enhanced access to education, including for girls and children with disabilities and offers more protection for the rights of children in the school environment.
* Zimbabwe Media Commission Act, which is part of reforms in the media sector.

More laws are in various stages of enactment and these include:* Cyber and Data Protection Billwill consolidate cyber related offences and provide for data protection with due regard to the Declaration of Rights under the Constitution and the public and national interest It is going through Parliament.
* Broadcasting Services Amendment Bill will align the Broadcasting Services Act with the Constitution. It is undergoing internal law making processes.
* Citizenship of Zimbabwe Amendment Billis going through internal law making processes and will align the Citizenship of Zimbabwe Act when enacted.
* Child Justice Billseeks to establish a distinct criminal justice system for children who are in conflict with the law, so that due protections accorded to children by the Constitution are observed.
* The Marriages Bill is currently before Parliament. It will harmonise all marriage laws and set the minimum age of marriageat 18 years.
* The Children’s Amendment Bill is undergoing internal law making processes. It will ensure compliance with the international definition of the child and protect children from sexual exploitation, child labour and any form economic exploitation, maltreatment, neglect or any form of abuse. The Bill is hinged on the best interests of the child principle..
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| 131.7 Harmonize all laws with the Constitution of 2013 and ensure they are implemented in full accordance with human rights (Germany);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 for harmonisation of laws to the ConstitutionLaws which Zimbabwe has already aligned and which it is committed to implementing include:* Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act
* Land Commission Act
* Education Amendment Act
* Gender Commission Act
* Census and Statistics Amendment Act
* National Peace and Reconciliation Act
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| 131.8 Accelerate the process of alignment of its national legislation with the new Constitution and incorporate its international commitments into domestic law (Congo);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6-7 |
| 131.9 Sustain efforts to align the domestic legal framework with international human rights standards (Philippines);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 |
| 131.10 Expedite the review and alignment of national laws with the new Constitution (Uganda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to 41/131.6 |
| 131.11 Pursue national efforts to align the national legislation with the new Constitution (Egypt);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 |
| 131.13 Accelerate the process undertaken to align its legislation with the new Constitution (Togo);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 |
| 131.16 Continue the positive work on the domestication of human rights treaties as indicated in the midterm report (Mauritius);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 |
| 131.17 Continue taking measures to integrate international human rights laws and standards (for treaties it is a party to) into the framework of its domestic law (Maldives);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 |
| 131.2 Fully implement the 2013 Constitution and, in particular, ensure operationalization of its key institutions, including the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (Republic of Korea);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkA44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6 and A45/132.68 |
| 131.3 Endeavour to implement fully the Constitution and operationalize the key human rights promotion institutions that it establishes (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkA44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | See A41/131.7 and A45/132.68 |
| 131.5 Accelerate implementation of the new Constitution and alignment of relevant legislation, including for the various commissions established under the Constitution (Australia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkA44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6-7 and A45/132.68Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission amendment draft Bill is undergoing internal law making process to align to the Constitution and the Paris PrinciplesZimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission Billis undergoing internal law making processes who purpose is to provide for the powers and functions the Anti-Corruption Commission to effectively combat corruption in the public and private sectors,Zimbabwe Independent Complaints Commission Bill is before Parliament. |
| 131.12 Accelerate the process of reviewing and aligning its domestic laws with the Constitution, particularly those pertaining to the prohibition of torture and the elimination of violence against women (Thailand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatmentF13 Violence against women**Affected persons:**- women | Refer to A41/131.6 for information on alignment of laws.With regard to torture, relevant laws have reviewed and aligned to the Constitution. For example, the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act criminalises acts that would constitute torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Furthermore, pursuant to a ruling of the Constitutional Court, the Education Act 2020,as amended by the Education Amendment Act, 2020, now explicitly prohibits the use of corporal punishment in schools. The Children’s Act also criminalises cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment perpetrated on children.The Children’s Act also criminalises cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment perpetrated on children. For information on violence against women refer to F13/131.70-73. |
| 131.19 Review and align the laws of Zimbabwe to the 2013 Constitution, including in relation to section 61 on freedom of expression and freedom of the media, and ensure their implementation (Netherlands);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD43 Freedom of opinion and expression**Affected persons:**- media | For information on alignment of laws to the Constitution refer to A41/131.6For information on freedom of expression and of the media refer to A41/131.15 |
| 131.14 Actively pursue the work on compliance of laws and regulations on human rights with constitutional provisions and take necessary measures to fully guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful demonstration and assembly (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assembly**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.6-7 and A41/131.15 |
| 131.15 Review the legislation to ensure its full compliance with the international obligations of Zimbabwe and with the country’s Constitution with regard to the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly and the elimination of discrimination against women (Czechia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assemblyD45 Freedom of associationF12 Discrimination against women**Affected persons:**- women | As previously reported in the 2nd Cycle report, the Constitution recognises the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly. Government has repealed and replaced laws such as the Public Order and Security Act and the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act as part of alignment of laws to the Constitution and to enhance the enjoyment of these rights.That report also mentions measures to eliminate discrimination against women (p3, para 11-12 & p13-14, para 82-86). TheConstitution prohibits all laws, customs, traditions and cultural practices that are discriminatory or infringe the rights of women in all spheres of life and confers women with the same rights as men regarding the customs and guardianship of family and equality of rights and obligations of spouses during marriage and at its dissolution. |
| 131.18 Align domestic legislation with the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and adopt measures to ensure inclusive education and access to public buildings for people with disabilities (Israel);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkE51 Right to education - GeneralF4 Persons with disabilitiesF45 Persons with disabilities: independence, inclusion**Affected persons:**- persons with disabilities | Refer to A41/131.6 for information on the domestication on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.The Education Act, as amended by the Education Amendment Act in 2020, as well as education policies provide for inclusive education in all schools in Zimbabwe. The Disabled Persons Act, which will be replaced by the proposed Persons with Disabilities Act, provides that the National Disability Board may, where it considers that any premises, services or amenities are inaccessible to persons with disabilities by reason of any structural, physical, administrative or other impediment to such access, serve upon owner of the premises or the provider of the service or amenity concerned an adjustment order. The owner or provider shall make the adjustment at his/her own cost. Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (ZNHSP) of 2020 section 99 directs all Local Authorities to adhere to the provisions of the Disabled Persons Act (Chapter 17:01) when developing human settlements.  |
| 131.21 Fully incorporate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women into its domestic legal system (South Africa);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkF12 Discrimination against women**Affected persons:**- women | The Constitution has a number of provisions that domestic provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This is supported by various other laws and policies. As reported in the 2nd Cycle report (p3, para 11), Government reviewed the National Gender Policy and aligned to the Constitution and international and regional human rights instruments, which include CEDAWand the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The Policy also reflects relevant UPR recommendations and promotes equal representation in all institutions, agencies of government, commissions and elective bodies at all levels. Government continues to take legislative and other measures to fully domesticate the Convention and advance women’s rights. These measures include a bill on harmonised marriages and minimum age of marriage (18 years). a bill to amend the Guardianship of Minors Act to remove discriminatory provisions on and enactment of the Education Amendment Act which amened the Education Act and introduced provisions to enhance girls’ access to education, etc.The Zimbabwe National Human Settlement Policy (ZNHSP) of 2020 section 107 states that allocations on developments funded by government and local authorities will reserve 10% for women. |
| 131.20 Update national legislation in line with its international commitments, especially with regard to gender equality, protection of the rights of the child and combating violence and forced marriage (Tunisia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkF12 Discrimination against womenF13 Violence against womenF31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionD8 Rights related to marriage & family**Affected persons:**- women- children | On issues of gender equality and forced marriage, refer to A41/131.21. Information on combating violence was reported in the MTR (p.27, para 118-123)Information relating to the protection of the child was provided in the MTR (p19, para 104-111) |
| 131.22 Amend all statutory and customary laws to establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years and take concrete steps to implement this legislation, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkF13 Violence against womenD8 Rights related to marriage & familyF31 Children: definition; general principles; protection**Affected persons:**- children | The Marriage Bill, which is currently going through Parliament, will set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years. The Children’s Amendment Bill will safeguard against child marriages and also set 18 years as the minimum marriageable age. Government will enforce these laws once they are enacted. |
| ***Theme: A42 Institutions & policies - General*** |
| 131.37 Continue to mobilize resources and technical support to enhance the capacity to fulfil its human rights obligations (Nigeria);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A42 Institutions & policies - General**Affected persons:**- general | The GoZ continues to make efforts to mobilise resources and technical support to enhance its capacity to fulfil its human rights obligations. Zimbabwe is receiving financial and technical support from the UN Country Team, especially under the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Framework (ZUNDAF). This includes support through the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to implement a project on “Consolidation of Human Rights and Justice Delivery for Enhanced Voice and Participation” that encompasses the activities of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS), National UPR Steering Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (IMC), Legal Aid Directorate, National Prosecuting Authority and Judicial Service Commission |
| 131.47 Continue making efforts, with the support of the international community, to ensure that unilateral coercive measures imposed on the country are lifted (Cuba);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A42 Institutions & policies - General**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to the MTR (p10, para47-48) and the National Report (p24, para 145-146)Zimbabwe is also working on the following measures, among others;* Consolidating existing relations with countries from the SADC region, the African Union, BRICS and its traditional friends;
* Continuing to engage and re-engage international community;
* Working towards re-joining the Commonwealth to unlock international goodwill;
* Sustaining the re-engagement milestones already realised through the resumption of political dialogue with the European Union (EU);
* Implementinga Staff Monitored Programme and developing a post-Staff Monitored Programme (SMP) to enable re-integration onto the global financial markets;
* Accelerating implementation of the Global Compensation Deed and exploring international financing opportunities to ensure settlement within the agreed framework;
* Fast-tracking the resolution and ratification of outstanding Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPPAs);
* Building a robust and vibrant diplomatic corps with requisite capacity to represent the country in foreign missions;
* Operationalising the Development Cooperation Architecture;
* Operationalising Sector Working Groups (SWGs) to improve coordination and interface with various Development Partners; and
* Guaranteeing timely payment of international commitments with respect to subscriptions and general capital increase to international organisations.
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| 131.35 Continue to develop policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights and realizing the welfare and development of the population (Syrian Arab Republic);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A42 Institutions & policies - GeneralE24 Right to social securityB41 Right to development**Affected persons:**- general | The ushering in of the New Dispensation in November 2017 saw the launch of Vision 2030 to chart Zimbabwe’s new development trajectory. The Vision reflects the collective aspirations and determination of the people of Zimbabwe to achieve an Empowered and Prosperous Upper Middle Income Society by 2030. Achieving a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle Income Society will be anchored on the formulation and implementation of bold, internally consistent and mutually reinforcing macroeconomic policies and structural reforms, which Government will undertake through Short and Medium-Term National Development Plans. Pursuant to Vision 2030, Zimbabwe is implementing the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) (NDS1) whose overarching goal is to ensure accelerated, high, inclusive, broad based and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development as the country moves towards an upper middle-income status by 2030. Furthermore, NDS1 will endeavour to steer the economy onto a growth path to realise an average of 5 percent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate per annum over the Strategy Period. As Zimbabwe implements NDS1, Government will move with the theme of *“not leaving anyone or any place behind.”* An all-inclusive coordination and implementation architecture for NDS1 will be developed. Government is also implementing a policy of devolution and decentralisation, whose major objective is to promote in Zimbabwe sustainable, representative, accountable, participatory, inclusive governance and socio-economic development. |
| ***Theme: A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery*** |
| 131.4 Strengthen the institution to enable Zimbabwe to defend its sovereignty and protect the human rights of its people (Syrian Arab Republic);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.32 Further enhance the role of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (Tunisia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | With enactment of the National Peace and Reconciliation Act [Chapter 10:32] in 2018 and the operationalisation of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, all independent commissions are now fully operational. Steps are being taken to amend the Constitution in order to extend the lifespan of the National Peace and Reconciliation beyond the current prescribed 10-year lifespan. |
| 131.33 Enhance the role of a national authority working on the promotion and respect of human rights (Egypt);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.31 Take legislative measures to guarantee the independence of the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission and to ensure it is provided with the necessary powers and resources to effectively fulfil its constitutional mandate (Switzerland);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A44 Structure of the national human rights machineryA63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68and to A44/131.32  |
| ***Theme: A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)*** |
| 131.26 Take proper measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.27 Continue efforts to ensure the effective operation and full independence of the Human Rights Commission, in keeping with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.28 Continue efforts towards the capacity-building of the national human rights institution (Ethiopia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.23 Step up efforts towards the expansion of the mandate of and the provision of adequate resource to the national human rights institution (Philippines);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)A63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer also to A45/132.68 |
| 131.24 As previously recommended, provide the necessary resources and technical capacity for Zimbabwe’s Human Rights Commission to function as provided for in the Constitution (Australia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)A63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.25 Ensure adequate means, both financial and material, for the Human Rights Commission and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission to enable them to fully and effectively fulfil their mandates (Germany);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)A63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)A44 Structure of the national human rights machinery**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A45/132.68 |
| 131.29 Accelerate efforts to ensure the full operationalization of the Zimbabwe Gender Commission (South Africa);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)F12 Discrimination against women**Affected persons:**- women | Refer to A45/132.68Refer also to the 2nd Cycle report (p4, para 16) |
| 131.30 Take all necessary measures, including to ensure the full operationalization of the Zimbabwe Gender Commission, without delay, to ensure that women are not subjected to violence, including sexual violence (Sweden);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)F12 Discrimination against womenF13 Violence against womenD28 Gender-based violence**Affected persons:**- women | For information on the operationalisation of the Zimbabwe Gender Commission refer to the 2nd Cycle report (p4, para 16)For information on measures to protect women against violence, including sexual violence, refer to F13/131.70-73 |
| ***Theme: A47 Good governance*** |
| 131.141 Continue to strengthen efforts to fight corruption (United Republic of Tanzania);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A47 Good governance**Affected persons:**- general | The 2nd Cycle report (p4, para 15) provides information on some of the measures that were put in place by the GoZ with a view to strengthening the fight against corruption. The MTR (p12, para 50), the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) streamlined corruption related offences from the normal runof cases in the courts by opening specialised courts in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru and Masvingo as part ofapilot project.Government remains committed to implementing these measures, and more.The Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act was strengthened through an amendment came into effect on 21 February 2020, which empowers the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to apply to court for forfeiture orders to seize property and assets that have been acquired through corruption. The NPA and the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority are also empowered to apply to court for unexplained wealth orders in cases where they suspect a citizen who may be living beyond his/her means.As part of the drive against corruption, the GoZ, in partnership with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), conducted trainings on anti-corruption measures for judges, prosecutors and the police.Highlight activities to combat corruption also highlight prosecutions, dismissals and convictions that have occurred since the MTR  |
| 131.142 Continue efforts in collecting taxes (United Republic of Tanzania).**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A47 Good governance**Affected persons:**- general | The Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (Zimra) has undertaken tax administration reforms since 2018, which seek to simplify tax rules and help taxpayers to meet regulatory requirements more effectively and efficiently.Implementation and enforcement of tax laws and regulations are being continuously strengthened.. |
| ***Theme: A53 Professional training in human rights*** |
| 131.42 Continue efforts to align training programmes for all government officials with international human rights law and incorporate more training in child rights into professional development courses (Holy See);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A53 Professional training in human rights**Affected persons:**- children- public officials | Information on training in human rights is provided in the National Report (para 67,74-75). |
| 131.43 Continue its efforts in human rights training and awareness-raising (Islamic Republic of Iran);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A53 Professional training in human rightsA54 Awareness raising and dissemination**Affected persons:**- general | Information on training in human rights is provided in the National Report (p15, para 76-79). |
| 131.44 Continue its efforts in enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in the field of the rule of law and human rights through increasing training activities (Libya);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A53 Professional training in human rightsD51 Administration of justice & fair trial**Affected persons:**- law enforcement / police officials | Information on training in human rights is provided in the National Report (p15, para 76-79). |
| ***Theme: A54 Awareness raising and dissemination*** |
| 131.36 Strengthen further national information campaigns on rights and responsibilities (Togo);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A54 Awareness raising and dissemination**Affected persons:**- general | Awareness programs are conducted via Radio and TV programs (numbers)Dissemination through Annual exhibitions (Zimbabwe International Trade Fair and the Provincial Agricultural Shows) |
| ***Theme: A61 Cooperation with civil society*** |
| 131.48 Cooperate closely with civil society in the follow-up to the universal periodic review (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | A61 Cooperation with civil societyA27 Follow-up to Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**Affected persons:**- general | Government cooperates with civil society and other stakeholders in the follow-up to the UPR. This is the approach that was taken with regard to the 1st and 2nd Cycle reviews whereby Government brought together stakeholders and presented accepted recommendations. This was followed by a collective development of a National Plan of Action on the implementation of accepted recommendations, Government and stakeholders also set up a National UPR Steering Committee which facilitates progress tracking and coordinates UPR related activities.Civil society and other stakeholders participated in consultations during the process of writing the current National Report and Matrice, and Government also intends to involve them in the follow-up to 3rd Cycle recommendations. |
| ***Theme: B21 Right to self-determination*** |
| 131.46 Continue to promote dialogue with all States on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality, self-determination and the right of peoples to freely choose their own political, economic and social systems (Syrian Arab Republic);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B21 Right to self-determination**Affected persons:**- general | As further reported in the National Report (p2, para 15 and Part D, the GoZ adopted a robust engagement andre-engagementpolicyanchoredontransactionaleconomicdiplomacy,throughwhichitseeksmutuallybeneficial relations with all nations. Pursuant to the above, Government put in place measures to consolidate its engagement and re-engagement efforts. These include:gazetting Statutory Instrument (SI) 62 of 2020, which seeks to resolve outstanding issues relating to Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements (BIPPAs) protected farms in the manner described in Part D of the National Report; andconcluding an agreement with former farm owners on compensation, also as more fully discussed in Part D.Zimbabwe has also been working to consolidate existing relations with countries from the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the African Union, BRICS and its traditional friends. It is working towards re-joining the Commonwealth to unlock international goodwill and sustaining the re-engagement milestones already realised through the resumption of political dialogue with the European Union (EU). Government is implementing a Staff Monitored Programme(SMP) and developing a post-SMP to enable re-integration onto the global financial markets. |
| ***Theme: B41 Right to development*** |
| 131.136 Support partnerships, particularly with the private sector, for the implementation of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation (Morocco);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to development**Affected persons:**- general | It was reported in the MTR that the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-economic Transformation (ZIM-Asset) was replaced by the Transitional Stabilization Programme (October 2018– December 2020) (TSP),, which was aimed at stabilising the economy, attracting investment,re-integrating thecountryintotheglobaleconomyandlayingafoundationforstrong,sharedandsustainedgrowth.Following the successful implementation of TSP, National Development Strategy 1 (January 2021-December 2025) (NDS1), which as reported in the National Report (p3, para 23-26) is intended to spur the growth of the economy and to ensure sustainable economic development.The objectives of The NDS1 are to: - strengthen macroeconomic stability, characterised by low and stable inflation, as well as exchange rate stability; achieve and sustain inclusive and equitable Real GDP growth; promote new enterprise development, employment and job creation; strengthen social infrastructure and social safety nets; ensure sustainable environmental protection and resilience; promote good governance and corporate social investment; and modernise the economy through use of information communication technology (ICT) and digital technology.The NDS1 national priorities include: economic growth and stability; food security and nutrition; governance; human capital development; environmental protection; climate resilience and natural resource management; housing delivery; ICT and digital economy; health and well-being; transport, infrastructure andutilities; image building and international engagement and re-engagement; social protection; youth, sport and culture and devolution. |
| 131.137 Accelerate activities for implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation (Islamic Republic of Iran);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to development**Affected persons:**- general | Ref to B43/131.136 |
| 131.139 Continue efforts to implement the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation, in order to improve economic development and to enhance peace and security (Holy See);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to development**Affected persons:**- general | Ref to B43/131.136 |
| 131.98 Continue its efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development and to improve the living standards in the country (China);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to developmentE1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementationE21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to B43.131.136 and A42/131.35 |
| 131.99 Strengthen the implementation of the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation (Angola);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to developmentE1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementationE21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general**Affected persons:**- general | Ref to B43/131.136 |
| 131.135 Continue efforts in accordance with the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation for the period October 2013-December 2018, which provides for a harnessing of the maximum benefit from the national natural resources in order to strengthen food security, eliminate poverty, extend social coverage and restore the infrastructure (Russian Federation);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to developmentE21 Right to an adequate standard of living - generalE22 Right to food**Affected persons:**- general | For information on the Zimbabwe Agenda for Transformation and Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation ref to B43/131.136The NDS1 states that food insecurity, has been consistently growing in Zimbabwe. For example, during period 2015 to 2020 the proportion of food-insecure rural population ranged between 30 and 59% while urban vulnerability was also on the rise reaching 30% or 2.2 million people by 2020. Further, the proportion of chronically food insecure people in rural and urban communities increased from about 500 000 in 2015 to about 1.7 million people in 2020. Major factors driving food insecurity include natural shocks, low skills and knowledge base of farmers, shortage of inputs, low levels of mechanisation and reliance on rain-fed agriculture. The NDS1 seeks to improve food self-sufficiency. The GoZ aims to increase food self-sufficiency from the current level of 45% to 100% and reduce food insecurity from the high of 59% recorded in 2020 to less than 10% by 2025. It is targeted that by the same year, maize production will increase 907 629 tonnes in 2020 to 3 million tonnes by 2025 and beef production from 49 115 tonnes in 2020 to 110 000. Improved food production will be achieved through various measures that include those mentioned in the National Report (p5, para 39). |
| 131.101 Undertake efforts as set out in the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to poverty, education, health, housing and water and sanitation (Bangladesh);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to developmentE21 Right to an adequate standard of living - generalE23 Right to adequate housingE26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitationE41 Right to health - GeneralE51 Right to education - General**Affected persons:**- general | As reported in the MTR (p15, para 81), Zimbabwe is committed to implementing all the SDGs, with emphasis on SDGs2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,13,16and17. More informations is provided in the National Report (Part D, para 149-1524.There are various programmes seeking to enhance access to education, health and water as well as improving sanitation. Information is provided in the National Report (Part B, para 25-67). A ministry dedicated to the provision adequate and sustainable housing has been established. Its mission is to provide human settlements in a coordinated and sustainable manner through the facilitation and promotion of functional housing and social amenities for all Zimbabweans. It is implementing a number of housing projects that are intended to contribute to adequate housing and reduction in the backlog in housing delivery. Other players such as local authorities and the private sector are also involved in delivering housing.The Zimbabwe National Human Settlement Policy (ZNHSP) of 2020 section 107 states that allocations on developments funded by government and local authorities will reserve 20% of all housing projects to veterans of the liberation struggle; 10% for women; 10% for persons with disability; 10% for youth; 10% for public servants; and 40% for the general public. |
| 131.39 Guarantee continuing awareness-raising on the Sustainable Development Goals, to make them part of the general culture (Syrian Arab Republic);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to developmentS Sustainable Development Goal implementationA54 Awareness raising and dissemination**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to B41/131.101 |
| 131.38 Continue to implement policies for the development of its people under the Sustainable Development Goals, including measures taken for equal opportunities for women’s participation in the economic development of the country (Pakistan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B41 Right to developmentS Sustainable Development Goal implementationF14 Participation of women in political and public life D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to voteE21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general**Affected persons:**- general- women | Refer to B41/131.101For information on equal opportunities to participate in economic development refer to the National Report (Part XII) and F11/131.53 |
| ***Theme: B51 Right to an effective remedy*** |
| 131.87 Take further measures to improve citizens’ access to justice (Togo);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | B51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general | Information on the measures was provided in the 2nd Cycle report (p6, para 24 and p7, para 38-39 ). More information was provided in the MTR (p18, para 57-61).Refer also to the National Report (section VIII, para 68-73) and to D51/131.84 |
| ***Theme: D2 Right to physical and moral integrity*** |
| 131.97 Ensure that violence directed against political activists, regardless of political affiliation, and human rights defenders will not be tolerated and that perpetrators will be held accountable in accordance with the law (Sweden);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D2 Right to physical and moral integrityB51 Right to an effective remedyH1 Human rights defenders**Affected persons:**- general- human rights defenders | The Constitution protects rights which include the fundamental freedoms of free expression, peaceful assembly and association, and to demonstrate and to petition.The police and the courts have effectively dealt with cases of politically motivated violence directed at political activists regardless of political affiliation.The MTR (p2, para 9-10) provides information on how in practice the police and the courts have handled cases of political violence.The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission is mandated to make recommendations and to conduct investigations with regards to political violence cases. The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission is also mandate to mediate and help bring about peaceful resolution of conflicts, including politically related conflicts |
| ***Theme: D26 Conditions of detention*** |
| 131.75 Step up its efforts to improve detention conditions in prisons and in police holding cells (Burundi);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D26 Conditions of detention**Affected persons:**- persons deprived of their liberty | Refer to the National Report (section X, para 88-96) |
| 131.76 Step up efforts to improve prison conditions and police cells, in order to decongest prisons (Cuba);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D26 Conditions of detention**Affected persons:**- persons deprived of their liberty | Refer to the National Report (section X, para 88-96) |
| ***Theme: D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking*** |
| 131.77 Continue its efforts in combating human trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking**Affected persons:**- persons deprived of their liberty | The MTR (p14, para 69-75) provides an update on the efforts of the GoZ to combat human trafficking.Further to information provide in the National Report (section XI, para 97-99), the Anti-Trafficking Inter-Ministerial Committee continued with its effort to raise awareness on and prevention of human trafficking through exhibitions at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair and the Zimbabwe Agricultural Show in 2019. Its efforts were however slowed down in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.The government continued to capacitate law enforcement agents and first responders of TIP to provide them with some practical guidance and knowledge that build on their existing competence so that they investigate TIP as well as possible. In 2019 a total of 264 detectives were trained on Trafficking in Persons legislation which encompassed the investigation, prosecution, and victim protection among others. The National Plan of Action for the period 2019 -2021 has been approved and adopted by the Anti-Trafficking Inter-Ministerial Committee and Government is receiving assistancefrom cooperating partners, notably UNODC and IOM. |
| 131.78 Continue its efforts to implement the national plan on anti-trafficking and the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socioeconomic Transformation 2013-2018 (Sudan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D27 Prohibition of slavery, traffickingA46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)**Affected persons:**- general | For information on anti-trafficking refer to the National Report (section XI, para 97-99). Refer also to D27/131.77For information on the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-economic Transformation 2013-2018, refer to B41/131.136. |
| 131.80 Provide training to judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, border guards and social workers in identifying and dealing with victims of trafficking and in anti-trafficking legislation (Israel);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D27 Prohibition of slavery, traffickingA53 Professional training in human rightsB51 Right to an effective remedyB54 Transitional justice**Affected persons:**- general | Government continued to capacitate law enforcement agents as first responders of trafficking in persons and to provide them with some practical guidance and knowledge that build on their existing competence.JSC and NPA officers on training relating to the Human Trafficking |
| 131.79 Strengthen the interministerial committee to combat trafficking in persons to provide effective protection to victims of trafficking, particularly women and children (Belarus);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D27 Prohibition of slavery, traffickingF31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionB53 Support to victims and witnesses**Affected persons:**- women- children | Refer to D27/131.77 |
| ***Theme: D32 Enforced disappearances*** |
| 131.64 Investigate all cases of politically motivated violence, including the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of human rights defender Itai Dzamara, and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice (United States of America);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D32 Enforced disappearancesH1 Human rights defendersB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- human rights defenders | The Electoral Act was amended in 2018 to make provision for the expeditious handling of cases of politically motivated violence or intimidation. The ZRP, National Prosecuting Authority and the Judiciary have an obligation to put in place measures during an election period to facilitate the expeditious handling of the cases. The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission is mandated by the Constitution as well as the Electoral Act to make recommendations and also conduct investigations with regard to political violence cases. The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission is also mandated to deal with such cases.The Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) is continuing with the investigation of the whereabouts Mr. Itai Dzamara and updating the High Court on progress in compliance with the court order. ZRP last updated the High Court in October 2020. |
| ***Theme: D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention*** |
| 131.63 Cease ungrounded arrests and detentions, as well as the excessive use of force, torture, intimidation and harassment, interference and anti-protest discrimination (Ukraine);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D33 Arbitrary arrest and detentionD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty | The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act [Chapter 9:07] specifies the conditions under which a person may be arrested by law enforcement officials, which preclude unlawfully or arbitrary arrest or detention (Part V). Furthermore, the Constitution provides for the rights of arrested and detained persons and states that any person who has been illegally arrested or detained is entitled to compensation from the person responsible for the arrest or detention (s.50(9)). With regard to use of force and torture, refer to A41/131.12 |
| ***Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression*** |
| 131.91 Comply with its obligations with respect to the right to freedom of expression and information (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expression**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 |
| 131.93 Continue to take measures to ensure freedom of the media and press freedom (Namibia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expression**Affected persons:**- media | Refer to A41/131.15 and 131.6 |
| 132.93 Make efforts to promote free and unbiased local media, including by removing restrictions on local radio broadcasts (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 18 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expression**Affected persons:**- media | Refer to A41/131.15 and 131.6 |
| 131.89 Adopt measures that guarantee the rights of citizens to peaceful demonstration and freedom of expression (Chile);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assembly**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| 131.92 Continue to strengthen the implementation of laws and policies on freedom of expression and assembly (Botswana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assembly**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| 131.95 Review existing legislation in order to enhance the exercise of the freedom of assembly and of the press (Italy);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assemblyA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general- media | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| 131.88 Guarantee full enjoyment of the right of freedom of expression and association (Ukraine);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD45 Freedom of association**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| ***Theme: D44 Right to peaceful assembly*** |
| 131.90 Guarantee the free exercise of the right to demonstrate, recognized in section 59 of the 2013 Constitution (Spain);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D44 Right to peaceful assembly**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| 132.98 As previously recommended, amend existing rules for the security forces, including the Public Order and Security Act, to ensure that the rights to peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of the press can be exercised (Germany);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 36 | Supported | D44 Right to peaceful assemblyD45 Freedom of association**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| ***Theme: D45 Freedom of association*** |
| 132.97 Guarantee freedom of assembly and association, including through immediate alignment of national legislation, in particular the Public Order and Security Act, with international standards (Denmark);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 36 | Supported | D45 Freedom of associationA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD44 Right to peaceful assembly**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to A41/131.15 and D43.132.62 & 96 |
| 131.94 Take concrete steps to create and maintain a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D45 Freedom of associationH1 Human rights defenders**Affected persons:**- human rights defenders | There have been recent improvements with the repeal of the Public Order and Security Act (Chapter 11:17) and its replacement with Maintenance of Peace and Order Act (Chapter 11:23) which allows more space for citizens to exercise the rights to freedoms of peaceful assembly and association, to demonstrate and to petition as it is fully aligned to the Constitution.Under the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act the police no longer have sweeping powers to impose blanket bans on gatherings and demonstrations.For more information refer to A41/13,15 |
| 132.99 Promote and disseminate the United Nations declaration on human rights defenders and adopt national legislation for its effective implementation; investigate threats, attacks and intimidations against human rights defenders and ensure their protection (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 37 | Supported | D45 Freedom of associationH1 Human rights defendersA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- human rights defenders | The Constitution and other laws make adequate provision for organisations and individuals, including human rights defenders, to lobby and advocate for human rights. There is even scope for them to help alleged victims of violations to seek remedies. Thus human rights defenders are free to go about their business provided that this is within the confines of the law. Like any other citizen they are protected against harm or other unlawful attacks. |
| 132.94 Protect civil society actors, including human rights organizations, against any harassment or persecution, including arbitrary arrest or enforced disappearance, and improve the legal framework so that it encourages and facilitates the operation of non-governmental organizations (Czechia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 33 | Supported | D45 Freedom of associationH1 Human rights defendersD32 Enforced disappearancesD33 Arbitrary arrest and detentionA61 Cooperation with civil society**Affected persons:**- human rights defenders | Refer to A41/15 and D43/132.62 & 96 |
| ***Theme: D51 Administration of justice & fair trial*** |
| 131.84 Ensure that all individuals who have been detained and charged with an offence are given a fair and impartial trial, while ensuring the independence of the judiciary (New Zealand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D51 Administration of justice & fair trial**Affected persons:**- judges, lawyers and prosecutors | The right to a fair trial is entrenched in the Constitution (section 59) and the courts have provided guidance on the normative content of this right.The independence of the Judiciary is protected in the Constitution as stated in the National Report (section VIII, para 74-75).  |
| 132.89 Immediately adopt policies to guide the equitable use of the performance and accountability systems of the State justice institutions (Denmark);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 32 | Supported | D51 Administration of justice & fair trial**Affected persons:**- generalJSC and NPA MUSHAMIRI | Check |
| 131.82 Provide training for judges and prosecutors (Timor-Leste);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D51 Administration of justice & fair trialA53 Professional training in human rights**Affected persons:**- judges, lawyers and prosecutors | Regular training is conducted for members of the Judiciary and for prosecutors as indicated in the National Report (section VIII, para 69) and in the MTR |
| 131.81 Implement measures to strengthen the system of justice administration in order to ensure equal access and due process and to fight impunity (Chile);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D51 Administration of justice & fair trialB51 Right to an effective remedyB52 Impunity**Affected persons:**- general | The 2013 Constitution introduced a value system that entrenches respect for fundamental human rights, respect for the rule of law, good governance and respect for the principle of separation of powers, among other principles. Furthermore, the obligations imposed by the Constitution bind every person, natural or juristic, and the State, and all executive, legislative and judicial institutions and agencies of Government at every level.The Constitution further entrenches the principle of the equality of all people before the law and to equal entitlement to protection of the law, and are entitled to due process. In practice, Government endeavours to ensure full respect for these important entitlements and responsibilities and to fight impunity by ensuring that those who violate the law are brought to justice.It is important to note that the Constitution is the supreme law of Zimbabwe and any law, practice, custom or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.For more information on progress refer to D51/132.89 |
| 131.83 Train judges and prosecutors on laws related to violence against women and train police forces on the protocols to assist women victims of violence (Panama);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D51 Administration of justice & fair trialF13 Violence against womenB51 Right to an effective remedyB53 Support to victims and witnesses**Affected persons:**- judges, lawyers and prosecutors- law enforcement / police officials | Training for judges and prosecutors |
| ***Theme: D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality*** |
| 132.78 Reinforce policies to ensure that all children born in Zimbabwe, regardless of their parents’ origins, are issued with birth certificates (Holy See);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 30 | Supported | D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- children | For general information on measures to improve on birth registration, refer to the 2nd Cycle report. Government is in the process of simplifying administrative procedures by aligning the Births and Deaths Registration Act to the Constitution and reviewing procedure manuals. As a measure to ensure that all births are registered, the Civil Registry collaborates with the Social Development department in registering abandoned and orphaned children. This arrangement has always benefited those children who do not meet basic requirements for birth registration.Government decentralised civil registration services through the establishment of 206 sub offices that are located at all major hospitals, some district hospitals and clinics; and other strategic places. Central, Provincial and District hospitals can now issue birth certificates immediately after children are born in the health facility and areas around the health facility..The law of Zimbabwe requires every birth to be registered (s81(1) of the Constitution).However, citizenship is not conferred by such registration to persons who do not qualify for citizenship in terms of the Constitution. Note that in terms of the Constitution (s36(3)), a child found in Zimbabwe who is, or appears to be, less than fifteen years of age, and whose nationality and parents are not known, is presumed to be a Zimbabwean citizen by birth. |
| 132.80 Scale up efforts to ensure that all children are issued with a birth certificate (Mexico);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 30 | Supported | D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to D6/132.78 above.The Civil Registry opened its doors during the weekend 26 to 27 June 2021 specifically for the purposes of assisting Ordinary and Advanced level examination candidates to get their national identity cards. The operation was largely affected by Covid 19 restrictions that were in place at that time, however the remaining students are still being assisted.  |
| 132.79 Consider amending the existing legislation to ensure that all children born in Zimbabwe, regardless of their parents’ origin, are issued with birth certificates and ensure the paternity rights of children born out of wedlock (Namibia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 30 | Supported | D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationalityA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to D6/132.78 for information on birth registration.The High Court recently ruled in a landmark judgement that fathers must have equal access to their children born out of wedlock as the mothers. It ruled that the common law rule that gives the mother of a child born out of wedlock sole guardianship and sole custody of a minor child is unconstitutional.  |
| 131.62 Increase prompt access to birth registration and public awareness for the same (Kenya);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationalityA54 Awareness raising and dissemination**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to D6/132.78 for information on birth registration. |
| 131.61 Continue to adopt measures to increase the rate of issuance of birth certificates, especially in rural areas and in low-income households (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationalityH4 Persons living in rural areas**Affected persons:**- children- persons living in rural areas | Refer to D6/132.78 for information on birth registration.Refer also to comprehensive information which was provided in the 2nd Cycle report (p15, para 92-94). |
| ***Theme: D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote*** |
| 131.34 Establish a credible, independent electoral commission capable of registering eligible voters on a nationwide basis ahead of the 2018 elections (United States of America);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote**Affected persons:**- general | The MTR (p10-11, para 48-57) provides an update on electoral reforms since the 2nd Cycle review as well as the registration of voters and conduct of the 2018 national elections. |
| 131.96 Take concrete and immediate legislative measures to ensure the free, informed and safe participation of citizens in the electoral process in keeping with its Constitution and the Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections of the Southern African Development Community (Switzerland);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to voteA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general | The GoZ is committed to undertaking a comprehensive review of the country’s electoral framework with a view to enhance the credibility of the electoral processes. To this end, an inter-ministerial committee was established to identify the legislation that requires review. Thereafter the identified legislation will be amended.As reported in detail in the National Report (section VI, para 20-24), Government and stakeholders are considering further reforms to the electoral law, in addition to those undertaken in 2018.As part of efforts to ratify and domesticate international legal frameworks that relate to electoral processes, Zimbabwe recently ratifiedthe African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG). Measures will be taken to domesticate the Charter. |
| ***Theme: E21 Right to an adequate standard of living – general*** |
| 131.102 Develop an effective national strategy to address poverty, social security and health (Uganda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - generalE24 Right to social securityE41 Right to health - General**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to B41/131.136 and A42/131.35 |
| 131.103 Continue its endeavours for development and poverty alleviation throughout the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - generalE25 Human rights & poverty**Affected persons:**- persons living in poverty | Refer to B41/131.136 and A42/131.35 |
| ***Theme: E22 Right to food*** |
| 131.45 Allow the unimpeded ability of humanitarian agencies to deliver humanitarian assistance, including food aid, to all parts of the country (New Zealand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E22 Right to food**Affected persons:**- general | Government is implementing the Food Deficit Mitigation Programme (FDMP), whose objectives are to:* mitigate the effects of drought and other shocks on food insecure non-labour constrained households through public works/cash transfers and food for asset programmes;
* avail free food assistance to the food insecure labour constrained households (older person headed households, child headed households, chronically ill, persons with disabilities, female headed households with high dependency);
* increase food access by non–resource constrained households through improved market distribution. Grain for those with resources should be availed within communities; and
* mitigate the impact of future droughts through the adoption of climate smart agriculture and environmental protection initiatives.

Drought Relief Committees at all levels oversee the implementation of the programmein a non-partisan and non-discriminatory manner. Only the deserving households are prioritised. Grievances are dealt with by the Help Desk at the food distribution point (FDP), comprising a District Drought Relief Committee member, a Child Care Worker, a traditional leader, and a Village Health Worker. All grievances must be recorded, followed up, updated and closed. Humanitarian agencies are allowed to deliver food and other humanitarian assistance to any part of the country provided that they do so through existing Government structures and are non-political, non-partisan and non-discriminatory, and comply with the country’s laws. |
| 131.104 Ensure the allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation of the food security policy (Uganda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E22 Right to food**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to B41/131.135 |
| 131.105 Enhance social protection to ensure the delivery of food assistance and address malnutrition (New Zealand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E22 Right to food**Affected persons:**- general | For information on food assistance refer to E22/131.45The MTR (p15, para 85-88) provides information on the situation of nutrition and measures to address nutrition related problems. Zimbabwe is a signatory to various international and regional agreements on the fight against malnutrition, therefore it is tracking its performance towards the 2025 Global Nutrition Targets. The 2019 MICS shows that stunting in Zimbabwe is at 23.5 %, which is still medium prevalence according to WHO prevalence cut off values for public health significance. From the MICS of 2014 and 2019, there has been 3.1% decline in stunting. Overweight has gradually decreased from 4%, according to the Zimbabwe Micronutrient Survey (ZMNS) 2012 to 2.5% according to the 2019 MICS. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding has been gradually increasing over the years peaking at 61% in 2018 according to the National Nutrition Survey report though the 2019 MICS result shows a decrease to 42.Micronutrient deficiencies are a problem of public health concern and may be a contributing factor to stunting, poor health and impaired development among the children in Zimbabwe. The National Micronutrient Survey conducted in Zimbabwe in 2012 reported a high prevalence of vitamin A deficiency, iron deficiency and anaemia among children 6-59 months of age and women of child-bearing age in Zimbabwe.Zimbabwe is one ofthe60countriesleadingaglobalmovementtoendmalnutritioninallitsformsby2025.TheGoZhas prioritised ending hunger within its overall development agenda. Numerous strategies exist for addressing micronutrient deficiencies in Zimbabwe. Current strategies to improve micronutrient status among children and women include increasing the variety of foods in the diet (dietary diversification and modification), individual supplementation, mandatory food fortification, bio-fortification and other non-nutrition specific actions such as helminth control, malaria control, reproductive and obstetric strategies, and other public health measure for disease control. Progress has been made with regard to vitamin A and iodine but the current strategies have had little impact on anaemia or iron status, and iron deficiency anaemia remains a serious public health problem |
| 31.106 Continue to take agricultural productivity measures to ensure food security in the country (Ethiopia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E22 Right to food**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to B41/131.135 |
| 131.107 Implement measures to ensure that food agenda against famine caused by drought is distributed fairly, focusing especially on vulnerable people (Chile);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E22 Right to food**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to E22/131.45 above |
| ***Theme: E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation*** |
| 131.111 Implement effectively the human rights to drinking water and sanitation as embodied in the Constitution (Spain);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation**Affected persons:**- general | Further to information provided in the National Report (para 45-48) on the rural wash programmes, the Small Towns WASH Programmecontributes to the reduction of diarrhoeal diseases, including the risk of cholera and other water borne diseases. Activities implemented by Government under this programme include rehabilitation of water and waste-water infrastructure thereby increasing water supply and waste water treatment efficiency, operation and maintenance, capacity building, establishment of Community Health Clubs as a vehicle for hygiene promotion in urban areas through health education resulting in behavioural change and training of local authorities’ staff on customer care.The Urban Resilience Project, whose goal is to develop a model for urban resilience in Zimbabwe, strengthened urban resilience through training of vulnerable members of urban communities on entrepreneurial skills to stimulate local economic development and improved access to WASH facilities at urban public places through rehabilitation and construction of WASH facilities at public places.WASH in Schools, whose goals are improved access to safely managed WASH infrastructure to learners and teachers (disability and girl friendly, and age appropriate), improved hygiene behaviour among learners (with age appropriate messaging), enhanced capacity for operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in the target schools. Government reached out to 279 schools with the following results: 107 new boreholes drilled in unserved schools; rehabilitation of 233 broken down hand pumps across the country; construction of age, sex, disability and MHM friendly latrines for the same schools targeted with access to water;and establishment of 340 school health clubs and training of 680 school health coordinators in hygiene promotion including menstrual hygiene management. |
| ***Theme: E41 Right to health - General*** |
| 131.119 Continue to take further measures to enhance health-care services, especially for women and children (Myanmar);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - General**Affected persons:**- women- children | The MTR (p18, para 99) indicates efforts by Government to improve health-care services.TheGoZcontinuestostrengthen health-care services and there are initiatives which target especially women and children. For example, the GoZ is enforcing a policyofnotcharginguserfeestoexpectingmothers,childrenunder the age of five years and at public health facilities in the rural areas. Medicines and medical supplies were procured through theHealthDevelopment Fund (HDF). Blood and hospital level medicines were provided free of charge throughtheHealth Level Account. Satellite clinics were established within an 8 km radius in remoteareas.Child and adult survivors of sexual violence receive services free of charge under friendly environments. |
| 131.121 Strengthen its efforts for realizing full immunization in cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - General**Affected persons:**- children | The Public Health Act [Chapter 15:09] provides and makes compulsory for the immunisation of children against disabling diseases such as polio. Early detection of disability is undertaken through screening and the use of “at risk registers” as well as the growth monitoring of children.  |
| 131.116 Develop a long-term plan to keep health personnel skilled and establish permanent training on this matter (Panama);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralA53 Professional training in human rights**Affected persons:**- medical staff | All disciplines(i.e.Nurses, Doctors, Pharmacists, and Physiotherapists etc.) go through specialised training for a specified period as regulated by the relevant Authority Body. Following qualification of each health professional, the Councils (Regulating Bodies) have put in place a system to promote continued professional development. This means that, the different health professionals should acquire a certain number of points from continued education, per year to enable them to renew their registration annually. By so doing, this keeps the professionals abreast with internal standards of quality care. |
| 131.120 Upgrade primary and secondary health-care infrastructure and increase budgetary allocations to the Ministry of Health and Child Care in line with regional and international obligations (Kenya);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralA63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)**Affected persons:**- children | UpgradeinfrastructureGovernment has been gradually increasing funding for the health sector. The budget allocation for the health for 2021 was 13% of the national budget, 2% short of the minimum set in the Abuja Declaration. |
| 131.117 Develop and operationalize a comprehensive strategy on preventing maternal, neonatal and child mortality (Botswana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralE43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services**Affected persons:**- women- children | For information on maternal mortality refer to E41/131.118.There has been a reduction in under 5 mortality and infant mortality over the past 5 years in Zimbabwe. Findings from the 2019 MICS revealed that under 5 mortality rate dropped from 75 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 to 65 deaths per 1000 live births in 2019. Infant mortality rate also dropped from 55 deaths per 1000 live births to 47 deaths per 1000 live births in the same period. However, neonatal mortality rate increased from 29 to 32 deaths per 1000 live births in the same period. |
| 131.118 Strengthen efforts to increase women’s access to health-care facilities and medical assistance in order to address the prevailing high maternal mortality rate (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralE43 Access to sexual and reproductive health and services**Affected persons:**- women | Refer to E41/131.119 for information on efforts to increase women’s access to health-care facilities and medical assistance.The 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) established a maternal mortality ratio of 462 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. This ratio, though still shy of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.3.1 (of reducing global maternal mortality ratio to 70 deaths per 100 000 live births) still points to a progressive decline in the MMR when compared to 615 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births which were reported by the 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)(i.e. 33% decline) and 960 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births which were determined by the 2010-2011 ZDHS. The reduction in the MMR can be attributed to significant increases in the number of women that get assistance from skilled medical personnel during their pregnancy and delivery. According to the 2019 MICS, 93% of women who had a live birth two years before the survey were attended to by a skilled medical personnel at least once during their pregnancy. The results of the 2019 MICS also show that 86% of women who had a live birth in the two years that preceded the survey were assisted by a skilled attendant during delivery. The same proportion of women (86%) delivered at health facilities.  |
| 131.124 Strengthen national mechanisms to allow children’s access to education and health services, specifically in rural areas (Morocco);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralE51 Right to education - GeneralH4 Persons living in rural areas**Affected persons:**- children- persons living in rural areas | Refer to E41/131.119 for information on efforts to strengthen children’s access to health services.For children’s access to education refer to E51/131.122 |
| 131.112 Take effective measures to reduce and combat malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (Angola);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralH3 Persons living with HIV/AIDS**Affected persons:**- general- persons living with HIV/AIDS | For measures relating to combating HIV/AIDS refer to E41/131.113 and 131.114Zimbabwe is making progress to end TB and has managed to achieve very high rates of tuberculosis treatment coverage. TB has dropped by nearly 60 percent over the last decade. Government’s National TB Programme (NTP) has scaled up TB diagnosis using the WHO recommended rapid diagnostic tests with 87% coverage. It has introduced shorter and safer preventive TB treatment regimens, introduced child friendly formulations and a shorter all oral (injection free) treatment regimen for treating MDR-TB.In a bid to scale up finding TB cases in communities that are hard to reach, the NTP is conducting targeted active TB screening in these communities at high risk using mobile X-ray trucks. Furthermore, with support from partners, Government launched a four-year project in 2018, Catalysing Pediatric Tuberculosis Innovation (CaP TB), to scale-up diagnosis and treatment of TB in children. TB, though preventable and curable, is the second biggest killer of children in Zimbabwe. The project will optimise better diagnostic tests, easier to take, better-tasting medicines and introduce new strategies for finding children with undiagnosed TB or in need of prevention and retain them in care.Screening, diagnosis and treatment for TB is provided free of charge at all public health institutions.For information on measures to combat malaria refer to E41/131.115 |
| 131.113 Continue efforts in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country (United Republic of Tanzania);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralH3 Persons living with HIV/AIDS**Affected persons:**- persons living with HIV/AIDS | Government continues fighting HIV/AIDS through arobustHIVresponsestrategy.Thestrategy includes domestic resource mobilisation (DRM) through an AIDS levy toensuresustainability.TheDRMissupplementedbydonorsupporttothehealthsectorthroughtheHealthDevelopment Fund and the Global Fund, which secured over $400 million dollars for HIV relatedinterventions.The 2019 MICS revealed that among men and women between the ages 15-49 years, 77% and 88% of men and women respectively, have ever been tested for HIV in their lives. The proportion of those who have ever been tested and also knew their status was 75% among males and 87% among females. The 2019 MICS also showed that around 48% of males had an HIV test within the 12 months preceding the survey, and amongst women, 61% reported to having been tested during the same period. Nearly all of the males and females who were tested within the 12 months that preceded the 2019 MICS knew the results of their tests. The results of the 2019 MICS when compared with those from previous surveys show significant improvements in HIV testing among both males and females. In the period between 2016 and 2018, an average of 92% of pregnant and lactating women were provided with HIV PMTCT services. In the same timeframe, the proportion of children born with HIV was 4%, 3% and 4% respectively. The total number of people who died from AIDS declined from 23 496, to 23 885 and 23 107 respectively.See also E41/131.114 for more information. |
| 131.114 Continue efforts to combat diseases, including malaria and HIV/AIDS, by investing in pharmaceutical research and public access to treatment options (Maldives);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralH3 Persons living with HIV/AIDS**Affected persons:**- general- persons living with HIV/AIDS | The GoZ continues in its efforts to combat diseases. Especially malaria and HIV/AIDS.Over the years, Zimbabwe has made significant gains in curbing the HIV/Aids pandemic, with the prevalence rate now around 11 percent from a high of around 25 percent.Zimbabwe also achieved the 2020 targets of ensuring that 90 percent of people living with HIV know their status, 90 percent of those who know their status are on ART and 90 percent of those on ART are virally suppressed. Development partners such as the Global Fund and other stakeholders have supported Government’s efforts. With continued support from development partners, considerable progress can be made towards ending HIV/Aids by 2030. Zimbabwe has completed its National Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 focusing on investment in health and social protectionamong others, whilst protecting the gains achieved so far.See alsoE41/131.113 for more information.Local pharmaceutical firms currently produce only 12 percent of medicines consumed in the country. Measures by Government to help raise this low threshold include backing the pharmaceutical sector to increase local production through, for example, buying its products and importing less through the government-owned National Pharmaceutical Company of Zimbabwe.A pharmaceutical manufacturing strategy for Zimbabwe (2021-2025), running under the theme, “Enhancing productivity and competitiveness of the Zimbabwe pharmaceutical industry”, was launched in June 2021. The strategy seeks to boost local production of pharmaceuticals. At the launch, Government assured the pharmaceutical companies that it would buy locally-produced consumables and not import what is produced locally. |
| 131.115 Strengthen children’s access to health services, particularly as regards HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (Algeria);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E41 Right to health - GeneralH3 Persons living with HIV/AIDSF31 Children: definition; general principles; protection**Affected persons:**- children- persons living with HIV/AIDS | For information on children’s access to health services generally refer to E41/131.119.For information on measures relating to combating HIV/AIDS refer to E41/131.113 and 131.114For information on measures to combat TB refer to E41/131.112Zimbabwe’s National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), set up in 2001, coordinates malaria control interventions in the countryIt guides and oversees the implementation of malaria prevention, control and elimination activities and monitors disease trends. Activities to eliminate malaria include the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets and indoor residual spraying in prone areas. The overall incidence of malaria in the country has fallen drastically, from 136 per 1,000 population in 2000 to 19 per 1,000 in 2018. Mortality declined by 58.4 percent from 462 deaths recorded in 2015 to 192 deaths reported in 2018. However, these gains are under threat due to economic challenges, compounded by climate change and health related shocks like cholera and COVID-19, which are undermining the health system. As part of efforts to reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable and non-communicable diseases, Government will strengthen implementation of the Malaria Elimination Strategy and of the End TB strategy.  |
| ***Theme: E51 Right to education - General*** |
| 131.122 Promote the right to education, inter alia, through combating the challenges of access to schools (Armenia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General**Affected persons:**- children | The Constitution of Zimbabwe guarantees the right to basic State funded education to every citizen and permanent resident. Government has put in place legislative and other measures to ensure the enjoyment of this right.In addition to he measures and information provided in the National Report (p8, para 44-52), the number of schools has grown tremendously since independence. More recently, the number of primary schools increased by 30.3% between 2000 and 2018, with secondary schools increasing by 81% during the same period. ECD schools increased by 22.1%, from 5 114 in 2010 to 6 242 in 2018. In 2018, there were 6 242 schools with ECD, 6 288 primary schools and 2 871 secondary schools. The number schools have been generally increasing marginally, all levels since 2014. ECD and primary schools increased by a similar margin of 2.82% and 2.69% respectively, between 2017 and 2018.In 2015, secondary schools increased by 12.13%, then decreased by 1.45% in 2018. The sudden high increase in 2015 is because in that year Government started collecting data on independent schools.To improve access to education, Government has been reducing the school infrastructure deficit by building and expanding existing infrastructure. 17 new schools were registered to operate for the 2020 academic year. |
| 131.123 Eliminate all barriers to students’ access to education in all provinces (Kenya);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to E51/131.122 |
| 131.127 Take further steps to provide access to education for all children (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to E51/131.122 |
| 131.128 Continue to focus on the issue of education to ensure inclusive, high-quality, accessible education for all (Belarus);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - General**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to E51/131.122 |
| 131.126 Continue working with its development partners to invest in the education sector (South Sudan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - GeneralA3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to E51/131.122GoZ is working with various partners using the Education Sector Strategic Plan to support priority areas .The ESSP is managed through the Education Coordination Group that is chaired by the Education Ministry and brings together senior officials, development partners, key donors, other ministries and CSOs. All support and investment into the sector is coordinated,  monitored and reported through that platform |
| 131.125 Ensure the allocation of sufficient resources to increase the quality of education, including for improving schools’ infrastructure (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - GeneralA63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation)**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to E51/131.122 |
| 131.100 Continue consolidating its social programmes and strengthening its successful education policy (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - GeneralE24 Right to social security**Affected persons:**- general | Refer to E51/131.122 |
| 131.132 Continue strengthening the programme on primary education and ensure full school attendance by children deprived of education at the primary and secondary levels (Iraq);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - GeneralE52 primary education**Affected persons:**- children | Government continues to prioritise education in the formulation of its national budget.The Education Act was amended to provide for basic State funded basic education. The Act now mandates the State to provide teaching and learning material, infrastructure, equipment facilities and other resources, subject to availability of resources. For example, in the 2020 financial year, Government provided ZWL$ 105 903 213 towards the payment of Grants-in-Aid of Tuition to support the most disadvantaged Primary and Secondary schools, thereby removing the burden of school fees and levies from their parents and guardians. For the year 2021, there is a provision for ZWL$ 1,7 billion for grant-in- aid of tuition.The law has been strengthened to guarantee education as a basic human rights by ensuring that no pupil shall be excluded from school on the basis of non-payment of school fees.During the period under review, the school drop-out rate stood at 0,54 % at primary level and 3.09% at secondary level,compared to 0.61 at primary level and 3.41 at secondary level in 2018 (EMIS report 2019), an indicator of a downward trend and move towards 0 % and improved enjoyment of the right to education.  |
| 131.129 Further develop its education system, including through the improvement of access to education for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (China);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - GeneralF4 Persons with disabilities**Affected persons:**- children- persons with disabilities | The National Report (section VII, para 57-65) states that in order to further inclusive education, the Education Act now provides for specific issues to be considered in the provision of education to learners with disabilities. Every registered school is now required to provide suitable infrastructure for use by learners with disabilities. To ensure full compliance with this requirement, monitoring and enforcement measures are in place. While many children with disabilities remain out of school, figures given in the National Report (p8, para 48) show that enrolment figures are increasing.Government remains committed particularly to the education of female learners with disabilities. This is intended to minimise the disadvantages suffered by learners with disabilities in trying to access education at integrated schools, especially by female learners with disabilities who are prone to multi-discrimination.2019 enrolment statistics of female learners with disabilities in primary and secondary education stood at 15 506. Other measures put in place to benefit learners with disabilities in 2019 and 2020 included:The Zimbabwe Sign Language for Infant Education and its Teachers’ GuideAgreed recommendations on a Deaf Education StrategyRehabilitation of the St Mary's Early Learning Centre in Chitungwiza to be used for sign language communication trainingOutreach to parents of children with disabilities and registration of these childrenA database of all learners identified for the provision of assistive devicesA database of teachers with disabilities and the assistive devices they requireIncreased Treasury allocation towards assistive devicesDistribution of hearing aids countrywidePractical Braille machine servicing and repair workshop. About 200 Braille machines have been repairedProcurement of A3 paper for large printSome schools have established low cost boarding facilities for children with special needsThe number of learners with special needs writing national examinations increased. |
| 131.130 Incorporate into the education system a human rights-based strategy which is inclusive of children with disabilities (Panama);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E51 Right to education - GeneralF45 Persons with disabilities: independence, inclusion**Affected persons:**- children- persons with disabilities | Refer to E51/131.129 |
| ***Theme: E52 primary education*** |
| 131.131 Ensure a free and compulsory primary education by implementing the Education Act (Slovenia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | E52 primary education**Affected persons:**- children | As report above under A51/131.122, in furtherance of constitutional provisions on free and compulsory eduction, the Education Act was amended in 2019 in order to operationalise the constitutional provisions. Government is taking measures to implement the Act, including allocation of requisite resources. |
| ***Theme: F11 Advancement of women*** |
| 131.53 Continue to strengthen its policies and measures for the empowerment of women (Bangladesh);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F11 Advancement of women**Affected persons:**- women | The MTR (p21, para 117) provides information on measures to promote the advancement of women. More information is provided in the National Report (section XII, para 101-102). |
| 131.54 Continue to develop policies to protect women’s rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F11 Advancement of women**Affected persons:**- women | Government continues to review legislation with a view to removing all discriminatory provisions so as to ensure full compliance with the protection of women’s rights. Government reviewed the National Gender Policy and aligned to the Constitution and international and regional human rights instruments, which include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. |
| 131.140 Take steps to promote economic growth with a more equitable distribution of resources, to ensure social and economic rights for all (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F11 Advancement of womenE21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general**Affected persons:**- general | Reference is made to the National Report and to themes B41/131.136 and B42/131.101 which provides information on the recently launched National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025) NDS1 which is intended among other things to promote economic growth. The strategy emphasises gender equality and equality of opportunities as the need to ensure that those in situations of vulnerability and marginalisation are not left out.The National Report also makes reference to the devolution process which Government is undertaking. It also seeks inter alia to ensure economic and social rights for all. |
| ***Theme: F12 Discrimination against women*** |
| 131.52 Continue efforts to strengthen gender equality (Syrian Arab Republic);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F12 Discrimination against women**Affected persons:**- women | For information on measures to ensure equality in access to education refer to E51/131.12.For information on measures to strengthen gender equality in relation to equitable distribution of resources and to ensure socio-economic. rights for all refer to F11/131.140.For information on measures to strengthen gender equality in the areas of participation in public and political life refer to the National Report (Part XII, para 105-107). |
| 131.56 Ensure more effective enforcement of policies and legislation to address discrimination against and marginalization of women, and take measures to promote equal access for boys and girls to basic education (Thailand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F12 Discrimination against womenE51 Right to education - GeneralF19 Girls**Affected persons:**- women- girls | Refer to F11/131.53-54, F11/131.14 Recent measures taken by Government to promote equal access for boys and girls to basic education include amendments made in terms of the Education Act in order to align it with the Constitution. The Act now provides for free and compulsory basic education and for school girls who fall pregnant to be allow to return to school. Girls from vulnerable households are being provided with sanitary ware so that they do not miss school during their menstrual periods. |
| 131.57 Continue taking legislative action to eliminate the marginalization of women from socioeconomic and political spheres and strengthen mechanisms for protection against gender-based violence (Maldives);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F12 Discrimination against womenF13 Violence against womenF14 Participation of women in political and public life A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- women | For information on measures to eliminate the marginalisation of women from socio-economic and political spheres, refer to B41/131.136 For information on the protection of women against gender-based violence, refer to F13/131.70-73 |
| 131.58 Continue to address the marginalization and exclusion of women in the economic, social and political spheres, with special attention paid to eliminating the harmful practice of child marriage (Republic of Korea);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F12 Discrimination against womenF13 Violence against womenF14 Participation of women in political and public life A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD8 Rights related to marriage & family**Affected persons:**- women- girls | For information on measures to eliminate the marginalisation of women from socio-economic and political spheres, refer to B41/131.136 and the National Report (section XII).For measures to eliminate child marriages, refer to A41/131.22 |
| 131.59 Set up a strategy to promote the rights of women to combat discrimination against women and girls, focusing in particular on matters such as early or forced marriage, sexual violence, equal access to education and equal access to land ownership, inter alia (Mexico);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F12 Discrimination against womenF14 Participation of women in political and public life E6 Rights to protection of property; financial creditD28 Gender-based violenceE51 Right to education - GeneralF19 Girls**Affected persons:**- women- girls | For measures on early or forced marriages, refer to A41/131.22For measures on equal access to education, see F12/131.56Ministry of Local Government to be contacted for further information on issues relating to Communal land  |
| 131.60 Act swiftly to address issues of discrimination against girls in education, especially sexual abuse and harassment of girls in schools, as well as difficulties faced by children in rural areas in accessing education (Japan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F12 Discrimination against womenF19 GirlsE51 Right to education - GeneralF31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionH4 Persons living in rural areas**Affected persons:**- children- girls- persons living in rural areas | For measures to measures on equal access to education and removal of girls’ barriers to education, refer to F12/131.56The Education Act was amended in 2019 to include measures to protect learners against sexual abuse in schools. The relevant Ministry is now working on regulations to fully implement the relevant provision.Measures to eliminate the difficulties faced by children in rural schools include building more schools to make the accessible, strengthening the school feeding programme, provision of free and compulsory basic education and providing school girls from vulnerable families with sanitary ware so that they do not miss school during their menstrual periods. |
| ***Theme: F13 Violence against women*** |
| 131.70 Adopt measures to prevent and eradicate violence against women and girls, especially the adoption of legislation, the establishment of more shelters and the training of judges, prosecutors and police officers (Israel);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F13 Violence against womenA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkB53 Support to victims and witnessesA53 Professional training in human rights**Affected persons:**- women- girls- judges, lawyers and prosecutors | The MTR (p21, para 118-123) provides information on the legislative and other measures which Government has put in place to prevent and combat violence against women. The police and other members of the administration of justice system enforce the law, particularly the Domestic Violence Act and the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, and perpetrators are punished. Further legislative measures were undertaken with the amendment of the Education Act to provide for inter alia measures against sexual abuse in schools.Establishment of more sheltersTraining of judges, prosecutors and police officers |
| 131.71 Adopt measures to prevent and eliminate all abuses of sexual violence against girls and women, ensuring that perpetrators are effectively held to account, including with full coordination of the Zimbabwe Gender Commission (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F13 Violence against womenB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- women- girls | Refer to the MTR (p21, para 118-123) and F13/131.70The mechanisms in place to ensure enforcement of the law include the Anti-Domestic Violence Council, which ensures the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, the Inter-Ministerial Cabinet Committee on Rape and Gender Based Violence (GBV), which is charged with coordinating and implementing Governmental policies and strategies across various line ministries, and the Victim Friendly System (VFS), comprising the Victim Friendly Units within the police and the Victim Friendly Courts, which protect vulnerable witnesses in sexual abuse cases. |
| 131.73 Provide adequate assistance and protection to women who were victims of violence (Timor-Leste);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F13 Violence against womenB54 Transitional justice**Affected persons:**- women | Refer to the MTR (p21, para 118-123) and F13/131.70-71 |
| 131.72 Ensure victims of sexual and gender-based violence have access to social and legal support, and that perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence are brought to justice (Canada);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F13 Violence against womenD28 Gender-based violenceB51 Right to an effective remedyB53 Support to victims and witnesses**Affected persons:**- women | Refer to the MTR (p21, para 118-123) and F13/131.70-71 |
| ***Theme: F14 Participation of women in political and public life*** |
| 131.55 Develop and implement the national gender policy in order to ensure that the principle of equal gender representation is respected (Ecuador);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F14 Participation of women in political and public life D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote**Affected persons:**- women | Refer to MTR (p21, para 117) and the National Report (Part XII, para 105-107). |
| ***Theme: F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection*** |
| 131.40 Continue to do what needs to be done to put together a national child rights policy (Ecuador);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionA42 Institutions & policies - General**Affected persons:**- children | The National Child Rights Policy has been completed and awaits pending for Cabinet endorsement and approval. |
| 131.108 Continue to ensure, through an ongoing campaign or strategy, access to food and to education for all children, including children with disabilities, children who live on the street, orphans and children living in rural areas (Mexico);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionA54 Awareness raising and disseminationE22 Right to foodE41 Right to health - GeneralE51 Right to education - GeneralF4 Persons with disabilitiesF36 Children in street situationsH4 Persons living in rural areas**Affected persons:**- children- persons with disabilities- persons living in rural areas- children in street situations | For information on measures to ensure access to education for all children, refer to E51/131.122, 129 & 131.For information on measures to address the situation of street children, refer to F31/131.41Special measures for orphans? |
| 131.68 Amend all statutory and customary laws as soon as possible to establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years, and create and implement a comprehensive national plan of action to combat the practice of child marriage and its root causes (Ireland);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF13 Violence against womenA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkA46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- children | For information on measures which Government is taking to establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years, refer to A41/131.22.A national plan of action to combat the practice of child marriage is being developed. Despite Government’s efforts to end child marriages, it faces a number of challenges which are slowing down progress. They include lack of cooperation by family members of the victim, especially where the perpetrator has promised to pay compensation or brideprice, ignorance of the law due to the fact that community awareness campaigns have not yet reached all parts of the country, and belief systems including religion. Government is trying to address these challenges by ensuring that all children remain in schooI by providing compulsory and State funded basic education, broadening awareness raising campaigns, and expediting the processing of court cases. |
| 131.69 Develop a national plan of action to stem the rise in the practice of child marriage (Madagascar);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF13 Violence against womenA46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas)D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to F31/131.68 |
| 131.66 Fully implement the constitutional provisions for the protection of the rights of the child in line with international standards, also in order to further reduce the practices of child, early and forced marriage (Italy);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF13 Violence against womenD6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- children | For information on measures to combat child marriages, refer to A41/22 and F31/131.68 |
| 131.74 Ensure strict compliance with legal provisions pertaining to the minimum age for marriage, and also prevent and investigate cases of forced marriage, bringing perpetrators to justice and guaranteeing assistance to victims (Argentina);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF13 Violence against womenD6 Rights related to name, identity, nationalityB51 Right to an effective remedyF19 Girls**Affected persons:**- children- girls | Refer to A41/22 and F31/131.68 |
| 131.67 Improve the protection of children, taking measures to prevent forced and early marriage, and eliminate child labour (Israel);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF13 Violence against womenF33 Children: protection against exploitationD6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- children | For information on measures to combat child marriages, refer to A41/22 and F31/131.68The Constitution (s81) provides the fundamental protections concerning children, where a child is defined as anyone under the age of 18 years. Government is addressing the challenges of child marriages by ensuring children remain in school through the provision of compulsory and State funded education. The Marriage Bill which is going through Parliament to aims inter alia to criminalise child marriages and protect the best interest of the child. GOZ has in place a Costed National Action Plan on Ending Child Marriages which was launched early 2021 and is being implemented.Child marriage increases the risk of death or injury during pregnancy and childbirth, as witnessed in the tragic case of Anna Machaya (aged 14) from Marange in Manicaland Province who passed on during delivery. Child marriage denies a girl the right to education as revealed in the 2019 Education Multiple Indicator Survey where 4 129 girls dropped out of school as a result of child marriage, of which 94.1% were girls from secondary school.A study by Human Rights Watch (HRW) revealed a high degree of child labour in Zimbabwe, especially in the tobacco sector and on farms owned by resettled farmers.In response Government produced its own report on same that showed that much of the findings by HRW were incorrect.If anything, the conclusions by HRW were a result of culture differences. In Africa it is acceptable and normal to have children perform household chores as part of family. This is the case on the tobacco farms and it is a matter degree to which this is child labour.As much as children may work with their parents on farms, it it is not a problem in terms of their rights as long as this does not compromise their rights to education, health leisure, recreation etc. |
| 131.41 Establish child protection systems in order to reduce the number of cases of maltreatment of children (Madagascar);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F31 Children: definition; general principles; protectionF33 Children: protection against exploitation**Affected persons:**- children | Government has developed a comprehensive programme to protect children living and working on the streets. There are many of these children in almost all urban streets. The new thrust is to adopt a human rights approach to the needs of children. At beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, all such children were moved to available children’s facilities around Harare, though they ran away and in no time, they were back in the streets. Government has now developed a facility at Chambuta, into a modern facility with sporting and recreational facilities, educational facilities and foster care.The amendment to the Children’s Act which is undergoing internal processes will reinforce protection and promotion of rights of children in the streets. |
| ***Theme: F32 Children: family environment and alternative care*** |
| 131.109 Develop a strategy or a national plan for the de-institutionalization of children from residential care institutions to foster families (Serbia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F32 Children: family environment and alternative care**Affected persons:**- children | ZHRC to be a source of information Mr Mabhena for information |
| ***Theme: F33 Children: protection against exploitation*** |
| 131.65 Strengthen the implementation measures taken to fight child labour (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F33 Children: protection against exploitation**Affected persons:**- children | Refer to F31/131.67Childlabour |
| ***Theme: F34 Children: Juvenile justice*** |
| 131.86 Expand the successful pretrial diversion programme for juvenile offenders from the existing five provinces to 10 (South Africa);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F34 Children: Juvenile justice**Affected persons:**- children | The Pre-Trial diversion programme is now covered in all 10 provinces, and has further cascaded to 33 district level offices. |
| 131.85 Increase the age of criminal responsibility to match international standards (Sierra Leone);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F34 Children: Juvenile justiceA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- children | The Child Justice Bill, which is undergoing internal law making processes, will inter alia raise the age of criminal responsibility to 1 years.  |
| ***Theme: F36 Children in street situations*** |
| 131.110 Develop a comprehensive strategy for children in street situations, using a child-rights approach and addressing both prevention and response (Serbia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F36 Children in street situations**Affected persons:**- children- children in street situations | For some of the information refer to F31.131.41.Comprehensive strategy?Mr Mabhena to share information |
| ***Theme: F4 Persons with disabilities*** |
| 131.133 Promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Algeria);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F4 Persons with disabilities**Affected persons:**- persons with disabilities | TheGoZisstrivingto fully domesticatetheConvention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities throughvariouslaws,policiesand programmes. For example, the Disability Bill is undergoing internal law-making processes whilst a National Disability Policy will be launched this year. Other measures that are in place to promote the rights of persons with disabilities include:* Providing entrepreneurs with disabilities with loans to start businesses or other income-generating projects;
* Providing learners with disabilities with assistive technology and adaptive tools;
* Guarantees the enrolment of persons with disabilities in higher and tertiary education institutions (currently 10% of the enrolment is reserved for learners with disabilities. See statistics provided in the National Report).

Government remains committed to the education of a girl child with disabilities. 2019 enrolment statistics of females in primary and secondary education was 15 506.  This helps to minimise the disadvantages sustained by persons with disabilities in trying to access education at integrated schools, especially girls with disabilities who are prone to multi-discrimination. |
| ***Theme: F45 Persons with disabilities: independence, inclusion*** |
| 131.134 Strengthen social inclusion measures, in particular for persons with physical disabilities (Angola);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 131 | Supported | F45 Persons with disabilities: independence, inclusion**Affected persons:**- persons with disabilities | The 2nd Cycle report (p17, para102) provides information on measures to ensure social inclusion for persons with disabilities. Government is committed to those measures.Refer also to the measures mentioned in F4/131.133. |
| ***Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms*** |
| 132.13 Fully respect the spirit and letter of the 2013 Constitution, and ratify the Convention against Torture (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol and incorporate it into domestic law, in line with the new Constitution (Kenya);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty |  |
| 132.18 Ratify the Convention against Torture and typify torture as a crime by modifying its Criminal Code (Spain);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.22 As previously recommended, ratify the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, implement its standards into national law and take immediate and concrete actions against the practice of torture by State officials (Germany);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatmentA27 Follow-up to Universal Periodic Review (UPR)**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty |  |
| 133.1 Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Italy);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsB11 International humanitarian lawB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 133.2 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Timor-Leste);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsB11 International humanitarian lawB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 133.3 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court signed in 1998 (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsB11 International humanitarian lawB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 133.4 Accede to and domesticate the Rome Statute and adopt provisions to cooperate fully and promptly with the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsB11 International humanitarian lawB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 133.5 Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Sweden);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsB11 International humanitarian lawB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 133.6 Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsB11 International humanitarian lawB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.44 Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its protocols (Portugal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD1 Civil & political rights - general measures of implementationB51 Right to an effective remedyD23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.28 Ratify or accede to, as appropriate, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.47 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.49 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.86 Establish an official moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Slovenia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.87 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.50 Sign and ratify the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penaltyB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.48 Ratify the Convention against Torture and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New Zealand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD23 Death penaltyD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.3 Consider ratification of the Convention against Torture (Indonesia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.4 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Netherlands);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.5 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Montenegro);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.6 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Senegal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.7 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Timor-Leste);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.8 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.9 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Czechia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.10 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Djibouti);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture without delay (Sweden);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.12 Consider accession to the Convention against Torture (Namibia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.15 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture (Italy);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.16 Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture (Denmark);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.17 Speed up the process to ratify the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol thereto (Chile);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty |  |
| 132.19 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Rwanda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Rwanda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.21 Ratify the Convention against Torture as well as its Optional Protocol (Zambia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty |  |
| 132.23 Ratify promptly the Convention against Torture (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.24 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.27 Accept, ratify or accede, as appropriate, to the Convention against Torture (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.31 Take all institutional measures required to accede to the Convention against Torture (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.34 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Sierra Leone);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.38 Proceed with the early conclusion of the Convention against Torture (Japan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.42 Ratify the Convention against Torture (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.45 Ratify the Convention against Torture, as well as its Optional Protocol (Portugal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty |  |
| 132.51 Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.52 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 5 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**Affected persons:**- general- persons deprived of their liberty |  |
| 132.1 Ratify the international human rights treaties to which the country is not yet a party, including the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Brazil);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 6 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatmentD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.2 Ratify other human rights conventions, particularly the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 6 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatmentG4 Migrants**Affected persons:**- migrants |  |
| 132.30 Accept, ratify to or accede, as appropriate, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.32 Take all institutional measures required to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.36 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.37 Proceed with the early conclusion of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.41 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.53 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Netherlands);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.54 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.55 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Costa Rica);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.56 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Djibouti);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 8 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsD32 Enforced disappearances**Affected persons:**- disappeared persons |  |
| 132.29 Accept, ratify to or accede, as appropriate, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 11 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsE1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementationB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.46 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 11 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsE1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementationB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.58 Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 13 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsE32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.26 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 9 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsF12 Discrimination against womenB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- women |  |
| 132.59 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 9 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsF12 Discrimination against womenB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- women |  |
| 132.60 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Costa Rica);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 9 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsF12 Discrimination against womenB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- women |  |
| 132.61 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Djibouti);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 9 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsF12 Discrimination against womenB51 Right to an effective remedy**Affected persons:**- women |  |
| 132.25 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 7 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsG4 Migrants**Affected persons:**- migrants |  |
| 132.35 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 7 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsG4 Migrants**Affected persons:**- migrants |  |
| 132.40 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 7 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsG4 Migrants**Affected persons:**- migrants |  |
| 132.43 Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 7 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsG4 Migrants**Affected persons:**- migrants |  |
| 132.57 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 7 | Noted | A12 Acceptance of international normsG4 Migrants**Affected persons:**- migrants |  |
| ***Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures*** |
| 132.39 Issue standing invitations to the special procedures for their country visits (Japan);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.70 Extend an open and standing invitation to the mandate holders of the United Nations special procedures (Guatemala);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.71 Extend a standing invitation to the Human Rights Council special procedures (Portugal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.72 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures (Turkey);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.73 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Congo);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.74 Issue standing invitations to all special procedure mandate holders (Ghana);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.75 Consider issuing a standing invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures (Rwanda);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.76 Allow, before its next review, unhindered access to the country by all special procedures of the Human Rights Council who request a visit (Czechia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.77 Cooperate with the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council by responding positively to their requests for visits (Sierra Leone);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 28 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 133.12 Issue a standing invitation to all mandate holders under the special procedures (Madagascar);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | A24 Cooperation with special procedures**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| ***Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework*** |
| 132.100 Enact specific laws and policies in order to protect human rights defenders (Ukraine).**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 38 | Noted | A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkG8 Non-citizensH1 Human rights defenders**Affected persons:**- human rights defenders |  |
| ***Theme: A42 Institutions & policies - General*** |
| 132.69 Ensure that humanitarian agencies can operate in all parts of the country without undue restrictions (Republic of Korea);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 27 | Noted | A42 Institutions & policies - General**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| ***Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination*** |
| 133.15 Prohibit discrimination against persons because of their real or imputed sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and ensure adequate protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, sex workers, and other marginalized groups (Canada);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.16 Adopt urgent measures to make progress on the elimination of all forms of discrimination, stigmatization and violence against people on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity and to promote the respect of the rights of all persons by society (Chile);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.18 Enhance efforts to promote gender equality and combat all forms of discrimination, including those on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Italy).**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.7 Repeal the provisions in the Criminal Code which criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons) (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.8 Rescind legal provisions that provide for the criminalization of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons following the principle of non-discrimination (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.9 Make progress, both at the legislative level and in practice, in ensuring the rights and fundamental freedoms of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Argentina);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.10 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between same-sex adults (Spain);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD46 Right to private life, privacy**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.11 Repeal the crime of sodomy as described in the Criminal Code and the Reform Act, 2006, and ensure that same-sex conduct between consenting adults is not subject to criminal sanctions (Canada);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD46 Right to private life, privacy**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.13 Take measures to prevent and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, including by decriminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Brazil);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD46 Right to private life, privacy**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.17 Eliminate discrimination, stigmatization and violence against persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity and, through public dialogue, promote tolerance and a culture of non-discrimination (Czechia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)A54 Awareness raising and dissemination**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| 133.14 Adopt measures to prevent discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity, both by State officials and non-State actors, and allow the change of gender markers on government-issued documentation (Israel);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8 - Para. 133 | Noted | B31 Equality & non-discriminationG2 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality**Affected persons:**- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI)  |  |
| ***Theme: D23 Death penalty*** |
| 132.82 Abolish the death penalty in domestic law for all crimes, adopt an immediate official moratorium on executions and commute without delay all death sentences into prison sentences (Uruguay);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | D23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.84 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to fully abolishing it both in practice and in law, for all cases and under all circumstances (Portugal);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | D23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.85 Adopt a moratorium on the death penalty, as a first step towards its complete and full abolition (France);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | D23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.88 Advance towards the abolition of capital punishment by decreeing a de jure moratorium (Spain);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 15 | Noted | D23 Death penalty**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.83 Abolish the death penalty in national legislation for all crimes (Belgium);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 10 | Noted | D23 Death penaltyA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| ***Theme: D43 Freedom of opinion and expression*** |
| 132.90 Repeal and amend legislation that infringes on the right to freedom of expression in line with the international obligations and Constitution of Zimbabwe, such as the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act and the Public Order and Security Act (New Zealand);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 22 | Noted | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.95 End human rights violations and abuses against civil society, the media and political opposition; repeal the ban on public demonstrations; and ensure individuals are able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, free from intimidation and harassment (Canada);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 35 | Noted | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assemblyD45 Freedom of association**Affected persons:**- media- human rights defenders |  |
| 132.91 Repeal or significantly reform laws that may have the effect of unduly restricting freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly, which include the Public Order and Security Act, the computer crime and cybercrime bill and police bans on protests (United States of America);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 22 | Noted | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD44 Right to peaceful assemblyD46 Right to private life, privacy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.92 Ensure that upcoming legislation will not limit citizens’ rights to engage in free and private exchanges of information on social media (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 20 | Noted | D43 Freedom of opinion and expressionD46 Right to private life, privacy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| ***Theme: D45 Freedom of association*** |
| 132.63 Review and update the Public Order and Security Act and the Private Voluntary Organizations Act to be in line with international human rights standards (Norway);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 21 | Noted | D45 Freedom of associationA41 Constitutional and legislative framework**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| 132.64 Immediately publish a timeline ensuring that legislation, including the Public Order and Security Act, the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act and relevant electoral legislation, will be aligned with the Constitution before the end of the eighth session of Parliament (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 22 | Noted | D45 Freedom of associationA41 Constitutional and legislative frameworkD46 Right to private life, privacyD7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote**Affected persons:**- media |  |
| 132.66 Amend the draft computer crime and cybercrime bill and the Public Order and Security Act so as to align them with the 2013 Constitution (Australia);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 19 | Noted | D45 Freedom of associationD46 Right to private life, privacy**Affected persons:**- general |  |
| ***Theme: D8 Rights related to marriage & family*** |
| 132.65 Amend all discriminatory provisions and administrative regulations relating to family, marriage and divorce (Belgium);**Source of position:** A/HRC/34/8/Add.1 - Para. 25 | Noted | D8 Rights related to marriage & familyE6 Rights to protection of property; financial credit**Affected persons:**- women |  |