

Asociación Nacional de ONGs orientadas al desarrollo



Pre-session
IV cycle UPR

URUGUAY



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Geneva

Children and adolescents

- There are important shortcomings in the system of information and publication of data on children and adolescents; there are no prevalence studies on the different types of violence suffered by children and adolescents, nor on children in street situations, which hinders the construction of adequate responses to the problem.
- In recent times there has been a setback in the protective regulations for children and adolescents in regard to protection from violence and the right to be heard, since the approval of Law 20.141 in 2023, a setback that has been pointed out by numerous national and international organisations.
- There are no regulations that guarantee the accompanied exit from the protection system, and adolescents without family care must transition to adult life in an early and forced manner.

we suggest to recommend



1

Develop exhaustive and periodic studies on the prevalence of violence and on the situation of children and adolescents living on the streets, at the national level.

2

Repeal Law 20.141.

3

Ensure that regulations, programs and processes prioritize family-based care responses and that residential care is the last resort and for the shortest possible time.

Rights of persons deprived of their liberty and their families

Uruguay is facing a prison crisis with high rates of incarceration, has the highest rate in South America.

424/100.000

- increase in the number of women in prison,
- lack of effective rehabilitation policies,
- overcrowding,
- insufficient mental health care,
- drug use and lack of treatment programs.

The impact on families is reflected in the lack of information regarding children and adolescents with incarcerated parents.

In 2020, the Urgent Consideration Law No. 19.889 was approved.

- it restricts the application of the semi-liberty regime,
- increases the maximum duration of custodial sentences,
- repeals the Conditional Suspension of Proceedings
- incorporates the abbreviated process for adolescents, which implied an increase in the incorporation of adolescents in the logic of the criminal process in substitution of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms.



we suggest to recommend

1

Enact a modern criminal enforcement law based on human rights, the Mandela and Bangkok Rules and revise the Urgent Consideration Act.

2

Harmonise domestic legislation to bring it in line with international principles and standards on children, adolescents, human rights and juvenile criminal justice.

3

Develop criminal justice policies and programmes to reduce the use of prison and strengthen the use and management of alternative measures.

4

Produce and publish rigorous, up-to-date and publicly accessible information on all children and adolescents affected by the criminal situation of their referents.



Violence against women, girls and adolescents

76,7%

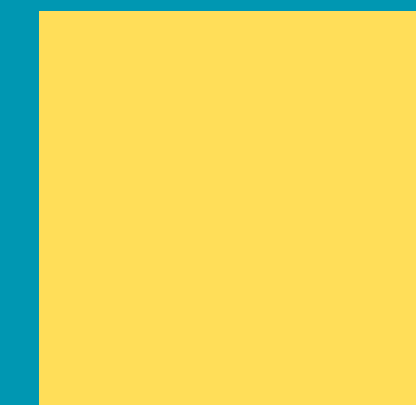
Report violence

Femicides are the main cause of murders of women, accounting for 58% in 2022.

Access to justice is limited because there is a lack of specialized courts throughout the country, lack of training for those involved, deficient reporting mechanisms and lack of protection measures after reporting.

Conscientious objection to voluntary termination of pregnancy (guaranteed by law in our country) is widespread in several departments of the country, which means that many women, especially in rural areas, do not have access to these services.

Care is a new issue under review, has low priority on the political agenda and is implemented in a fragmented manner with little regulation.



we suggest to recommend



1

Implement Law 19.580 on gender-based violence against women and provide it with economic, material and human resources.

2

Strengthen coordination between the bodies responsible for preventing, protecting and punishing violence in order to ensure more effective action.

3

Regulate the exercise of conscientious objection to the abortion procedure through effective control mechanisms.

4

Generate mechanisms for state regulation of public and private services in charge of care.

Excessive indebtedness in households

35%
irrecoverable
debtors.

**we suggest to
recommend**

Household over-indebtedness is a problem that has only recently become visible, which is why Uruguay did not receive any recommendations in previous cycles; we consider that this issue should be taken into account in this cycle. The 71% of people over 18 years of age take out credit in the formal financial system,

This means that they are unable to access the formal circuit and are expelled to informal or illegal circuits, with usurious interest rates and the risk of entering criminal circuits, even putting their physical integrity at risk.

Strengthen with human and economic resources the education area of the Central Bank of Uruguay by developing a role of content producer and advertising superintendence.

Develop Public Good Campaigns that contribute to avoid situations of over-indebtedness in households.

Thank you for your attention



I remain available for any questions you may have and we have written materials additional for further information.