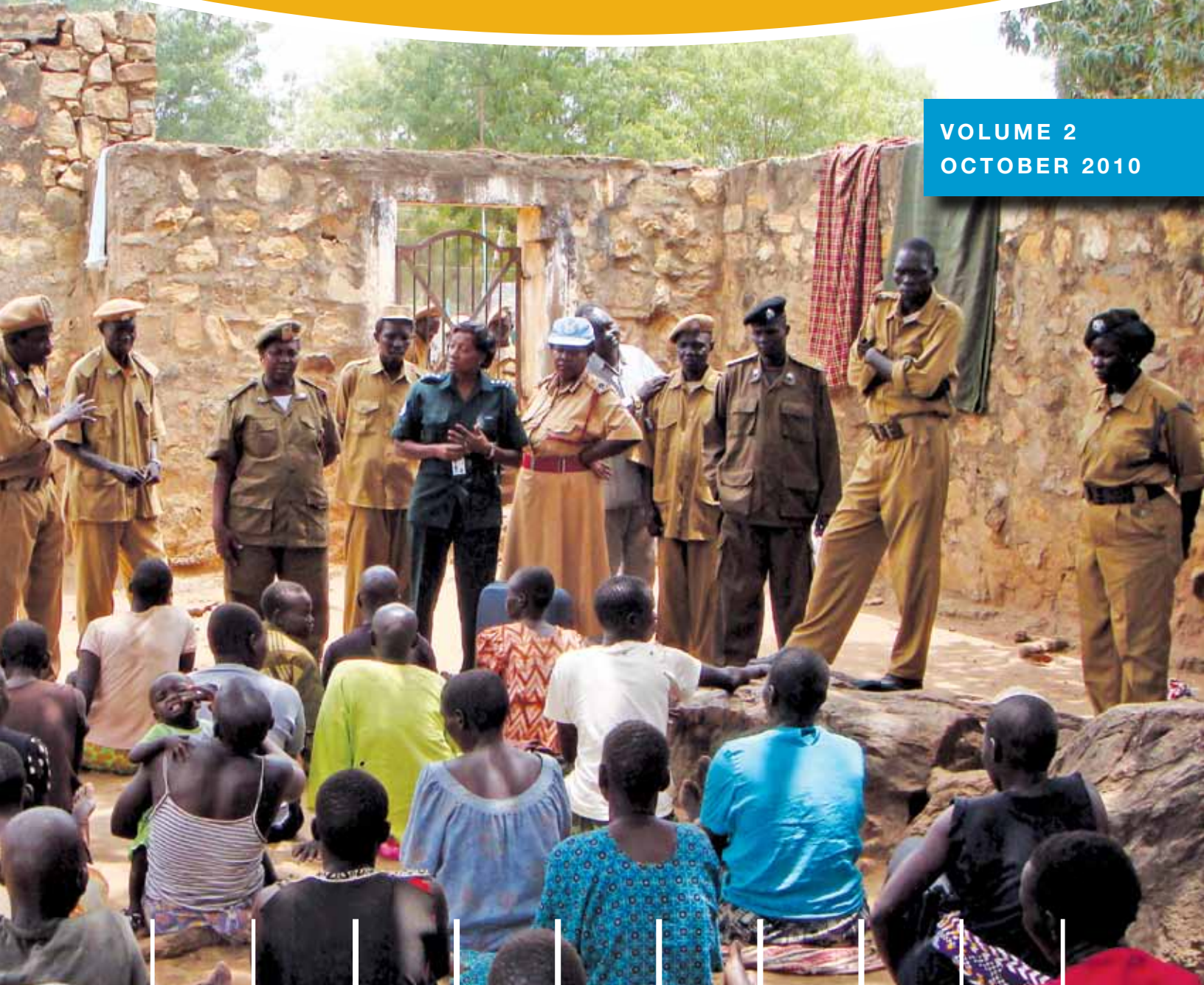




**DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS**

SUSTAINABLE PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE AND SECURITY

**VOLUME 2
OCTOBER 2010**



C O R R E C T I O N S

U P D A T E

CORRECTIONS UPDATE

VOLUME 2 • OCTOBER 2010

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This is Volume 2 of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Corrections Update. It gives an overview of the ongoing work that the United Nations is doing to develop and ameliorate corrections systems. The DPKO Corrections Team is located in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) and is a part of the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS).

Cover photo: *United Nations Corrections Officers Ruth Muntao from Kenya and Margaret Orik from Uganda with Sudanese authorities sensitizing female inmates in the women's section of the Torit prison in Southern Sudan. The UNMIS Prison Advisory Unit implemented a Quick Impact Project to renovate the kitchen in this prison.*

UN Photo

A note about photos:

Photographing prisoners is controversial and legal guidelines are limited. In certain situations when documenting prison conditions it can be necessary or extremely helpful in telling the story to photograph prisoners. CLJAS will not publish a photograph of a prisoner without the prisoner's written consent. If obtaining consent is not practically possible, features that can identify the person in the pictures, including eyes, will be obscured.



Prisons are an essential link in the rule of law chain

Foreword by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

UN Photo / Mark Garten



By spotlighting the needs and plight of people on the margins, we are confirming our bedrock commitment to the dignity and worth of every human being, thereby helping to establish the foundations for long-term development, stability and peace.

People deprived of their liberty are often overlooked, disregarded, forgotten or denied their right — enshrined in Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Many systems of justice entail punishment by imprisonment, but there are standards that this punishment must meet. Women and girls cannot be locked up with men. Children must be given their own facility and have access to education. And in most cases, rehabilitation should be among the goals.

The work of the United Nations to ensure proper conditions for detainees and prisoners in post-conflict settings is led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. UN peacekeepers work to relieve overcrowding; provide sanitation, food and medical care; establish rehabilitation programmes and facilities; and help host Governments build up their capacity to uphold minimum standards of incarceration. DPKO has many close partners in this work, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the World Bank, the International Corrections and Prisons Association and other international and national organizations.

Our approach is truly holistic, encompassing post-conflict settings and the earliest stages of development. And now, with the recent establishment of the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity in Brindisi, Italy, to work alongside the Standing Police Capacity, the United Nations, for the first time in its history, will soon be able to rapidly deploy experts covering the full criminal justice spectrum: police, justice and corrections.

Prisons are an essential link in the rule of law chain. By developing the guidance, expertise and resources to address prison conditions, we are striving to uphold international standards across the board. And by spotlighting the needs and plight of people on the margins, we are confirming our bedrock commitment to the dignity and worth of every human being, thereby helping to establish the foundations for long-term development, stability and peace.

BAN Ki-moon
Secretary-General
September 2010

DPKO working even harder to ensure that the issue of prisons is prioritized

Introduction by Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy

Since 1999, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has provided support to national prison systems in peacekeeping environments, as part of a strategy to ensure that the international community's investment in reforming national police services is not undermined by the absence of a functioning and humane prison system.

The overall objective of prison support is to contribute to the maintenance of sustainable peace and security by strengthening the host country's capacity to develop or maintain and manage a viable, safe, secure and humanitarian prison system.

Prison systems in post-conflict environments suffer from poor management and security; lack of food and water; gross overcrowding; lack of medical support and prolonged pre-trial detention, contributing to the lack of confidence in the justice system. If these problems are not effectively addressed, they can result in starvation, ill-health and other abuses of detainees, increasing the likelihood of riots and mass escapes. This can have an adverse impact on an already fragile peace. These challenges have inspired the United Nations Department of



Alain Le Roy

UN Photo

The Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service's Corrections Team has achieved much over the last year. It has strengthened and created new partnerships with the International Centre for Prisons Studies (ICPS), the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA), Penal Reform International (PRI) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). It has increased the involvement of Member States in its work and augmented the number of Corrections Officers deployed to peace operations. The team has overseen the development and delivery of a predeployment training course for new Corrections Officers and has developed strategic and

operational management courses for United Nations agencies and Member State prison personnel.

Strengthening and ensuring that corrections systems meet minimum standards in post-conflict situations is important work and must continue to be supported by the United Nations and its Member States. Prisoners have rights and standing up for these rights is an obligation that the United Nations and its Members will continue to uphold.

This Update provides an overview of important achievements, lessons learned and future challenges facing the United Nations and the men and women in our peace missions. The information in this publication from the 11 missions — three special political missions and eight peacekeeping operations — where Corrections Officers are deployed demonstrates how diverse the challenges are and how important it is that those challenges are met with sustainable solutions. Let me take this opportunity to thank Member States for contributing uniformed and non-uniformed personnel to peace missions and to thank the personnel for their continuing commitment and professionalism in carrying out their important tasks.

The overall objective of prison support is to contribute to the maintenance of sustainable peace and security.

Peacekeeping Operations to work even harder to ensure that the issue of prisons is prioritized, including through the rapid deployment of corrections experts. The Department is also making an effort to increase the number of female prison officers deployed to peace operations.

Facts and Figures about DPKO Corrections Work

The promotion of the rule of law is fundamental to achieving safety, security and stability in post-conflict societies. While corrections work in peacekeeping is relatively new, it is a vital cog in ensuring peace and stability in post conflict settings. Corrections Components undertake a wide and varied role depending upon the mandate of the mission. Corrections Components in United Nations missions:

- Advise national prison authorities on institutional restructuring;
- Provide advisory and mentoring services;
- Train and build national capacity;
- Help build partnerships with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In September 2010 the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations deployed 181 Corrections Officers to 11 United Nations missions. Nine missions are administered by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and two by the Department of Political Affairs. Of these 181 Officers, 29 are professional Corrections Officers and 152 seconded staff — Corrections Officers or experts on mission loaned to the United Nations by Member States. Of the 181 Corrections Officers deployed 20% are female (38 out of 181).

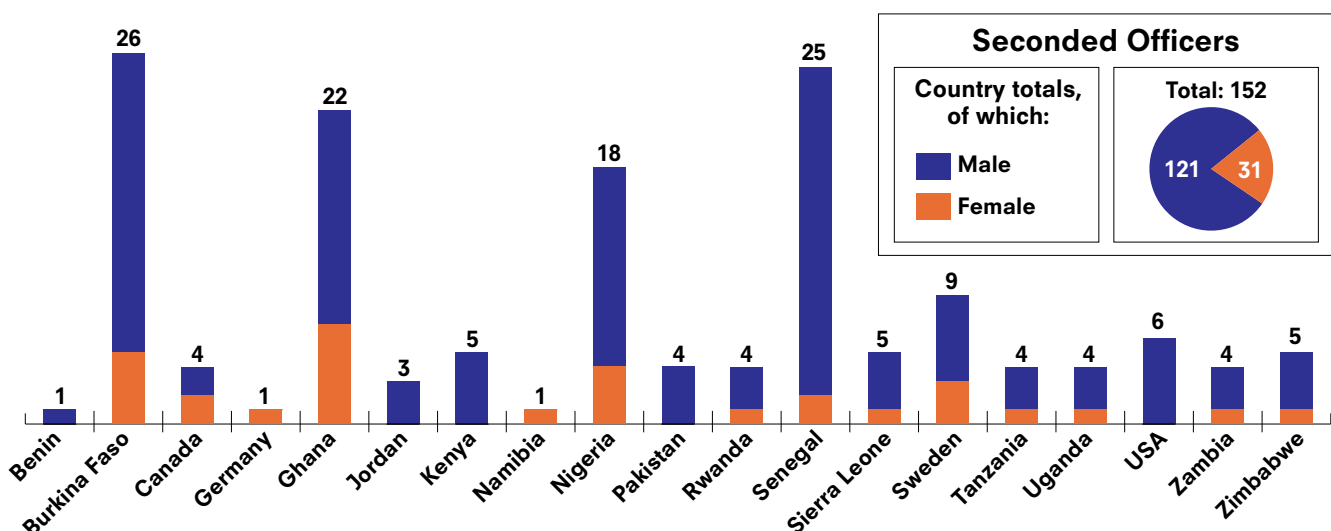
The Department of Peacekeeping Operations is mandated to deploy more Corrections Officers and is actively seeking qualified staff from Member States.

Today 19 United Nations Member States are Corrections Contributing Countries, or CCCs in United Nations terminology. The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations depends upon TCCs (Troop Contributing Countries), PCCs (Police Contributing Countries) and CCCs. Some Member States provide all three categories of personnel.

The importance of addressing corrections systems as part of a holistic approach to rule of law is being recognized by recipient and donor countries alike. One recent example was the request by the Government of Haiti, following the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010, for the United Nations to send 100 new Corrections Officers to work in prisons around the country. United Nations Member States quickly accepted this request, and began making preparations to find suitable and qualified candidates for this mission.

The overall aim of Corrections Components in United Nations missions is to facilitate national ownership and assist national authorities with prison reform processes. This is accomplished through engaging partners, strengthening and expanding national capacity, helping to develop trainings, mentoring and working side-by-side with national prison staff and gleaning support from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Corrections Contributing Countries*



* As of 01 September 2010.

The two greatest challenges facing these Corrections Components are attracting donor support to the sector and ensuring that when rebuilding and reforming strategies are designed, corrections is given equal prominence with other pillars of the criminal justice sector such as the police and the justice system. Corrections activities in post-conflict settings are almost uniformly under-resourced and not prioritized.

Corrections Components play an important role in UN missions and peacekeeping operations by assisting national prison systems to keep prison inmates in safe and secure custody under humane conditions. They work to improve

conditions in national prisons and correctional institutions in order to avoid situations that could otherwise create security problems and possibly threaten peace processes.

Peacekeepers are early peacebuilders and addressing and finding sustainable solutions for poorly functioning prison systems is an integral part of strengthening rule of law. Paragraph 17 of the Secretary-General's report on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304) identified "strengthening rule of law" as a critical area where immediate assistance is essential for stabilization and early consolidation of peace.

A prisoner in Becora jail in Dili, Timor-Leste in a rehabilitation programme.

UN Photo/Martine Perret



Corrections Work in United Nations Missions

Mandates, Realities, Achievements and Partnerships

UNAMA

BINUB

BINUCA

MINURCAT

UNOCI

MONUSCO

MINUSTAH

UNMIL

UNAMID

UNMIS

UNMIT

An overview of United Nations corrections work in three special political missions (Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic) and eight peacekeeping operations (Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Darfur [Sudan], Sudan and Timor-Leste).

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

The Corrections Component of UNAMA works with the Central Prison Directorate on 34 provincial prisons. Most Afghan prisons require significant and urgent improvements to bring them up to international standards. They are either overcrowded, lack basic amenities or are damaged and require complete rehabilitation. Some are rented facilities that are not designed for use as prisons. Most prisons do not have the capacity to provide separate housing and other specific needs for women, children accompanying mothers or juveniles.

Women's prisons are generally of lower standards than men's facilities. In some Provinces there are no detention facilities for women; females awaiting charge or trial are often detained in the provincial Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre (if there is one), in the homes of important persons, or are detained in their family homes. Juvenile facilities that do exist, mainly in provincial capitals, need assistance to meet the needs of young offenders.

Integrated Working Group

In support of system-wide reforms, the Government of Afghanistan, supported by UNAMA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other UN and

international agencies created a Prison Reform Sub-Working Group (PRSWG) to oversee development of the corrections sector in the country. The PRSWG is chaired by the Deputy Minister for Justice and a UNAMA Corrections Adviser serves as co-lead for the Group along with representatives from the UNODC, the Central Prisons Department and other concerned partners.

The greatest impediment to the work in Afghanistan is the security situation. Prisons are often the target of suicide bombers.

The PRSWG has developed a detailed Prison Construction and Rehabilitation Matrix outlining immediate short-term (1 year), medium-term (2-3 years) and long-term (3-5 years) priorities for construction and rehabilitation of all 34 provincial prisons in the country, including separate facilities for women and juveniles. Based on this matrix, and with financial support from the United States of America Corrections Sector Support Program and UNODC, the Central Prisons Department has a functioning engineering department that is engaged in prison construction for the country.

Partnership

The PRSWG in partnership with the United Nations, bilateral donors and other stakeholders has taken the lead in providing training to the staff of the Central Prisons Department (CPD). Since 2006, 3,613 staff were trained in various fields, including development training programmes, training for trainers, emergency response, executive development, women in corrections, records management and information systems.

To assist female prisoners in their understanding of the law and their rights as prisoners, UNODC in partnership with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM – UN Women) has published a



A visit to Logar prison Afghanistan.
UN Photo



UNAMA

*Afghan Detainees in Bamyán,
Afghanistan Central Prison.*
UN Photo/Eric Kanalstein

picture book entitled “Basic Information for Detainees and Prisoners”. UNODC also hosted a special workshop for CPD staff on human rights, alternatives to incarceration, and reintegration of female prisoners. UNODC has also published a booklet with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in English, Dari and Pashto, which has been widely distributed in Afghanistan.

The Government of the United Kingdom (UK) delivered a five-week training course for the National Detention Staff covering basic prison officer duties, human rights, drug awareness, control and restraint, searching and security

awareness. The course was developed to reflect Afghan law, the UN Minimum Rules and other human rights obligations. Canada has trained staff and prisoners in the Sarpoza Prison in Kandahar.

UNAMA Corrections Advisers have assisted the CPD in developing its internal structure, creating policies, regulations, procedures and classifying prisoners. It is also helping to initiate a case management project that brings together all rule of law actors (police, justice and corrections). The greatest impediment to the work in Afghanistan is the security situation. Prisons are often the target of suicide bombers.

United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)

Work on corrections in Burundi emanates from Section 2(d) of the Security Council Resolution 1719 of 2006, which requested BINUB to assist the Government of Burundi to consolidate the rule of law including the strengthening of the corrections system.

The key priorities in Burundi's 11 prisons are the application of the United Nations minimum standards, improvement of living and working conditions, capacity-building, institutional restructuring and the introduction of strategies to decongest prisons.

BINUB Corrections Component is part of the integrated Human Rights and Justice Section of the mission and works closely with national prison authorities to improve

organization, provides training for 49 healthcare providers and social workers in the proper management and care of the mentally ill in detention.

Security

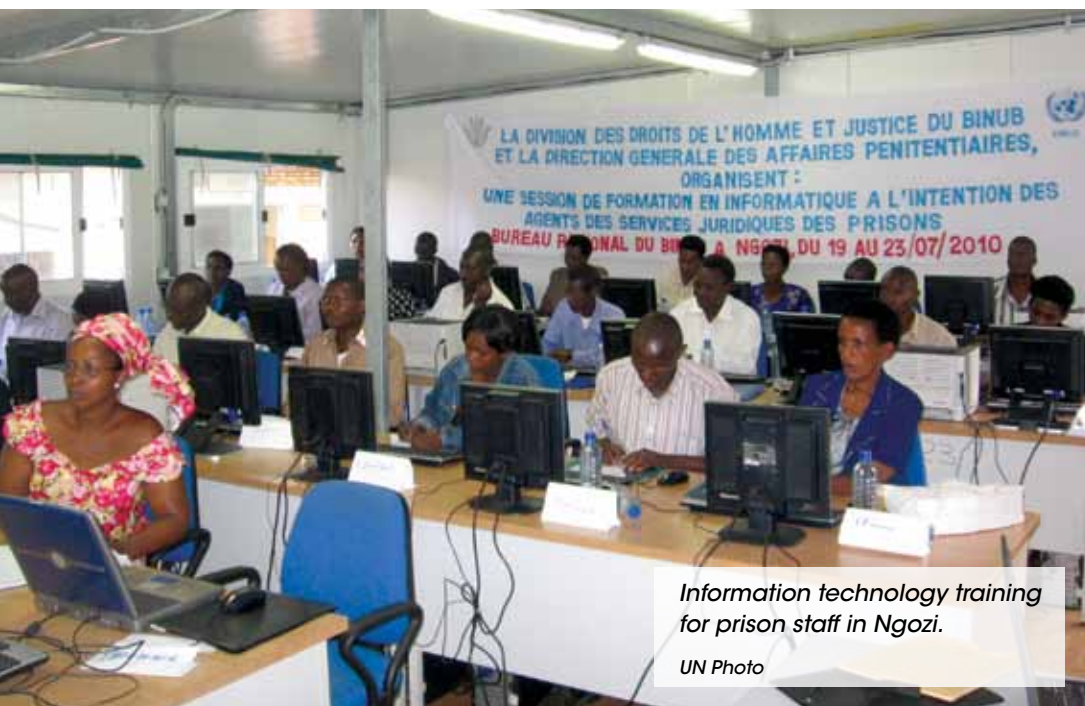
Burundi's prison system is characterized by frequent escape incidents which hampers its smooth operation. A joint BINUB-Government of Burundi assessment report indicated gaps in the security apparatus such as lack of basic security installations, unprofessional staff, and fluid security plans alongside non-conforming prison infrastructure. To address these problems, BINUB spearheaded the organization of a national workshop on prison security, a platform to sensitize

national authorities on the importance of security in the prison and its impact on the larger community. An action plan has been developed to solicit funds to address urgent needs such as security lighting, alternative power sources, fire fighting, prisoner identification, improved communications and riot control equipment, without neglecting the urgent need for additional uniforms and vehicles for staff. One major result of BINUB coaching work with prison administrators has been the reduction of escapes/prison incidents at Mpimba, the country's largest prison.

To respond to the needs of women and children including pregnant and nursing mothers, a project was

developed in collaboration with BINUB Child Protection Unit and local partners to provide skills training and psychosocial support for 74 female inmates and for 35 young children in Mpimba prison, a crèche was established to provide a learning child-friendly environment.

BINUB Prison Adviser collaborated with the Police Advisory Unit to establish a coordination mechanism and security committees at the national and regional levels to address



Information technology training for prison staff in Ngozi.

UN Photo

the living conditions of inmates. Two prisons, Mpimba, the main prison in Bujumbura, and the prison in Musinga Province are being rehabilitated with funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Two other prisons in Bururi and Rutana are in the process of receiving electricity. BINUB is also assisting to improve access to mental health for detainees. An ongoing project, in collaboration with TPO Healthnet, a local non-governmental



BINUB

Staff from BINUB Human Rights and Justice Section (Christine Kankindi, National Judicial Affairs Officer in foreground) and Child Protection Unit visiting the crèche in the Mpimba prison in Bujumbura.
UN Photo

the gap in communication between Prison Police and the Prison Administration. BINUB organized training for 30 prison managers and heads of prison security and also organized an information technology training for staff in all of the 11 prisons to facilitate prison record keeping. BINUB continues to support staff through mentoring.

The BINUB Corrections Component continues to focus on the revision of prison laws, rules and regulations and is organizing a regional study tour. Another important project is the establishment of Community Service Orders as an alternative to incarceration.

Future activities include ongoing training, institutional restructuring including the unification of the two institutions involved in the management of prisons (Direction General de l'Administration Pénitentiaire and the Police

Pénitentiaire), which are currently two separate institutions under the control of two separate Ministries.

Structural changes, however, will make little impact if the key players in the criminal justice system do not increase efforts to pro-actively address the urgent problem of prison overcrowding.

The key priorities in Burundi's 11 prisons are the application of the United Nations minimum standards, improvement of living and working conditions, capacity-building, institutional restructuring and the introduction of strategies to decongest prisons.

United Nations Integrated Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)

In the Central African Republic (CAR), reforming the justice and security sectors is a condition for reconciliation, peace and sustainable development. Insecurity, crime and violence negatively impact on the ability of the Government to implement any sustainable development programme. Effective reform of the security sector and in particular the criminal justice trika of police, judiciary and corrections requires, among other things, enhanced effectiveness of operations, increased accountability, greater transparency and integrity of personnel. These elements are critical for peacebuilding.

As a result of prolonged political instability the corrections system has been neglected. The 1962 legislative and legal framework, amended in 1980, is outdated. The operational management and security maintenance of the prisons do not meet key international norms and standards. The majority of the prisons are collapsing and infrastructure

is strained. In addition, prisons are overcrowded and lack basic sanitary facilities. Two thirds of prisoners are in pre-trial detention for more than three months. Detainees die from malnutrition. Prisons are in need of comprehensive reform and investment.

BINUCA works closely with the Ministry of Justice, national law enforcement bodies, the European Union, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP and the Peacebuilding Commission.

The BINUCA Corrections Unit is part of the Human Rights and Justice Section of the mission. It is mandated to work with national authorities to increase the capacity of prisons, including their management in accordance with international



BINUCA Corrections Officer Marcel Kabunda from Canada (second from left) and other BINUCA staff visiting the Bimbo prison with national authorities. The prison is under renovation.

UN Photo

norms and standards. BINUCA and the Ministry of Justice of CAR have flagged three areas where immediate work is needed: (1) the lack of a legal framework on the management of the prison system; (2) the collapsing infrastructure; and (3) the lack of trained and competent civilian penitentiary personnel. The Corrections Unit plays an important technical advisory role.

Partners

BINUCA is working closely with different national and international partners including the Ministry of Justice, national and local law enforcement bodies, the European Union, diplomatic missions, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Food and Agricultural Organizations (FAO), UNICEF, the UN World Food Programme, the Peacebuilding Commission and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as well as various international and national non-governmental organizations. The Corrections Unit is establishing links with local communities to gain their support and contribution to the social reintegration of ex-offenders. BINUCA has held a series of meetings with national and international partners to establish a partnership for an active and longer term engagement with various donors, to encourage programming coherence as well as to facilitate a transition to a sustainable prison system through capacity building based on a human rights approach to prison management.

Challenges

The management of the offender population is difficult because of the absence of reliable data. National management is underdeveloped. The proposed new legal framework on prison systems calls for civilian staff to replace the military personnel who now run the prison system, but it is unrealistic to believe that the military personnel will be easily replaced without a solid strategy on the recruitment and training of future civilian staff. Four areas need immediate attention from all partners. These are the 1) adoption of the proposed legislation on the management of the prison system; 2) strengthening of prison management; 3) the development of training of the correctional staff as well as the design of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and 4) the involvement of the general population.

The BINUCA Corrections Unit needs sufficient human and financial resources. The Corrections Unit in BINUCA is



officially comprised of two Prison Affairs Officers. Major tasks for this small team include supporting the construction of new prison facilities, developing training initiatives and helping to implement vocational and rehabilitation programmes.

BINUCA is advocating for the recruitment and training of new national prison staff and development of social reintegration programmes. These mandated activities will contribute to the elimination and reduction of the gaps between United Nations norms and standards relating to prison management and national law.

Future activities

The construction of two new prisons and the development and updating of the prison registry are top priorities for BINUCA and the Government of CAR. The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund will help pay for the new prisons and BINUCA is in discussions with national authorities on how best to optimize this project in order to link it with the quick impact projects on the renovation/rehabilitation of the prisons in Sibut, Kaga Bandoro, Bozoum, Bossangoa and Bimbo. These projects are led by UNDP as part of its Rule of Law programme in the CAR. BINUCA will also assist the Ministry of Justice on the development of an Interfaith Committee to facilitate the coherence of religious programming within all prisons. The Corrections Unit will continue to work on vocational programmes as part of a pilot project in Bambari and will continue to seek support for the rehabilitation of prisons and detention centres around the country.

United Nations Assistance Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT)

The Prisons Advisory Unit (PAU) of MINURCAT has been working since 2008 to help Chadian authorities to establish a safe, secure and humane prison system in Chad and to assist authorities to professionalize the national prison system.

Working closely with the Chadian Directorate of Prisons, the Unit sought funding through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and other available sources to renovate and rehabilitate facilities. The renovation of the Abéché prison in the Ouaddai region was completed. This renovation cost 74,148.00 USD and involved: reinforcing the perimeter wall, replacing the main gate, constructing guard posts and watchtowers, installing security lights, patching and reconstructing walls, building cells and a work area for female inmates and building offices for social workers.

The PAU is fully operational in eastern Chad with mentors/advisers co-located in Abéché, Farchana, Iriba and Goz-Beida. These Corrections Officers advise and coach national prison staff on international human rights standards



Training of Chadian prison officials by MINURCAT and the European Union.

UN Photo

and best practices in the management of prisons and on general prison development issues. The Unit's mentors/advisers based in N'Djamena undertake similar services at the N'Djamena prison and at the headquarters level. The training cell developed training modules and trained the 40 heads of Chadian Prisons in November 2009.

Benchmarks

Between July 2009 and June 2010, the Unit provided water tanks, roofing material, and infirmary equipment to the Abéché prison and developed a gardening project and basic literacy classes in Arabic for female inmates in this prison. In Iriba sanitary facilities were rehabilitated and a 100,000 USD renovation is almost complete. In Adré prison the Unit initiated basic literacy classes in Arabic and French for both prison staff and inmates. The Unit developed a code of conduct for national prison officials with the Chadian Prison Service, facilitated a study tour for the Chadian Director of Prisons to Ghana, supplied office equipment to the Chadian Prisons Service training unit, facilitated two consultative sessions on draft prison laws by stakeholders in conjunction with the United Nations Development



New cells for female inmates in the Abéché Prison.

UN Photo

Programme (UNDP) and PRAJUST/European Union. The Unit collaborated with PRAJUST/European Union to train 50 Chadian prison officials in prison management.

Challenges

Many prison structures remain dilapidated. State funding for prisons and prisoners is diminished. Prison staffing is inadequate and consists mainly of military, police and gendarmerie personnel with no knowledge and/or training in basic prison duties and most staff are illiterate, making it difficult to establish and maintain proper registries. There is almost no female prison staff, which is a serious violation and threat to the protection and promotion of the rights of female offenders.

There is a need for urgent legislation to pave the way for the selection, recruitment and training of suitable prison staff.

The Prisons Advisory Unit of MINURCAT is fully operational in eastern Chad with prison mentors/advisers co-located in Abéché, Farchana, Iriba and Goz-Beida.

Mission Drawdown

The PAU has strengthened its partnership within and outside MINURCAT and is working closely with UNDP, PRAJUST/EU and the Chadian Prisons Service to assure a smooth transition of ongoing projects and activities following MINURCAT withdrawal at the end of 2010. The PAU working with Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF) and the Chadian Prisons Service is facilitating the establishment of libraries in Abéché, Adré, N'Djamena and Iriba. It is also working to finish the establishment of infirmaries in the Adré and Iriba prisons.



Water tanks donated by MINURCAT to authorities at the Abéché prison.

UN Photo

The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

The Prison Advisory Unit (PAU) is a component of the Rule of Law Section within UNOCI. It consists of 10 Corrections Officers. There are 33 prisons in Côte d'Ivoire, 22 prisons are under Government control and 11 are run by the Forces armées des Forces Nouvelles (FAFN) in the central, north and western (CNO) zones.

The Head of the Prison Advisory Unit and three seconded Corrections Officers are based at the Headquarters in Abidjan. PAU has deployed two Corrections Officers in each of the three regional offices of Bouaké, Daloa and Man.

Medical and Health

To address medical issues including HIV/AIDS in the four CNO prisons, which have no budget, the Prison Advisory Unit closely cooperates with military contingents. The Ghanaian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Niger battalions, out of humanitarian concern, provide medical support and assistance in Bouaké, Bouna, Korhogo and Man. The PAU collaborates with the UNOCI AIDS Unit to organize training sessions on HIV and AIDS. Over the last year 850 prison staff and inmates (of which 33 were female) have been sensitized by UNOCI.

Food

The Prison Advisory Units is making efforts to improve the quality of food in prisons. In partnership with non-governmental organizations, the European Union, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the National Agency for the Supervision of Rural Development (ANADER), the Unit initiated and is overseeing the implementation of vegetable garden projects in prisons.

The European Commission is supporting the prison farm of Saliakro, which is in Dimbokro (eastern Côte d'Ivoire), dedicated to inmates for food production. This project was approved by the 10th European Development Fund.

SOPs and Trainings

PAU assisted in the drafting of three special operating procedures (SOPs) for prison officers on rules of discipline, the use of constraints and management of death of prisoners, which were approved by the General Director of Prisons.

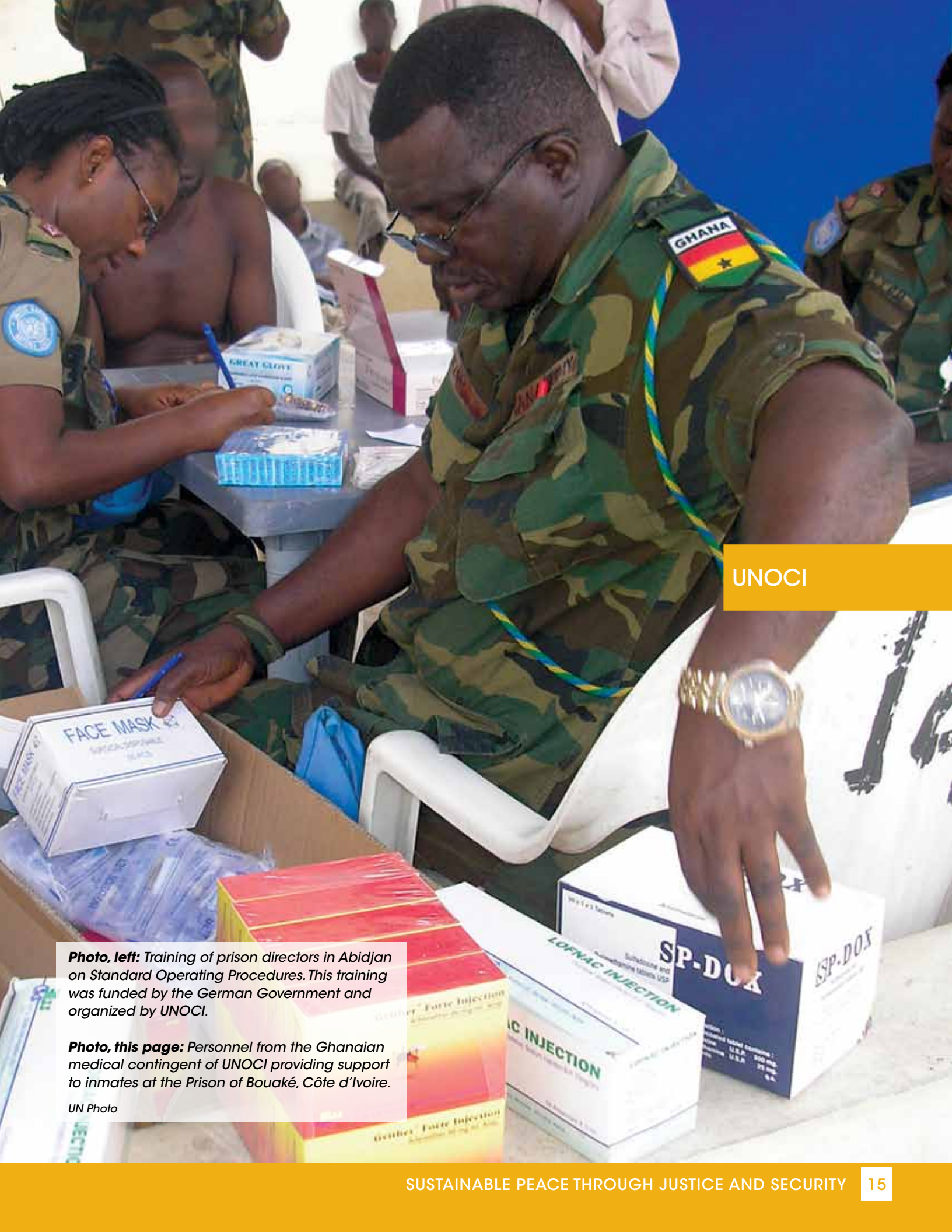
The Ghanaian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Niger battalions, out of humanitarian concern, provide medical support and assistance to prisoners in Bouaké, Bouna, Korhogo and Man.

The unit organized two training sessions financed by the Government of Germany, in which 33 prison directors and 33 deputy directors were sensitized on the SOPs and how they are to be implemented.

Quick Impact Projects

PAU is engaged in implementing Quick Impact Projects to improve conditions of detention at the Abidjan Prison (MACA) and Oumé. At MACA prison, the rehabilitation of the network eclectic women's sector and the repairing of the roof of tuberculosis centre are near completion. At Oumé prison the rehabilitation of doors and toilets and wastewater treatment is ongoing.





UNOCI

Photo, left: Training of prison directors in Abidjan on Standard Operating Procedures. This training was funded by the German Government and organized by UNOCI.

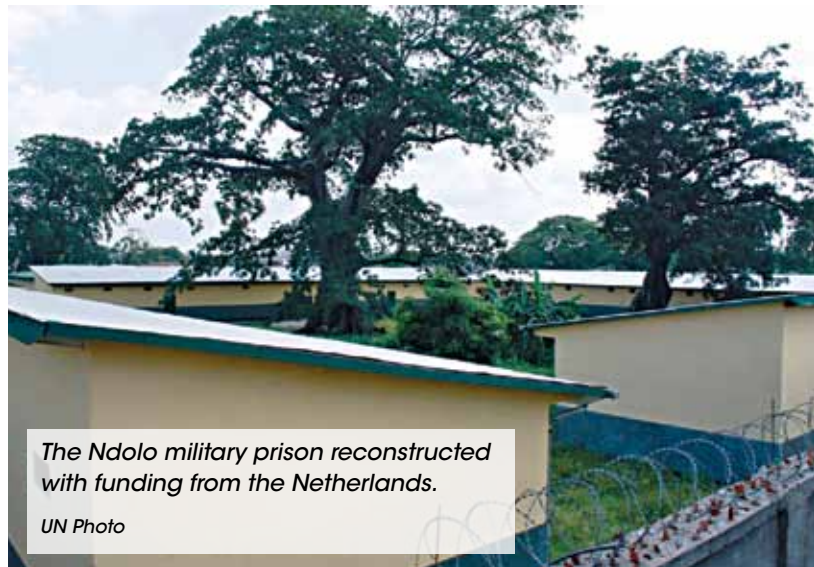
Photo, this page: Personnel from the Ghanaian medical contingent of UNOCI providing support to inmates at the Prison of Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire.

UN Photo

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

MONUSCO Corrections Component assists the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in identifying needs in the penitentiary system and in formulating and implementing a comprehensive reform strategy. The Component provides strategic and operational advice and support to Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Defence and Interior and prison personnel. It supports the development of legislation, policies, practices and procedures, consistent with international human rights standards. The Component also supports infrastructure rehabilitation and self-sufficiency projects as well as the development of national training capacity and programmes. Several Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) were designed, approved and implemented to improve prison conditions across the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

In partnership with the European Commission, French Cooperation and local non-governmental organizations, MONUSCO Corrections Unit led in the development of the five-year strategic plan. MONUSCO Corrections Component worked directly with DRC authorities in drafting texts and securing the support of Ministry officials and the judiciary to develop the plan which now awaits approval by the Government. The five-year strategy aims at: reviewing



The Ndolo military prison reconstructed with funding from the Netherlands.

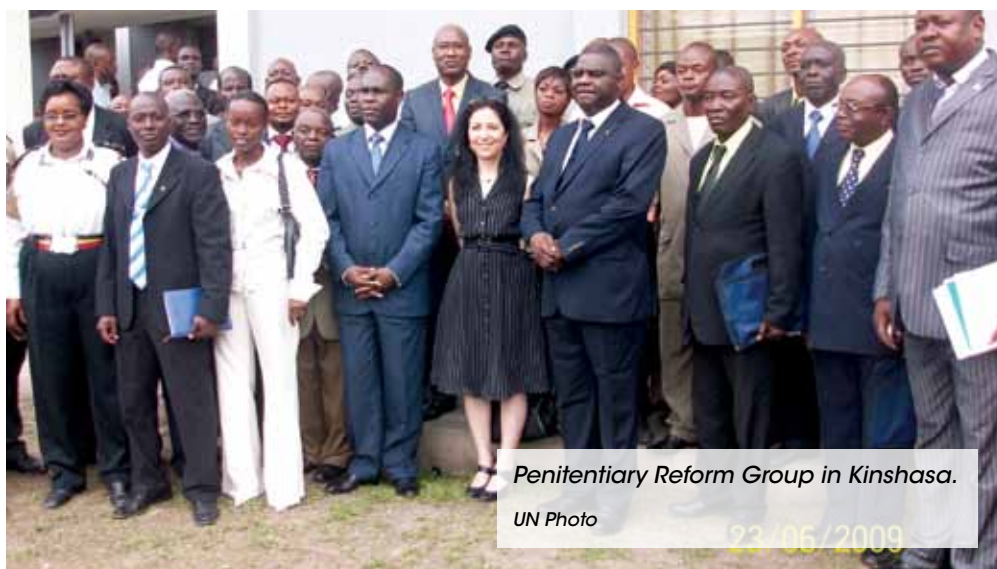
UN Photo

prison legislation; reforming the management of the penitentiary system towards a clearer organizational structure; and establishing a training school for prison officers.

In the East, both the Restauration de la Justice à l'Est du Congo (REJUSCO) and the International Support Strategy for Security and Stability (ISSSS) projects target penitentiary institutions in North and South Kivu provinces and Ituri district and foresee the refurbishment or reconstruction of the central and district prisons. Donors such as

the Governments of Belgium and the United States of America indicated interest to provide funding for these projects.

MONUSCO Corrections Component advocates for reforming the legislative framework for DRC prison administration and is leading in drafting new statutes for the Congolese penitentiary system. The administrative instruction which currently governs the management of both military and civilian prisons falls short of requirements in relevant international



Penitentiary Reform Group in Kinshasa.

UN Photo

23/06/2009

instruments. The draft legislation has been reviewed by a group of experts chaired by the Director of Cabinet in the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and is now awaiting the Government's approval.

As very little Government funding is allocated for food and other basic needs, starvation is common in DRC prisons and is in some cases the cause of death. The Corrections Component is advocating with the Government of the DRC to provide for prisoners' alimentation as part of the annual budget. It also engages with religious organizations and the humanitarian community to provide for the most basic needs. Contacts have been established with relevant partners such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), to establish agricultural and other self-sustaining programmes, in some cases utilizing QIPs.

As very little Government funding is allocated for food and other basic needs, starvation is common in DRC prisons and is in some cases the cause of death.

The vast majority of inmates in the DRC's overcrowded prisons are pre-trial detainees. As the justice system is dysfunctional, arbitrary detention is widespread. Prison experts in Kisangani, Goma, Bukavu, Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga have engaged the military and civilian justice system to hold joint sessions at prison sites (mobile courts) to speed up the processing of the cases.



MONUSCO

A cleaning crew from the Central Prison of Goma cleaning the outside perimeter of the prison.
UN Photo

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Prisons in Haiti after the Earthquake

On 12 January 2010, 16:53, local time, Haiti was hit by an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 on the Richter scale. By 24 January, at least 52 aftershocks measuring 4.5 or greater had been recorded. Approximately three million people were affected by the quake and the Haitian Government reported that an estimated 230,000 people had died, 300,000 were injured and one million made homeless. The earthquake caused major damage in Port-au-Prince, the Capital of Haiti, and its surroundings.

Out of Haiti's 17 prisons, eight were damaged in the earthquake and riots following the initial shock. Four were completely emptied and were left inoperable. Over half of the prison population escaped during the earthquake or in the days that followed. At Haiti's main prison, the National Penitentiary where over half of the prison population in the country was incarcerated, large parts of the perimeter walls and the watch towers were damaged and several thousand

inmates managed to escape. They also managed to burn the entire hard copy filing system.

Corrections Mandate

Since 2004 MINUSTAH assisted Haitian authorities in the rule of law sector. Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) called on DPKO "to assist with the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order in Haiti through the provision *inter alia* of operational support to the Haitian National Police and the Haitian Coast Guard, as well as with their institutional strengthening, including the re-establishment of the corrections system". Following the earthquake MINUSTAH Corrections Unit, which already had 30 Corrections Officers, were mandated to deploy up to 100 additional seconded officers. They are in the process of being deployed.

snapshots
the after



United Nations Corrections Officers visiting the women's prison in Pétionville, a suburb of Port-au-Prince. UNPOL Corrections Officer Olfat Jafari from Sweden (on the right), was assigned as an Adviser to this prison.

UN Photo / Karin Freudenthal



Priorities

The Corrections Unit has identified three priorities to support the DAP or the *Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire*, to respond to the crisis after the earthquake. These priorities cohere with those of the DAP:

- a. To support the DAP in addressing the issue of overcrowding in prisons leading to inhumane treatment of detainees;
- b. To provide support and guidance to the DAP in its efforts to provide detention conditions which conform to the international minimum rules for the detention of persons deprived of their freedom as they relate specifically to welfare and dignity;
- c. To provide support and guidance to the DAP in establishing a policy framework for the effective and efficient operation of a prison system that complies with the international minimum rules for the detention of persons deprived of their freedom and respects the human rights of the individuals in their custody.

Overcrowding

The Corrections Unit working with other stakeholders are presently engaged in a full range of reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. Once completed the extra cell space will accommodate 3,300 detainees according to international norms. In all these projects, the Corrections Unit, DAP and United Nations Police (UNPOL) engineers have been involved in the assessment and planning processes. Corrections Officers assist the engineers by providing supervision and guidance on site through their daily visits.

Wellbeing of Detainees

Besides infrastructural projects aimed at cell space creation, there are other programmes geared towards improving detention conditions and respect of human rights.

Release of Detainees

Many DAP personnel perished in the disaster or resigned shortly after the earthquake. The loss of files and registries

during the earthquake is further contributing to arbitrary and prolonged pre-trial detention. All this has further aggravated already dire detention conditions.

The integrated approach with other sections like Rule of Law, Justice, Human Rights, UNPOL, the DAP and Parquet, a total of 51 release orders have been signed for those without proper legal detention documentation. Identification of similar cases is still ongoing so as to effectively deal with illegal detention, which is contributing further to prison overcrowding.

Health Services

The Corrections Unit is assisting the DAP in elaborating a policy on health issues that will be presented to the DAP for review, approval and implementation. The cell space is currently less than 0.4 square metres and is targeted to be 4.5 square metres according to the Strategic Plan of the DAP 2007–2012. The Corrections Unit organized medical camps in Les Cayes in June 2010 and is planning to do the same in Cap-Haitien in collaboration with “Health through Walls” (see page 32).

Technical assistance/Policy framework

The Corrections Unit assists in the assessment of the existing policy framework governing the corrections system in Haiti and its compliance with United Nations and other international standards. It also provides expertise in developing and revising standard operating procedures as well as technical expertise on institutional reform within the Haiti Penitentiary Administration.

MINUSTAH

Emergency plans for each prison are being elaborated in collaboration with the DAP and other partners. Together with the Haitian Prison Administration, the Corrections Unit is reviewing the proposed Manual for the Registrars. A joint project with UNDP and UNPOL to design and computerize DAP records is ongoing.

The capacity of the DAP will soon be increased through the training of 300 prisons officers, 40 registrars and 65 investigators. Corrections Officers work closely with the Government of the United Kingdom (UK) Stabilization Unit in training top management staff of the DAP to enhance their capacity to manage an efficient prison system. The Government of the United States of America is making available 737,000 USD for infrastructure improvement.

United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

The Corrections Advisory Unit has been working closely with the Liberian Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation over the last year to develop a five-year strategic plan to develop the corrections service. This plan includes training prison staff and prison management, building capacity for prisoner rehabilitation programmes and reviewing institutional procedures and legislation concerning the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

As in other countries where there is a United Nations mission, emphasis is placed on developing corrections as part of the entire rule of law sector, including the police and judiciary.

One of the greatest achievements over the last year was the release of funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund emergency window for critical intervention to support the rule of law. Some of this money, which was a

little more than one million USD, was used for the construction of a 72-bed Corrections facility in Nimba County, the recruitment and training of 50 Liberian Corrections Officers (including 11 females) and the provision of basic supplies for prisons.

Building a New Corrections Facilities

A clearing on a hillock in Sanniquellie, capital of Liberia's picturesque Nimba County, today has a brand new, purpose-built prison facility. But until recently, it was a different story. (See back cover of *Corrections Update* Volume 1.) What passed off as the only prison facility in the town for many years was a cramped warehouse. Not built to be used as a prison, the complex also lacked basic facilities. Prison breakouts occurred often. Until the new prison



Graduation ceremony for Corrections Officers in Liberia. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rule of Law in Liberia Ms. Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu presided over the ceremony. This is part of the staff training programme organized by UNMIL with support from UNDP.

UN Photo / Michael Sahr

was built, over 100 prisoners, including seven women and five juveniles, were cramped into the warehouse that was divided into holding cells meant to house 25 based on 2 square metres of floor space per prisoner.

The urgency to revamp Liberia's dilapidated corrections facilities had in fact a slow start. In October 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon declared Liberia eligible to receive funding under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF). Rule of law and security mechanisms have been identified as two of the weakest areas of Liberia's long-term peace. The Liberian PBF Priority Plan identified a weak justice system, including prisons, as one of seven interrelated conflict factors in Liberia.

However, as the perception of the majority of Liberians was that by building new prison facilities the Government would be coddling criminals and taking away from the real needs of ordinary Liberians, no PBF projects were approved for

submit a proposal to the Peacebuilding Fund. Three immediate needs were identified. 1) A new facility and staff in Nimba county where more than 100 prisoners were being housed in a warehouse structure that was retrofitted to hold 25 prisoners and had a staff complement of nine; Improve the perimeter security at MCP with improvements to the fence, security equipment and staff; 2) vehicles to transport prisoners to court; and 3) uniforms and equipment for the Police Support Unit (PSU) of Liberian National Police (LNP) who assist in providing perimeter security and escort services to a number of prisons around the country.

With the exception of the staff training programme which was conducted by national trainers with the assistance of UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit (CAU) with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the prison re-building project was implemented through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The new Sanniquellie prison in Nimba County Liberia. Paid for by the Peacebuilding Fund the project was implemented by UNOPS and facilitated by UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit.

UN Photo / Staton Winter



the corrections sector. With no other sources of support, an inadequate corrections sector coped with massive crowding, lack of staff, poor hygiene and low morale.

Soon, the consequences of such neglect were out in the open, literally. During a six-month period spanning 2008 and 2009, Liberia witnessed 34 separate incidents of prison breakouts. Four of those escapes occurred in Nimba County. The most serious disturbance was a riot and subsequent escape of 163 prisoners, many of them criminals convicted of serious crimes, from Monrovia Central Prison (MCP) — located in downtown Monrovia, Liberia's capital — in December 2008. Suddenly ordinary Liberians were demanding that the state protect them from criminals by constructing adequate corrections facilities.

In consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, Ms. Ellen Margarethe Løj, and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rule of Law in Liberia, Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu, it was agreed that Liberia's Ministry of Justice would develop and

In July 2010 the UN Deputy Representative Ms. Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu joined Liberian President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf to inaugurate the new Sanniquellie corrections facility. President Johnson Sirleaf applauded the UN for a "job well done," and hoped that the prison would "be a model that could be replicated around the country."

UNMIL

The new facility is considered the starting point to which the Government of Liberia can add as the system gets stronger and more finances are available. The capacity is rated at 72 based on 3.2 square metres of floor space per prisoner and has toilets, washing facilities and fenced areas for exercise. Women have their own separate exercise area. The grounds are larger which will allow for the planting of gardens, raising livestock and the provision of education and training programmes, projects which the UN will continue to assist. The Corrections Advisory Unit has deployed a staff trainer to set up an in-service training programme at the facility.

The African Union/United Nations Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

The Rule of Law and Prison Advisory Unit in UNAMID works to “assist in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through support for strengthening of an independent judiciary and the prison system and assistance in the development and consolidation of the legal framework, in consultation with relevant Sudanese authorities”.

The Unit, comprised of 18 Corrections Officers, provides advisory and mentoring support to prison authorities, trains and helps to build capacity with prison staff and engages

with other partners to deliver coherent prison programmes and prison infrastructure improvement.

The Unit works closely with the Government and with the United Nations Country Team, and collaborates with UNAMID Police, Civil Affairs, Gender, Child Protection and the HIV & AIDS Units.

The Prison Advisory Unit, signed in February 2010 a memorandum of understanding with the Sudanese General Directorate of Prisons and Rehabilitation (GDPR) in El Fasher.

Following the signing of the memorandum of understanding the Prison Development Committee (PDC) was established in Khartoum. UNAMID provided office equipment and furniture to set up the Joint Secretariat with staff drawn from Government of Sudan Prisons and UNAMID. The PDC oversees and co-ordinates prison projects and programme implementation in Darfur. A joint action plan was developed and adopted during the PDC meeting in June 2010. Other achievements of the Prison Advisory Unit over the last months include the completion of eight training courses for local prison staff in basic prison duties and human rights. The Unit organized humanitarian support and donations to address some

of the basic and critical needs of prisoners (especially women and children who are with their mothers in prison). The Unit has established good working relations with other United Nations entities, international and national non-governmental organizations. The Unit implemented one Quick Impact Project (QIP) to improve infrastructure and provide access to clean water.

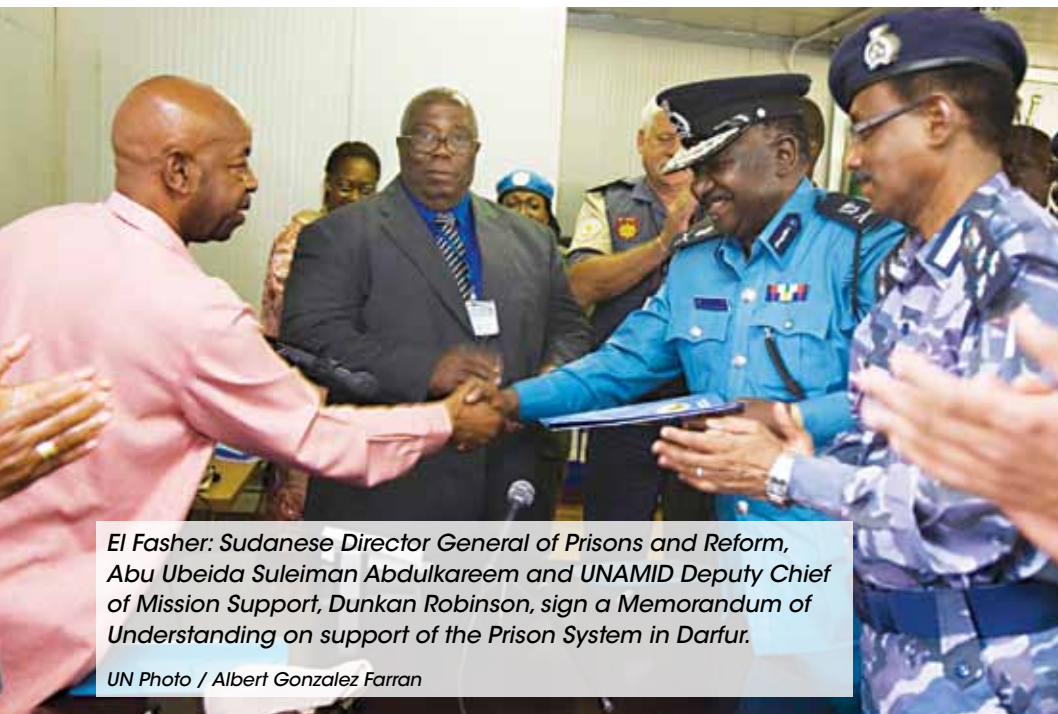
Partners

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works closely with UNAMID and the Prison Advisory Unit, and has provided 1.5 million USD from its 2010 support package to the Government of Sudan. The money is being



Corrections Officers training organized by UNAMID with support from UNDP. Lucy Mungai (centre) is a UNAMID Corrections Officer from Kenya.

UN Photo



El Fasher: Sudanese Director General of Prisons and Reform, Abu Ubeida Suleiman Abdulkareem and UNAMID Deputy Chief of Mission Support, Dunkan Robinson, sign a Memorandum of Understanding on support of the Prison System in Darfur.

UN Photo / Albert Gonzalez Farran

spent for training and capacity building; the establishment of three legal aid desks in three prisons; prison infrastructure improvement in 11 of the 13 prisons; provision of office furniture and equipment and the development of vocational/ skills training programmes for prisoners in seven prisons. Other joint efforts have resulted in the provision of humanitarian support; fumigation of some prisons; provision of food supplements, baby clothing and some medication to children who are with their mothers and the joint facilitation of training programmes with other UNAMID Units.

The work in Darfur remains challenging. The security situation in some sectors and the long distances that need to be travelled, as well as the coordination between central and regional authorities can slow down implementation of certain projects. The lack of material resources in UNAMID and the outsized expectations of prison managers also hamper progress.

The Prison Advisory Unit will continue to work to establish other Prison Development Committees in different regions

of Darfur, to continue to implement joint projects/programmes with UNDP and UNAMID QIP-funded projects and continue to mentor and work closely with national prison staff.

UNAMID donates temporary shelters to overcrowded North Darfur prison in July 2010

After an assessment visit to the Kheir Khanaga Women's Prison in El Fasher, North Darfur, UNAMID and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided equipment for temporary shelters to help alleviate overcrowding at the prison. The Kheir Khanga prison houses nearly 90 female inmates, a number of whom are accompanied by their children. UNAMID has also helped fund the construction of a new women's wing at the Shallah Prison.



UNAMID

Corrections Officers Margaret Dangah from Ghana and Mupure Fadzai from Zimbabwe with a donation for the Shallah Juvenile Home in North Darfur.
UN Photo / Oliver Chassot

United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

The UNMIS Prison Advisory Unit (PAU) derives its mandate from the United Nations Security Council resolution 1590 (2005). Under this mandate and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in May 2007 between the Government of Sudan/Ministry of Interior, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNMIS/Rule of Law (PAU), a number of activities have been carried out in the areas of capacity building, infrastructure improvement, skills and vocational training, mentoring, advising, assisting with training and reporting on prison incidents for appropriate interventions. The Unit has 43 seconded Corrections Officers, including three National Professional Officers. Ten staff are in the headquarters and the majority of seconded staff are deployed as mentors/advisers to prisons around the country.

The UNMIS Prison Advisory Unit works closely with the Sudanese General Directorate of Prisons, UNODC, UNDP and bilateral donors to help renovate and rehabilitate prisons throughout Sudan.

identifying needs for the rehabilitation of critical prison infrastructure, the improvement and rehabilitation of water, sewage and sanitation systems and staff capacity. The PAU has trained 448 national prison officers in essential prison disciplines. This has been reinforced by continued mentoring and advising and through Prison Development Committee meetings, prison visits and training workshops. The three transitional areas Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State and Abyei have been the main focus for the Unit.

Since its deployment the PAU has assessed 13 corrections institutions in North Sudan,

FLASH :
27 September 2010

UNMIS and the Prison Service of Southern Sudan won the 2010 ICPA Management and Training Award.

UNMIS Corrections Adviser Ruzuidzu Muchongwe an engineer from Zimbabwe works with the Juba Central Prison on the rehabilitation of offices and records storage. This programme is a combined effort between UNMIS and UNODC.

UN Photo / Tim Mckulka

The Prison Advisory Unit works closely with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Sudanese General Directorate of Prisons and Rehabilitation (GDPR), bilateral donors and has implemented Quick Impact Project funded by UNMIS in the north.

Improvement of Critical Infrastructure

The PAU, with the support of the Danish Government and other co-operating partners, helped oversee the renovation of areas of the Omdurman Women's Prison (the kitchen, the medical clinic and the training workshop) and provided sewing, knitting and embroidery machines, 295 bunk beds, 400 beddings and 400 mosquito nets.

Also, the sewage facilities at El-Rosairis prison were upgraded. Construction of a new prison facility in Abyei will start as soon as UNDP completes the tender award procedures. The renovation of the Port Sudan Federal Prison's Ward C and construction of its ablution facilities will commence as soon as the PAU completes logistical arrangements with the GDPR.

Rehabilitation

The PAU, using UNMIS Quick Impact Project funds, in conjunction with the GDPR re-activated the carpentry workshop at the Kober Federal Prison, where new machinery was installed. The Unit has also organized agricultural training to prison staff as well as inmates and helped renovate the kitchen of the Torit Prison.

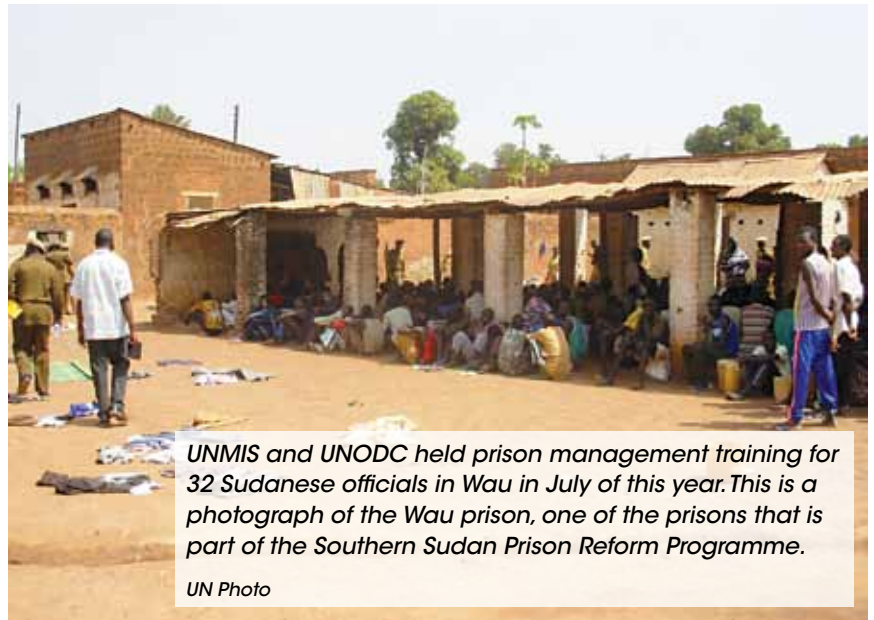
The PAU is in need of more staff to co-locate in prisons and needs more logistical support. Funding and consistent funding remain a problem as well as the delays in acquiring visas for staff.

Partnership in action

Southern Sudan Prison Reform Programme

The Southern Sudan Prison Reform Programme is a joint project being implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNMIS and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR & CJP).

UNODC began working in Sudan in December 2007. The UNMIS Corrections Unit, based in both Khartoum and



UNMIS and UNODC held prison management training for 32 Sudanese officials in Wau in July of this year. This is a photograph of the Wau prison, one of the prisons that is part of the Southern Sudan Prison Reform Programme.

UN Photo

Juba, facilitated and supported the work of UNODC, including extending an invitation for UNODC to conduct its first assessment mission to Sudan. ICCLR is an international governmental institute, officially affiliated with the United Nations, which is part of the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes and is involved in advisory services and technical assistance projects in a number of areas, including prison reform. ICCLR & CJP has cooperated with UNODC and UNMIS since early 2007. UNODC established a Project Office inside the UNMIS compound in Juba, creating a new model of running an agency project within a UN peacekeeping mission in the area of rule of law. Co-location has proved to be very successful in strengthening the relationship between UNMIS and UNODC and could be replicated in other UN peacekeeping missions. The programme strategy adopted could also be used in other countries where the UN is involved in prison reform.

This project is being implemented in an effective and efficient manner. The primary evidence of this has been the feedback received from both UNMIS officials as well as the Southern Sudan Prisons Service. Both organizations are satisfied with the high level of outputs that have been achieved. The cost-effectiveness of the project is enhanced due to the alignment of the project's activities with the overall training programme of UNMIS. The UNODC programme is helping to meet the reform objectives of UNMIS. Overall, close coordination between the relevant implementing partners in the early stages has proven crucial.

UNMIS

Access to Education

Learning behind bars

When Eucharia Nzekwe was assigned to Juba Prison as a UN Corrections Adviser, one of the first things that caught her eye was the absence of a reformatory for its many juvenile offenders.

Such a facility once existed in the Kololo district of the Southern Sudanese regional capital to help turn under-age offenders into law-abiding adults one day, but its building suffered extensive damage during the country's long civil war and was abandoned.

Before long, the Nigerian Corrections Officer sat down with Sudanese prison officials and proposed the introduction of educational instruction for the incarcerated youths inside the wing of the facility where they are housed.

Her initiative met with an enthusiastic reception, and subsequent meetings with officials at the state and regional government levels as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) elicited similar responses.

But Ms. Nzekwe didn't just receive hearty words of encouragement for her idea. The Government of Southern Sudan's Ministry of Education assigned three teachers to give classes inside the prison.

The Central Equatoria State Ministry of Education offered to furnish textbooks and a curriculum and to design certificates of attendance. UNICEF for its part was ready to deliver exercise books, pens, pencils and blackboards.

Ms. Nzekwe's vision bore fruit in June 2009 when instruction began on the prison's premises, and she praises the assistance extended to her by the Ministries and UN children's agency. "Their support is immense", she said.

Most of the prison's juvenile population signed up for classes when the programme got underway, and 46 of them received diplomas when they completed their first course last February.

-PTO-



UN Photos / Tim Mckulka

The 70 currently enrolled students attend classes ranging from primary one to three, and level four will be added soon.

The prisoners bring varying degrees of formal education to the classes, from some who have never attended a single class in their young lives to those who made it to the secondary school level.

Jacob Lual Lual was a primary two student when he left his hometown of Wau and ended his studies. "My parents were not aware of the usefulness of education so I started school late," said the 16-year old Lual, who wants to become a medical doctor one day. "Now I am attending primary three in this prison and will never quit (school) again."

A lack of sufficient funds to cover his school fees forced Taban Peter to drop out of secondary school, and he is trying to make up for lost time.

"You always add something or remember things that you forgot already," said the youth, who helps some of his fellow offenders with their homework after class. "Above all, we now have something to keep us busy in this prison."

Reducing the youths' daily contact with the facility's adult population is another benefit of the prison school, according to Sergeant Major Simon Kute, the prison official in charge of juvenile protection.

Three of the seven teachers who work in the prison school are on loan from the Central Equatoria State Ministry of Education. Three are prison staff members who have volunteered their services and time, and one is an adult prisoner who is also providing instruction for free.

The students learn at the same pace as their peers outside the prison's walls. "We teach them in accordance with the standard curriculum so they will be able to continue their studies once they leave the prison," said Atem Chagai, a history teacher who was assigned to the programme by the state Ministry of Education last March.

The school faces its share of shortcomings such as insufficient textbooks and classroom space for the students. Empty stomachs are often blamed by teachers for shortened attention spans before the youngsters have their first meal of the day.

But the architect of the modern-day reformatory is convinced that the school, now in its second year of operation, is a viable project for the long term.

"The prison officials are the ones running it with our support," said Ms. Nzekwe of the UNMIS Prison Advisory Unit. "They can run it any time by themselves because they already know the network of involved partners."

A personal UNMIS experience

United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

History of the United Nations involvement in international peacekeeping operations in Timor-Leste spans over 10 years. From 2000 to 2006, then again from 2008 to today the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste Administration of Justice Support Unit (UNMIT/AJSU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have collaborated on a complementary basis in providing the national authorities in Timor-Leste with expert advice and support on prison construction and corrections policy issues.

UNDP played a key role in the funding and development of infrastructure improvements in Timor-Leste, to a significant extent over the past two years, while the AJSU provided support to the Government through the development and implementation of a strategic approach to the management

UNMIT and UNDP, in their integrated roles, are committed to providing ongoing assistance and advice to the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of the strategic plan.

of the core issues impacting on corrections reform, including capacity building. Together the operations of these UN agencies has contributed significantly to the policy and planning of the national prison service.

The Prison Plan

Over the past two years in particular AJSU and the UNDP prison project component of their Justice Support Programme have worked closely with the national Timor-Leste



Prisoners in Timor-Leste.

UN Photo /Martine Perret

Prison Service and the Ministry of Justice to develop and implement a comprehensive corrections strategic plan, focused on the rights of prisoners through the application of the UN international minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners. The plan forms an integral part of the Justice Sector Strategic Plan for Timor-Leste 2011-2030, which was approved by the Government's Council of Coordination for Justice in Dili on 12 February 2010 and officially launched at a ceremony held on 17 June 2010.



Renovated Greno Prison in Timor-Leste.

UN Photo /Martine Perret

Goals, milestones and objectives

In the immediate future, particular attention will be paid to challenges facing the Government in encouraging community involvement in prisons and corrections programmes; ensuring the health, safety and security of prisoners and prison staff; improving the current status of gender and young offenders; and developing mental health initiatives for prisoners. The commitment of United Nations/UNMIT and UNDP to Timor-Leste continues as the country addresses several key challenges.

AJSU and UNMIT projects such as the recent Independent Comprehensive Needs Assessment of the Justice Sector (October, 2009) and the Technical Assessment Mission (January, 2010) helped provide assistance and guidance to the Government in the establishment of the following projects;

- Develop and implement an institutional plan to improve the prison service including building new prison and detention facilities to ease the burden of transporting detainees to courts and improving the prisoners' ease of access to their families and to legal counsel; and creating facilities for women and centres for young offenders.
- Improving the competencies, discipline and professionalism among prison managers and staff by adopting the statute of prison officers and a relevant code of conduct; reinforcing and monitoring prison officers training; continuous improvement of security infrastructure and security equipment in all prisons.
- Improving medical care and psychological assistance to detainees; guaranteeing that prisoners have access to health services, hygienic conditions, recreational, education, literacy and vocational training.

- Creating an efficient and effective system of sentence management and secure detention measures; ensure proper coordination with the relevant entities (for example, Public Defenders, Courts and Office of the President of the Republic in case of pardons and sentence commutations).
- Developing and implementing an integrated programme for social reintegration services, to prepare and support released individuals to become reintegrated in the community and at the same time to assess the risks posed for society after certain detainees or prisoners have served their sentences.

UNMIT/AJSU and UNDP, in their integrated roles, are committed to providing ongoing assistance and advice to the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of the strategic plan for prisons and social reinsertion programmes. The agencies will continue to support and strengthen the prison system by contributing to the improvement in the prison management's capabilities in making appropriate decisions, increased programmes for prisoners and more secure prisons.

A project originating from the weekly scheduled Corrections Officer mentoring session with the National Prison Director is the drafting of a "prison law" guiding the national counterparts in the Prison Service in the preparation of a draft law for the Justice Ministry to consider. The AJSU Corrections Officer along with the National Prisons Director, the AJSU Legal Team and an assigned Ministry Legal Adviser continue to work on the draft law, which will be reviewed by the Minister of Justice.



United Nations Member States: Corrections Contributing Countries

Meetings of Corrections Contributing Countries on the Status of the Corrections Systems in Peacekeeping Operations

Since the publication of the *Corrections Update* Volume 1 in October 2009, the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) in the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions convened five meetings with key donors and corrections contributing countries on successes and challenges for corrections in peacekeeping settings. In all meetings, CLJAS emphasized the need to provide rapid and sustained resources to the corrections sector.

CLJAS convened a number of special meetings with key donors and Corrections Contributing Countries on the situation facing the prison system in Haiti in order to solicit further support. The meeting on 30 June 2010, which was chaired by Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions Mr. Dmitry Titov, was attended by representatives from the Permanent Missions of Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

Gender in Corrections

Gender mainstreaming within the Corrections Components of DPKO remains a priority as proscribed by the UN Security Council resolution 1325. In September 2010, 20% of the Corrections Officers deployed were female and three Corrections Components were headed by women.

Rule 53 of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977 provides that female prisoners should be supervised only by female prison guards. Seconded female Corrections Officers therefore continue to play an integral role in peacekeeping operations especially in addressing issues affecting female prisoners. While on mission, in collaboration with relevant sections and key stakeholders, they serve as trainers in training institutions and mentors in correctional institutions providing the necessary guidance on the management of women's corrections facilities. They assist in providing vocational training



Six weeks after the earthquake in Haiti DPKO and UNDP held a joint meeting with United Nations Member States on the urgent needs of the rule of law sector, including the need for up to 100 seconded Corrections Officers. Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov chaired the meeting.

UN Photo



Detainees in Haiti.

UN Photo / Karin Freudenthal

suitable for female prisoners. International female Corrections Officers are also on the forefront of sensitizing host Governments on the importance of involving females in the formulation of policies that affect women and children in prison. They participate in awareness-raising activities for prison staff and inmates. They are role models for national counterparts, like UN female Police Officers and soldiers.

Outreach programmes have been developed and implemented to increase the number of female officers sent on mission including holding meetings with Corrections Contributing Countries to encourage them to send more female officers. Similarly, specifications on the information sent to national corrections systems encourage the deployment of female officers. Within peacekeeping areas, strategies such as presentations to local organizations, especially women's interest groups have been developed to encourage women to apply for positions in the national prison systems. A good example of these efforts is in Liberia where short plays were developed for the local radio encouraging women to apply to be corrections and police officers.

All stakeholders especially Corrections Contributing Countries (CCCs) are encouraged to formulate action plans to increase the number of female officers. This includes reaching out to female officers, taking into account special needs that they may have and informing them about opportunities for international service. CCCs are encouraged to review their recruitment policies to ensure that they facilitate the recruitment of both men and women.

OROLSI: A Pillar in a Positive Trend

The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions was established in 2007 to strengthen the approach of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to the rule of law, security and post conflict stabilization. The goal of the UN Member States in creating OROLSI was to ensure that the peace



UN Photo

Dmitry Titov

which the UN is asked to keep is sustainable. This remains the overarching goal of OROLSI. Intrinsic to OROLSI approach is to ensure that the UN acts seamlessly, as one, to develop programmes in post-conflict societies that will endure long after we have physically left the country.

This publication illustrates two important achievements: First, the importance the international community attaches to rehabilitating and improving corrections systems when addressing rule of law issues in post-conflict settings — even where there are multiple competing needs. Second, the close cooperation that exists on this issue between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other entities, both inside and outside the United Nations.

Of all the work that I have done at the United Nations, nothing has been more important than bringing attention to the needs of detainees and prisoners in post-conflict environments. As the UN Secretary-General said in his foreword to this publication: “By spotlighting the needs and plight of people on the margins, we are confirming our bedrock commitment to the dignity and worth of every human being, thereby helping to establish the foundations for long-term development, stability and peace.”

The United Nations family — from UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR and UNHCR to UNICEF, the Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank — are working ever more closely together in living up to this commitment. Our partnership with the International Corrections and Prisons Association is further evidence of the constructive and synergetic approach that we strive to achieve. We will keep working to make the available resources go further, so as to help build secure societies that uphold the rule of law and the human rights of all people.

Dmitry Titov
Assistant Secretary-General for
the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions
September 2010

Strengthening and Expanding Partnerships

Highlights of the DPKO and ICPA Declaration

In the spirit of cooperation to address the multifaceted problems facing prison systems in post-conflict countries, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) signed a declaration on how to move forward as part of the ICPA Annual Meeting in Barbados in October 2009.

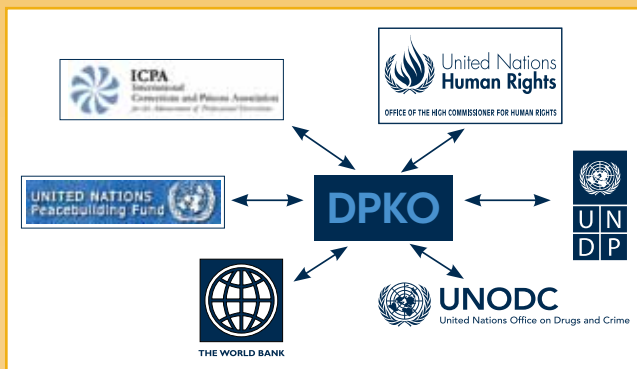
The two organizations pledged to work together to address the many challenges facing prison systems, particularly in developing and post-conflict environments. They agree to:

1. Work together to raise the profile and awareness of the important role played by prison systems in security, peace and development of developing and post-conflict countries, and the need for donors to invest in improving prison conditions and capacity as part of the overall human rights campaign;
2. Promote cooperation to ensure accountability, including technical and financial assistance for training, prison reform and strategic planning in order to build prison systems that are humane, accountable, efficient, professional and use international standards in their operations;
3. Work together to develop guidance materials for peacekeeping missions to use in the re-establishment and strengthening of prisons systems in post-conflict

countries and developing countries and to develop an internationally-accepted body of doctrines to underpin initiatives in the area of prison reform and development;

4. Promote a programme to identify qualified prison professionals to work in peacekeeping operations as prison staff, enhance the range of skills and capacities among corrections personnel in the rule of law sector including female and francophone prison officers and through predeployment training, make available consultants to work on *pro bono* basis to advance professional corrections in developing and post-conflict countries;

5. Work jointly on strategies to support efforts to ensure the integrity of prison systems and their personnel relating to applicable human rights norms and standards, as well as professional conduct, including, *inter alia*, institutional reform, training, assisting to enact or strengthening legislation, codes of conduct, disciplinary measures and the elimination of corrupt practices in the prison systems;
6. Work together with other stakeholder and partner agencies, seek funding to initiate a programme of practical projects to address the key areas of overcrowding, decongestion, alternatives to imprisonment, human rights training in prison management, staff selections and training, rehabilitation interventions and leadership training.



Addressing Health and Sanitation

The provision of adequate health services is necessary for the operation of a humane and secure corrections system. DPKO Corrections Components have advanced prisoner health in multiple missions with the assistance of health advisers, local partners, and various non-governmental organizations. One such organization is "Health through Walls", a non-governmental organization based in the United States. "Health through Walls" is comprised of healthcare professionals who work in jails and prisons providing consultation, training and guidance. In Haiti, MINUSTAH Corrections Unit and "Health through Walls" have collaborated since 2004 to address sanitation issues in a number of prisons. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, "Health through Walls" has worked with MONUSCO Corrections Component to provide clean water for one prison and support to a local physician group and launched a sanitation project.

MINUSTAH and "Health through Walls" facilitated a "titanic" cleaning project in the national prison of Haiti in Port-au-Prince.

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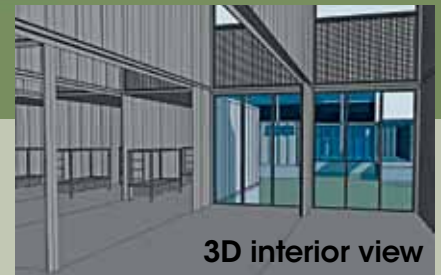
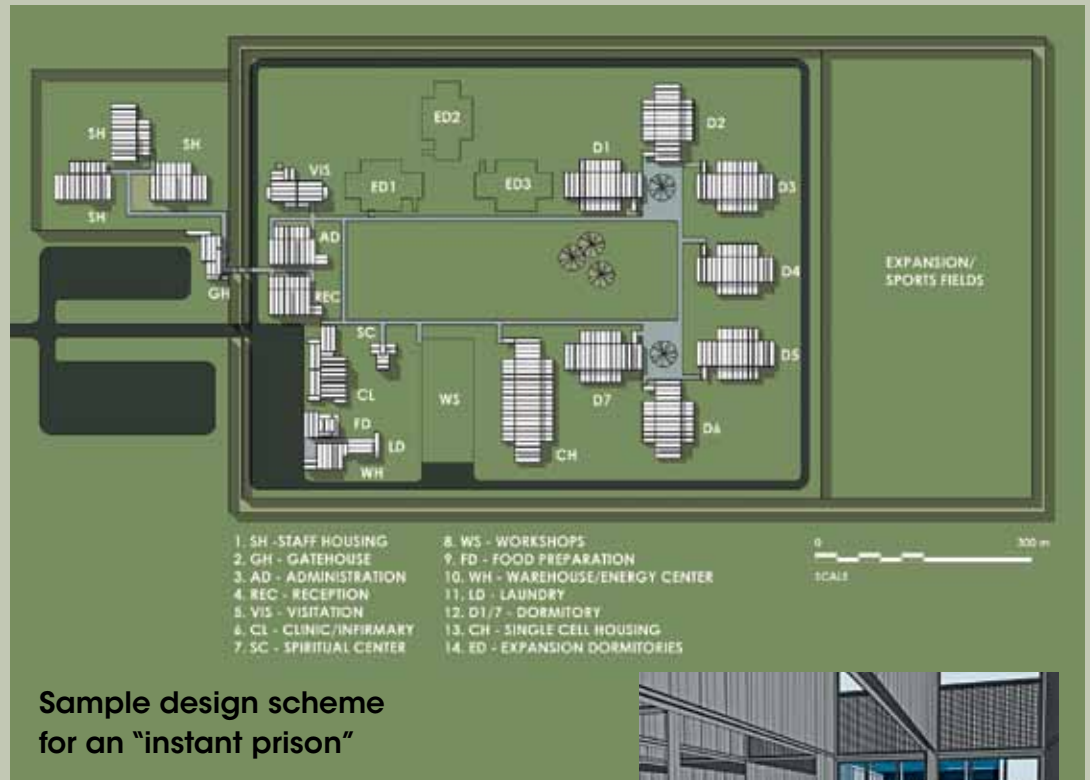
Instant Prisons

Recognizing the need for rapidly erected prisons, DPKO requested assistance from the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) to help design modular prisons.

Historically, the time and cost to design and construct prisons in established communities is significant. The process of selecting designers; obtaining required approvals; tendering the documents; and constructing the prison can require years to accomplish. Following the stabilization of conflict, DPKO must move quickly to oversee the implementation of services and facilities that aid in establishing public safety.

In post conflict situations, the delivery of most essential services must be accomplished quickly and according to minimum standards. Without prisons, even the most basic aim of establishing the rule of law can be impossible to achieve. The aim of this initiative is to design a prison that can be erected within 60-90 days and meets UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR).

The diverse membership of the ICPA includes ministers of justice, director-generals, prison directors, medical professionals, training specialists, architects, builders, and system engineers, among many other professionals. A Design Team was established from within the ICPA membership comprised of



planners, architects, builders and suppliers to work *pro bono* to prepare a manual for construction of an instant prison.

Meetings were held in New York with the DPKO Corrections Team Coordinator and a Corrections Policy Officer to define the parameters for an instant prison that would meet the aims of the DPKO and could be constructed locally in any conflict zone in the world. From these initial meetings the basic design parameters were established.

The ICPA Team immediately recognized that for the effort to be useful for a range of needs, design schemes for individual prison components (housing, medical, food service, and staff accommodation), rather than plans for a standalone prison, would be more adaptable to varying needs. In total, design plans were developed for 17 separate components that could all be combined to form a prison, or could be additions to existing structures.

The concepts developed by the ICPA Team are also adaptable to "stick-built" solutions in which a local community may have resources and local expertise to construct the prison from local materials. After several review sessions, a draft report will be available at the ICPA annual conference in 2010.



Forward Leaning

Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

The Standing Police Capacity (SPC) became operational in 2007 as a special unit tasked to rapidly deploy to United Nations police operations. Arriving during the first weeks of the mission, the team quickly started up the police component in Chad (MINURCAT). Since then, the team, which is based at the United Nations Logistical Base (UNLB) in Brindisi, Italy has been deployed to a range of missions with acute surge needs or in times of crisis, including to Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan and Haiti. An Expert Panel report has noted that the establishment of the SPC has been one of the most innovative, concrete and successful initiatives of the United Nations in recent memory.

Such a tool to quickly deploy DPKO expertise has not existed for the other parts of the criminal justice chain. Ensuring an integrated approach to rule of law assistance, covering not only police but also justice and corrections, is seen as critical. No police system can operate effectively without functional justice and corrections systems.

Following the recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General, the General Assembly, in June 2010, approved a Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC), based in Brindisi, to complement and operate alongside the SPC. This field-focused capacity consists of five professional posts (the team leader plus two judicial affairs and two Corrections Officers) and one administrative support staff.

The justice and corrections standing capacity has two core functions:

- Startup justice and/or corrections components in new United Nations field operations (including participating in pre-mission planning); and
- Reinforce existing United Nations field operations in providing assistance and support to national authorities in the area of justice and corrections where critical and urgent gaps arise.

This select unit composed of highly experienced justice and corrections experts will be trained and ready to “hit the ground running” to accomplish critical tasks in the relatively short timeframe of its deployment. Depending on the mission setting and the specific phase of a mission, the JCSC



tasks may include: mapping and detailed assessments of the justice and corrections sector, developing rule of law strategies, developing joint programmes with other United Nations entities, engaging and coordinating other international actors and mobilizing resources for programmatic activities.

JCSC officers will be expected to deploy at short notice upon the direction of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and will spend up to 70% of the year deployed to the field. Standard Operating Procedures are currently being developed to define how and when DPKO will deploy the capacity. During the time at the base officers will debrief, write after-action reviews, contribute to lessons learned and best practice studies, attend the necessary training and prepare for the next field assignment.

Staff will be selected based on in-depth experience from several mission settings and the ability to operate effectively in a United Nations peace mission. They will possess substantial knowledge of judicial, legal and corrections system issues and their relation to stabilization and recovery of a post-conflict environment. They will also have a strong appreciation of the specific challenges of post-conflict rule of law assistance.

DPKO is confident that this new capacity will enhance the United Nations rule of law response capacity to meet urgent case-specific demands. It is expected that the capacity will be fully operational in May 2011.

Corrections Training

Over the last year the Corrections Team of CLJAS has been busy developing and conducting a number of training programmes to enhance the work of Corrections Components and the staff of national prison systems. At present there are two courses that have been developed and run at least once, the Corrections Operational Management course and the Corrections Strategic Management course. A predeployment training course for seconded Corrections Officers is also being developed and has been piloted in Sweden. To support training of national Corrections Officers CLJAS, in conjunction with the corrections training staff of peacekeeping missions, is also developing an induction training course for Corrections Officers arriving in missions.

Predeployment Training Course

DPKO believes that the development of a standardized United Nations Predeployment Course for Corrections Officers will assist Member States in preparing their personnel for peacekeeping operations. Predeployment corrections training makes it possible for new staff to settle in and take up their responsibilities more efficiently as they will be better prepared and more aware of their exact assignments. In September 2009 an initial pilot United Nations course was conducted in Sweden by the Swedish Prison and Probation Service with assistance from the Government of Canada. After revision of the curriculum, a second pilot was conducted in Sweden in August 2010 with training officers

from the Kenyan prison service participating. A third pilot is planned to be conducted in Kenya in November 2010.

Operational and Strategic Courses

With funding provided by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) was able to engage consultants to revise and enhance the previous Prison Support Management Course.

Predeployment corrections training makes it possible for new staff to settle in and take up their responsibilities more efficiently as they will be better prepared and more aware of their exact assignments.

As a result two five-day corrections training programmes were developed. The courses, one on “Operational Management of Prison Support Programmes in Peacekeeping Operations” and one on “Strategic Management of Prison Support Programmes in Peacekeeping Operations” were developed for corrections and justice personnel and delivered at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi in early 2010. The courses focus on providing Corrections Officers deployed to peace operations with tools,

continued on next page



Presentation of the pre-deployment training course to Corrections Contributing Countries at UNHQ. Pictured here presenters from Sweden and Canada.

UN Photo

knowledge and skills in management, in order to more effectively support national counterparts in re-establishing and strengthening a host country prison system in accordance with applicable human rights standards. Topics covered included strategic management principles, strategic and business planning, project management, team work and mentoring.

National Induction Training Course

Training of national corrections staff has been one of the main activities used by United Nations Corrections Officers to build the national capacity of prison systems in peacekeeping areas. Since 1999, when corrections was first a substantive component of peacekeeping, new

missions have spent time and resources developing corrections-specific training modules. The Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) in cooperation with the training section of the Corrections Advisory Unit of UNMIL is in the process of developing a set of modules, based on international human rights instruments concerning the administration of justice, which will become the starting point for a United Nations recognized training course for national corrections staff. The modules of this course will be suitable as either an induction course for new staff, or for refresher/in-service training for existing staff working in national prison systems. It is proposed that this course will become the basis for all corrections training of national staff and will provide United Nations corrections training staff with an endorsed programme to share with national prison systems.

Afterword

Working with the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service Corrections Team

If the UN were a painting which I was to describe in my first days and weeks in New York, it would probably be a Picasso abstract. You know, one of those paintings you can find yourself staring at, knowing that you like it but you are not quite sure what the motif actually is.

I thought I was well prepared for joining the UNHQ in New York. At my previous job working for the Swedish Prison and Probation Service Division for UN and EU Affairs, I had become accustomed to tight deadlines and long hours (or so I thought). There, we were four people working hard to nominate and rotate up to 15 officers to 4 UN and EU missions; and to develop guidance and policies governing our international commitments. Arriving in New York, I learned that I would again be part of a team of four — only here, we were not responsible for 15 but 150 officers and not 4 but 12 missions... I must admit that I was unaware of the work the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service and its Corrections Team actually managed on a day-to-day basis. Each of the four Corrections Policy Officers covered several missions. And when covering a mission, you are obliged to stay on top of what happens there through reading all code cables and other documents in order to — always on short notice I may add — provide input to everything from RBBs and SG reports to new SCRs. On top of this, you were to interview and select staff for all rotations in the field. And then, you had your thematic responsibilities and working groups to participate in; such as gender issues, training or other. On top of this, you were expected to visit each mission at least once a year and provide technical guidance through a comprehensive report for the Corrections Component to consider. Needless to say, I learned swiftly that the UN is no ordinary workplace. Yet, it is by far the most interesting, challenging and rewarding workplace I think anyone can ask for.

I learned an enormous amount and am very grateful for having had the opportunity. Now I see the United Nations not so much as a Picasso painting, but as an evolving tableau to which we all contribute. And this reminds me of what another Swede, Dag Hammarskjöld, the second Secretary-General (1953–1961), said: "...everything will be all right — you know when? When people, just people, stop thinking of the United Nations as a weird Picasso abstraction and see it as a drawing they made themselves".



Agneta Johnson completed her assignment in July 2010.

More than an acronym...

Definitions: United Nations Peacekeeping is an enormous enterprise, with more than 120,000 individuals deployed to 12 missions, an operating budget just under eight billion US dollars, and more than 120 different nationalities represented. The mandates of United Nations missions are constantly modified. Though there is a master plan each mission creates its own working culture, and some nomenclature is different. In this publication Corrections Officer, Corrections Adviser, Prison Affairs Officer, are all United Nations staff, either professional or loaned to the United Nations by a Member State for a specified mission and time period. The team in which these officers work are called Corrections Component, Corrections Unit, Prison Advisory Unit, Corrections Advisory Unit or Justice Support Unit.

CLJAS	Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service
DCAF	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organization
ICPA	International Corrections and Prisons Association
ICPS	International Centre for Prisons Studies
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
OROLSI	Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions
PBSO	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
PRI	Penal Reform International
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

DEPARTMENT OF
PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS

OROLSI



OFFICE OF
RULE OF LAW AND
SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

POLICE DIVISION

MINE ACTION SERVICE

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM UNIT

CRIMINAL LAW AND JUDICIAL ADVISORY SERVICE

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION SECTION

In 2007, the **Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI)** was established in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in order to strengthen the links and coordinate the Department's activities in the areas of police, justice and corrections, mine action, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and security sector reform. The Office is headed by Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov, who reports to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy. CLJAS is part of this Office.



UN Photo/Martine Perret

Renovated Becora jail in Dili, Timor-Leste.

“People deprived of their liberty are often overlooked, disregarded, forgotten or denied their right — enshrined in Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — to be free from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Many systems of justice entail punishment by imprisonment, but there are standards that this punishment must meet. Women and girls cannot be locked up with men. Children must be given their own facility and have access to education. And in most cases, rehabilitation should be among the goals.”

Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security
www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/orolsi