
The UPR entails a state peer-to-peer review of the overall human rights situation in each state party to the United Nations. Once the UPR Working Group has considered all the information, it offers a set of recommendations on addressing any breaches of international human rights law, which the state can then accept or reject.

This brief highlights the key economic, social rights recommendations that were offered to the Government of Uganda.

### 2.0 Right to Education

- **125.180** Consider putting in place a policy of free primary and secondary education of 12 years’ duration, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);
- **125.181** Redouble efforts to provide free and quality education to all girls (Mexico);
- **125.182** Continue to facilitate access to education for all (Samoa);
- **125.183** Take further steps to improve retention and completion rates among girls (Philippines);
- **125.184** Make primary education compulsory and consider extending the duration of compulsory education to nine years, given that improvement of the quality of education will result in reducing dropout rates and ensure that more girls attend school (Pakistan);
- **125.185** Further enhance the right to education, including through the implementation of the policy of universal primary education of 1997 (Sri Lanka);
- **125.186** Continue its efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels (Timor-Leste);
- **125.187** Continue to make the necessary interventions to increase school enrolment (United Republic of Tanzania);
- **125.188** Take adequate measures to improve the education rate in the public school system (Angola);
- **125.189** Take all appropriate measures, including the allocation of an increased share of the government budget to the education sector, to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and accelerate progress towards the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 4, on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education (Belgium);
- **125.190** Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all, especially for girls (Egypt);
- **125.191** Take further steps in order to ensure access for all to quality education, in line with Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5 and 10 (Georgia);
- **125.192** Take strong measures to promote children’s right to education after long periods of school closures (Germany);
- **125.193** Ensure quality and holistic primary education for all children (Holy See);
- **125.194** Scale up efforts to improve the socioeconomic well-being of its people and seek necessary support, as appropriate (Nigeria);
- **125.195** Implement the High Court’s decision by developing and implementing a comprehensive sexuality education policy for young people, to reduce the rates of unplanned adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (Netherlands);
- **125.196** Ensure the full operationalization of the sexuality education framework in schools, ensuring access to information on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Denmark);
- **125.197** Operationalize the national sexuality education framework in line with commitment made in the context of the 25-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (Iceland);
- **125.198** Promote the participation of girls in all levels of education, especially in rural areas, including by ensuring that schools are a safe space for girls (Latin America and the Caribbean);
- **125.199** Continue implementing national initiatives, policies and plans to ensure gender equality and education for girls and to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy (Cuba);
- **125.200** Improve radically the social, educational and economic rights of women and girls (Malta);
- **125.201** Prioritise the full implementation of the national strategy to end child marriage and teenage pregnancy (Bahamas);
- **125.202** Build schools closer to indigenous communities in order to eliminate barriers for children travelling long distances to access education (Zambia);
- **125.203** Increase national investment in children for early childhood development, especially for the first 1,000 days of life (Barbados);
- **125.204** Increase dramatically public expenditure for education and reduce the share of child labor (Estonia);
- **125.205** Implement existing legislation protecting children against exploitation, even under the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, and implementing ensuring access to education for all children, protection against sexual harassment, protection from all forms of violence and protection against child labour (Ireland);
- **125.206** Implement the High Court’s decision by developing and implementing a comprehensive sexuality education policy for young people, to reduce the rates of unplanned adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (Netherlands);
- **125.207** Continue taking steps to attain universal health-care coverage (Bangladesh);
- **125.208** Advise towards universal health coverage and finalize and implement one-sectoral strategy to reduce maternal mortality by 2030 (Congo-Brazzaville);
- **125.209** Continue strengthening HIV prevention and education policies and programs in the health sector (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- **125.210** Increase investment in the health system and infrastructure and ensure improvement in the equitable distribution and availability of sexual and reproductive health and child care services (Ecuador);
- **125.211** Continue to take further measures to enhance health-care services, especially for vulnerable groups and people living in rural areas (Estonia);
- **125.212** Provide access to quality maternal and child health-care services in public health facilities (Malta);
- **125.213** Continue with efforts to improve health-care access for women from poor and rural backgrounds (Estonia);
- **125.214** Continue taking steps to reduce maternal mortality rate through high quality, robust and comprehensive measures (Malaysia);
- **125.215** Maintain planning and infrastructure efforts to increase the coverage of the drinking water supply, particularly to rural and remote regions (Cuba).

### 3.0 Right to Health

- **125.216** Seek the international community’s support to ensure access to COVID-19 vaccines for all people (Bangladesh);
- **125.217** Undertake further measures to mitigate the socioeconomic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, with support from the International Community (Bangladesh);
- **125.218** Provide access to general health care for all, including disability specific services and programs (Norway);
- **125.219** Take adequate measures to improve the health-care delivery system, by expanding universal health coverage (Estonia);
- **125.220** Strengthen advances made in increasing people’s access to health services (Sri Lanka);
- **125.221** Progressively increase funding to the health sector to meet the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases threshold of 15 per cent of the annual budget, as the Government has already agreed (Sweden);
- **125.222** Support social services and provide comprehensive health-care, especially for the most vulnerable people in society, in line with the framework of national strategic plans (Switzerland);
5.0 RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

5.1.1 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Mongolia).
5.1.2 Redouble efforts to ensure the elimination of child labour, and increase national investment in early childhood development (Paraguay).
5.1.3 Strengthen efforts to eliminate child labour, especially in hazardous work (Republic of Korea).
5.1.4 Strengthen its efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Serbia).
5.1.5 Continue efforts to eradicate child labour (Switzerland).
5.1.6 Strengthen the efforts to ensure the effective elimination of child labour, especially in hazardous work (Holy See).

5.2 Strengthen funding mechanisms to support the registration of all children and support registration structures at the local government level (Barbados).

5.3.4.2 Work on public awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of people with disabilities and combat stigma and discrimination (Ecuador).

5.4.1 Ensure adequate support and resources to the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to enable the institution to fulfil its mandate effectively (Malaysia).
5.4.2 Continue to promote the lives of women and girls, especially those living with disabilities, with regard to education and health (Eswatini).
5.4.3 Strengthen efforts to ensure the participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities when developing and implementing climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Pfij).

7.0 CROSS CUTTING

7.1 Integrate a rights-based approach into climate mitigation policy and implementation (Ethiopia).
7.2 Expedite the approval of the national action plan on human rights on human rights (Malaysia).
7.3 Undertake prioritized steps to improve national legislation on human rights and fundamental freedoms (Russian Federation).
7.4 Continue to align its domestic legislation with international instruments (Algeria).
7.5 Continue efforts to implement the national plan of action on human rights (Niger).
7.6 Continue efforts to further strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Commission (Pakistan).
7.7 Continue efforts to finalize and implement the national action plan on human rights (Pakistan).
7.8 Speed up the process of the finalization and approval of the national action plan on human rights to align it with the third national development plan (South Sudan).
7.9 Develop an implementation plan for the systematic implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review process (Malawi).
7.10 Expedite the approval of the national action plan on human rights by the Cabinet (Ethiopia).
7.11 Integrate a rights-based approach into climate mitigation policy and disaster risk reduction plans (Oman).