

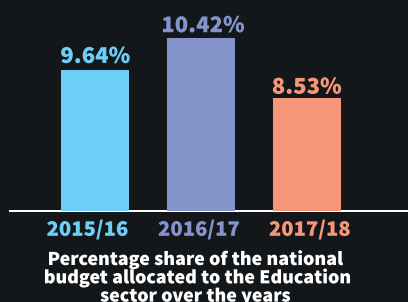


KEY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & CULTURAL RIGHTS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UGANDA FROM THE 2ND UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

EDUCATION

01

Inclusive and equitable quality education for all especially marginalized groups like Persons with Disabilities, girls, and children from poor backgrounds.



3.4 billion

Average funds allocated to the Special Needs Education Subsector each year since 2014.

TARGET

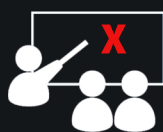
10%

Percentage of all educational expenditure required for the educational needs of persons with disabilities at all levels

- Persons with Disabilities Act, 2006

02

Take further measures to improve children's enrolment, access, quality and sustainability of education, especially for girls.



45,371

Deficit of classrooms countrywide within parishes without primary schools.

22,000

Staffing gap for primary school teachers



615

Number of sub counties that lack a government supported secondary school

312

Number of sub counties out of 615 without any form of secondary school

TARGETS

Teachers to pupil ration of 1:55

Classroom to pupil ration of 1:55

Desks to pupil ratio of 1:3

- National Minimum Standards of Service Delivery

03

Achieve equal access to education and prevent girls dropping out of school.



30/100

Number of girls who started Senior One and dropped out before finishing UCE



34/100

Number of boys who started Senior One and dropped out before finishing UCE

TARGET

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4.1)

04

Improve access to education, in particular in marginalized areas.



The Karamoja subregion in northeastern Uganda is the most marginalized in Uganda

Vs



109%

The gross enrolment rate for Primary schools at the national level

58%

The gross enrolment rate for Primary schools in Karamoja (66% male & 49% female)

25%

The gross enrolment rate for Secondary schools in Karamoja (8% male & 6% for female)

25%

The gross enrolment rate for Secondary schools at the national level

HEALTH

01

Establish a National Health Insurance Scheme to cover vulnerable groups

This guarantees equal access to quality health services for all especially vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, children, elderly persons and marginalised or poor persons. The scheme must ensure equal coverage of the informal sector and low income households without discrimination.

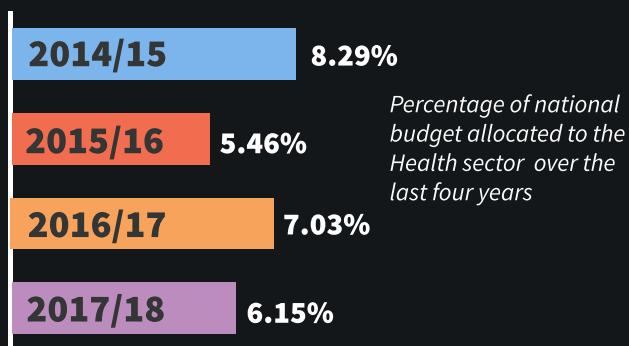
CASE STUDY



Kenya ensures coverage of children under the national health insurance scheme by allowing all dependants of beneficiaries to access to health services without setting a numerical limit. Elderly persons and persons with disabilities are granted special vulnerability status to enable them to equally access health services.

02

Improve the health sector by increasing the national budget allocation for health



TARGET

15%

Percentage of the annual national budget that should be allocated to the Health sector

03

Intensify efforts to reduce maternal and childhood mortality rates

336

Number of women out of 100,000 who **die** from pregnancy related complications.

TARGETS

By 2020, maternal mortality ratio should be less than 320 women per 100,000 live births

- National Development Plan (NDP II) and Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP)

By 2030, maternal mortality ratio should be less than 70 women per 100,000 live births

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 3.1)



27

Number of newborn children per 1,000 live births who **die** within the first month of life (neonatal mortality)

64

Number of children per 1,000 live births who **die** in the period between birth and before they are 5 years old (under-five mortality)

TARGETS

By 2020, 16 deaths per 1,000 births within the first month of life and 51 deaths per 1,000 births in the first five years of life.

By 2030, 12 deaths per 1,000 births within the first month of life and 25 deaths per 1,000 births in the first five years of life.

BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS

01

Implement the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework to guarantee labour and land rights



PROTECT

The state duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business



RESPECT

The corporate responsibility to respect human rights



REMEDY

Greater access to remedy for victims of corporate-related abuse, judicial and non-judicial

02

Adopt a National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights, building on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

A National Action Plan is an evolving policy strategy developed by a State to protect against adverse human rights impacts by business enterprises in conformity with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

03

Ensure that companies exploiting natural resources conclude agreements with affected communities to allow them to access cultural sites or resources and be compensated

FREE

from force, intimidation, coercion or pressure by anyone (Government, Company or Organization)

PRIOR

consent must be sought before the project begins. Communities must be given enough time to understand and make an informed decision.

INFORMED

means affected communities must be given relevant information to make a decision on whether to agree or disagree to the project

CONSENT

where affected communities have a right to say yes or no to the project. This should be according to the decision making process of their choice