

## 2RP: Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges

# URUGUAY

## Second Review Session 18

Review in the Working Group: 29 January 2014

Adoption in the Plenary: 19 June 2014

### Uruguay's responses to recommendations (as of 19.08.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
187 recs accepted and 1 that did not enjoy its support	The addendum provides further information about the recommendations. 151 are considered as being implemented (n°123.2, 3, 8, 10-25, 27, 28, 30-36, 38-40, 44, 46, 48, 49, 53, 58-62, 64-69, 71-85, 89-136, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145-150, 152, 157-167, and 168-186)	No additional information provided	Accepted: 187 Noted: 1 Total: 188

*Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.*

### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/26/7:

#### 123. The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Uruguay:

A - 123.1. Consider ratifying those international instruments to which it is not yet a party, and which aim to protect the rights of minority groups (Nicaragua);

A - 123.2. Continue incorporating the ratified human rights treaties into national legislation and institutions, with more focus on administration of justice, disparities reduction, employment for the youth and adequate housing and social welfare (Viet Nam);

A - 123.3. Further fulfil the internationally taken obligations as well as join new human rights international instruments (Kazakhstan);

A - 123.4. Consider the adoption of ILO Convention No. 169, in order to ensure the effective protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, contributing to the recognition of their national identity, particularly the ones of the Charrúa Nation (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));<sup>1</sup>

A - 123.5. Consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 within a reasonable timeframe (Gabon);<sup>2</sup>

A - 123.6. Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan);

A - 123.7. Continue making progress in the efforts needed and consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));<sup>3</sup>

A - 123.8. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);

A - 123.9. Adopt necessary legislative and administrative measures to guarantee the security of LGBT persons and facilitate their access to justice and legal assistance (Norway);

A - 123.10. Continue making progress in the efforts needed to have a National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 123.11. Ensure that the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office is sufficiently resourced to effectively discharge its duties and accords with the Paris Principles (Australia);

A - 123.12. Work to obtain the accreditation of the National Human Rights Institution (Burkina Faso);

A - 123.13. Ensure the compliance of the Paris Principles by the National Human Rights Institution (France);

A - 123.14. Maintain the respect for the independence of Uruguay's National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office during the reporting process (Ghana);

A - 123.15. Accredite the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office before the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (Mexico);

A - 123.16. Accelerate the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Burkina Faso);

A - 123.17. Further strengthen the National Preventive Mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by ensuring its autonomy, allocating necessary resources and developing a plan for its effective implementation (Serbia);

A - 123.18. Proceed with the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism against Torture in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, ensuring their independence, adequate funding and resources, and the development of a detailed plan for its effective implementation (Spain);



A - 123.19. Sustain the broad consultation methodology including continuing the effective participation of civil society organizations in the work of the Inter-Institutional Commission (Ghana);

A - 123.20. Promote the elaboration and adoption of a national human rights plan (Peru);

A - 123.21. Continue strengthening the national legislation for the prevention, prosecution and reparation of racism and other forms of discrimination, in particular through the adoption of the National Plan against Racism and Discrimination, the strengthening of the Honorary Commission against Racism and Xenophobia, as well as the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns that may lead to cultural changes (Colombia);

A - 123.22. Ensure the effective implementation of the National Plan against Racism and Discrimination (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 123.23. Continue efforts on adopting the national Plan against Racism and Discrimination (Kazakhstan);

A - 123.24. Complete current initiatives for the adoption of the National Plan against racism and discrimination, in consultation with organizations of persons of African descent and organizations of indigenous peoples (Peru);

A - 123.25. Continue working on the full implementation of the National Plan against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));

A - 123.26. Set priorities and adequate resources for the implementation of Uruguay's voluntary pledges and commitments as stated in its Review Report (Viet Nam);

A - 123.27. Continue to strengthen the effective implementation of its legislation on the rights of women (Romania);

A - 123.28. Continue developing policies and programmes to enhance protection and advancement of women's rights (Philippines);

A - 123.29. Strengthen the National Women's Institute through greater prominence and adequate resources (Bangladesh);

A - 123.30. Put in place a monitoring mechanism for the assessment of the situation of the protection of children, and strengthen the capacity of State and private institutions working on children's rights (Morocco);

A - 123.31. Continue implementing programmes aimed at protecting the rights of the child (Nicaragua);

A - 123.32. Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child (Jordan);

A - 123.33. Continue the efforts to implement the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2010-2030 (United Arab Emirates);

A - 123.34. Continue the consolidation of social policies within the framework of the National Strategy for Children and Adolescents to claim the rights of children and adolescents who are in a situation of extreme vulnerability (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 123.35. Consider eventual improvements of the family support policies as well as alternative child care options in order to address the issue, inter alia, of the so-called street children (Serbia);

A - 123.36. Further improve human rights records in the country (Azerbaijan);

A - 123.37. Expedite process for preparation and adoption of national action plan in areas of health and education for equal access to children of African descent (Pakistan);

A - 123.38. Continue paying particular attention to the conditions of vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in particular Afro-descendants (Somalia);

A - 123.39. Continue social programmes aimed at addressing the basic needs of food, education, housing, health and work for vulnerable groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 123.40. Continue adopting measures to strengthen institutions in the field of aging (Argentina);

A - 123.41. Encourage racial, ethnic and religious tolerance, especially among young people (Turkmenistan);

A - 123.42. Amend its Penal Code to eliminate language that discriminates against women, in particular the section entitled "Title X", to ensure respect for rights and to address the impact of the violence suffered by victims of these offences (Canada);

A - 123.43. Continue with its efforts to remove discriminatory norms against women from its legislation (Cyprus);

A - 123.44. Give greater prominence and allocate adequate resources to the implementation of policies that strengthen the State's institutional gender framework using training courses that promote gender equality (Israel);

A - 123.45. Conduct the reforms to the Civil Code to eradicate discrimination against widows or divorced women (Spain);

A - 123.46. Strengthen measures on combating discrimination against women and eliminate stereotypes of Afro-descendant and indigenous people through awareness-raising campaigns (Azerbaijan);

A - 123.47. Take stronger measures to ensure equal rights and opportunities, regardless of ethnicity and sex (Norway);

A - 123.48. Intensify its fight against discrimination of which people of African descent are victims and take appropriate measures to reduce inequalities affecting them in the areas of employment, housing and education (Gabon);

A - 123.49. Continue making efforts to incorporate an ethno-racial dimension in all plans and programmes aimed combating discrimination (Guatemala);

A - 123.50. Criminalize the dissemination of theories on racial superiority or inferiority and prohibit organizations which promote and incite racial discrimination (Honduras);

A - 123.51. Adopt national legislation to combat offences related to racism and to provide redress for victims of racism and other forms of discrimination (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 123.52. Enact specific legislation to prohibit racism and racial discrimination (Namibia);

A - 123.53. Strengthen legal and policy frameworks and programmes for the promotion and the protection of the rights of people of African Descent, including through promoting the employment of people of African Descent in public administration and private enterprises, and promoting the integration of women of African descent into the labour market (Namibia);

A - 123.54. Take necessary measures to prohibit racial discrimination and adopt a comprehensive anti-discriminatory law (Pakistan);

A - 123.55. Adopt a comprehensive law against discrimination containing provisions that specifically prohibit racism and racial discrimination; qualify as a crime punishable by law, the dissemination of ideas based on racial supremacy or inferiority; and prohibit organizations that promote or incite racial discrimination (Tunisia);

A - 123.56. Adopt a law on prohibition of racism and racial discrimination as well as a relevant/appropriate national action plan in this field (Uzbekistan);

A - 123.57. Criminalize the dissemination of theories of racial superiority or inferiority and prohibit organizations which promote and incite racial discrimination (Bangladesh);

A - 123.58. Strengthen measures to combat discrimination against women and ensure that additional special measures are taken to effectively empower women, in particular, women of African descent (Botswana);

A - 123.59. Strengthen actions on equal opportunities (Burkina Faso);

A - 123.60. Consolidate a human rights and gender perspective in the social policies practice aiming at gender equality in practice (Colombia);

A - 123.61. Take all necessary steps in order to promote equality of women and men in the realms of family, economy and policy (Cyprus);

A - 123.62. Step up efforts to achieve equality and eliminate discrimination against women, afro-descendants and indigenous, and improve their access to education, housing, health and employment (Ecuador);

A - 123.63. Raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both sexes (Estonia);

A - 123.64. Continue to protect the rights of its children, by implementing successful programs that ensure 100% access to birth registration, as well as strengthening the legal framework that guarantees the universal right to education and promote emphasis on care, access and opportunities (Israel);<sup>4</sup>

A - 123.65. Continue innovative education programs recognizing sexual diversity and adopt a health policy that further enhances awareness on and sensitizing of sexual orientation and gender issues amongst health personnel (Netherlands);

A - 123.66. Ensure equality of men and women in practice and bring domestic legislation into line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Russian Federation);

A - 123.67. Take all necessary policing and other measures to prevent and provide protection against all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment related to sexual and gender identity, and ensure that perpetration of such violence is vigorously investigated and that perpetrators are held accountable (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 123.68. Take effective measures to ensure de facto equality of all women (Uzbekistan);

A - 123.69. Continue to give greater prominence to gender equality and ensure the National Women's Institute is adequately resourced (Australia);

A - 123.70. Eliminate child marriages and adopt 18 as a minimum age for marriage for both sexes (Azerbaijan);

A - 123.71. Continue the investigation of human rights violations, particularly enforced disappearances (Argentina);

A - 123.72. Continue efforts to improve detention conditions, particularly through the fight against prison overcrowding (France);

A - 123.73. Continue efforts to further improve prison conditions and share relevant best practices with the Human Rights Council (Greece);

A - 123.74. Address overcrowding in prison systems and poor prison conditions, especially to ensure human rights of women prisoners are protected (Maldives);

A - 123.75. Consolidate its national strategy for the reform of the penitentiary system in a manner that guarantees the rehabilitation and the prompt reintegration of minors into the society (Morocco);

A - 123.76. Continue to take steps to improve the penitentiary system (Portugal);

A - 123.77. Take measures to improve the penitentiary system and identify additional resources to solve the problem of prison overcrowding (Russian Federation);

A - 123.78. Continue advancing in the improvement of detention conditions and in the mechanisms of social reintegration of prisoners and in the reform of the criminal justice system (Spain);

A - 123.79. Continue to reform the prison system and look further into ways of reforming the Penal Code to ensure adequate prison conditions and treatment of prisoners (Sweden);

A - 123.80. Continue the reform process to strengthen the institutions of the prison system in order to guarantee respect for the human rights and dignity of persons deprived of liberty (Turkey);



- A - 123.81. Increase efforts to address prison overcrowding, antiquated facilities and undue delays in prosecution that have prolonged pre-trial detention (United States of America);
- A - 123.82. Conduct comprehensive reform of the penitentiary system (Uzbekistan);
- A - 123.83. Address prison overcrowding by reviewing the use of pre-trial detention (Australia);
- A - 123.84. Develop more plans to support women prisoners (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- A - 123.85. Apply the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, or the Bangkok Rules, as part of its efforts to guarantee respect for human rights and dignity of persons deprived of their liberty (Thailand);
- A - 123.86. Elaborate and apply alternative penalties to prison incarceration and take all necessary measures to decrease the excessive use of pre-trial detention (Hungary);
- A - 123.87. Promote alternative penalties to prison and draw up public policies to foster the rights of persons in prisons (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- A - 123.88. Take steps to reduce the incidence of preventative and pre-trial detention (Ireland);
- A - 123.89. Strengthen its efforts to address domestic violence through appropriate public awareness campaigns and by ensuring that women are made aware of their rights (Canada);
- A - 123.90. Provide sufficient protection for victims of domestic violence and ensure proper monitoring of the rehabilitation of persons convicted (Canada);
- A - 123.91. Continue strengthening the national plan against the scourge of domestic violence, placing emphasis on prevention and awareness-raising of public opinion (Chile);
- A - 123.92. Take additional measures to protect women from domestic violence (Cyprus);
- A - 123.93. Take further measures in the fight against domestic violence, human trafficking and poverty, especially concerning women and children (Estonia);
- A - 123.94. Continue efforts in favour of the rights of women and children and adopt all necessary measures to efficiently combat domestic violence (France);
- A - 123.95. Continue its efforts to eradicate domestic violence by putting in place mechanisms to survey the proper implementation of the protocols of action by government agencies and apply appropriate sanctions where such implementation is not in line with the prescribed rules (Hungary);
- A - 123.96. Endeavour, in line with its voluntary pledges, to combat gender-based violence by, inter alia, enforcing existing legislation, conducting public awareness campaigns, ensuring psychosocial support and access to shelters for victims, and monitoring rehabilitation of persons convicted (Ireland);
- A - 123.97. Promote and protect human rights of women, by strengthening efforts to end domestic violence, and other forms of violence and discrimination against women by implementation of existing laws and awareness programs. (Maldives);

A - 123.98. Intensify prosecution and preventive measures in order to further protect women and to generate greater awareness of gender-based violence (Norway);

A - 123.99. Strengthen public policies regarding violence against women, adopting, among other things, affirmative measures to combat women's poverty, linked to the unequal distribution between time spent on paid and unpaid work (Paraguay);

A - 123.100. Adopt a comprehensive law to fight violence against women (Tunisia);

A - 123.101. Continue to combat domestic violence and renew the national action plan in this field (Russian Federation);

A - 123.102. Strengthen the mechanisms to protect victims of gender-based violence (Senegal);

A - 123.103. Continue to enhance the protection of women against violence and to promote greater gender equality (Singapore);

A - 123.104. Step up its efforts to prevent domestic violence, including through enforcing existing legislation, continuing its awareness-raising campaigns, as well as through efficiently implementing, and where necessary, introducing new state programmes to protect the victims of domestic violence and to offer them psychological support and access to shelter (Slovenia);

A - 123.105. Strengthen measures to respond to gender-based violence in every sphere of public and private life (Sri Lanka);

A - 123.106. Continue implementing the project "Uruguay, united in putting an end to violence against women, children and adolescents" 2012-2014 (Algeria);

A - 123.107. Reinforce policies already in place aimed at preventing and effectively responding to domestic violence against women, including the protection by the State of the displaced surviving victims (Brazil);

A - 123.108. Strengthen national policies aimed at protecting children and youth against violence, abuses and sexual exploitation (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 123.109. Continue efforts regarding the rights of the child and welcomed all initiatives relating to street children (Greece);

A - 123.110. Continue unabated its commitment to tackle the problem of sexual exploitation of children and child labour (Italy);

A - 123.111. Strengthen coordination measures to address child labour (Namibia);

A - 123.112. Continue its efforts to eradicate child labour and ensure access to quality education for all children (Singapore);

A - 123.113. Implement a comprehensive assistance programme for children living on the streets, ensuring that they have access to sanitation, education and social security (State of Palestine);

A - 123.114. Continue taking strong measures with a view to fully combating sexual exploitation of children and ensure that the law is strengthened to tackle impunity for these crimes (Sweden);

A - 123.115. Draft and adopt a comprehensive national plan of action to address the worst forms of child labour (United States of America);

A - 123.116. Continue its efforts to develop an action plan to eliminate child labour and to give priority to inclusive education for all (Yemen);

A - 123.117. Continue its efforts in raising awareness about trafficking in persons through comprehensive training programmes for social workers, law enforcement officials and the media (Bhutan);

A - 123.118. Step up measures to combat trafficking of persons and protect the rights of victims, in particular women and children (Ecuador);

A - 123.119. Continue to implement adequate measures to fight trafficking in women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as adequate measures to fight violence against women, including providing assistance and redress for victims of both crimes (Germany);

A - 123.120. Develop a comprehensive, inclusive and holistic national plan of action against trafficking in persons; and examine the possibility of establishing a central organ to deal with trafficking in persons (Honduras);

A - 123.121. Approve a comprehensive law on the fight against human trafficking especially for women (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 123.122. Implement a national plan of action to fight against trafficking of women for sexual exploitation (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 123.123. Continue taking measures on combating trafficking in persons (Kazakhstan);

A - 123.124. Draw up a comprehensive programme to combat trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 123.125. Provide assistance and redress to victims of trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 123.126. Launch campaigns to raise public awareness on trafficking in persons (Kyrgyzstan);

A - 123.127. Adopt a national action plan to prevent trafficking in persons and assist the victims of this crime (Mexico);

A - 123.128. Increase awareness and training campaigns at national level, to combat the trafficking of women and children, and deepen this topic in school programmes (Morocco);

A - 123.129. Consider stepping up measures to address trafficking vulnerabilities of women and children (Philippines);

A - 123.130. Strengthen institutional mechanisms to address crimes against children, such as trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (Sri Lanka);

A - 123.131. Consider the establishment of a central agency to address human trafficking (Trinidad and Tobago);

A - 123.132. Increase efforts to identify and prosecute suspected human traffickers and provide comprehensive services to victims of trafficking (United States of America);

A - 123.133. Enhance initiatives designed to halt the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the country, particularly through the strengthening of its justice system and the adoption of appropriate legislation on the matter (Brazil);

A - 123.134. Strengthen its efforts to reform its penal system, including seeking alternatives to pre-trial detention and ensuring that its system of juvenile detention is in line with its human rights obligations (Germany);

A - 123.135. Strengthen its efforts to reform its criminal procedure law in order to guarantee a fair and timely legal process (Germany);

A - 123.136. Continue reforms in the system of the law-enforcement agencies and the judicial system (Turkmenistan);

A - 123.137. Further strengthen the justice system, including adopting a specific law to criminalize sexual tourism (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 123.138. Continue its efforts aimed at improving the access of vulnerable populations and groups to the justice system (Angola);

A - 123.139. Ensure proper implementation of the law on reparation for acts of discrimination against people of African descent (Burkina Faso);

A - 123.140. Strengthen plans and programmes for crime prevention and rehabilitation (Chile);

A - 123.141. Consider making additional efforts to facilitate equal access to judicial and administrative remedies for people of African descent and of indigenous origin (Egypt);

A - 123.142. Include access to justice and remedy, as well as psychological support and occupational training, for victims of trafficking to help them regain their lives and reintegrate back into society (Thailand);

A - 123.143. The Executive and Judicial authorities in Uruguay should continue to cooperate to facilitate investigations into serious violations of human rights, including cases of involuntary disappearances that occurred during the era of Operation Condor (Ghana);

A - 123.144. Make a priority of passing a revised penal code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 123.145. Establish mechanisms for witness protection and access to justice for victims, their families and civil society actors who might be assisting them, as recommended by the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Botswana);

A - 123.146. Continue advancing on the specialization of the juvenile justice system, including the development of an appeals mechanism (Chile);

A - 123.147. Continue developing its juvenile justice system, in terms of both legislation and practice. In particular, continue efforts to ensure that there are adequately trained professionals and adequate infrastructure for adolescents in conflict with the law. Deprivation of liberty should only be used as a measure of last resort and for as short a period as possible (Finland);

A - 123.148. Concerning the deprivation of liberty of minors, develop and prioritize alternative measures allowing the reintegration of the child into the society and only deprive minors of their liberty as a last resort (France);

A - 123.149. Take necessary measures, so as not to allow the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility (Paraguay);

A - 123.150. Strengthen its specialized juvenile justice system and promote alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, with a view to the full reintegration of the child into the society (Republic of Moldova);

A - 123.151. Continue its efforts to give effect to the vote of Uruguayans living abroad (Burkina Faso);

A - 123.152. Continue its efforts to ensure an equal opportunity to participate in the political process for all of its citizens (Indonesia);

A - 123.153. Continue consultations with a view to allowing the Uruguayan diaspora to exercise their right to vote (Senegal);

A - 123.154. Strengthen efforts to ensure better participation of women at all spheres of public life and especially at political level (Greece);

A - 123.155. Adopt measures to increase gender parity in political and public spheres and improve the participation of women in decision-making and public policy development (Netherlands);

A - 123.156. Make permanent the "pilot" requirement to include persons of both sexes in each list of candidates as it will apply to the national and departmental elections of 2014-2015 (Slovenia);

A - 123.157. Ensure gender equality at the workplace (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 123.158. Take additional measures to promote equality of access to employment (Egypt);

A - 123.159. Continue its efforts in providing equal treatment for men and women in employment (Jordan);

A - 123.160. Continue promoting the right of women, especially rural women and guarantee their equality in employment opportunities (Armenia);

A - 123.161. Continue strengthening on-going measures aimed at improving the living conditions of the whole population of the country (Mali);

- A - 123.162. Continue implementing its poverty reduction strategy and protect the rights of vulnerable groups so as to achieve a sustainable socio-economic development (China);
- A - 123.163. Continue to take measures to ensure the elimination of poverty (Cuba);
- A - 123.164. Continue its efforts on initiatives aimed at enhancing economic growth and improving the living standards in the country (Oman);
- A - 123.165. Take further steps to reduce poverty and extreme poverty (Portugal);
- A - 123.166. Continue strengthening its economic and social development (Somalia);
- A - 123.167. Continue implementing current projects and socio-economic development programmes for the promotion and protection of human rights (Somalia);
- A - 123.168. Implement a system to measure progress indicators on economic, social and cultural rights (State of Palestine);
- A - 123.169. Step up efforts to reduce poverty by allocating additional resources to individuals and groups of vulnerable populations (Togo);
- A - 123.170. Increase its political and financial commitment aimed at ensuring the full development of children and their families (Togo);
- A - 123.171. Continue to implement the necessary socio-economic policies to reduce poverty especially among women and children (Trinidad and Tobago);
- A - 123.172. Continue implementing comprehensive social assistance programmes, aiming at reducing poverty and inequalities in the distribution of income (Algeria);
- A - 123.173. Continue its efforts to reduce poverty and improve living conditions, particularly among vulnerable groups (Australia);
- A - 123.174. Provide access to adequate housing, with a focus on assistance to low-income families (Egypt);
- A - 123.175. Continue providing access to adequate housing, particularly by assisting low-income families and other disadvantaged individuals and groups (Malaysia);
- A - 123.176. Strengthen its efforts in promoting the right to health, including access to a comprehensive health care (Indonesia);
- A - 123.177. Step up efforts to improve the quality of education and allocate adequate resources, and address the issue of highschool dropouts (Malaysia);
- A - 123.178. Continue the efforts of the Government to ensure the improvement of its educational and health systems, as well as progress on other socio-economic and cultural rights (Cuba);
- A - 123.179. Take further structural measures in order to reduce the school dropout rate (Estonia);

A - 123.180. Strengthen measures to reduce repetition and dropout rates and evaluate the outcome of such measures, as well as to continue to fight child poverty and address issues such as street children, child labour and child trafficking and smuggling (Portugal);

A - 123.181. Introduce necessary reforms in the education system for reducing school dropout rates, particularly in secondary education (Republic of Moldova);

A - 123.182. Strengthen efforts to implement the 2008 law on education and the reduction of school dropout rates of children of African descent and indigenous origin (Bangladesh);

A - 123.183. Increase efforts aimed at countering the root causes of early school leaving and the lack of continuity in education (Italy);

A - 123.184. Continue its efforts towards enhancing the access to secondary education, particularly for students from rural areas (Armenia);

A - 123.185. Continue to develop programmes to increase physical accessibility for persons with disabilities and foster their labour inclusion, and in this framework make a specific effort regarding childhood (Spain);

A - 123.186. Ensure the entry into force of the Act on the Comprehensive Protection of Persons with Disabilities (Mexico);

A - 123.187. Consider strengthening the capacity of the ministries responsible for developing a sustainable mining strategy (Egypt).

**124. The recommendation below did not enjoy the support of Uruguay:**

N - 124.1. Ensure the protection of and right to family life on the premise that family is the natural and fundamental group of society based upon the stable relationship between a man and a woman (Bangladesh).

**125. Uruguay rejects the recommendation made by the delegation of Bangladesh. Uruguay effectively protects the family institution, including through laws embodied in the National Constitution on a wide and non-discriminatory basis, rejecting to limit the concept of family on grounds of gender identity, sexual orientation or any other reason, in accordance with our national legislation and the highest international standards on human rights protection.**



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#### Notes

1 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: consider the adoption of ILO Convention No. 169, in order to ensure the effective protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, contributing to the recognition of their national identity, particularly the ones of the charrúa population (Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

2 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 within a reasonable timeframe (Gabon).

3 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: continue making progress in the efforts needed to ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

4 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: continue to protect the rights of its children, by implementing successful programs that ensure 100% access to birth registration, as well as strengthening a legal framework that can guarantee the universal right to education and promote emphasis on care, access and opportunities (Israel).

*Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, consult the "Methodology" on our website: [www.upr-info.org](http://www.upr-info.org). For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to [info@upr-info.org](mailto:info@upr-info.org)*