

Recommendations on Socio-Economic Rights¹

Universal Periodic Review of the United States of America, May 2015

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a peer review mechanism through which the United Nations Human Rights Council scrutinizes the fulfillment of human rights obligations and commitments in each of the 193 UN Member states, relying in part on materials provided by domestic stakeholders such as civil society organizations.

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In addition, the ACLU's report and briefing materials to the Human Rights Council Working Group on the UPR are available [here](#).

Social and Economic Rights Issues

176.124. Invest further efforts in addressing the root causes of recent racial incidents and expand its capacity in reducing poverty in neighbourhoods experiencing sub/par public services, including access to adequate housing and public safety (Serbia);

176.155. End police brutality against African Americans and rectify the judicial as well as socio-economic systems that systematically discriminate against them (Pakistan);

176.160. Take steps to eradicate discrimination and intolerance against any ethnic, racial or religious group and ensure equal opportunity for their economic, social and security rights (Turkey);

176.309. Guarantee the right by all residents in the country to adequate housing, food, health and education, with the aim of decreasing poverty, which affects 48 millions of people in the country (Cuba);

176.311. Continue efforts to implement the human right to safe water and sanitation, ensuring this human right without discrimination for the poorest sectors of the population, including indigenous peoples and migrants (Spain);

176.312. Ensure compliance with the human right to water and sanitation according to General Assembly Resolution 64/292 (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

¹ This document is a compilation based on the full [U.N. Universal Periodic Review Recommendations to the U.S.](#), which should be used as the authoritative document for citation purposes.

176.313. While recognizing economic, social and cultural measures, strengthen efforts in ensuring equal access to healthcare and social services (South Africa);

176.314. Continue efforts regarding access to the right to health (Spain);

176.315. Strengthen measures promoting access of vulnerable population to public and social and health services (Côte d'Ivoire);

176.316. Ensure equal access to equality maternal health and related services as an integral part of the realization of women's rights (Finland);

176.317. Further efforts in this positive direction with a view to strengthen national healthcare programmes so that healthcare is easily accessible, available and affordable for all members of society (Serbia);

176.335. Facilitating access for undocumented immigrants and their children to healthcare under that Act (Portugal);

176.336. Consider the establishment of legislation providing for access to basic services for undocumented migrants, particularly health services, in conformity with the Affordable Care Act (Peru);

176.337. Consider reviewing the eligibility requirements to the public welfare system, so that the basic human rights of immigrants, including the undocumented, are guaranteed, in particular access to health for women and children (Honduras);

176.338. Guarantee the right to family reunification of migrants held in detention and continue with the efforts to protect the human rights of migrant persons, particularly their economic, social and cultural rights (Paraguay);

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

176.15. Ratify the ICESCR (Uzbekistan) / Ratify as soon as possible ICESCR (China) / Step up efforts to ratify ICESCR / (Philippine) / Become a State Party to ICESCR (Trinidad and Tobago);

176.17. Consider ratifying CEDAW, ICESCR and also consider acceding to OPCAT (Mauritius);

176.18. Proceed to the ratification of CRC, signed in 1995, CEDAW signed in 1980, ICESCR, signed in 1997, and transpose them in domestic legislation (Luxembourg);

176.19. Promptly ratify CEDAW and CRPD, as well as other core human rights conventions such as the ICESCR and CRC (Nepal);

176.20. Accede to the key international human rights instruments CRC, ICESCR, CRPD and CEDAW (Sierra Leone);

176.21. Consider ratification of the ICESCR; CEDAW, CRC, CRPD as well as the Optional Protocols to these conventions to which US is still not a party (Kazakhstan);

176.22. Reinforce its role as a global leader on human rights by becoming a party to the ICESCR, the CEDAW, the CRC, and the CRPD (Australia);

176.23. Consider ratifying the ICESCR, CRC and CEDAW (Bulgaria);

176.24. Consider early ratification of international conventions like ICESCR, CRC and CEDAW (India);

176.25. Expedite the ratification process of the CRPD and CEDAW and consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, particularly the ICESCR, CRC and the ICRMW (Indonesia);

176.26. Ratify CRC and ICESCR (Egypt);

176.27. Consider the ratification of the International Covenant for Economic and Social Rights, the Convention for the Rights of the Child and the Convention for Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Romania);

176.28. Ratify in due course instruments, such as ICRMW, CRC and ICESCR (Cabo Verde);

176.29. Ratify international human rights treaties particularly the OPICESCR, CEDAW, and CRC (Togo)