**STATEMENT BY ZIMBABWE ON THE OCCASION OF THE UPR OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN: 4 MAY 2016**

Mr President,

Zimbabwe warmly welcomes the delegation of the Sudan to the country’s 2nd cycle UPR. We have keenly considered the country’s report, which focuses on developments since the first cycle review.

It is noteworthy that the Sudan has promulgated a number of laws designed to improve the promotion and protection of human rights. These include the Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2014, which among others, criminalises all forms of human trafficking and provides legal protection for victims, and the new Health Insurance Act of 2016, which extends coverage to the disadvantaged strata of society, such as the disabled.

The members of the National Human Rights Commission were appointed during the period covered by the report, while the National Plan to Promote and Protect Human Rights in the Sudan (2013-2023), aimed at advancing the principles of equality and non-discrimination and to raise awareness among others, was created.

Among notable measures undertaken strategies are the plan to improve water and sanitation services at the national and provincial levels, covering the period 2012-2016, and the creation of information management systems in partnership with UNICEF for monitoring and follow-up on the implementation of children’s rights policies.

The Sudan has ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, and the United NationsConvention Against Corruption.

It is recommended that the Sudan accelerates the exercise that it has initiated to consider the possibility of acceding to a number of international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

Thank you, Mr President.

**STATEMENT BY ZIMBABWE ON THE OCCASION OF THE UPR OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: 9 MAY 2016**

Mr President,

We welcome the Tanzanian delegation and applaud the country’s efforts towards promoting and protecting the human rights of its people.

The adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan has provided an overarching framework for the promotion and protection of human rights in Tanzania as well as for the implementation of the 1st Cycle UPR recommendations. In addition, the capacity of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance has been enhanced with an electronic system for receiving complaints.

Tanzania has instituted a series of measures to enhance women’s rights, including increasing women’s participation in decision making positions and developing a roadmap for raising awareness on gender based violence and female genital mutilation. For instance, in 2005 there were 62 women Members of Parliament, while in 2015 the number had risen to 127. The Government also conducts awareness campaigns on the issue of non-discrimination of people with albinism.

Tanzania has adopted a series of sectoral development strategies and policies such as the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2015-2017), the National Plan of Action for Elimination of Child Labour (2009-2015), the Action Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Infant Mortality, the National Agriculture Policy and the National Irrigation Policy. The Government has also abolished school fees in all Government schools.

In terms of recommendations, Tanzania is urged to accelerate on-going efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water, and to healthcare, countrywide.

Thank you, Mr President.