

ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO ZAMBIA – ADD.3

BELARUS

According to the 2011 Human Development Report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Zambia is among countries with low Human Development Index (HDI)¹ and stands in the 164th place. As provided in the Compilation of the UN information (A/HRC/WG.6/14/ZMB/2) and in the Summary of stakeholders' information (A/HRC/WG.6/14/ZMB/3) Zambia faces numerous problems in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights.

At the same time, in the compilation of the UN information it is said that during the period under review (four and a half years), no allegations or urgent appeals were sent by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights or special procedures. It could be seen as a clear gap in the monitoring of the human rights situation in Zambia on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and special procedures, especially taking into account the nature and scale of problems documented in the aforementioned UPR information.

- Despite the country's low human rights records, Zambia has actively supported during its membership in the Human Rights Council country-specific initiatives against other Member States aimed, inter alia, at establishing reporting and monitoring mechanisms.
- Do Zambian authorities believe that similar monitoring or reporting mechanisms on Zambia, if established in the Human Rights Council, could allow them to improve the human rights situation in the country and fully implement their international obligations in the field of human rights? How do Zambian authorities see prospects of their collaboration with special procedures, especially in terms of a standing invitation they have extended and non-answered requests for visits by mandate holders on the situation of human rights defenders as well as on toxic waste?

Trafficking in human beings

As mentioned in the Compilation of the UN information, CEDAW remained concerned at the increasing number of child victims of commercial exploitation, including prostitution, and called on Zambia to implement the legislation on trafficking. Moreover, in the Summary of stakeholders' information, certain NGOs indicated that children are exposed to various form of violence including "defilement", commercial sex exploitation, early marriages, child labour, trafficking, and neglect.

- Aside from the adoption of the 2008 Anti-Human Trafficking Act, what practical measures did Zambian authorities undertake to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children?

¹ HDI measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and income.

HUNGARY

- Hungary is pleased to learn that Zambia has identified the necessity of addressing the negative impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic as one of its key priorities in the years to come. In this respect, could the Delegation provide some more information on the National Adolescence Health Strategy Plan for 2011-2015 and on the programmes that have been put in place to promote prevention of sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS.
- Could the delegation inform us about the timeline for ratification of the OPCAT as well as the Optional Protocol on Children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.