THIRD CYCLE UPR
IN-COUNTRY PRE-SESSION

CSOs Parallel Report
on SERs
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OUTLINE

• Background

• SERs – New developments and needs
  A. Right to work/labor
  B. Right to education
  C. Right to health
  D. Right to housing

• Recommendations
BACKGROUND

- Post 2\textsuperscript{nd} UPR Eth. witnessed immense political upheaval and socio-economic instability
- Priority for short term measures
- Retrogression in realizing SERs
- Highlighting key issues on SERs as objective
A. RIGHT TO WORK/LABOR – NEW DEV’T & NEEDS

- the job opportunities made available by the Youth Revolving Fund for Youth and the Federal Urban Job Creation projects are far from adequate;

- Construction of industrial cluster zones and mega projects are lagging behind their plan;

- Proliferation of illegal employment agencies; and

- Unemployment and underemployment, especially among young people, continues to be a driver of social unrest;

- Politicizing job opportunities, access to microfinance loan; and

- More than ten million of the population are unemployed and this figure increase by 1.5 million newly graduating students annually.
RECOMMENDATIONS ON R/T TO WORK

i. Give special attention to the most disadvantaged youth groups so as to curb the social and economic problems of the unemployed youth and the prevalent social injustice that is the main cause of unrest in the country;

ii. Develop a coherent policy and strategy that aims at reducing the high unemployment and underemployment rates;

iii. Introduce a minimum wage and strictly monitor and implement minimum labor standards in all sectors including domestic workers;
B. RIGHT TO EDUCATION – NEW DEV’T & NEEDS

• developed 5th Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP V) of 2015;
• Considering the complicated problems of quality education, the government has recently rolled out a road map to be implemented in the next implementation phases;

❑ Deregulation and privatization of primary education where high and unaffordable tuition fees exclude children from low-income families;
❑ High rates of violence in class rooms and gender based violence in the school environment are still rampant;
❑ Almost no schools that accommodate mental, physical, hearing and sight disabilities out of the capital city;
❑ 76% of schools are without water while only 11% of primary schools have an appropriate water facility
❑ The pupil-to-class and pupil-to-textbook ratio still stands as an obstacle to quality education.
RECOMMENDATIONS ON R/T TO EDUCATION

i. Ensure that equitable attention is given across different regions and socio-economic classes for access to education. In particular, policies and schemes targeting the poor and disadvantaged and the existing disparities in gender, disability, rural-urban, etc. should be designed;

ii. Intensify interventions to combat violence in schools and take measures towards ensuring a safe school environment; and,

iii. Increase financial allocations to the education sector, so as to guarantee high quality public education, and give children the chance to enjoy their right to free primary education.
C. RIGHT TO HEALTH– NEW DEV’T & NEEDS

- Though committed to ensure universal health coverage, low insurance coverage;
- neglect of the public healthcare sector & growing privatization affects poor households
- enormous expansion of health extension workers and health centers in terms of service delivery, it is estimated that only 75% of urban households and about 42% of rural dwellers are within walking distance & rural–urban disparity
- In 2017, physician to population ratio has reached 1:17,000 population
- Emigration of trained and talented health professionals
- no complaints mechanisms for cases of clinical malpractice or infringements of patients’ rights & no reliable expert evidences
RECOMMENDATIONS ON R/T TO HEALTH

• Taking urgent action to address the escalating cost of healthcare;
• Exerting relentless efforts to provide universal health insurance;
• Prioritizing the development of policy and legal framework for access to redress in case of medical malpractice;
D. RIGHT TO HOUSING – NEW DEV’T & NEEDS

- The heightened lack of affordable housing owing to inadequate public investment and rampant corruption in the construction sector;
- Absence of law protecting buyers from real estate developers; tenure of rental houses;
- The pro-poor housing policy do not cater to the needs of low-income households rather for upper-middle income and luxury
- condominium housing project suffer from lack of facilities, services and proper infrastructure
RECOMMENDATIONS ON R/T TO HOUSING

• Avail adequate legal and regulatory frameworks that govern real estate developers and rental of housing units;

• Launch a comprehensive housing policy to increase affordable housing, regulate the private housing sector (rental houses) and intensify government investment in the housing sector
From all the members of our coalition:

- Ethiopian Lawyers Association (ELA)
- Ethiopia Women Lawyers Association (EWLA)
- Vision Ethiopian Congress for Democracy (VECOD)
- Ethiopian Human Rights Council (HRCO)
- Consortium of Ethiopian Rights Organization (CERO)
- Network of Ethiopian Women’s Associations (NEWA)
- Ethiopian Young Lawyers Association (EYLA)
- Transparency Ethiopia (TE)
- Sara Justice from All Women Association (Sara Justice)
- Ethiopian National Association for the Blind (ENAB)
- Advocates Ethiopia (AE)

THANK YOU