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paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council
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Zimbabwe

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies, special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and other relevant official United Nations documents. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), other than those contained in public reports issued by OHCHR. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review. In the absence of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated. Since this report only compiles information contained in official United Nations documents, lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to non-ratification of a treaty and/or to a low level of interaction or cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

<i>Core universal human rights treaties²</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations/reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>
ICERD	13 May 1991	None	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	13 May 1991	None	–
ICCPR	13 May 1991	None	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): Yes
CEDAW	13 May 1991	None	–
CRC	11 September 1990	None	–

Core treaties to which Zimbabwe is not a party: OP-ICESCR³, ICCPR-OP 1, ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, CAT, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW, CRPD, CRPD-OP, and CED.

<i>Other main relevant international instruments</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Yes
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	No
Palermo Protocol ⁴	No
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	Yes, except 1961 convention
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes/ except Additional Protocol III
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Yes

1. In its submission, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) recommended that Zimbabwe ratify relevant international instruments and optional protocols, including: the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict; the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant

Workers and Members of Their Families. UNCT also recommended that Zimbabwe accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, withdraw reservations to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,⁸ and improve compliance with ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 in law and practice.⁹ Zimbabwe signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa in October 2009.¹⁰

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. UNCT reported that the latest Constitutional Amendment No. 19 was passed in February 2009. This amendment formalized the Global Political Agreement (GPA), which was signed by ZANU-PF and the two Movement for Democratic Change formations on 15 September 2008, and later led to the formation of the Government of National Unity.¹¹ The constitution-making process was under way and should culminate in a referendum on a draft Constitution, possibly before the end of 2011.¹²

3. UNCT noted that the Government criminalizes human trafficking and smuggling by using different pieces of legislation within the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act of July 2006.¹³ UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe ensure that the bill of rights in the new Constitution under development protected all generations of rights, including the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), asylum seekers, refugees and migrants. UNCT also recommended that Zimbabwe update national legislation to comply with international obligations and standards, including criminal laws on HIV-related issues, the 1983 Refugees Act and associated legislation, the Immigration Act and applicable regulations, security and media legislation.¹⁴

4. UNCT recommended domesticating all key human rights instruments by incorporating them into national legislation.¹⁵ A similar recommendation was made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),¹⁶ the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee),¹⁷ the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁸ and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC).¹⁹

5. In 2000, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) noted that Zimbabwe had not made the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and requested that the possibility of making the declaration be considered.²⁰

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. As of 8 April 2011, Zimbabwe does not have a national human rights institution accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).²¹ UNCT reported that the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission was established in 2010, but that its statute has not yet been enacted.²²

7. UNCT also reported that an office of the Public Protector has been established under the current Constitution to protect citizens against administrative malpractice. Moreover, an Organ for National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration (ONHRI) has been established in the context of the GPA.²³

8. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe make the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and other national human rights institutions operational, support the Anti-Corruption and Media Commissions, and strengthen ONHRI to ensure successful transition and national cohesion.

D. Policy measures

9. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe facilitate the formulation, review, update and implementation of relevant policies, including a comprehensive human rights policy; and strengthen transparency and accountability of all constituencies involved in the implementation of such policies, strategies, programmes and plans.²⁴

10. In 2010, UNDP noted that, with regard to access to safe drinking water, major achievements can be made between 2010-2015 by, inter alia, preparing a comprehensive water, sanitation and hygiene policy that covers water resources in both urban and rural areas.²⁵

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

11. UNCT noted that reporting by Zimbabwe to treaty bodies has been lagging behind since 2000, with many reports overdue. Certain improvements were observed recently: the second CEDAW State party report combining the second to fifth reporting periods was submitted in 2009. The periodic report on the CRC has been compiled and is awaiting Cabinet approval.²⁶ UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe submit periodic reports to United Nations Treaty Bodies in a timely manner.²⁷

<i>Treaty body²⁸</i>	<i>Latest report submitted and considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	1998	March 2000	–	5th to 7th reports overdue since 2006.
CESCR	1995	May 1997	–	2nd report overdue since 1998.
HR Committee	1996	April 1998	–	2nd report overdue since 2002.
CEDAW	1996	January 1998	–	2nd to 5th report due in 2008, received in 2009.
CRC	1995	May 1996	–	2nd report overdue since 1997.

2. Cooperation with special procedures

12. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe issue a standing invitation for United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders to carry out fact-finding missions.²⁹ On 27 July 2006, the Government of Zimbabwe sent an unsolicited invitation to three mandates: Freedom of

Religion or Belief, and Right to Education and Violence against women, its causes and consequences.³⁰

13. Despite an official invitation by the Minister of Justice, the Special Rapporteur on Torture was denied access to the country on 28 October 2009. He urged the Government to fully investigate this incident and to clarify who bears responsibility for the denial of his access to the country.³¹

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	–
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	SR on torture (28 October-4 November 2009) invitation withdrawn; SR violence against women (August 2007) postponed at Government's request.
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	SR on independence of judges and lawyers (2002); SR on human rights defenders (2002, 2008); SR on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (2003); SR on torture (2005, 2007); SR on the right to food (2006); WG on mercenaries (2007); SR on adequate housing (2005, 2009); WG on enforced or involuntary disappearances (2009).
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review (7 -12 April 2011), 40 communications were sent. The Government replied to 10 communications.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i>	Zimbabwe responded to 1 of the 23 questionnaires sent by special procedures mandate holders. ³²

3. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

14. In 2009 and 2010, OHCHR provided advice to the Government on the establishment of a commission in compliance with the Paris Principles³³ and provided training on the role of national human rights institutions in regional and international human rights mechanisms to the newly appointed Commissioners.³⁴

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Equality and non-discrimination

15. UNCT noted that a number of laws have been passed to promote women's rights; however, the implementation of laws can be affected by the primacy of customary law as per section 23 of the Constitution.³⁵ HR Committee was concerned about the duality of the legal statutory law and customary law, which potentially leads to unequal treatment between individuals, particularly in the area of marriage and inheritance laws. It expressed

concern that where customary law contravenes the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) or the statutory law, the customary law continues to be upheld and applied.³⁶ UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe enforce national policies and legislation to prevent and address the marginalization and exclusion of women, children and other vulnerable groups from the economic, social and political spheres of society.³⁷

16. HR Committee was concerned about the subordinate status of women in Zimbabwean society³⁸ and recommended that practices such as female genital mutilation, early marriage, the statutory difference in the minimum age of girls and boys for marriage, and other practices which are incompatible with the ICCPR be prohibited by legislation.³⁹ CEDAW expressed concern that discriminatory traditional practices, such as *lobola*, polygamy and female genital mutilation, were still accepted.⁴⁰

17. UNDP noted that although approximately 52 per cent of the population in Zimbabwe is female, women are underrepresented in politics and in other decision-making positions.⁴¹ CEDAW was concerned at the low level of women's participation at the decision-making level.⁴² It recommended the adoption of temporary special measures of affirmative action to promote the status of women in all spheres of society.⁴³

18. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations urged the Government to take specific measures to ensure that in practice no discrimination based on political opinion or affiliation is permitted, and that any such act of discrimination is duly sanctioned and appropriate remedies provided.⁴⁴

2 Right to life, liberty and security of the person

19. In 2008 and 2010, Zimbabwe voted against the adoption of the draft General Assembly resolution on a moratorium on the death penalty.⁴⁵

20. On 28 May 2008, the High Commissioner for Human Rights strongly condemned the killings, as well as the continuing harassment of NGO workers, human rights defenders and other members of civil society. The High Commissioner urged the Zimbabwean authorities to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the murders and other unlawful acts, and to take urgent steps to protect all the country's inhabitants from further attacks.⁴⁶

21. The Special Rapporteur on Torture remained very concerned about serious and credible allegations of torture, ill-treatment and inhuman prison conditions in Zimbabwe.⁴⁷

22. UNCT recalled that in December 2008, several people were arrested on suspicion of engaging in unlawful military training. The suspects were arrested and detained for several weeks before court appearances.⁴⁸

23. UNCT noted that overcrowding was still a challenge in some prisons, and attempts are being made to reduce prison populations through alternative sentencing.⁴⁹

24. HR Committee was concerned about the extent and persistence of domestic violence against women.⁵⁰

25. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe enhance the implementation of de-mining programmes.⁵¹

3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

26. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe take steps to strengthen the capacity and the functioning of courts in dispensing justice and ensure that court personnel are adequately trained in human rights.⁵²

27. On 12 February 2009, the High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the new Zimbabwean Government to restore rule of law and to provide justice for victims. The High Commissioner expressed concern over the politicization of the police and their failure to undertake credible investigations and arrests of individuals alleged to have committed serious human rights violations during the election violence in June and July 2008. These include hundreds of cases of alleged summary executions, torture and sexual violence, including rape. The High Commissioner noted that the Government has the primary responsibility to see that justice is done for these victims.⁵³

28. On 26 June 2008, the High Commissioner for Human Rights called for justice and accountability in response to the campaign of political violence that has corrupted the electoral process in Zimbabwe. She welcomed the continuing regional and international efforts to resolve the crisis and urged mediation efforts to be guided by the necessity for justice and accountability, the essential first steps towards reconciliation.⁵⁴

29. UNCT observed that there was no specialized juvenile justice system. Minors who commit crimes suffer from a lack of specialized legal and other assistance, although in many cases these children are victims of abuse and neglect themselves. The age of criminal responsibility for children is set at seven years, among the lowest in the world; children, particularly boys, are subject to corporal punishment and imprisonment.⁵⁵

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

30. UNCT noted that the Constitution was silent on discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.⁵⁶ HR Committee noted with concern that homosexuals were subjected to discrimination.⁵⁷

31. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe remove barriers and ensure access to birth certification and other civic status documentation, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable children and stateless persons.⁵⁸

5. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

32. In 2011, UNESCO noted that freedoms of expression and the press were still severely restricted in Zimbabwe. In 2008, local and foreign journalists were physically assaulted or held without trial, both before and after the elections. Such attacks decreased in 2009, but the situation remains dire for members of the press.⁵⁹ In 2007, the Interception of Communications Act allowed the authorities to monitor e-mail messages and mobile phone calls without having to seek court permission.⁶⁰ UNESCO recommended introducing provisions into existing legislation that would guarantee freedom of expression, media freedom and the right to access information; and to establish a self-regulatory mechanism for the media.⁶¹

33. UNCT reported that the Public Order and Security Act (POSA) has been seen to be restrictive, hindering people from fully enjoying the right to assembly. Numerous requests for meetings for political parties and civil society groups have been denied.⁶² In 2007, the ILO Committee of Experts requested the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that POSA is not used to infringe the right of workers' organizations to express their views on the Government's economic and social policy.⁶³

34. On 26 June 2008, the United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders gathering at their annual meeting expressed grave concern about widespread reports of recurring politically motivated violence and other obstacles to citizens' free and equal participation in the country's presidential run-off election scheduled for 27 June 2008. They strongly urged the Government and the opposition to renew their dialogue with a view to finding a sustainable solution to the country's problems, including the current political crisis.⁶⁴

35. UNCT recalled that in November 2008, the Governing Body of ILO had decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to examine the complaints filed by a number of delegates to ILO of June 2008 concerning the observance by the Government of Zimbabwe of Conventions Nos. 87 and 98 on freedom of association. In April 2010, the Government of Zimbabwe informed ILO that it accepted the recommendations and welcomed the guidance and support of ILO in their implementation.⁶⁵

36. UNCT reported that since 2000, parliamentary and presidential elections in Zimbabwe have resulted in contested outcomes.⁶⁶ The disagreement over results of the 2008 presidential elections caused many incidences of violence, loss of human life, displacement, and property loss.⁶⁷

37. HR Committee was concerned that the mass media as well as many other forms of expression, including artistic expression, were subject to censorship and are largely controlled by the Government. In order to limit the freedom of the press, Government officials used the mass media and the law on civil and criminal defamation. The Committee recommended that the restrictions on freedom of expression and the press be brought into strict compliance with the Covenant.⁶⁸

6. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

38. The ILO Committee of Experts was concerned over the issue of discrimination against women in access to certain benefits, including maternity leave, particularly as many women are contract workers, seasonal workers and domestic workers.⁶⁹ The Committee of Experts also expressed its deep concern at the large number of children under the age of 14 who are found to be working, especially in the agricultural sector and in household activities. The Committee strongly encouraged the Government to redouble its efforts to improve this situation.⁷⁰

39. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) stated that with the rise in unemployment and consequent male migration away from rural areas, households headed by women are increasingly common. These households are nearly always the most disadvantaged.⁷¹

7. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

40. UNDP noted that Zimbabwe has continued to register a gradual decline in HIV prevalence: in 2001, the estimated HIV prevalence in adults aged 15 to 49 years was 23.7 per cent, but it dropped to 18.1 per cent in 2005/2006. The national HIV estimates of 2009 revealed a further decline in the adult prevalence rate.⁷² UNDP also indicated that HIV and AIDS was one of the leading causes of under-five mortality in Zimbabwe, accounting for 21 per cent of deaths. Over 95 per cent of HIV cases in children less than five years of age are vertically transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth and/or breastfeeding.⁷³

41. UNDP noted that the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has worsened significantly over the past 20 years. In 2007 the MMR was estimated at 725 per 100,000 live births. It is unlikely that Zimbabwe will meet the Millennium Development Goals target for MMR, which is 174 per 100,000 live births.⁷⁴ Trends in infant, neonatal and under-five mortality rates for the last twenty years have not been very encouraging. In order to make further progress towards meeting Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 “Reduce Child Mortality”, there is a need to, inter alia, focus on the most vulnerable age groups and young infants.⁷⁵ FAO noted that 39 per cent, or 5.1 million of Zimbabwe’s overall 13.1 population, is chronically malnourished.⁷⁶

42. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe prioritize provision of basic social services including adequate water and sanitation in both urban and rural areas.⁷⁷ The inability of

vulnerable populations to access safe water and basic sanitation has seen frequent diarrhoeal and cholera outbreaks in the country. The 2008 cholera outbreak was unprecedented, affecting urban and rural areas in all ten provinces. Diarrhoea remains one of the top ten diseases affecting children under the age of five in Zimbabwe.⁷⁸

43. UNDP noted that the decline witnessed in overall national agricultural production after 2000 can be attributed to adverse weather conditions and land disputes, and to smallholder farmers being unable to access inputs and credit. Falling investments in agriculture, particularly in infrastructure and extension services, directly added to the decline in food production and the rise in poverty levels, especially in rural areas.⁷⁹ Severe budget constraints have had a debilitating effect on public expenditure on health and education and other social infrastructure. Zimbabwe is unlikely to meet the MDG 1 target on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.⁸⁰

44. On 22 December 2008, the independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders stated that the severe crisis affecting Zimbabwe was ravaging the country with alarming speed and that the Government and the international community should have done more to rebuild the health system, end the cholera epidemic, and ensure adequate food for all people. The mandate-holders were particularly concerned that the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by the population and particularly the most disadvantaged groups was threatened by the crisis. The mandate-holders reiterated their willingness to work with the Government and the international community to find urgent solutions to those problems.⁸¹

45. OHCHR reported that Zimbabwe's deepening crises of governance, health, education, land/property and food security, with an economy collapsing under record hyper-inflation, resulted in a significant outflow of migrants and asylum-seekers to neighbouring countries.⁸²

8. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community

46. UNCT noted that the country has consistently maintained high levels of primary school enrolment and literacy rates. Literacy rates were pegged at 88 per cent in 2006, and the total adult literacy rate for 2000-2007 was 91 per cent. However, with the economic decline, there has been a gradual decrease in enrolment and completion rates.⁸³

47. UNDP observed that a key reason behind the high drop-out rates of the last ten years may be related to poor nutrition; many children seldom have enough to eat in order to be able to manage school. Fewer children in rural areas attend school than do children in urban areas.⁸⁴ The movement of people as a result of land resettlement has impacted on access to education. Moreover, long distances from home to school affect 14 per cent of children nationally.⁸⁵

48. CRC was concerned that primary education is neither free nor compulsory.⁸⁶ According to the 2010 MDG Status Report, quality indicators, such as examination results, quality of the curricula and textbooks, teacher morale and supervision at schools, showed a sharp deterioration between 1990 and 2009.⁸⁷ Despite the negative trends of the last decade, it was possible for Zimbabwe to attain universal primary education by 2015. In order to do so, and to bridge the challenges impeding full attainment of MDG 2 "Achieve Universal Primary Education", reintroducing free primary education and improving the quality and relevance of primary education are, inter alia, key interventions that need to be prioritized.⁸⁸

49. UNESCO noted that the Education Act No. 5/1987, as amended on 1 October 2004, sets out general principles and objectives on school education: the abolition of all forms of

racial discrimination in education; compulsory primary education; provision of State support for non-formal, adult education and literacy programmes.⁸⁹

50. UNESCO noted that, in order for Zimbabweans to participate in their cultural life fully, there was a need to harmonize the institutional framework and coordinate legislation. There was a need for a national heritage act that incorporates all types of heritage and its transmission.⁹⁰

9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

51. UNCT referred to the issue of natural resource benefit sharing between indigenous populations and trans-national conglomerates, particularly for the extractive sector. Granite and diamond mining in the Mutoko and Chiadzwa areas cause environmental degradation and displacement of local people, who benefit minimally from such economic operations.⁹¹

10. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

52. UNCT reported that Zimbabwe hosted about 5,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, and received an average of 50-75 new asylum-seekers each month.⁹² Reception facilities for refugees and asylum seekers at several border crossings are inadequate or non-existent, and asylum seekers are often kept in detention facilities that include criminals.⁹³ With regard to statelessness, citizenship issues in Zimbabwe are complex, owing to challenges arising in the context of independence and in relation to a long history of cross-border migration. There were no official, comprehensive statistics on stateless persons.⁹⁴

11. Internally displaced persons

53. UNCT reported that there were no official statistics on the number of IDPs in Zimbabwe. A significant number of Zimbabweans have been uprooted from their homes or lost their livelihoods as a result of various factors and events, including former farm workers who lost their residences and livelihoods when the farms they worked on were acquired by new owners, and Operation Murambatsvina, the urban operation that targeted illegal constructions in 2005. The needs for assistance and protection vary greatly, depending on the time spent in displacement and the conditions in the host community.⁹⁵

III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

54. UNCT noted that the economic decline brought about the deterioration of infrastructures, and unprecedented loss of qualified and experienced personnel to neighbouring countries and beyond led to the erosion of institutional and human capacity in all sectors.⁹⁶

55. IFAD noted that it is estimated that at least 3 million Zimbabweans (over 20 per cent of the population) have left the country since the economic crisis started in the late 1990s. This decline in human resources has also made it more difficult for the country to recover from the ongoing crisis, and has slowed down the delivery of social and public health services.⁹⁷

56. In 2000, CERD noted that the effects of Zimbabwe's social and political history, together with the burden of the external debt and other economic concerns, have impeded full implementation of ICERD.⁹⁸

IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

57. The High Commissioner referred to the GPA and called on the Government to fulfil its promise to put an end to the polarization, divisions, conflict and intolerance that have caused so much damage to the fundamental fabric of what could and should be a peaceful, prosperous and democratic nation.⁹⁹

58. UNCT recommended that Zimbabwe strengthen and support socio-economic and political dialogue as a tool to promote democracy; ensure human rights training and education of the police, security forces, prison officers, civil society, social partners and the media; prioritize internal and external resource mobilization, including effective management of these resources for the provision of basic social services.¹⁰⁰

V. Capacity-building and technical assistance

59. UNDP stated that the Government and UNCT signed the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) on 7 April 2011. ZUNDAF, set to be implemented from 2012 to 2015, is the strategic programme framework from which UNCT identifies synergies to better support Government.¹⁰¹ Seven priority areas, explicitly linked to national priorities and the Millennium Development Goals, with related outcomes, have been identified in ZUNDAF, inter alia: (a) good governance for sustainable development; promoting justice and rule of law; peacebuilding; accountability; and people's participation in democratic processes; (b) pro-poor sustainable growth and economic development; (c) universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support; (d) women's empowerment, gender equality and equity: supporting the establishment of laws, policies and frameworks to ensure women's empowerment, gender equality and equity.¹⁰²

60. CRC encouraged the State to consider seeking assistance from ILO on child labour issues.¹⁰³

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 1 April 2009* (ST/LEG/SER.E/26), supplemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>.

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child

	pornography
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

- ³ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/117 of 10 December 2008. Article 17, paragraph 1, of OP-ICESCR states that “The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed, ratified or acceded to the Covenant”.
- ⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁸ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- ⁹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- ¹⁰ ProCap, End of Mission Report (ProCaP), Caroline Ort, UNHCR – Zimbabwe (May 2009-2010), p. 4.
- ¹¹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 5.
- ¹² UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 6.
- ¹³ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 70.
- ¹⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- ¹⁵ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- ¹⁶ A/53/38, para. 157.
- ¹⁷ CCPR/C/79/Add.89, 6 April 1998, para. 11.
- ¹⁸ E/C.12/1/Add.12, 20 May 1997, para. 15.
- ¹⁹ CRC/C/15/Add.55, 7 June 1996, para. 11.
- ²⁰ CERD/C/304/Add.92, 19 April 2000, para. 15.
- ²¹ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/16/77, 3 February 2011, annex.
- ²² UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 11.
- ²³ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 11.
- ²⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- ²⁵ <http://www.undp.org.zw/images/stories/mdg/mdgreport2010.pdf>, p. 43.

- 26 UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 15.
- 27 UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- 28 The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child. |
- 29 UNCT submission to the UPR on Zimbabwe, 2011, para. 79.
- 30 <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/countryvisitsn-z.htm#zimbabwe>.
- 31 OHCHR press release, 29 October 2009.
- 32 The questionnaires referred to are those reflected in an official report by a special procedure mandate holder issued between 1 January 2007 and 1 June 2011. Responses counted for the purposes of this section are those received within the relevant deadlines, and referred to in the following documents: (a) A/HRC/6/15, para. 7; (b) A/HRC/7/6, annex; (c) A/HRC/7/8, para. 35; (d) A/HRC/8/10, para. 120, footnote 48; (e) A/62/301, paras. 27, 32, 38, 44 and 51; (f) A/HRC/10/16 and Corr.1, footnote 29; (g) A/HRC/11/6, annex; (h) A/HRC/11/8, para. 56; (i) A/HRC/11/9, para. 8, footnote 1; (j) A/HRC/12/21, para. 2, footnote 1; (k) A/HRC/12/23, para. 12; (l) A/HRC/12/31, para. 1, footnote 2; (m) A/HRC/13/22/Add.4; (n) A/HRC/13/30, para. 49; (o) A/HRC/13/42, annex I; (p) A/HRC/14/25, para. 6, footnote 1; (q) A/HRC/14/31, para. 5, footnote 2; (r) A/HRC/14/46/Add.1; (s) A/HRC/15/31/Add.1, para. 6 – for list of responding States, see <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/WaterAndSanitation/SRWater/Pages/ContributionsPSP.aspx>; (t) A/HRC/15/32, para. 5; (u) A/HRC/16/44/Add.3; (v) A/HRC/16/48/Add.3, para 5 endnote 2; (w) A/HRC/16/51/ Add.4; (x) A/HRC/17/38, see annex 1.
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