



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/HRC/WG.6/2/ZMB/2
7 April 2008

Original: ENGLISH

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Second session
Geneva, 5-16 May 2008

**COMPILATION PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15(B) OF THE
ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1**

Zambia*

This 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 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 periodicity of the review for the first cycle being four years, most documents are dated after 1 January 2004. 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of recent information, the latest available reports and documents have been taken into consideration, unless they are outdated.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.

* The information and references contained in the present document have not been verified by United Nations editors prior to submission for translation.

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	4 February 1972	No	Individual complaints (art. 14): No
ICESCR	10 April 1984	Yes (art. 13, para. 2 (a))	-
ICCPR	10 April 1984	No	Inter-State complaints (art. 41): No
ICCPR-OP 1	10 April 1984		
CEDAW	21 June 1985	No	
CAT	7 October 1998	No	Inter-State complaints (art. 21): No Individual complaints (art. 22): No Inquiry procedure (art. 20): Yes
CRC	5 December 1991	No	
<i>Core treaties to which Zambia is not a party: ICCPR-OP 2, OP-CEDAW, OP-CAT, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC, ICRMW, CPD, CPD-OP and CED.</i>			
<i>Other relevant main instruments³</i>	<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	No		
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Yes		
Palermo Protocol ⁴	Yes		
Refugees and stateless persons ⁵	Yes, except the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness		
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols thereto ⁶	Yes, except Protocol III		
ILO fundamental conventions ⁷	Yes		
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	No		

1. In 2002, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and, in 2003, the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended that Zambia ratify OP-CEDAW, OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC.⁸ CRC also encouraged Zambia to accede to the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption of 1993.⁹ In 2001, the Committee against Torture (CAT) noted with satisfaction the withdrawal of a reservation by Zambia to article 20 of the Convention as well as its commitment to make a declaration with respect to articles 21 and 22.¹⁰ In 2005, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) recommended that Zambia consider withdrawing its reservation to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹¹ and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees recommended that Zambia lift its reservation to articles 17, 22, paragraph 1, 26 and 28 of the Convention.¹²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

2. The Human Rights Committee (HR Committee), CERD, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), CAT and CEDAW were concerned that Zambia has not yet fully incorporated the CAT, the ICERD, the ICESCR and the ICCPR into its domestic law.¹³

Furthermore, in 2007, the HR Committee was concerned over the lack of clarity of the legal provisions governing the introduction and administration of a state of emergency and recommended that Zambia bring article 25 of the Constitution in line with article 4 of the Covenant.¹⁴ In 2005, CESCR noted the establishment of the Constitutional Review Commission in August 2003 and the establishment of the Zambian Law Development Commission.¹⁵ UN-Habitat noted that the issue of economic, social and cultural rights has taken central stage in the current constitutional review process.¹⁶ Also, UNICEF noted that the period 2004-2007 saw a drastic transformation in the legal system to improve the protection of human rights and noted that a new Constitution specifically addresses the rights of women and children.¹⁷ In 2006, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders noted that the President had promised legal reform to strengthen the laws on violence against women and that new legislation on gender-based violence had been drafted.¹⁸ In 2007, the HR Committee also noted that Zambia was considering the adoption of legislation to counter terrorism and highlighted the need to define acts of terrorism in a precise and narrow manner.¹⁹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

3. In 2003, CRC welcomed the establishment of the Law Development Commission, the National HIV/AIDS Council, the National Steering Committee on Child Labour and the National Committee for Human Rights Education.²⁰ CERD in 2005 and the HR Committee in 2007 noted with appreciation the establishment of several national institutions including, as welcomed by CRC, the Zambian Human Rights Commission.²¹ The Commission was accredited to the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions in October 2007, with A status.²² In 2006, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders noted that the mandate of the Commission was fairly broad, including to investigate human rights violations and any maladministration of justice as well as to propose effective measures to prevent human rights abuses.²³ However, she noted with concern reported limitations to its work such as a lack of funds, lack of enforcement powers, failure to follow up on initial recommendations when they are rejected by the Government and too much caution in addressing more politically sensitive abuses by the Government.²⁴ CERD, the HR Committee, CESCR and CRC also expressed similar concern and recommended that Zambia make all possible efforts to increase its resources. While CRC expressed further concern about the lack of independence of the Commission, CERD noted with interest the plan to decentralize the Commission's offices and the information that the new draft Constitution contains provisions enhancing the effectiveness of the Commission.²⁵

D. Policy measures

4. CEDAW welcomed the efforts to strengthen the national machinery on women, the introduction of gender mainstreaming and the adoption of several policies and programmes to eliminate discrimination against women.²⁶ UNICEF noted that, in January 2007, the Fifth National Development Plan 2006-2010 and the Vision 2030 were launched, which outline programmes in the areas of reproductive health, curative and rehabilitative care and maternal health services, safe motherhood, and the legal and social protection of children and women.²⁷

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i> ²⁸	<i>Latest report considered</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Follow-up response</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	2004	August 2005	Overdue since 2006	Seventeenth to nineteenth reports to be submitted in 2009
CESCR	2003	May 2005	-	Second report due in 2010
HR Committee	2005	July 2007	Due in July 2008	Fourth report due in 2011
CEDAW	1999	June 2002	-	Fifth and sixth reports overdue since respectively 2002 and 2006
CAT	2000	November 2001	-	Second report overdue since 2003, submitted in 2005 and scheduled for consideration in 2008
CRC	2001	June 2003	-	Second, third and fourth reports to be submitted in 2009 in a consolidated document

2. Cooperation with special procedures

<i>Standing invitation issued</i>	No
<i>Latest visits or mission reports</i>	None
<i>Visits agreed upon in principle</i>	n/a
<i>Visits requested and not yet agreed upon</i>	SRSG on human rights defenders (2003) Special Rapporteur on toxic waste (2007)
<i>Facilitation/cooperation during missions</i>	n/a
<i>Follow-up to visits</i>	n/a
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, a total of 4 communications were sent to the Government of Zambia. In addition to communications sent for particular groups, 5 individuals, including 1 woman, were covered by these communications. Between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, the Government replied to 3 communications, which represents replies to 75 per cent of communications sent.
<i>Responses to questionnaires on thematic issues</i> ²⁹	Out of 12 questionnaires sent by the special procedures mandate-holders ³⁰ between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2007, the Government of Zambia has responded to one questionnaire within the deadline. ³¹

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

5. OHCHR has supported and provided technical assistance to the Government, civil society and the Human Rights Commission. The OHCHR Southern Africa Regional Office is presently working with the United Nations Country Team to implement the governance section of the current United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) and to integrate human rights in the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the UNDAF.³² In 2005, assistance was provided for the preparation of reports to the treaty bodies;³³ and in 2004, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme office in Zambia, OHCHR provided expert advice and assistance on the role of Commissioners of the Zambian National Human Rights Commission.³⁴

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

6. The HR Committee, in 2007, and CESCR, in 2005, were concerned at the persistence of customary practices detrimental to women's rights, such as discrimination in the area of marriage and divorce, early marriages and childbearing, bride price and polygamy, and restrictions on women's freedom of movement.³⁵ CESCR was also concerned that customary land, which represents over 80 per cent of all land, is traditionally inherited by the husband's family.³⁶ The HR Committee recommended that Zambia strengthen its efforts to adopt concrete steps to discourage the persistence of customary practices detrimental to women's rights³⁷ and CESCR recommended that Zambia ensure that the draft land policy on the allocation of land to women is in conformity with ICESCR.³⁸ UN-Habitat noted that the draft land policy seeks to redress gender imbalances.³⁹

7. CEDAW, CESCR, the HR Committee and CERD, also highlighted by UNHCR,⁴⁰ expressed concern that article 23 of the current Constitution provides for exclusions and exceptions to the prohibition against discrimination, including with respect to non-citizens, adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death, and other matters of civil and customary law. The amendment of article 23 (4) of the Constitution was recommended.⁴¹ In 2005, CERD was also concerned that, under article 11 of the Constitution, the right of everyone not to be discriminated against is applicable to a limited list of mainly civil and political rights, and that the Directive Principles of State Policy, also included in the Constitution, do not contain any non-discrimination clause with regard to economic, social and cultural rights. It recommended that Zambia guarantee the right of everyone not to be discriminated against in the enjoyment of all rights.⁴²

8. In addition, CRC, in 2003, also highlighted by UNHCR,⁴³ was further concerned that the principle of non-discrimination was not adequately observed with respect to children belonging to vulnerable groups such as girls, children with disabilities, orphans, disadvantaged children, refugee children and children born out of wedlock. It recommended that Zambia ensure that all children within its jurisdiction enjoy all the rights set out in the Convention without discrimination.⁴⁴ UNICEF also noted that, due to an inefficient birth registration system, fewer than 10 per cent of all Zambian children have a proper birth certificate, and that the process of obtaining a birth certificate is cumbersome, expensive and often impossible for most poor and rural inhabitants.⁴⁵

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

9. The HR Committee was concerned at the high number of persons remaining on death row and recommended that Zambia review its Penal Code to ensure that the death penalty is imposed only for the most serious crimes and that it consider the commutation of the death sentences of all those currently on death row.⁴⁶ Of note, the HR Committee adopted views on two individual communications in which the death penalty for aggravated robbery with use of firearm was imposed. In both cases, it found a violation of article 6, paragraph 2, of ICCPR. It recommended that Zambia provide the author of the communication with an effective remedy, including the commutation of the author's death sentence.⁴⁷ On 17 January 2006, Zambia replied to the Committee concerning one communication, in which, among other things, it submitted that there is a Presidential decree giving amnesty to all prisoners on death row. Zambia further stated that no death sentence had been carried out since 1995, and that there is a moratorium on the death penalty in Zambia. Since the HR Committee did consider the answer satisfactory, the dialogue remains open.⁴⁸ Zambia, however, has not provided any answer concerning the other communication and did not give effect to the HR Committee's Views before the prisoner's demise on death row.⁴⁹

10. In 2007, the HR Committee, while noting the efforts made by Zambia to impose disciplinary sentences on police officers who have committed acts of torture or ill-treatment, recommended that Zambia ensure that each case of torture or ill-treatment be seriously investigated, prosecuted and punished under its criminal legislation; that adequate reparation is granted to the victims and that it envisage criminalizing torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.⁵⁰ In 2004, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture sent an urgent appeal regarding a foreign national who was placed in solitary detention, tortured and questioned by police before being sent to prison. The Government replied that the police had no record of the arrest or detention of this individual.⁵¹ In 2003, CRC was concerned about allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement officers against street children and children in custody in police stations and other detention centres and recommended, inter alia, that Zambia set up child-sensitive mechanisms to receive complaints against law enforcement officers.⁵²

11. In 2007, the HR Committee appreciated that justices as well as the Human Rights Commission may visit and inspect prisons.⁵³ However, it was concerned, like CAT in 2001, at the intolerable rate of prison overcrowding and the very poor conditions in places of detention, especially, according to CESCR, with regard to access to health-care facilities, adequate food and safe drinking water.⁵⁴ While CESCR and CAT urged Zambia to strengthen its measures aimed at improving the living conditions of prisoners and detainees,⁵⁵ the HR Committee noted that Zambia has acknowledged this situation and adopted some measures to address it.⁵⁶

12. CRC noted that the Constitutional Court has outlawed the practice of corporal punishment, and the HR Committee welcomed its abolition. However, both Committees remained concerned that corporal punishment is still widely practised and recommended that Zambia prohibit all forms of violence against children wherever it occurs.⁵⁷ Furthermore, CRC noted the establishment of the Police Service Victim Support Unit and recommended, inter alia, that Zambia properly investigate cases of violence through a child-sensitive judicial procedure and impose sanctions on perpetrators.⁵⁸

13. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned that, despite numerous and positive measures adopted to combat violence against women, the phenomenon continues to be a serious problem. In 2001 and 2002 respectively, CAT and CEDAW were concerned at its high level, including domestic violence, marital rape and incidents of violence in prisons. The HR Committee was concerned that in practice, cases of assault, defilement and rape tend to be considered as customary issues and are therefore often dealt with by customary courts rather than criminal courts. It recommended that Zambia significantly strengthen its efforts to combat gender-based violence. The HR Committee and CEDAW also requested Zambia to adopt specific legislation criminalizing domestic violence. CAT called for the establishment of programmes to prevent and combat violence against women.⁵⁹

14. CRC was concerned at the increasing number of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including for prostitution and pornography, especially among girls, child orphans and other disadvantaged children.⁶⁰ A 2005 UNICEF report noted that of those children working as prostitutes in Zambia, 47 per cent were found to be double orphans, while a further 24 per cent were single orphans.⁶¹ CRC recommended that Zambia implement appropriate gender-sensitive policies and programmes in that regard.⁶² In 2005, CESCR expressed concern, as had CRC in 2003, at the large number of street children who are particularly exposed to physical and sexual abuse, prostitution and HIV/AIDS. CESCR reiterated the recommendation made by CRC⁶³ that street children be provided with preventive and rehabilitative services for physical and sexual abuse, as well as adequate food, clothing, housing, health care and educational opportunities.⁶⁴

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

15. The HR Committee, in 2007, and the CRC, in 2003, were concerned that under the Penal Code, 8-year-old children are criminally responsible and recommended that immediate action be taken to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to an acceptable level under international standards.⁶⁵ The CRC was also concerned, inter alia, at the absence of juvenile courts and juvenile judges; the detention of children with adults; the lack of social workers; the very poor conditions of detention; the frequent recourse to and excessive length of pretrial detention. It recommended that appropriate measures be taken to implement a juvenile justice system in conformity with the Convention and with other United Nations standards.⁶⁶

16. The HR Committee noted with concern that the precedence of statutory law over customary law is not always ensured in practice, due especially to the low level of awareness that the population has of its rights. While welcoming the efforts pursued by Zambia in the field of human rights education, CERD remained concerned that most people living in Zambia are not aware of their rights. Both Committees recommended that Zambia increase its efforts to raise awareness of people about their rights, and about the right to appeal before statutory courts.⁶⁷

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

17. In 2005, CESCR expressed concern about the large number of widows and orphans, a situation further exacerbated by the HIV/AIDS pandemic and about the harsh living conditions of widows and girl orphans due to, among other things, harmful traditional practices such as “widow-cleansing”, early marriages and denial of inheritance. CESCR recommended that Zambia take measures to improve their situation.⁶⁸

18. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned that the Penal Code criminalizes same-sex sexual activities between consenting adults and recommended that Zambia repeal such provision of the Penal Code.⁶⁹

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

19. In 2006, in its pledges and commitments, Zambia⁷⁰ indicated that the media enjoys an increasingly high degree of freedom, which allows the press, radio and television to play a significant role in exposing breaches of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to exert pressure for remedial action.

20. In 2004, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression sent a communication regarding a foreign journalist who had allegedly been given 24 hours to leave Zambia by the Ministry of Home Affairs, following the publication of an article using animal figures in a satirical comment on the social, economic and political situation in Zambia.⁷¹ In 2005, the SRSG on human rights defenders sent a communication related to this case and reported that the journalist had subsequently been arrested for assaulting a police officer and that his daughter had been kidnapped.⁷² The Government sent two replies, stating that cases relating to the deportation order and the assault were pending in court; that his daughter had been found and the police were investigating the matter.⁷³ In 2005, CERD referred to the case and recommended that Zambia respect the right to freedom of expression without any discrimination based on citizenship.⁷⁴ In 2005, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression sent another communication regarding the alleged beating of another journalist, following publication and broadcast of a report which addressed the complaints against the police.⁷⁵ The Government replied that it was investigating the case.⁷⁶

21. In 2005-2006, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders was informed by the Government that it intended to develop a legally binding Code of Conduct to guide the activities of human rights defenders. In that regard, she stated that she would appreciate receiving further information from the Government on this initiative and whether it will improve the enabling environment for human rights defenders. Zambia also informed the Special Representative about the existence of the Human Rights Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for administrative procedures of strengthening the role of defenders.⁷⁷ While noting the low number of communications and the near total lack of contact with human rights defenders throughout her two mandate period, and her subsequent inability to make a proper assessment of the situation,⁷⁸ the Special Representative was concerned that journalists as well as members of civil society were at risk of arbitrary detention, harassment and intimidation, highlighting that libel and security laws have reportedly been used to intimidate journalists.⁷⁹ In 2007, the HR Committee was also concerned that, under the Penal Code, defamation against the President as well as publication of false news were still considered as criminal offences as well as on reports of arrests and charges brought against journalists for the publication of articles critical of the Government, which are used as harassment and censorship techniques. It requested Zambia to repeal the above-mentioned provisions of the Penal Code.⁸⁰

22. In 2007, the HR Committee welcomed the increased participation of women in Parliament, at the ministerial level and in the public service, and encouraged Zambia to strengthen its efforts in this matter. An ILO Committee of Experts noted in 2007 measures taken by Zambia to achieve a target of 30 per cent women in decision-making positions in the public service, and noted that, in 2006, reportedly 18 per cent of the senior management positions in the public service were held by women.⁸¹ CESCR was concerned at the persistent inadequate representation of women at all levels of decision-making bodies.⁸²

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

23. In 2005, CESCR was concerned at the high-level of unemployment and urged Zambia to undertake and implement employment action plans, which could gradually reduce employment in the informal sector.⁸³ In 2002, CEDAW was also concerned at the high rate of unemployment among women as well as at disparities between women's and men's wages, sexual harassment, and the lack of social security of women.⁸⁴ In 2005 an ILO Committee of Experts recommended that Zambia assess whether it was still necessary to prohibit the access of women to certain occupations, such as the restrictions on employing women in underground mines and night work.⁸⁵ CESCR also recommended that Zambia take effective measures to ensure that the minimum wage enables workers and their families to enjoy an adequate standard of living⁸⁶ and that appropriate legislative measures enabling workers to form trade unions be taken.⁸⁷

24. CRC and CESCR were deeply concerned at the persistent and widespread problem of child labour, in particular, according to CESCR, children working in hazardous occupations such as small-scale mining operations and stone-crushing. Both Committees strongly urged Zambia to strengthen its legislative and other measures and to improve its monitoring mechanisms so as to address effectively the persistent problem of child labour.⁸⁸

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

25. In its 2005 progress report on the Millennium Development Goals, Zambia stated that, at the national level, more than two thirds (67 per cent) of Zambia's population lives below the poverty line and that 46 per cent of these are extremely poor.⁸⁹ CESCR was deeply concerned that extreme

poverty in Zambia had negatively affected the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, especially by the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including girl children and those afflicted by HIV/AIDS. CRC expressed similar concerns.⁹⁰ CRC and CESCR recommended that Zambia guarantee an adequate standard of living, including through the provision of social safety nets.⁹¹ CESCR further urged Zambia to extend the social protection under the National Pension Scheme Authority to cover low-income workers, especially in rural areas.⁹² UN-Habitat noted that in the larger cities over 70 per cent of the population lived in informal settlements with inadequate access to basic services.⁹³ It noted further that “the Housing Act Chapter 194” was a major turning point in the recognition of informal settlements, but noted that the demolition of unauthorized urban development without adequate notice or compensation constituted the biggest challenge to the enjoyment of housing rights in the country.⁹⁴

26. In 2007, the HR Committee was concerned at the high level of maternal mortality despite the efforts made by Zambia to reduce this phenomenon.⁹⁵ UNICEF informed that malaria is the primary cause of child morbidity and mortality in the country.⁹⁶ CESCR, CRC and CEDAW recommended that Zambia allocate appropriate resources to the health sector and improve the working conditions of health professionals. CRC also requested Zambia to, inter alia, develop and implement comprehensive policies and programmes to improve the health situation of children.⁹⁷ Also, while noting the considerable efforts made by Zambia in the area of family planning, the HR Committee was concerned that the requirement that three physicians must consent to an abortion may constitute a significant obstacle for women wishing to undergo a legal and therefore safe abortion. It thus recommended the amendment of the abortion laws to avoid unwanted pregnancies and illegal abortions.⁹⁸

27. CRC, in 2003, and CESCR, in 2005, were concerned at the high incidence and increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS and its impact on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.⁹⁹ While CESCR noted with concern that people afflicted with HIV/AIDS seldom have adequate access to the necessary health-care services, CRC was concerned at the insufficiency of alternative care for children. CESCR and CRC recommended that Zambia intensify its efforts to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, including, according to CESCR and CEDAW, by strengthening the policy of both providing and encouraging the use of condoms and by providing adequate health care for people suffering from HIV/AIDS.¹⁰⁰ A 2006 UNAIDS report noted the HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework (2006-2010), which supports the reduction of HIV prevalence among women and girls, including pregnant women.¹⁰¹

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

28. While noting the adoption of a number of programmes, CRC and CEDAW were concerned, inter alia, at the lack of free and compulsory primary education; the high illiteracy rate and on the decreasing budget allocation to education, notably in rural areas.¹⁰² UNICEF noted that, while enrolment shows improvement, the quality of education continues to be a serious problem throughout the country.¹⁰³ It also noted that the gender gap in the primary school completion rate was at a high level of 11.6 per cent.¹⁰⁴ Also, while noting the activities undertaken by Zambia aimed at encouraging girls to stay in the school system, and Zambia’s policy of allowing pregnant girls to continue in mainstream education, CESCR remained concerned that traditional attitudes continue and that discrimination against girl children is prevalent. It recommended that Zambia strengthen its National Strategic Plan to ensure that its objective of providing nine years of free and compulsory basic education by 2015 is reached.¹⁰⁵

9. Refugees

29. In 2006, in its pledges and commitments, Zambia reported on its efforts to address the issue of refugees and the work undertaken with UNHCR on a development programme known as the “Zambian Initiative”.¹⁰⁶ In 2005, CERD noted with satisfaction, as did CEDAW in 2002, Zambia’s generous approach in hosting and providing protection over many years. UNHCR noted that Zambia was host to some 113,000 refugees and that, in addition, some 30,000 spontaneously settled refugees lived in the country.¹⁰⁷ CERD, as highlighted also by UNHCR,¹⁰⁸ noted also the efforts to address the refugees’ demands in the sphere of education, health care and food. CERD further welcomed the efforts to enhance the access of refugees to the courts. However, CERD, as also highlighted by UNHCR,¹⁰⁹ was concerned by the fate of thousands of long-term refugees who were unable to return to their countries of origin in a context in which the 1970 Zambian Refugee Control Act does not encourage their local integration. CERD encouraged Zambia to review its current refugee policy with a view to enhancing prospects for local integration of long-term refugees and to review the Refugee Control Act.¹¹⁰ UNHCR recommended that Zambia take measures to ensure a protection-sensitive admission and removal procedure; a fair and efficient refugee status determination procedure and the granting of adequate rights to refugees, as well as provisions that will facilitate the legal integration and attainment of self-reliance for refugees in Zambia.¹¹¹

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

30. In 2007, the HR Committee noted with appreciation the de facto moratorium on executions implemented in Zambia since 1997, as well as the commutation to imprisonment of many death sentences.¹¹²

31. In 2006, a workshop for the elaboration of a national action plan to implement human rights treaty body recommendations was organized by OHCHR in cooperation with the Zambia Human Rights Commission.¹¹³

32. A 2004 UNICEF report mentioned that Zambia’s “Programme for the advancement of girls’ education” with its 12 “interactive interventions”, which seek to enhance girl’s access to a quality education, has been successful and, since being piloted in 20 schools in 1995, it has been extended and was by 2002 operational in over 1,000 schools in all 72 districts.¹¹⁴ UNICEF also noted that Zambia is potentially moving towards achieving the goal of halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.¹¹⁵

33. CRC acknowledged that the full implementation of the Convention in Zambia has been impeded by its geographical position as a landlocked country, its extreme poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, all of which have had a negative impact on the institutions and behavioural patterns within the society and on children’s lives in particular, especially children belonging to the most vulnerable groups. In particular, it noted the country’s high external debt payments, the recent declining economic conditions and rampant corruption.¹¹⁶ The UN Development Assistance Framework 2007-2010 considered that the impact of the AIDS pandemic remained one of the most formidable sets of challenges impeding the realization of Zambia’s development aspirations.¹¹⁷

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Pledges by the State

34. In 2006, in its pledges and commitments, Zambia committed to continue to respect its regional and international obligations in the field of human rights; to accelerate the process of signing the two optional protocols to the CRC; the OP-CEDAW; to incorporate the provisions of

the CEDAW, CAT and CERD into domestic legislation; to cooperate with human rights treaty bodies by meeting deadlines for submission of periodic reports and acting on their concluding observations and recommendations and entrench and protect human rights in the country.¹¹⁸

B. Specific recommendations for follow-up

35. In 2007, the HR Committee requested Zambia to provide, by 20 July 2008, relevant information on the assessment of the situation and the implementation of its recommendations concerning the resources of the Human Rights Commission, the revision of the Constitution regarding the exceptions taken to the right not to be discriminated against, measures taken to ensure compliance of customary law and practices with the rights provided for in ICCPR, and measures taken to improve conditions of detention.¹¹⁹ In 2005, CERD requested Zambia to inform the Committee by August 2006 about the implementation of its recommendation concerning the case referred to in paragraph 8 of this CERD report; the review of its refugee policy; and on measures taken to raise awareness of people of their rights.¹²⁰

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

36. In 2007-2010 UNDAF in Zambia focused on four interrelated areas of cooperation: (a) HIV and AIDS; (b) basic social services; (c) governance; and (d) food security.¹²¹ It identified the following expected outcomes by 2010: (a) the multisectoral response to HIV and AIDS at national, provincial and district level being scaled up; (b) access of vulnerable groups to quality basic social services increased; (c) institutions, systems and processes in support of national development priorities strengthened; and (d) the proportion of food secure households increased from 35 to 75 per cent.¹²²

37. UNICEF, UNHCR and UN-HABITAT also noted their technical assistance projects in Zambia.¹²³

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed below may be found in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General: Status as at 31 December 2006*, ST/LEG/SER.E.25; complemented by the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs, <http://untreaty.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
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
CPD	Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CPD	Optional Protocol to Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities
CED	Convention on the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Zambia before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale sent by the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the Secretary-General, dated on 21 April 2006.

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 Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea; Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; 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). Source: Switzerland, Federal department of foreign affairs, <http://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 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 CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, paras. 73 and 74 and CEDAW, Concluding observations, A/57/38 (Part-II), para. 259.

⁹ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 43.

¹⁰ CAT, Concluding observations, A/57/44, adopted on 20 November 2001, para. 3 (iv).

¹¹ CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 14.

¹² UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, page 2.

¹³ CAT, Concluding observations, A/57/44, adopted on 20 November 2001, para. 3 (ii), 6 and 8 (a), CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 10; CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 11 and 33; the Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 9, and CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 232 and 233.

¹⁴ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 15.

¹⁵ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 5 and 37.

¹⁶ UN-HABITAT submission to the UPR on Zambia, page 1.

¹⁷ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Zambia, page 4.

¹⁸ Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1788.

¹⁹ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 16.

²⁰ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 3.

²¹ CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, paras. 5 and 20; The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, paras. 4 and 10; CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 11 and 12.

²² 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/7/69, annex VIII, and A/HRC/7/70, annex I.

²³ Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1793.

²⁴ Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1798.

²⁵ CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, paras. 5 and 20; The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, paras. 4 and 10; CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 12 and 34 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 11 and 12.

²⁶ CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), para. 227.

²⁷ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Zambia, page 3. See also UNDP Zambia Annual Report 2006, Lusaka, 2006, p. 12.

²⁸ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
HR Committee	Human Rights Committee
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CAT	Committee against Torture
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child

²⁹ The questionnaires included in this section are those which have been reflected in a report by a special procedure mandate-holder.

³⁰ - Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/HRC/4/29): Questionnaire on the right to education of persons with disabilities, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, the right to education of persons with disabilities sent in 2006.

- Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/4/24): Questionnaire on the human rights of migrants on border control and measures to reduce/address irregular migration; expulsion; conditions for admission/stay; rights of migrants; and the protection of migrants sent on 8 and 9 September 2006

- Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (A/HRC/4/23): Questionnaire on Forced marriages in the context of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children sent on 26 July 2006.

- Special Representative on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5): Questionnaire aimed at identifying the main areas of progress and the remaining challenges that need to be addressed in relation to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005.

- Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/HRC/6/15): Questionnaire on the human rights of indigenous peoples sent in August 2007

- Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (E/CN.4/2006/62) and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2006/67): Joint questionnaire on demand for commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking and demand for sexual services deriving from exploitation sent on 25 and 26 July 2005.

- Special Rapporteur on the right to education (E/CN.4/2006/45): Questionnaire on girl's right to education sent in 2005.

- Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights (A/61/341): Questionnaire on Mercenaries sent in mid-November 2005.

- Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/HRC/4/31): Questionnaire on the Sale of children's organs sent in July 2006.

- Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2005/78): Questionnaire on Child pornography on the Internet sent on 30 July 2004.

- Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/CN.4/2004/9): Questionnaire on the Prevention of child sexual exploitation sent on 29 July 2003.

- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/4/35/Add.3): Questionnaire to identify policies and practices by which States regulate, adjudicate and otherwise influence corporate actions.

³¹ - Special Representative on human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5): Questionnaire aimed at identifying the main areas of progress and the remaining challenges that need to be addressed in relation to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms sent in June 2005.

³² Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Annual Report 2007 (forthcoming).

³³ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Annual Report 2005, p. 125.

³⁴ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Annual Report 2004, p. 188.

³⁵ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 13 and CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, para. 14.

³⁶ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, para. 27.

³⁷ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 13.

³⁸ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 27 and 50.

³⁹ UN-HABITAT submission to the UPR on Zambia, pages 2 and 5.

⁴⁰ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 1, citing, the Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 12 and CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 9.

⁴¹ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 15 and 38; The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 12; CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 9; CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 230 and 231.

⁴² CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 11.

⁴³ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 2, citing CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 21 and 22.

⁴⁴ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 21 and 22.

⁴⁵ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Zambia, page 4.

⁴⁶ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 17.

⁴⁷ Communication No. 390/1990, CCPR/C/55/D/390/1990/Rev.1, adopted on 31 October 1995. In Communication No. 390/1990, the HR Committee also found violation of article 14§3 (pretrial delay). Communication No. 1132/2002, CCPR/C/85/D/1132/2002, adopted on 18 October 2005. In Communication No. 1132/2002, the HR Committee also found a violation of articles 14§5 (right to appeal and effective remedy), 7 (cruel and inhuman treatment), 6§4 together with article 2 (right to seek pardon or commutation).

⁴⁸ Follow-up of the HR Committee on individual communications under the optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, CCPR, A/61/40, vol. II (2006), Annex V, Case 1132/2002.

⁴⁹ The HR Committee, *op. cit.*, §11.

⁵⁰ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 21.

⁵¹ Special Rapporteur on torture, E/CN.4/2006/6/Add.1, para. 551.

⁵² CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 32 and 33.

⁵³ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 20.

⁵⁴ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 23 and CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 28 and 51 and CAT, Concluding observations, A/57/44, adopted on 20 November 2001, paras. 7 (b) and 9.

- ⁵⁵ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 23 and CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 28 and 51 and CAT, Concluding observations, A/57/44, adopted on 20 November 2001, paras. 7 (b) and 9.
- ⁵⁶ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 23 and CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 28 and 51 and CAT, Concluding observations, A/57/44, adopted on 20 November 2001, paras. 7 (b) and 9.
- ⁵⁷ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, paras. 6 and 22 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 30 and 31.
- ⁵⁸ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 44 and 45.
- ⁵⁹ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 19; CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 238 and 239 and CAT, Concluding observations, A/57/44, adopted on 20 November 2001, paras. 7 (c) and 8 (h).
- ⁶⁰ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 64.
- ⁶¹ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2005*, New York, 2004, p. 74.
- ⁶² CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 65.
- ⁶³ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 69.
- ⁶⁴ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 24 and 48 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 68 and 69.
- ⁶⁵ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 26 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 19 and 20 (b).
- ⁶⁶ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 70 and 71.
- ⁶⁷ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, paras. 9 and 14 and CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 19.
- ⁶⁸ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 23 and 45.
- ⁶⁹ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 24.
- ⁷⁰ Pledges and commitments of Zambia to the Human Rights Council, dated on 21 April 2006, page 2.
- ⁷¹ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression and opinion, E/CN.4/2005/64/Add.1, para. 1027.
- ⁷² SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1, para. 614.
- ⁷³ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.1, para. 615 and 616.
- ⁷⁴ CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 13.
- ⁷⁵ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression and opinion, E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 1126.
- ⁷⁶ Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression and opinion, E/CN.4/2006/55/Add.1, para. 1127.
- ⁷⁷ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1794.
- ⁷⁸ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1196.
- ⁷⁹ SRSG on human rights defenders, E/CN.4/2006/95/Add.5, para. 1797.
- ⁸⁰ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 25.
- ⁸¹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2007, Geneva, Doc. No. 092007ZMB111, para. 5.
- ⁸² The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 7 and CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, para. 16.
- ⁸³ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 17 and 40.
- ⁸⁴ CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 248 and 249.

- ⁸⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2005, Geneva, Doc. No. 092005ZMB111, para. 5.
- ⁸⁶ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 18 and 41.
- ⁸⁷ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 20 and 42.
- ⁸⁸ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 25 and 47 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 62 and 63.
- ⁸⁹ 2005 Zambia MDG report, Lusaka, 2005, p. 8, available at www.undp.org.zm/undptest/docs/MDGR2005.pdf (accessed on 12 February 2008).
- ⁹⁰ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, para. 26 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 54.
- ⁹¹ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, para. 48 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 55.
- ⁹² CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 21 and 43.
- ⁹³ UN-HABITAT submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 4.
- ⁹⁴ UN-HABITAT submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 3.
- ⁹⁵ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, paras. 5 and 18.
- ⁹⁶ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 2.
- ⁹⁷ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 29 and 52; CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 46 and 47 and CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 242 and 243.
- ⁹⁸ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 18.
- ⁹⁹ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 30 and 53; CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 50 and 51.
- ¹⁰⁰ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 30 and 53; CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 50 and 51 and CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 244 and 245.
- ¹⁰¹ UNAIDS, Annual Report 2006, Geneva, 2007, p. 14.
- ¹⁰² CEDAW, Concluding observations, adopted on 4 June 2002, A/57/38 (Part-II), paras. 246 and 247 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 56 and 57.
- ¹⁰³ UNICEF submissions to the UPR on Zambia, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 2.
- ¹⁰⁵ CESCR, Concluding observations, E/C.12/1/Add.106, adopted on 13 May 2005, paras. 9, 32 and 54.
- ¹⁰⁶ Pledges and commitments of Zambia to the Human Rights Council, dated on 21 April 2006, page 3.
- ¹⁰⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 1.
- ¹⁰⁸ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 1, citing CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 14.
- ¹⁰⁹ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 1, citing CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 14.
- ¹¹⁰ CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, paras. 7, 8, and 14 and CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, paras. 58 and 59.
- ¹¹¹ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 2.
- ¹¹² The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 17.

- ¹¹³ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Annual Report 2006, p. 153.
- ¹¹⁴ UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 2004, New York, 2003, p. 88.
- ¹¹⁵ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Zambia, p. 1.
- ¹¹⁶ CRC, Concluding observations, CRC/C/15/Add.206, adopted on 6 June 2003, para. 4.
- ¹¹⁷ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Zambia 2007-2010, p. 8, available at <http://www.undg.org/docs/6095/UNDAF%20Final.pdf> (accessed on 25 February 2008).
- ¹¹⁸ Pledges and commitments of Zambia to the Human Rights Council, dated on 21 April 2006, page 4.
- ¹¹⁹ The Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations, CCPR/C/ZMB/CO/3, adopted on 20 July 2007, para. 28.
- ¹²⁰ CERD, Concluding observations, CERD/C/ZMB/CO/16, adopted on 16 August 2005, para. 25.
- ¹²¹ United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - Zambia 2007-2010, pp. 6 and 12, available at <http://www.undg.org/docs/6095/UNDAF%20Final.pdf> (accessed on 25 February 2008).
- ¹²² United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - Zambia 2007-2010, pp. 13, 16, 18 and 20, available at <http://www.undg.org/docs/6095/UNDAF%20Final.pdf> (accessed on 25 February 2008).
- ¹²³ UNICEF submissions to the UPR on Zambia, pages 4 and 5; UN-HABITAT submission to the UPR on Zambia, pages 5 to 6, and UNHCR submissions to the UPR on Zambia, page 1.
