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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Zimbabwe*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 43 stakeholders' submissions¹, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution, accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. ZHRC stated that at the first review,² the Republic of Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe and Government, respectively) supported a recommendation to ratify CAT, but retracted this support in the previous review,³ citing the adequacy of domestic legislation protecting against torture. However, the constitutional provision cited by the delegation was not instrumental in addressing allegations of torture.⁴

3. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, ZHRC noted that: (a) several reports to applicable treaty bodies remained outstanding,⁵ (b) the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission Act was not aligned with the Paris Principles⁶ and the Constitution of Zimbabwe, and the Commission was inadequately funded and under-staffed,⁷ (c) there was a lack of adherence to the minimum standards of detention in prisons,⁸ (d) the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act was restrictive and needed to be reviewed and that during the period under review, incidents of arbitrary arrests, detentions and enforced disappearances continued to be recorded,⁹ (e) women continued to face barriers to political and private participation and remained under represented at senior and management levels,¹⁰ and (f) there were high incidents of violence against women and girls, which was exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.¹¹

4. ZHRC stated that the multi-currency system, operational since 2009, was abolished in 2019, making the Zimbabwe dollar the sole currency for legal tender. However, in 2020, the use of foreign currency for domestic transactions was once again legalised. Such policy

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



inconsistencies, lack of stability of the currency and low productivity left citizens grappling with hyper-inflation, and erosion of incomes, pensions and savings.¹²

5. ZHRC expressed concern, inter alia, about the inadequate provision of decent housing, food aid, water and medical services to address the humanitarian crisis caused by Cyclone Idai.¹³

6. ZHRC noted that during the election in 2018, citizens in the diaspora and prisoners were not afforded the opportunity to vote. Undocumented persons were also disenfranchised. The commission of inquiry established to look into post-election violence made several recommendations, including compensation to victims and the setting-up of a multi-party dialogue.¹⁴

7. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review and noting efforts to reduce maternal mortality and mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, ZHRC expressed concern about: (a) the deteriorating health standards due, inter alia, to shortage of drugs and outdated infrastructure and medical equipment,¹⁵ and (b) the insufficient personal protective equipment for frontline workers.¹⁶

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁷ and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies¹⁸

8. Stakeholders noted that Zimbabwe was yet to ratify OP-ICESCR, ICRMW, CAT, OP-CAT, ICCPR-OP2, ICPPED, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.¹⁹

9. JS11 stated that those human rights defenders who engaged with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association following his visit in September 2019, were targeted by the authorities.²⁰

B. National human rights framework²¹

10. JS21 stated that the political transition of November 2017, which saw military intervention in national politics resulting in the resignation of the former President, has altered the governance architecture of Zimbabwe, leading to militarisation of governmental functions.²²

11. JS2 stated that whilst it was commendable that the Constitution of Zimbabwe contained a robust bill of rights, the lack of alignment of national laws with the Constitution and ratified international human rights treaties, created a breeding ground for human rights violations.²³

12. JS2 stated when interpreting the bill of rights, the Constitution, under section 46(1)(c), did not expressly provide for courts and other bodies to take into account international law, and ratified conventions. Consequently, international law standards were considered simply as one amongst other aids of interpretation. It was therefore imperative that international obligations be integrated into the Constitution and national law.²⁴

13. JS22 stated that at the previous review, Zimbabwe supported 12 recommendations on aligning its domestic law with the Constitution. It noted that in March 2020, the Government reported that of the 183 laws that were identified for this purpose, 144 laws were amended, and efforts were underway to amend the remaining laws. Nineteen statutes were identified for enactment of which 14 were either enacted or have bills undergoing Parliamentary processes.²⁵

14. JS16 stated that CRPD and OP-CRPD were yet to be incorporated in the legislative framework, despite the Constitution expressly providing for the incorporation in domestic law of all international conventions to which Zimbabwe is a party.²⁶

15. JS5 stated the Marriages Bill, which presented an opportunity to reconcile the ambiguities and gaps that persisted in the Marriage Act²⁷ and the Customary Marriages Act,²⁸ contained inconsistencies which may encumber the realization of women's rights. It also noted the lack of exclusive gender equality legislation.²⁹

16. JS18 stated that the Cybersecurity and Data Protection Bill permits privacy intrusion, including through the use of digital forensic tools for criminal investigations.³⁰ JS15 stated that this Bill, which provides for surveillance on citizens and the media, has the potential to infringe on media freedoms and freedoms of expression and association. The Patriotic Bill also restricts the enjoyment of media freedoms.³¹

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

*Equality and non-discrimination*³²

17. JS3 stated that Section 56 of the Constitution protected all persons from discrimination, but the discordance between policy and practice has led to a lack of full enforcement or implementation of the relevant provisions in the legal framework.³³

18. ADH stated that although laws on personal status matters, such as marriage and divorce, were generally equitable, customary practices placed women at a disadvantage.³⁴ JS19 stated that achieving gender parity remained a challenge and that women continued to be marginalized in many contexts.³⁵

19. JS7 noted the existence of laws that discriminated against persons based on their real or imputed sexual orientation, including Section 78 of the Constitution, which restricts marriage rights to heterosexual relationships, Section 73 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, which criminalises consensual same-sex sexual relations regardless of the age of the persons, and Section 14(1)(f) of the Immigration Act, which classifies "homosexuals" as prohibited persons. In addition, other laws which although were prima facie neutral, have been weaponised by law enforcement officials, including Section 41 of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, on disorderly conduct and Section 46 of this Act on criminal nuisance. JS7 stated that the criminalization of consensual same-sex relations lay at the heart of the human rights violations perpetrated against LGBTI persons.³⁶

20. Noting that in the previous review, recommendations relating to equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression did not enjoy the support of Zimbabwe,³⁷ JS1 stated that the current context characterised, inter alia, by poverty, unstable fiscal policies and religious fundamentalism, perpetuated stigma and discrimination against women and LGBTI persons.³⁸

21. TIRZ stated that the criminalization of HIV transmission, consensual sex between adult males and sex work increased the stigma and discrimination faced by people living with HIV and LGBTI persons.³⁹

22. JS7 noted the absence of legislation allowing for transgender persons to change their gender marker on their identification documents.⁴⁰

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*⁴¹

23. JS20 stated that Zimbabwe was not eligible for the International Monetary Fund's Rapid Credit Facility intended to support countries to combat the COVID-19 pandemic because of unpaid arrears to multilateral development institutions. It relied on non-concessional and, thus, more expensive, domestic resource mobilisation and borrowing from a third country. The country's rising debt crowded out investments and spending on social infrastructure and services.⁴²

24. AI stated that Zimbabwe had no mechanisms in place to reduce the impacts of droughts and cyclones. In early 2021, the impact of climate change, COVID-19 restrictions and austerity measures left 7.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.⁴³ JS23 stated that it was regrettable that more than two years after Cyclone Idai, families were still living in tents without basic facilities.⁴⁴

25. JS14 stated that uncontrolled agriculture and mining lead to the destruction and pollution of the environment. The opencast mining along the Great Dyke by companies from a third country presented one of the major challenges to the environment. Opencast pits were left without any rehabilitation, affecting communities and livestock. The environment was also polluted by gold mining and the use of mercury.⁴⁵

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*⁴⁶

26. JS4 stated that the Constitution allowed for the death penalty to be imposed for murder committed under aggravating circumstances, and left this matter to the discretion of the court.⁴⁷

27. HRW stated that despite relevant commitments made at the previous review, no significant action was taken to halt torture and ill-treatment of persons in the custody of the police or intelligence services.⁴⁸ During 2020, unidentified assailants, suspected of being state security agents, abducted and tortured more than 70 government critics.⁴⁹

28. AI stated that abductions, torture and forced disappearance by unidentified persons, armed and wearing masks, were common.⁵⁰ JS17 noted the continuation of politically motivated persecutions and abductions of political and social activists in Matabeleland.⁵¹

29. JS21 stated that the Government struggled to exercise its power within the bounds of the rule of law and used arbitrary arrest and prosecution as a weapon to silence or intimidate human rights defenders.⁵² AU-ACHPR expressed alarm by the arbitrary arrests and detention of journalists.⁵³

30. HRF stated that in January 2019, the security forces used excessive and lethal force against protesters during a protest against the announcement that there would be a 150 percent increase in fuel price.⁵⁴

31. JS1 stated that the national gender based violence response hotline and the Victim Friendly Unit in police stations lacked capacity and personnel with sufficient knowledge to support victims. Cases of gender based violence have escalated during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁵ AI stated that sexual violence was systematically perpetrated by the security forces to clamp down on the right to protest.⁵⁶

32. HRW stated that inmates in prisons and detentions centres were at risk of contracting COVID-19, as these facilities remained unsanitary, overcrowded, and without running water in the cells. Although masks were issued, many inmates and some wardens did not use them.⁵⁷

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁵⁸

33. AI stated that on 6 April 2021, Parliament passed Constitution Amendment No. 1 of 2017, which permits the President to appoint the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and High Court Judge President without candidates undergoing the open interview selection process, as previously held. Constitutional Amendment No. 2 allowed the President, acting on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission to appoint sitting judges to vacancies in the higher courts, without the candidates undergoing the public interview procedure.⁵⁹

34. HRW stated that public confidence in the judiciary in relation to its independence and impartiality was eroded due to these constitutional amendments.⁶⁰ JS21 stated that the independence of the judiciary and fair trial rights in politically motivated cases has deteriorated.⁶¹ AI stated that government critics and activists were denied bail.⁶² JS21 stated that between 2020 and 2021, numerous human rights defenders, opposition party affiliates and independent journalists have been arbitrarily subjected to protracted pre-trial detention.⁶³

35. FLD stated that sections of the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, notably section 22(2)(a)(iii) “subverting constitutional government”, section 37 “participating in gathering with intent to promote public violence, breaches of the peace or bigotry”, and section 31 (a)(ii), “incitement to commit public violence” were abused as they were used as a basis for trumped-up charges against human rights defenders who were undertaking peaceful work as members of civil society.⁶⁴

36. JS13 stated that the necessary guarantees for the proper functioning of the legal profession, pursuant to the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, were not upheld.⁶⁵ Consequently, lawyers encountered difficulties in fulfilling their professional duties. This also undermined the proper functioning of the judicial system, including the right to fair trial and effective access to justice.⁶⁶ JS13 added that several lawyers experienced intimidation and harassment, citing specific cases in that regard.⁶⁷

37. HRW stated that Zimbabwe failed to implement recommendations from the Motlanthe Commission of Inquiry, following its investigation of the widespread violence in the aftermath of the August 2018 elections.⁶⁸

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*⁶⁹

38. JC stated that the authorities cracked down on religious communities that were critical of the Government.⁷⁰ JS1 noted the continued violation of the right to information and the freedoms of assembly and association.⁷¹

39. JS6 noted that the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, the Censorship and Entertainment Controls Act, and the Broadcasting Services Act provided a mechanism to restrict the right to artistic freedom.⁷²

40. JS22 stated that the Zimbabwe Media Commission Act restricted the operations of the media by imposing State regulation at a time when the media in many parts of the world was taking a path of self-regulation.⁷³

41. Referring to a relevant supported recommendation from the previous review, JS15 noted concerns that the licencing process for television and community radio stations did not provide for a fair awarding of licences as the requirements were tilted in favour of state-controlled media enterprises.⁷⁴

42. HRF noted the high intolerance of peaceful dissent and freedom of expression.⁷⁵ JS1 stated that there was high levels of abuse by state and non-state actors against those expressing different political views and criticisms of the Government.⁷⁶ JS6 stated that the legal framework provided by the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act established an increased intolerance for, and impunity against, any form of political dissent.⁷⁷

43. FLD stated that the Public Order and Security Act was repealed and replaced with Maintenance of Peace and Order Act. However, the latter was just another name for the former and that the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act was not in line with the Constitution.⁷⁸ JS3 stated that Section 2 of the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act conflated public demonstrations and public meetings under the moniker of public gatherings, which enabled the police to maintain their regulatory powers over both events and allowed the risks normally associated with violent protests to be used as a basis for regulating public meetings.⁷⁹ AI stated that the authorities intensified the crackdown on government critics ahead of any planned protest, carrying out door to door searches, abductions, arrests and beatings. The authorities also targeted journalists covering such protests.⁸⁰

44. FLD noted the persistent harassment and surveillance of human rights defenders.⁸¹ The portrayal of human rights defenders working on elections, good governance and citizen participation as members or agents of the political opposition hindered their peaceful and legitimate work.⁸² AU-ACHPR expressed concern about the crackdown on peaceful demonstrations against corruption and the targeting of political activists and human rights defenders. It urged Zimbabwe to ensure that actions taken by law enforcement officers did not result in violations of fundamental rights and freedoms.⁸³

45. JS11 expressed concern about the repressive enforcement of COVID-19 related regulations, which imposed unlawful restrictions on the fundamental rights and freedoms of

human rights defenders.⁸⁴ AI stated that the authorities used COVID-19 related regulations to justify severe restrictions on the right to freedom of expression.⁸⁵ JS5 stated that protests which were labelled by Government officials as a “planned insurrection” were banned on the basis of COVID-19 related restrictions on social gatherings.⁸⁶

46. JS17 stated that the failure by the authorities to hold by-elections due to COVID-19 related regulations resulted in some constituencies not have representation.⁸⁷ It added that the lack of accessibility to identity documents undermined the ability of the youth to register to vote, and that in the Matabeleland provinces, hardly any voters were registered to vote ahead of the 2023 elections.⁸⁸

47. TCC stated that there were no limitations on donations to candidates and political parties from corporations with government contracts, which undermined the integrity of the political process.⁸⁹

48. TCC stated that during the 2018 electoral cycle, there were multiple reports of state actors incentivizing support for the incumbent party, through the manipulation of food aid and agricultural programmes.⁹⁰ In addition, issues relating to electoral dispute resolution harmed the credibility of the Judiciary and Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, and undermined the integrity of the election process.⁹¹

49. Noting the legislative efforts to extend to 2028 the current constitutional quota of reserving 60 parliamentary seats for women, JS21 stated that section 17 of the Constitution should be implemented to achieve 50 percent representation in the 210 direct election parliamentary seats.⁹²

50. JS18 stated that internet affordability remained a challenge, citing excessive increases in mobile data tariffs. The gender digital divide was another barrier to accessing the internet, with online gender based violence and cyberbullying and harassment on the rise, further limiting women’s use of the internet.⁹³

Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁹⁴

51. JC stated that throughout 2020 and 2021, child prostitution became more frequent due, in part, by the temporary closure of schools due to COVID-19. The rise in child prostitution was associated with a simultaneous increase of HIV/AIDS among young people.⁹⁵

Right to privacy⁹⁶

52. JS18 stated that the Interception of Communications Act provides for surveillance and interception of communications, without judicial oversight.⁹⁷ It noted reports of unlawful surveillance and the lack of transparency in the acquisition, deployment and use of surveillance tools.⁹⁸

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work⁹⁹

53. ITUC stated that the Labour Act undermined workers’ ability to unionize and collectively bargain with their employer. The Act grants the Government unbridled discretion in the registration of unions.¹⁰⁰

54. ITUC stated that Zimbabwe systematically undermined the rights of workers to the freedom of peaceful assembly and to collective bargaining, under the guise of protecting political stability. Organized labour was undermined through the use of intimidation tactics in the form of beatings, arrests, abductions and judicial persecutions. Public sector workers faced some of the most serious forms of oppression, as they were barred by law from exercising the right to strike. Informal workers continued to have their businesses disrupted and their right to protest attacked.¹⁰¹

55. JS17 noted that in 2020, civil society organizations submitted a petition to ZHRC and other commissions calling for an urgent investigation into the alleged abuses of local mine workers by mining companies from a third country.¹⁰²

*Right to social security*¹⁰³

56. JS14 stated that, pursuant to Section 30 of the Constitution, Zimbabwe was obliged to provide social security and social care to those in need, including victims of natural and man-made disasters. However, despite the regular occurrence of droughts, floods, conflicts and loss of livelihoods, the Government was yet to establish a risk matrix and budget to ensure social protection when these events occur.¹⁰⁴

57. JS17 stated that about 80 percent of the families living on income derived from work in the informal sector, did not benefit from social grants to mitigate the impact of the measures imposed to combat COVID-19.¹⁰⁵

58. ZiCLAN stated that the social welfare grant for orphans and vulnerable children was insufficient and residential child care facilities and foster parents found it difficult to provide for the basic needs of the children in their care.¹⁰⁶

*Right to an adequate standard of living*¹⁰⁷

59. JS7 stated that due to the economic decline since 2016, hyperinflation and mass unemployment left many people in poverty and with little access to disposable income.¹⁰⁸ JS20 stated that there was an imbalance between the national currency in which wages were paid and the prices of goods and services which were indexed to the United States Dollar.¹⁰⁹

60. JS21 stated that there was an acute scarcity of water in urban and rural communities.¹¹⁰ HRW stated that Zimbabwe failed to provide continuous and affordable access to safe water to people across the country and that access to safe water was an important measure to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.¹¹¹

61. SALC stated that food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic was exacerbated by the poor distribution of social aid programmes, with less than three percent of the extremely poor rural households receiving food aid in September 2020.¹¹²

62. JS17 stated that in Halisupi (Gwanda rural), known critics of the government were denied access to food donations. During the distribution of food in the Matobo district, youth were forced to chant political slogans in exchange for food and in Shumbeshabe area of Matobo district, food and other aid were distributed on a politically partisan basis.¹¹³

63. JS19 noted that in 2020, the Government began targeting houses in Harare for demolition, declaring them to be illegally constructed. No plan was put in place for those who lost their homes.¹¹⁴

64. CLS stated that the land reform programme, which commenced in 2000, resulted in land underutilization as agricultural land was given to individuals who had no knowledge of farming. During the period 2016 to 2020, a number of villagers were displaced from their ancestral lands and there were politicized farm invasions at time when the Government had declared the land reform programme closed.¹¹⁵

*Right to health*¹¹⁶

65. Noting that Zimbabwe supported relevant recommendations in the previous review, JS2 stated that although there was an increase in the public health allocation in national budget, it was still lower than the 15 percent stipulated in the Abuja Declaration and below the level of investment required to resurrect the public health care system, which lacked medicines and medical equipment, and experienced a loss of trained staff.¹¹⁷

66. SALC noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had overwhelmed the already collapsing health care system with hospitals having patients in excess of their capacity and experiencing a shortage of personal protective equipment, oxygen and ventilators.¹¹⁸

67. JS2 stated that the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted access to health care services. Although hospitals were designated as essential services, they were unable to continue providing the full range of services needed by the public.¹¹⁹ Additionally, although it was permissible to access medical care at health care centres within

five kilometres of one's residence, the policing of movement resulted in people struggling to access health services, particularly in cases where they were required to pass roadblocks.¹²⁰

68. JS23 noted improvements in the standard of maternal health packages, but expressed concern that these improvements were lead and facilitated by donor funds which was an unsustainable way of facilitating development.¹²¹ JS2 stated that although there was a decrease in maternal mortality, it was still far above target 3.1 of Sustainable Development Goal 3.¹²²

69. JS14 stated that there was a general neglect and a lack of resource allocation in the area of sexual reproductive health and rights.¹²³ JS1 stated that reproductive services were expensive and limited to oral contraceptive pills and injectable contraceptives, leaving women with insufficient choice.¹²⁴ JS17 noted the lack of access to contraception in clinics in rural areas.¹²⁵ JS20 stated that during lockdown brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a spike in unwanted pregnancies due to increased barriers in accessing sexual and reproductive health services.¹²⁶

70. JS2 stated that there was a surge in teenage pregnancies as a consequence of a lack of youth-friendly health services and a lack of access to safer sex commodities and birth control.¹²⁷

71. Noting the limited exceptions in the Termination of Pregnancy Act, under which abortion were permitted, JS2 stated that the continued criminalization of abortion forced women and girls to use unsafe methods to induce abortion.¹²⁸

72. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, JS2 stated that the HIV/AIDS response was adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which eroded the advancements that had been made. Noting that adolescent girls had the highest rate of infections, JS2 stated that Zimbabwe must ensure that they have access to comprehensive sexuality education and to safer commodities and birth control, and must be able to consent to sexual and reproductive health care.¹²⁹

73. JS16 stated that hospital personnel were not trained in disability etiquette and in communicating with persons with disabilities.¹³⁰ JS9 stated that stigma and discrimination by health service providers denied transgender and intersex identifying persons their rights to health care.¹³¹ Additionally, the public health services did not provide affirming health services for transgender and intersex persons.¹³²

*Right to education*¹³³

74. JS20 stated that in March 2020, Zimbabwe amended the Education Act which, inter alia, asserted the constitutional protection that pupils attending pre-school to Form 4 should not be charged any fees, or levies.¹³⁴ JS23 noted that education for children came with hidden and high costs, as both primary and secondary schools demanded payment of fees or levies. Also, the school fees hike formula outlined by the Government was an indication that fees must be paid before children can attend school.¹³⁵

75. JS23 stated that access to education was hindered by a shortage of schools and noted concerns about the slow rate at which the Government was constructing schools. The quality of education was compromised by the lack of trained teachers, which was also affected by lack of proper infrastructure, high teacher-pupil ratio and high pupil-book ratio.¹³⁶

76. JS19 noted that in the 2020 Zimbabwe Schools Examination Council Grade 7 examination, about 88 schools, mostly in rural areas, had a zero percent pass rate. It added that there was a number of strikes by teachers in recent years due to inadequate remuneration, which affected the majority of pupils in public schools.¹³⁷

77. ZiCLAN stated that the Basic Education Assistance Module that was established to provide assistance for the education of vulnerable children, did not include children in alternative care, particularly children in residential care facilities.¹³⁸

78. JS19 stated that challenges persisted with regard to ensuring equal access to education for all children. The number of children dropping out of school in rural areas and high-density areas was increasing, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.¹³⁹ JS14 stated that children residing in newly allocated farm areas walked long distances to schools. The majority of the

schools in rural and farm areas did not have electricity and children consequently lagged behind in accessing e-learning materials.¹⁴⁰

79. JS19 stated that the COVID-19 pandemic has further deepened inequalities, as those who could afford private education continued to learn via online systems. Those who could not afford private education and on-line tuition were marginalized.¹⁴¹ JS17 noted that online learning facilities were not available for children in schools in rural areas and lessons broadcast on the radio by the Ministry of Education were also out of their reach.¹⁴²

80. JS18 stated that only 30 percent of the schools in the country had internet access. It also noted poor network services and infrastructure, and limited availability of devices such as laptops for purposes of e-learning.¹⁴³

81. JS16 stated that learners with disabilities were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, for not only were they prevented from attending school, lessons broadcast on the radio and online learning facilities were not accessible to them by virtue of their disabilities.¹⁴⁴

82. JS20 stated that in March 2021, Zimbabwe approved an increase in university fees of up to 250 percent, which left many students unable to afford tertiary education.¹⁴⁵

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*¹⁴⁶

83. JS20 stated that the COVID-19 pandemic and the general economic crisis severely impacted women and girls. Women were over represented in the informal economy and in agriculture, were among those living in poverty and those holding low paying jobs in the formal economy.¹⁴⁷ ECLJ stated that in the rural regions, poor families, especially amidst the worsening poverty aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, would often forcibly marry off their daughter to receive financial compensation in the form of a “bride price” that was paid to the family by the groom.¹⁴⁸

84. JS21 stated that the legislation and the policy and institutional framework that were adopted to combat gender based violence was commendable, and considered relevant supported recommendations from the previous review to have been partially implemented.¹⁴⁹ JS14 stated that there was a notable lack of implementation and a general lack of awareness of the legislation on sexual and gender-based violence and domestic violence.¹⁵⁰ JS19 stated that women continued to suffer all kinds of violence and that political violence against women has increased.¹⁵¹ JS21 noted that that gender based violence has worsened with the introduction of COVID-19 related lockdown measures.¹⁵²

*Children*¹⁵³

85. JS23 stated that at the previous review, Zimbabwe supported recommendations relating to the protection of children. However, there was little progress in strengthening and implementing child protection systems. The heavy reliance on donor funding for social and child protection was unsustainable and did not guarantee equitable protection of children across the country. Also the lack of a clear coordination mechanism for children’s issues affected the quality of child protection services.¹⁵⁴

86. Noting that the Constitutional Court declared certain provisions of the Marriage Act, permitting child marriage, to be unconstitutional, JS5 stated that these provisions were yet to be amended in accordance with this decision.¹⁵⁵

87. EV stated that corporal punishment of children was lawful in the home, alternative care settings, day care, schools and penal institutions. In 2019, the Constitutional Court held that corporal punishment was unlawful as a sentence for a crime but such prohibition was yet to be confirmed through law reform.¹⁵⁶

88. JS19 stated that a sharp increase in teenage pregnancy and child marriage was reported during the COVID-19 related lockdown.¹⁵⁷ JS14 stated that there was no government plan to address teenage pregnancy and early marriage.¹⁵⁸

89. SOSCVZ stated that the recommendation on “de-institutionalization of children from residential care institutions to foster families”¹⁵⁹ from the previous review which Zimbabwe supported received limited attention as the placement of children in institutions continued. In addition, very little progress was made in responding to the situation of children in alternative care.¹⁶⁰

90. SOSCVZ stated that young people attaining the age of 18 years were discharged from foster care without any available support and faced a plethora of challenges.¹⁶¹

*Persons with disabilities*¹⁶²

91. JS19 stated that access to opportunities and space for representation remained inadequate for persons with disabilities and that the approach to these issues continued to be driven by charity rather than human rights.¹⁶³

92. JS14 noted that the rights of persons with disabilities to access inclusive education, and medical and psychological services were limited.¹⁶⁴ JS16 stated that the Education Amendment Act fell short of the standards of inclusive education, pursuant to CRPD.¹⁶⁵ It also noted the lack of social inclusion measures and the need to combat stigma and discrimination.¹⁶⁶

*Stateless persons*¹⁶⁷

93. Referring to relevant supported recommendations from the previous review, SOSCVZ stated that the situation on the ground remained unchanged, with access to birth registration and the acquisition of birth certificates remaining a challenge for children and parents.¹⁶⁸

94. ZiCLAN stated that mobile birth registration undertaken for children in residential care resulted in children being issued with abridged birth certificates which were not recognized by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Culture for applications for national identity cards and passports.¹⁶⁹

95. JS12 stated that birth registration was particularly difficult for people in remote areas because the registry offices were centralized.¹⁷⁰ Migrants and their descendants have been repeatedly subjected to arbitrary and discriminatory deprivation of Zimbabwean nationality due to their foreign origin.¹⁷¹ There was no stateless determination procedures in place to identify stateless persons.¹⁷²

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADH	Agence pour les Droits de l' Homme, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
CLS	Christian Legal Society – Zimbabwe, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe);
ECLJ	European Centre for law and Justice, Strasbourg, (France);
EV	Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, New York (United States of America);
FLD	Frontline Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);
HRF	Human Rights Foundation, New York (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation, Brussels, (Belgium);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc. New York (United States of America);
JC	Jubilee Campaign, Fairfax (United States of America);
SALC	Southern Africa Litigation Centre, Johannesburg (South Africa);
SOSCVZ	SOS Children's Village Zimbabwe, Harare (Zimbabwe);
TCC	The Carter Center, Atlanta (United States of America);

TIRZ ZiCLAN <i>Joint submissions:</i>	Trans and Intersex Rising Zimbabwe, Harare (Zimbabwe); Zimbabwe Care Leavers Network, Harare (Zimbabwe).
JS1	Pakasipiti Zimbabwe, Hands of Hope Organization, Afrika Kiburi and Zimbabwe Autonomy Collective (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 1);
JS2	Pan-African Positive Women's Coalition, Kadoma (Zimbabwe) and Aids and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa, Windhoek (Namibia) (Joint Submission 2);
JS3	Trans Research Education, Advocacy & Training, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), Advocacy and Research for Men in Zimbabwe, Voice of the Voiceless, Sexual Rights Center, Intersex Advocate Trust Zimbabwe, Pow Wow and Neoteriq (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 3);
JS4	The Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, (United States of America), World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil, France, Eleos Justice, Clayton, (Australia) and Capital Punishment Justice Project, Melbourne (Australia) (Joint Submission 4);
JS5	The Justice Desk, Cape Town (South Africa) and Edmund Rice International, Geneva (Switzerland) (Joint Submission 5);
JS6	Freemuse, Copenhagen (Denmark) and Nhimbe Trust, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 6);
JS7	GALZ (The Association of LGBTI People in Zimbabwe) Harare (Zimbabwe) and Stockholm Human Rights Lab, Stockholm (Sweden) (Joint Submission 7);
JS8	Global Detention Project, Geneva (Switzerland), Lawyers for Human Rights, Braamfontein (South Africa) (Joint Submission 8);
JS9	Trans Research Education, Advocacy & Training, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), Gender Dynamix (South Africa) and Trans Intersex Rising Zimbabwe, Harare (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 9);
JS10	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, The Hague (The Netherlands) and Zimbabwe Library Association, Gweru (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 10);
JS11	International Service for Human Rights Geneva (Switzerland) and Zimbabwe Library Association (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 11);
JS12	Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights Harare (Zimbabwe) and Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (The Netherlands) (Joint Submission 12);
JS13	Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, Harare (Zimbabwe) and Lawyers for Lawyers, Amsterdam (The Netherlands) (Joint Submission 13);
JS14	The Lutheran World Federation, Geneva (Switzerland) and The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 14);
JS15	Media Institute of Southern Africa and the Media Alliance of Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 15);
JS16	Zimbabwe National League of the Blind, National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped, Federation of Organizations of Disabled People in Zimbabwe, and Lawyers with Disabilities Association Zimbabwe Trust, Harare (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 16);
JS17	Bulawayo Progressive Residents Association, Centre For Innovation And Technology, Zimbabwe, Christian Legal Society, Zimbabwe, Community Youth Development Trust, Dumiso Dabengwa Foundation, Emthonjeni Women's Forum, Habakkuk Trust, Ibhetshu Likazulu, Masakhaneni Trust,

- JS18 National Youth Development Trust, South Western Region Gender Network, Tree Of Life, Ukuthula Trust, Victory Siyanqoba Trust, Women's Institute For Leadership Development, Women's Media Development Foundation, Zimbabwe Christian Alliance (Joint Submission 17);
- JS19 The Media Institute of Southern Africa – Zimbabwe Chapter, Harare (Zimbabwe), Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa, Kampala (Uganda) (Joint Submission 18);
- JS20 World Council of Churches and the Zimbabwe Council of Churches (Joint Submission 19);
- JS21 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva (Switzerland) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom – Zimbabwe (Joint Submission 20);
- JS22 Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights, Harare (Zimbabwe), National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations, Harare (Zimbabwe), Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum, Harare (Zimbabwe), and Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe, Harare (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 21);
- JS23 ARTICLE 16, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Eastern Africa and Gender and Media Connect Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe) (Joint Submission 22);
- JS24 Marget Hugo School of the Blind (High School), Marget Hugo School of the Blind (Primary School), Legal Resources Foundation, Masvingo Association of Residential Care Facilities Trust, Building Bridges Zimbabwe Trust, Zimbabwe Council of Churches - Masvingo Office, Neshuro Child Caring Centre, Hope Tariro Trust, Alfred Walter Hostel, National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations - Masvingo office, Henry Murray School for the Deaf, Alpha Cottages, Batanai HIV and AIDS Service Organization, Mwana Trust, National Association of Freelance Journalists, Tariro, Zimbabwe National Network of People Living with HIV and AIDS, Family AIDS Support Organization, Farm Orphan Support Trust, Gays and Lesbians Association of Zimbabwe, Department of Social Development, National Association of Social Workers, QUAPAZ, Neshasha Trust, Freedom for Disabled Persons in Zimbabwe, Simukai Child Protection Programme, Hope for Kids Zimbabwe, Centre for Sexual Health and HIV/AIDS Research Zimbabwe, Justice for Children Trust, Lighthouse Children's Trust, Nehemiah Project, Contact Counselling Centre, Hope Alive Children's Network, Sinampande Women's Trust, Yes Trust Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition, Scripture Union/Thuthuka, Plan International Bulawayo Office, Positive Living Zimbabwe, Umguza AIDS Foundation, Trinity Project, Qhubekani Trust, WORPHAN, MASO, Childline, St Daniels Children Centre, Queen of Peace Rehabilitation Centre, Midlands Children Hope Foundation, Jointed Hands Welfare Organization, Tungamirai organization, Social Welfare, Terre des Hommes (TDH) – Germany, Terre des Hommes (TDH) – Swiss, Plan International – Harare office, Justice for Children Trust, Tusanani Cover Trust, Research and Advocacy Unit, Farm Orphan Support Trust (FOST), World Vision Zimbabwe, SOS Children's Villages, Regional Network for Children and Young Peoples Trust, Forum of African Women Educationalists in Zimbabwe, Girls and Women Empowerment Network, Deaf Zimbabwe Trust, Education Coalition of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Network of Early Childhood Development Actors, Women in Law Southern Africa, Coalition against Child Labour in Zimbabwe,

Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, (Joint Submission 23).

National human rights institution:

ZHRC Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Harare, (Zimbabwe).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

AU-ACHPR The African Union - The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

- ² See Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Zimbabwe, 19 December 2011, A/HRC/19/14.
- ³ See Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Zimbabwe, 29 December 2016, A/HRC/34/8.
- ⁴ ZHRC submission, para. 9. ZHRC made a recommendation (para. 10).
- ⁵ Ibid, para. 11, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.49 (Niger), para.131.50 (Sierra Leone) and para. 131.51 (Ghana), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 12).
- ⁶ Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), adopted by General Assembly resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993.
- ⁷ ZHRC, paras. 13 and 14, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.26 (France), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 16).
- ⁸ Ibid, paras. 25 and 26, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.75 (Burundi) and para. 131.76 (Cuba), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 27).
- ⁹ Ibid, paras. 21-23, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.63 (Ukraine), para. 131.64 (United States of America), para. 131.97 (Sweden) and para. 132.96 (Switzerland), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 24).
- ¹⁰ Ibid, paras. 33 and 34, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.52 (Syrian Arab Republic), para. 131.57 (Maldives) and para. 131.59 (Mexico), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 35).
- ¹¹ Ibid, paras. 36-39, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.70 (Israel), para. 131.71 (Turkey), para. 131.72 (Canada) and para. 131.73 (Timor-Leste), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 40).
- ¹² ZHRC submission, para. 2.
- ¹³ Ibid, para. 3. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 4).
- ¹⁴ Ibid, paras. 17-19. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 20).
- ¹⁵ Ibid, paras. 45 and 46, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.117 (Botswana), para. 131.118 (Ghana), para. 131.119 (Myanmar), para. 131.124 (Morocco) and para. 132.81 (Slovenia), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. ZHRC made a recommendation (para. 47).
- ¹⁶ Ibid, paras. 5 and 6. ZHRC made recommendations (para. 7).
- ¹⁷ The following abbreviations of international conventions are used in this report:

OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
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 CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- ¹⁸ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.1, 131.49-51, 131.138, 132.1-27, 132.29-36, 132.39-61, 132.70-77, 132.86, 132.87, 133.2-6, and 133.12.
- ¹⁹ JS6, p. 3. JS6 made a recommendation (p. 8). JS8, para. 5.1; SALC, p. 6. SALC made a recommendation (p. 10); JS19, p. 1. JS19 made a recommendation (p. 2); JS12, para. 8; JC, para. 3. JC made recommendations (para. 4.); JS12, para. 6. JS12 made a recommendation (para. 52); ICAN, p. 1; and JS5, para. 13. JS5 made a recommendation (para. 14); and HRF, para. 2. HRF made a recommendation (para. 30(b)).
- ²⁰ JS11, p. 2.
- ²¹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.2-33, 131.35-37, 131.42-44, 131.46-48, 131.138, 131.141, 131.142, 132.67-69 and 132.100.
- ²² JS21, para. 2. See also JS22, para. 2; and HRF, para. 12.
- ²³ JS2, para. 8. See Also HRW, p. 2.

- ²⁴ JS2, para. 8.
- ²⁵ JS22, paras. 7 and 8, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.3 (Ghana), para. 131.5 (Australia), para. 131.6 (Islamic Republic of Iran), para. 131.7 (Germany), para. 131.8 (Congo), para. 131.10 (Uganda), para. 131.11 (Egypt), para. 131.12 (Thailand), para. 131.13 (Togo), para. 131.14 (France), para. 131.15 (Czechia) and para. 131.19 (Netherlands). JS22 made a recommendation (pp.2-3).f.
- ²⁶ JS16, p. 1.
- ²⁷ Acts 81/1964, 6/1967 (s. 15), 35/1967.(s. 32), 20/1968, 42/1971 (s. 5), 37/1972, 21/1973 (s. 66), 41/1978 (s. 4), 17/1979 (s. 7), 29/1981 (s. 59), 15/1982 (s. 3), 18/1989.(s. 37), 22/2001 (s.4); 23/2004 (s.282); S.I's 213/1982, 666/1983.
- ²⁸ Ord. 5/1917; Acts 23/1950, 29/1951 (s. 2), 11/1962, 14/1962 (s. 2), 24/1962 (s. 2), 11/1971, 37/1975 (s. 45), 33/1985 (s. 16), 11/1987 (s. 7), 2/1990, 22/1992 (s. 10) 6/1997 (s. 7), 22/2001 (s. 4, 23/2004 (s. 282); R.G.N. 153/1963, S.I. 666/1983.
- ²⁹ JS5, paras. 7 and 9. JS5 made recommendations (para. 10).
- ³⁰ JS18, para. 33.
- ³¹ JS15, para. 6. JS15 made recommendations (para. 21). See also SALC, p. 5.
- ³² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 133.7-11 and 133.13-18.
- ³³ JS3, p. 3. JS3 made recommendations (p. 8). See also JS1, paras. 2 and 3.
- ³⁴ ADH, p. 2.
- ³⁵ JS19, p. 3. JS19 made recommendations (p. 4).
- ³⁶ JS7, paras. 3-5 and 8. JS7 made recommendations (para. 29). See also JS3, pp. 5 and 8. JS3 made recommendations (p. 8.); and JS9, p. 4.
- ³⁷ JS1, para. 6, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 133.9 (Argentina), para. 133.13 (Brazil), para. 133.14 (Israel), para. 133.15 (Canada), para. 133.16 (Chile), para. 133.17 (Czechia) and para. 133.18 (Italy), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1.
- ³⁸ JS1, paras. 6-9. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 14). See also ADH, p. 2.
- ³⁹ TIRZ, para. 4, TIRZ made recommendations (paras. 29-35).
- ⁴⁰ JS7, para. 29. JS7 made recommendations (para. 29). See also TIRZ, para. 26. TIRZ made a recommendation (para. 39); JS3, pp. 3 and 11. JS3 made a recommendation (p. 11); and JS9, p. 4. JS9 made a recommendation (p. 5).
- ⁴¹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.38-39, 131.98-99, 131.101, 131.135-137 and 131.139.
- ⁴² JS20, p. 2. JS20 made recommendations (p. 4).
- ⁴³ AI, paras. 38-40. AI made recommendations (p. 6). See also JAI, paras. 36 and 37. JAI made recommendations (paras. 40-43.).
- ⁴⁴ JS23, p. 14.
- ⁴⁵ JS14, para. 33 and 34. JS 14 made recommendations (p. 12).
- ⁴⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.63, 131.64, 131.75-76, 131.97, 132.82-85 and 132.88.
- ⁴⁷ JS4, paras. 9-11. JS4 made recommendations (para. 30).
- ⁴⁸ HRW, p. 2.
- ⁴⁹ HRW, p. 2. See also SALC, pp. 6-8. SALC made a recommendation (p. 10); and JS19, p. 1. JS19 made a recommendation (p. 2).
- ⁵⁰ AI, para. 28. AI made recommendations (p. 5). See also JS5, paras. 16 and 17.
- ⁵¹ JS17, para. 1. JS17 cited specific cases (paras. 1.1-1.9).
- ⁵² JS21, para. 76.
- ⁵³ AU-ACHPR, Résolution sur la situation des droits de l'homme en République du Zimbabwe - CADHP / Rés. 443 (LXVI) 2020.
- ⁵⁴ HRF, para. 24.
- ⁵⁵ JS1, paras. 28 and 29. JS1 made recommendations (paras. 30 and 31). See also JC, para. 15. JC made recommendations (paras. 20-24).
- ⁵⁶ AI, para. 22. AI made recommendations (p. 5).
- ⁵⁷ HRW, pp. 4-5. See also JS8, para. 2.1.2.
- ⁵⁸ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.85-87.
- ⁵⁹ AI, paras. 31 and 32. See also JS13, paras. 25 and 26. JS13 made recommendations (p. 8); SALC, p. 9. SALC made a recommendation (p. 10); and JS21, para. 96.
- ⁶⁰ HRW, p. 3.
- ⁶¹ JS21, para. 86. JS21 made recommendations (para. 93).
- ⁶² AI, para. 33. AI made recommendations (p. 6). See also JS5, para. 17; and JC, para. 10.
- ⁶³ JS21, para. 87.
- ⁶⁴ FLD, para. 5. FLD cited specific cases (paras. 6-8). FLD made recommendations (pp. 5-6).
- ⁶⁵ JS13, para. 9, referred to the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27

August to 7 September 1990.

- 66 JS13, para. 9. JS13 made recommendations (p. 8).
- 67 Ibid., paras. 11, 14, 18 and 19. JS13 made recommendations (p. 8).
- 68 HRW, p. 3. See also JS11.
- 69 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.34, 131.81-84, 131.88-98, 132.62-64, 132.66, 132.89-96 and 132.99.
- 70 JC, paras. 7 and 8.
- 71 JS1, para. 16. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 24). See also JS15, para. 5; JS18, paras. 22 and 23; and JS22, paras. 24-26. JS22 made a recommendation (para. 27).
- 72 JS6, p. 4. JS6 made recommendations (paras. 8 and 9).
- 73 JS22, para. 32.
- 74 JS15, para. 7, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 132.93 (Norway) and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1, para. 18.
- 75 HRF, para. 14. HRF cited specific cases (paras. 15-17. HRF made a recommendation (para. 30(a)).
- 76 JS1, para. 19. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 22).
- 77 JS6, p. 5. JS6 made recommendations (pp. 8-9).
- 78 FLD, para.4. See also JS21, para. 60. JS21 made a recommendation (para. 65).
- 79 JS3, p. 10. JS3, made a recommendation (p. 6). See also AI, paras. 3 and 9; JS7 para. 23. JS7 made recommendations (para. 29); SALC, pp. 5-6; and JS22, paras. 58 and 59. JS22 made a recommendation (para. 72).
- 80 AI, para. 14. AI made recommendations (p. 5).
- 81 FLD, para. 9. FLD cited specific cases (para. 10-13). FLD made recommendations (pp. 5-6).
- 82 Ibid., FLD, para. 14. FLD cited specific cases (paras. 16 and 17). FLD made recommendations (pp. 5-6). See also JS7, para. 23. JS7 made recommendations (para. 29).
- 83 AU-ACHPR, Résolution sur la situation des droits de l'homme en République du Zimbabwe - CADHP / Rés. 443 (LXVI) 2020.
- 84 JS11, p. 1.
- 85 AI, para. 25. AI made recommendations (p. 5). See also JS1, para. 20. CLS, p. 3. CLS made recommendations (p. 4).
- 86 JS5, para. 17. JS5 made recommendations (para. 18).
- 87 JS17, para. 4.1. See also JAI, para. 5.
- 88 JS17, para. 4.
- 89 TCC, para. 5.
- 90 TCC, para. 6. See also CLS, p. 4.
- 91 TCC, paras. 17-20.
- 92 JS21, para. 24. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 29).
- 93 JS18, para. 29.
- 94 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.77-80.
- 95 JC, para. 27. JC made recommendations (paras. 31-34).
- 96 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.109 and 132.65.
- 97 JS18, para. 34. JS18 made a recommendation (para. 41). See also JS22, para. 47. JS22 made recommendations (para. 55).
- 98 JS18, para. 35.
- 99 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.65.
- 100 ITUC, p. 5.
- 101 Ibid., pp. 2-5.
- 102 JS17, para. 7.1.
- 103 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.100, 131.102, 131.105 and 131.140.
- 104 JS14, paras. 24 and 25.
- 105 JS17, p. 3.
- 106 ZiCLAN, paras. 20 and 21. ZiCLAN made recommendations (para. 22).
- 107 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.45, 131.102-104, 131.106-107 and 131.111.
- 108 JS7, para. 13.
- 109 JS20, p. 2. JS20 made a recommendation (p. 4).
- 110 JS21, para. 35. JS21 made a recommendation (para. 39).
- 111 HRW, p. 4. See also JS14, paras 30 and 31. JS14 made recommendations (p. 11); JS17, para. 5.3; and SALC, p. 3.
- 112 Ibis., SALC, p. 3. SALC made a recommendation (p. 10).
- 113 JS17, para. 5.1.
- 114 JS19, p. 2. JS19 made recommendations (p.3).
- 115 CLS, p. 6.
- 116 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.112 -121, 131.124 and 132.81.

- ¹¹⁷ JS2, paras. 22-24, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.101 (Bangladesh), para. 131.102 (Uganda), para. 131.116 (Panama), para. 131.117 (Botswana), para. 131.118 (Ghana), para. 131.119 (Myanmar) and para. 131.120 (Kenya), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. JS2 made recommendations (p. 11, paras. 6 and 7). See also JS19, p. 8. JS19 made recommendations (p. 8); JS21, para. 31; and JS23, p.10. JS23 made recommendations (p. 11).
- ¹¹⁸ SALC, pp.3-4. See also JAI, paras. 27 and 28. JAI made a recommendation (para. 33); and JS2, para. 32.
- ¹¹⁹ JS2, para. 25.
- ¹²⁰ Ibid., JS2, para. 27.
- ¹²¹ JS23, p. 9. JS23 made a recommendation (p. 11).
- ¹²² JS2, para. 28.
- ¹²³ J14, para. 19. JS14 made recommendations (p. 6).
- ¹²⁴ JS1, para. 34. JS1 made a recommendation (para. 38).
- ¹²⁵ JS17, para. 5.2.1.
- ¹²⁶ JS20, p. 5.
- ¹²⁷ JS2, para. 29.
- ¹²⁸ Ibid., paras. 36 and 37. JS2 made recommendations (p. 10, paras 1 and 2).
- ¹²⁹ Ibid., JS2, paras. 29 and 44-46. JS2 made recommendations, (p. 11, para. 3). See also TIRZ, para. 24. TIRZ made recommendations (para. 38).
- ¹³⁰ JS16, p. 8.
- ¹³¹ JS9, p. 3.
- ¹³² Ibid., JS9, p. 4. JS9 made a recommendation (p. 5).
- ¹³³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.100, 131.112, 131.123 and 131.125-132.
- ¹³⁴ JS20, p.7, JS20 made a recommendation (p. 9).
- ¹³⁵ JS23, p. 6. JS23 made a recommendation (p. 8). See also JS20, p.7, JS20 made a recommendation (p. 9); and JS21, para. 40. JS21 made a recommendation (para. 45).
- ¹³⁶ JS23, p. 6. JS23 made a recommendations (p. 8).
- ¹³⁷ JS19, p. 6. JS19 made a recommendation (p. 7). See also JS14, para. 17 (b)) JS14 made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹³⁸ ZiCLAN, paras. 4 and 5. ZiCLAN made recommendations (para. 9). See also JS21, para. 41.
- ¹³⁹ JS19, p. 6. JS19 made recommendations (p. 7).
- ¹⁴⁰ JS14, para. 17(a). JS14 made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹⁴¹ JS19, p. 6. JS19 made recommendations (p. 7). See also JS14, para. 17(c). JS14 made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹⁴² JS17, para. 2.8; and CLS, p. 7.
- ¹⁴³ JS18, para. 30. JS18 made a recommendation (para. 41). See also JS20, p. 7. JS20 made a recommendation (p. 9); and JS21, para. 42. JS21 made a recommendation (para. 45).
- ¹⁴⁴ JS16, p. 5.
- ¹⁴⁵ JS20, p. 8. JS20 made recommendation (p. 9).
- ¹⁴⁶ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.52-60, 131.70-73 and 131.140.
- ¹⁴⁷ JS20, p. 3. JS20 made recommendations (p. 4).
- ¹⁴⁸ ECLJ, para. 10.
- ¹⁴⁹ JS21, paras. 17-22, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.70 (Israel), para. 131.71 (Turkey), 131.72 (Canada), 131.73 (Timor-Leste). JS21 made recommendations (para. 23).
- ¹⁵⁰ JS14, para. 22. See also JAI, paras. 13-15. JS23, p. 16.
- ¹⁵¹ JS19, p. 4. JS19 made recommendations (p. 4). See also JS23, p. 15. JS23 made recommendations (p. 17).
- ¹⁵² JS21, para. 20.
- ¹⁵³ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.40-41, 131.65-69, 131.74, 131.108 and 131.110.
- ¹⁵⁴ JS23, p. 12, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.105 (New Zealand), para. 131.109 (Serbia) and para. 131.110 (Serbia), and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. JS23 made recommendations (p. 14).
- ¹⁵⁵ JS5, para. 12, referring to *Mudzuru & Another v The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs & 2 Others* [2016] ZWCC 12 [2016]. JS5 made recommendations (para. 13). See also JS19, p. 5. JS19 made recommendations (p. 7); ECLJ, para. 6.
- ¹⁵⁶ EV, p. 2, referring to *The State v. Willard Chokuramba*, Constitutional Court, 3 April 2019, CCZ 10/19
- ¹⁵⁷ JS19, p. 5. JS19 made recommendations (p. 7). See also ADH, p. 2.
- ¹⁵⁸ JS14, para. 17(c). JS14 made recommendations (p. 5).
- ¹⁵⁹ SOSCVZ, para. 3.1, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.109 (Serbia) and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1.
- ¹⁶⁰ Ibid., paras. 3.1-3.12. SOSCVZ made recommendations (paras. 3.13-3.16. See also ZiCLAN, para. 23. ZiCLAN made a recommendation (para. 26).

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- ¹⁶¹ SOSCVZ, paras. 4.4. SOSCVZ made a recommendations (paras. 4.9-4.13).
¹⁶² For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.133-134.
¹⁶³ JS19, p. 7. JS19 made recommendations (p. 7).
¹⁶⁴ JS14, para. 28. JS14 made recommendations (p. 10).
¹⁶⁵ JS16, p. 6.
¹⁶⁶ J16, pp. 3-4. J16 made recommendations (p. 4).
¹⁶⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/34/8, paras. 131.61-62 and 132.78-80.
¹⁶⁸ SOSCVZ, paras. 2.1-2.9, referring to A/HRC/34/8, para. 131.61 (Turkey), para.131.62 (Kenya), para. 132.78 (Holy See), para. 132.79 (Namibia), para. 132.80 (Mexico) and A/HRC/34/8/Add.1. SOSCVZ made recommendations (paras. 2.10-2.14). See also JS21, paras. 12-15. JS21 made recommendations (para. 16); ADH, p. 3; and CLS, p.3.
¹⁶⁹ ZiCLAN, paras. 11, 15 and 16. ZiCLAN made a recommendation (para. 18).
¹⁷⁰ JS12, para. 32. JS12 made a recommendation (para. 52). See also JS19, p. 6. JS19 made a recommendation (p. 7); and JS23, p. 14.
¹⁷¹ JS12, para. 43.
¹⁷² Ibid., para. 48. JS12 made a recommendation (para. 52).
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