



CONDITIONS OF PRISONS, PREVENTION AND COMBATING TORTURE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN BRAZIL

PARLIAMENTARY OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR)

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BRAZIL

3RD CYCLE OF THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (2017 - 2021)

Recommendation	Assessment
34. Continue improving Human rights education and training for enforcement agencies, public officials, and prison guards (Malaysia).	✗
61. Conduct thorough, impartial, and timely investigations into all allegations of unlawful killings, abuse, torture, and corruption involving security forces and prison personnel (United States of America).	↓
72. Continue its efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment (Algeria).	↓
73. Intensify efforts aimed at combating and preventing torture and other forms of ill-treatment (Georgia).	↓
74. Establish a formal adhesion programme which includes the allocation of funds by the federal government to support the national policy on torture prevention (Ghana).	✗
75. Continue taking measures aimed at improving the conditions in prisons and other detention facilities (Namibia).	✗
76. Improve detention conditions, including basic sanitation and access to water, food and medical care (Republic of Korea).	✗
77. Address overcrowding, sanitation, violence, and medical and psychological care in prisons (South Africa).	✗
78. Take measures to reduce overincarceration, notably by encouraging the use of alternative sentencing and by making sure that pre-trial hearings are widely used (Spain).	✗
79. Address the problem of severely overcrowded prisons to eliminate inhumane conditions and take all measures to prevent torture (Turkey).	✗

Recommendation	Assessment
80. Adopt without delay urgent measures to stop torture, violence, killings and serious overcrowding and degrading conditions in the prisons in Brazil (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela).	✗
81. Working jointly with the Federal States to improve detention conditions in Brazilian prisons (Algeria).	✗
82. Continue improving prison conditions and reducing overcrowding (Angola).	✗
83. Ensure respect for and protection of human rights for all detainees including by guaranteeing detention conditions in compliance with domestic as well as international law and standards and by protecting against cruel and inhuman treatment (Austria).	✗
84. Improve as quickly as possible the different aspects of prisoners' conditions (Cape Verde).	✗
85. Proceed with the enactment of legislation effectively implementing the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at both state and federal level and adopt measures to adhere to the UN Nelson Mandela Rules (Czechia).	✗
86. Consolidate the Federal National System, including by supporting States to set up Local Preventive Mechanisms (Ghana).	↓
87. Create local preventive mechanisms at each state level for effective implementation of the National Mechanism for the Prevention and Combat of Torture (Turkey).	↑
88. Ensure that Local Preventive Mechanisms are created by encouraging states to do so as envisaged by the national law on torture and expand the application of custody hearings to the entire country as set by Resolution 213 of the National Council of Justice (Denmark).	↑
89. Continue to make efforts to protect human rights of persons in detention facilities (Holy See).	✗
90. Ensure conditions at detention centres comply with international and Brazilian law and that particular attention is given to conditions faced by vulnerable prisoners including pregnant women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and provide human rights training to officials in the legal and judicial system (Ireland).	↑
91. Enhance efforts to reform the prison system and to ensure the protection of the human rights of all detainees (Italy).	✗
92. Take measures to improve conditions related to treatment of inmates within prisons, through increasing the capacity as already initiated by the Government and through measures for maintaining order within prisons (Japan).	✗
93. Take necessary measures to increase the number of gynaecologists in the Brazilian prison system (Sweden).	↓

Recommendation	Assessment
94. Incorporate the Bangkok Rules into public policies to protect female inmates and adopt bill 5654/2016 that prohibits the use of handcuffs before, during and after childbirth on women deprived of liberty (Denmark).	↑
95. Melhorar as condições das prisões, em particular abordando a superlotação e a violência, inclusive nas prisões para mulheres (Austrália).	×
96. Improve facilities dedicated to pregnancy and maternity in prisons, in line with the Bangkok Rules (Thailand).	×
97. Strengthen prison reform efforts to protect female prisoners from sexual abuse and violence (Bahamas).	×
100. Carry out efforts for the implementation of recommendations on the improvement of the judiciary and the judicial system that the Russian Federation made at the last universal periodic review (Russian Federation).	↑
101. Consider expanding application of the Custody Hearings Programme and make it feasible before all State Courts (Serbia).	↑
103. Continue its efforts on further improving the judicial system with practical measures (Azerbaijan).	↑
104. Accelerate the establishment and the effective implementation of a solid public defence system in all states, in agreement with recommendations 119.31, 119.10, 119.12 and 119.14 from the second cycle (Haiti).	↑
105. Expand custody hearing programmes to cover all pre-trial detainees by passing draft bill 554/2011. Provide specific training according to the Istanbul Protocol to judges and public prosecutors working in custody hearings (Germany).	↑
106. Ensure that legislation relating to the prison situation and criminal justice is in accordance with international human rights standards (Mexico).	×
107. Improve judicial processes to minimize the length of pre-trial detention and speed up trials and consider alternatives to detention to address prison overcrowding (United States of America).	↑
108. Plan and take concrete measures in the mid-term period with the objective of reducing pre-trial time for remand prisoners and reduce the overall number of prisoners awaiting trial rather than serving sentences (Slovenia).	↑

Caption: ↑ In progress | ↓ In retrogression | × Not fulfilled