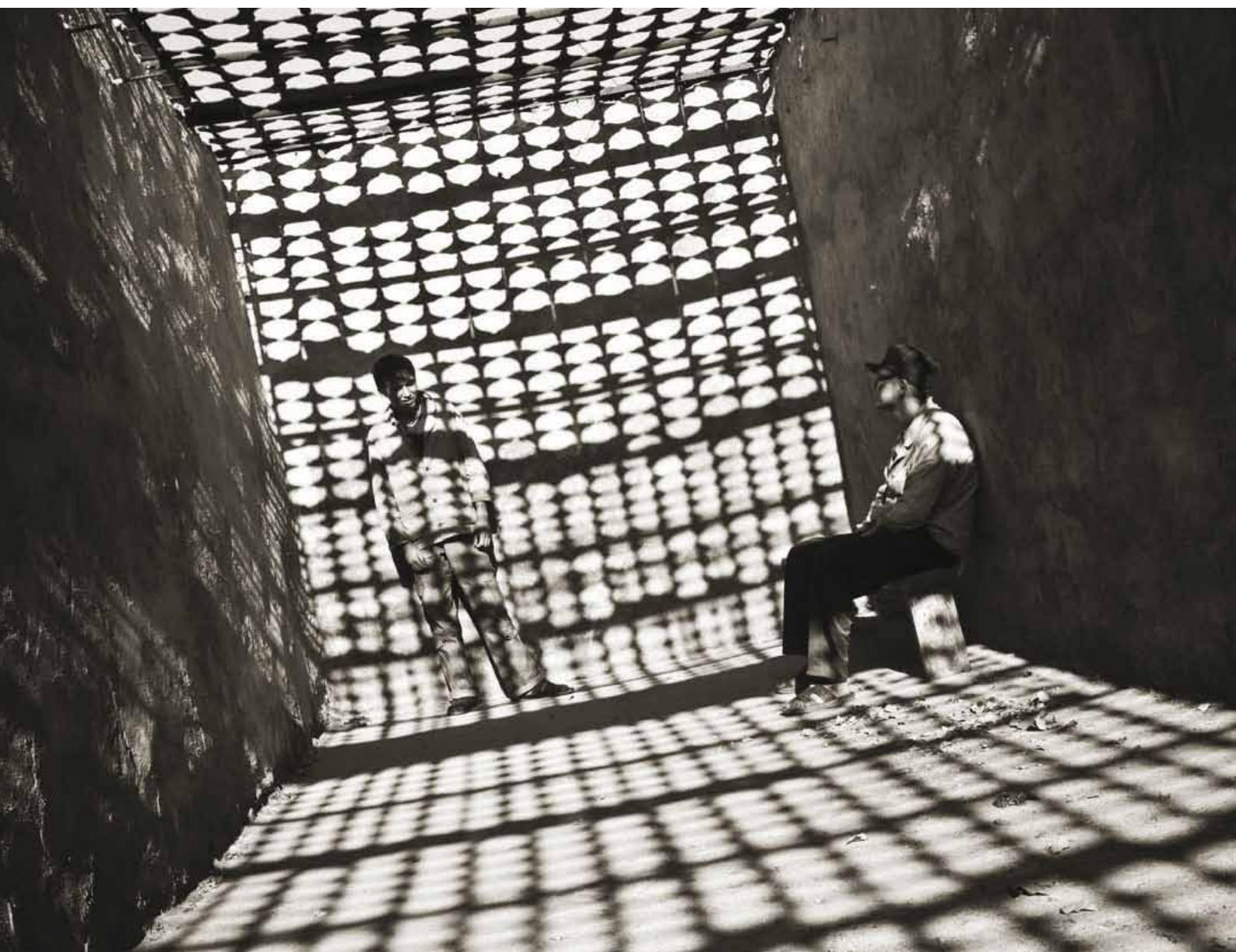


Annual Report 2011



Promoting penal reform worldwide

Cover picture from EU-UNODC Project “Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic”, taken by Alessandro Scotti (Italy)

Penal Reform International 2011

Penal Reform International (PRI)'s objectives and method of working

PRI is an international non-governmental organisation (INGO) promoting penal reform worldwide. The governing document sets out its objectives:

- The development and implementation of international human rights instruments in relation to law enforcement and prison conditions
- The elimination of unfair and unethical discrimination in all penal measures
- The abolition of the death penalty
- The reduction of the use of imprisonment throughout the world
- The use of constructive non-custodial sanctions, which support the social reintegration of offenders whilst taking into account the interests of victims.

PRI works with penal reform activists, NGOs and governments, as well as inter-governmental institutions. Working with civil society is central to PRI's programme activities and it actively supports the greater involvement of civil society in criminal justice reform. PRI works in partnership with governments, but only seeks and accepts funds from governments to undertake work in accordance with its agreed programme. As an independent NGO, PRI does not accept any funds which threaten its autonomy or require it to depart from its mandate or programme of work. Its policy on working with governments is set out on the website www.penalreform.org.



Alison Hannah, Executive Director

Contents

Penal Reform International 2011	1
PRI's objectives and method of working	1
Structure, governance, management	4
Governing document	4
The Board	4
The Organisation	5
Risk management	5
Chair's message for 2011	6
Achievements and activities 2011	7
Strategic objectives	7
Reduction in the use of imprisonment	7
Prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	11
Abolition of the death penalty and improving conditions for those serving life and long-term imprisonment	16
Detention of children as a measure of last resort	22
Sensitive and proportionate response to women offending	26
PRI as a leading international resource for penal reform	29
Looking ahead	30
Financial review	32

Penal Reform International 2011

'The opposite of poverty is not wealth. ... in too many places, the opposite of poverty is justice.'

Bryan Stevenson, PRI Board member
and Director of Equal Justice Initiative

PRI's key working methods are through:

- Providing support to governments and non-governmental organisations seeking to reform their penal systems
- Assisting penal reform activists and specialists in setting up organisations within their own countries
- Assessing prison conditions at the request of governments and NGOs, recommending sustainable improvements and developing programmes to bring those improvements about
- Developing alternatives to custody, and other penal reform programmes that are culturally relevant
- Producing training resources and training criminal justice officials and NGO staff on international standards in human rights
- Organising national, regional and worldwide conferences, seminars and exchange visits, bringing together penal reform activists, specialists and government representatives
- Publishing newsletters that cover developments in penal reform and reporting on penal conditions worldwide
- Developing relationships with the United Nations and its agencies, the Council of Europe, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and other inter-governmental organisations.

PRI was established in 1989 and registered in the Netherlands.

Registration Number	40025979
Registered office and Operational address	1st Floor, 60-62 Commercial Street, London E1 6LT, England
Honorary Presidents	Al Bronstein, United States of America (USA) Dr Rani Shankardass, India Baroness Vivien Stern, United Kingdom (UK) Hans Tulkens, Netherlands
Chair	David Daubney, Canada
Treasurer	Anthony Tang, Hong Kong, China
Secretary General	Juliet Lyon, UK
Deputy Chair	Vera Tkachenko, Kazakhstan (from July 2011)
Deputy Secretary General	Olawale Fapohunda, Nigeria (from July 2011)

Penal Reform International 2011

Other Board members	Muhammad Imman Ali, Bangladesh Maria Eugenia Hofer Denecken, Chile Prof. Anton Van Kalmthout, Netherlands Natalya Khutorskaya, Russia (from November 2011) Amin Mekki Medani, Sudan Prof. Simone Othmani-Lellouche, France Prof. Dirk van Zyl Smit, South Africa Bryan Stevenson, USA
Executive Director	Alison Hannah
Bankers	HSBC 512 Brixton Road London SW9 8ER
Solicitors	Russell-Cooke Solicitors 2 Putney Hill London SW15 6AB
Auditors	Tudor John Chartered Accountants Nightingale House 46-48 East Street Epsom Surrey KT17 1HQ



PRI



Alla Pokras (PRI Moscow), Executive Director Alison Hannah, Board member Natalya Khutorskaya and PRI Moscow Regional Director Vika Sergeyeva

Structure, governance, management

Governing document

PRI's governing document sets out its objects, mission and powers as a registered association. It is a membership organisation, with members electing the Board at its general meeting, currently held every five years. The most recent Board meeting took place on 26 and 27 November 2011, when it was agreed that PRI should continue to seek registration as a charity in the UK.

The Board

PRI aims to have Board members from all the major regions of the world. Prospective new Board members must be members of PRI and are expected to be active and expert in the field of penal reform. Before and after joining the Board, they are provided with information about the governing document and PRI activities. On joining, they are sent minutes of previous Board meetings and general information to facilitate their role. The Board or Executive Board can appoint new members in between general meetings (subject to election at the general meeting).

The Board meets annually and agrees the strategic direction of the organisation. In between meetings it delegates authority to the Executive Board, comprising the Chairperson, Treasurer and Secretary General, and their deputies. The position of Deputy Treasurer is currently vacant.

PRI



Olawale Fapohunda, PRI's Deputy Secretary General, chairs a session at PRI's international death penalty abolition conference

Structure, governance, management

The Executive Board usually meets quarterly and exercises guidance and direction of ongoing activities. It also advises on operational issues where appropriate. The decisions of the Board and Executive Board are implemented by the Executive Director, who reports directly to the Board and Executive Board to set out progress on agreed thematic priorities with reference to PRI's strategic plan for the period 2010-2015.

The organisation

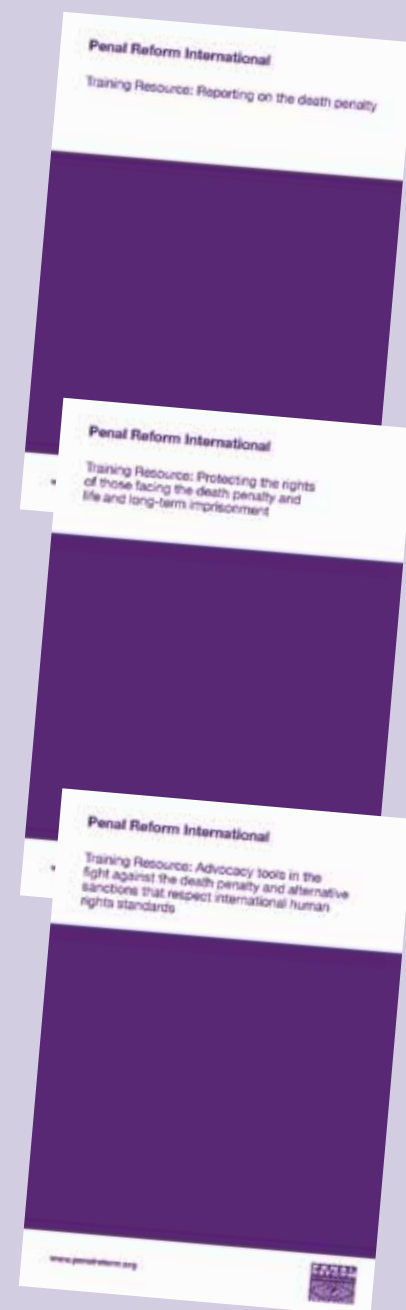
PRI has Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Council of Europe, and Observer Status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). This year it gained Observer Status with the Inter-parliamentary Union.

PRI's head office is in the UK and its regional offices are based in Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan and Russia. Regional offices carry out donor-funded programmes and advocacy activities to promote and support reform in the countries of their region. At the end of the year, the total staff of the organisation was 35, of whom twelve were based in the head office in London. Regional staffing comprises a Regional Director, programme management, administrative and financial support staff. The head office leads and co-ordinates the international policy and advocacy activities. It also provides planning, programme development and fundraising, publications and website information resources, training, monitoring and evaluation as well as overall personnel, administrative and financial control functions.

The Executive Director leads the management team, which includes all Regional Directors, and the Policy and Programme Development Directors, based in London.

Risk management

The major risks to which PRI may be exposed were reviewed at the Board meeting in November 2011 and systems are in place to manage the risks identified.



Chair's message for 2011

PRI



David Daubney, PRI Chair

It is a pleasure to begin my observations on PRI's performance during 2011 by noting with appreciation the receipt of a significant grant from the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID). I had mentioned in my 2010 Chair's message that we had been advised very late that year of PRI's provisional approval of this award under the Programme Partnership Arrangement (PPA) scheme. Thanks to many hours of effective staff work under the leadership of the Programme Development Director, the grant contract covering this generous three-year programme of work was signed in June.

The PPA funding has already made a huge difference to our work especially in two regions, East Africa and South Asia, where we had not been able to be active for over a decade. I was delighted to hear such friendly and positive recollections of PRI's legacy in Africa during meetings with justice and prison officials in Kenya in October.

The scope of work under the PPA extends well beyond Africa and South Asia. It allowed PRI in 2011 to make progress in encouraging probation and community service in Russia and the South Caucasus as well as in Pakistan, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. The PPA covers policy papers and publications that can be widely used and distributed. One recent example is an updated 10-point plan to reduce prison overcrowding. In this regard I am pleased with the improvements that have been made to our website and other communication pieces. And there is more to come in 2012 and beyond!

The Board remains proud of the dedication of our staff in London and our Regional Offices and partners and consultants where we do not have offices. They are making a difference in the difficult situations facing those who come into contact with the criminal justice and correctional systems and their families in several parts of the world.

I thank them and all the supporters and funders who make their vital work possible.

David Daubney
Chair

Achievements and activities 2011

The receipt of a substantial grant from DFID enables PRI to fulfil many of the objectives identified in its strategic plan for the period 2010-2015 and to expand its work in countries in **East Africa** and **South Asia** where it has not recently been engaged. Work has started in these regions by identifying appropriate partners to review current practice and effectiveness of alternatives to detention.

The grant contract was signed in June 2011 and, by the end of the year, PRI was on track to achieve the milestones set for March 2012, within our previously agreed objectives of:

- 1 Reduction in the use of imprisonment
- 2 Prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- 3 Detention of children as the last resort
- 4 A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending
- 5 A leading international resource for penal reform
- 6 Exploration of new ways and locations to promote penal reform.

Cross-cutting themes

In all of its work, PRI aims to:

- Implement a gender-sensitive and culture-sensitive approach
- Promote human rights through developing and implementing international guidelines and standards
- Work in partnership with national and international partners, governmental and non-governmental. PRI seeks to develop capacity of local partners, for example through joint advocacy activities, training, developing and disseminating information materials and small grants programmes.

Reduction in the use of imprisonment

PRI's **London office** carried out a number of activities to reduce pre-trial detention, including:

- A case study of our paralegals programme in **Rwanda** demonstrating the benefits it brought in obtaining prisoners' release, to be published on PRI's website early in 2012.

Kazakhstan – October 2011

Total prison population:
52,464

Pre-trial/remand: 12.6%

Female prisoners (March
2011): 7.6%

Minors: 0.5%

Official capacity of prisons:
76,600

Occupancy level: 72.5%

www.prisonstudies.org

Achievements and activities 2011

Armenia – August 2011

Total prison population: 4,514

Pre-trial/remand: 26%

Official capacity: 4,396

Occupancy level: 102.7%

www.prisonstudies.org



- An index of paralegal programmes providing advice to detainees awaiting trial or sentence is also being prepared. It will be distributed as an information resource to African organisations and the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI)'s campaign for pre-trial justice.
 - PRI is one of the experts assisting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in drafting principles and guidelines for legal aid. PRI's Executive Director attended the most recent meeting in Vienna in November.
 - The Executive Director also participated in a meeting held in Vienna by the OSJI in November 2011 to draft a monitoring tool in relation to health of pre-trial detainees. A draft framework for monitoring to gather data on the impact of detention on detainees' health was agreed.
 - We endorsed a joint NGO Statement at the 50th Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Banjul, 25 October 2011, calling attention to the large number of pre-trial detainees and the lack of judicial oversight.¹
 - An Open Society Institute (OSI) research internship for 2011 enabled us to produce in-depth research on pre-trial detention in **Armenia**.
- To promote appropriate use of alternatives to detention:
- We updated our *Ten-point plan to address prison overcrowding*, now available on the website for use as a campaigning and information tool.
 - As part of the PPA programme, we commissioned Rob Allen, formerly the Director of the International Centre for Prison Studies, to produce a number of publications on alternatives to detention. The first will be the result of research carried out on the use of alternatives to imprisonment in **Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania**.
 - Paul English, PRI's previous Executive Director, revised and updated our handbook for training prison staff in **Sudan**.

- The Policy Director attended the UNODC expert meeting to discuss prison overcrowding in Vienna in November, and the ten-point plan was disseminated to all attendees.
- We are designing a training manual on alternatives to imprisonment which will draw on our experience in a number of regions where we work.

¹ <<http://www.penalreform.org/news/pri-pre-trial-detention-joint-statement>>

PRI



Bunk beds in Cherniyev Women's Prison, Ukraine

Regional office activities

PRI's **Moscow** office carried out a comprehensive analysis of pre-trial detention practice, leading to practical recommendations and training for judges, police officers and prosecutors. In **Ukraine** we supported pre-trial detention reform and improved conditions, particularly for children and women in Kiev remand prison. We gave evidence-based recommendations to governmental bodies, judges and prosecutors to support a more humane approach to preventive custody and changes to the draft Criminal Procedure Code were put forward to promote a reduction in remands in custody, resulting in improved judicial practice. Seminars provided a platform for dialogue between experts, judges, prosecutors, investigators and the public. These increased their awareness and professional competence, developing a common understanding of the need to apply alternative measures.

In **Ukraine** the percentage of people arrested and detained pending trial decreased, as did the length of detention during pre-trial investigation and court proceedings. In the first half of 2011, Kiev's investigators sent to jail 13.2% fewer detainees than for the same period in 2010, and juvenile detention decreased by 17.7%.

Psychological assistance was provided for children and women in Kiev remand prison by volunteer graduate students helping detainees to gain a better understanding of themselves and think constructively about the future.

Ukraine – March 2012

Total prison population:
153,633

Pre-trial/remand: 23.2%

Female sentenced: 5.2%

Minors: 0.9%

www.prisonstudies.org

Achievements and activities 2011

Georgia – December 2011

Total prison population:
24,114

Pre-trial/remand: 6.2%

Female: 5%

Minors: 0.7%

Official capacity of prisons:
24,280

Occupancy level: 99.3%

PRI South Caucasus

PRI's Regional Director delivered a speech on probation in **Russia** at a national conference on social rehabilitation of prisoners, presenting examples of international good practice. In September, together with the Moscow Center for Prison Reform, she participated in a radio programme about probation services.

PRI's **Central Asia** office provided expert assistance towards establishing a probation system in **Kazakhstan**. This included co-organising, with the Penal Committee, Ministry of Justice, OSCE Center in Astana and Legal Policy Research Center (LPRC), a roundtable discussion which resulted in amendments being made to the draft law on probation. Discussions on alternatives and probation continued at an international conference on the future of the penal system in Astana in November.

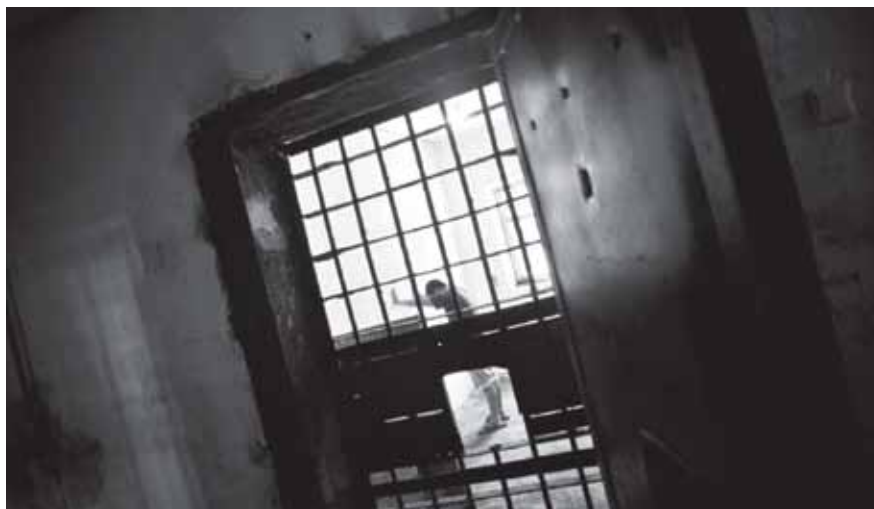
PRI's **South Caucasus** office regularly publishes data on the use of imprisonment, levels of overcrowding and alternatives, raising awareness and support for a reduction in the use of prison sentences. As a result, these issues were taken up by a number of other organisations and, in response, the government activated the use of community service as a key non-custodial sanction in **Georgia**. We provided expertise to parole boards on the operation, guidelines and criteria for decision-making on early conditional release of prisoners and the penitentiary authorities now intend to review and revise their working methods to improve decision-making. The prison population is still high, although recently the number of offenders receiving prison sentences has decreased as the authorities increasingly realise the importance of reducing overcrowding.

PRI



Training for prison officials on international human rights standards, Azerbaijan, February 2011

Achievements and activities 2011



From EU-UNODC Project "Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic", taken by Alessandro Scotti, Alimjan Zhorobaev and Maxim Shubovich

PRI's **Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** office worked with local NGOs in **Lebanon** to reduce the use of arbitrary arrest, lengthy pre-trial detention and long trial delays as well as overcrowding. We also advocated for non-custodial measures and alternatives to imprisonment in **Jordan** through participation in a national conference targeted at the judiciary. Whilst alternatives to imprisonment are now widely debated in some countries, including Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates, they are still a new concept needing further research and analysis.

Prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The three-year EU-funded programme of torture prevention in nine countries from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is nearing the end of its first year. Within this programme, in-depth research was conducted with a focus on the legal framework, practice and policy on ill-treatment and existing mechanisms for torture prevention in the nine countries participating in the programme. Research will inform a cross-regional conference in 2012 and be the basis for further work on enhancing the prevention of torture in the region.

PRI's partner, Freedom from Torture (formerly Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture) brought experts to London for training

'Very interesting training, applicable to practice, provided by competent trainers in a comprehensible manner. We'll use the information provided to us at this training in our daily work. It was very useful to have practical exercises during the training as they allowed for information exchange between probation officers from different regions.'

Probation Officer, Georgia

PRI



Middle East & North Africa Regional Director Taghreed Jaber with senior Ministry of Justice and police officials, Jordan

Achievements and activities 2011



Prison photo from EU-UNODC Project Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic, taken by Alessandro Scotti, Italy

on rehabilitation methods. Training for trainers providing rehabilitation to torture victims was held in the **Moscow, Central Asia** and **South Caucasus** regions, and a small grants competition was held for NGO rehabilitation programmes for victims of torture in all nine countries.

PRI used the OSCE/Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM) in Warsaw in September as an opportunity to advocate on national preventive mechanism-(NPM)-related issues and to promote the role of civil society in torture prevention. The Programme Coordinator and Regional Director of PRI Central Asia received support for their oral statement.

Through its membership of the OPCAT Contact Group PRI sent observations to the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture (SPT) on its fourth Annual Report. The Policy Director and Programme Coordinator participated in the OPCAT Forum in Geneva in November, taking stock of the first five years of the SPT's mandate and looking to enhance its role in the establishment and quality of NPMs, organised by the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) to mark the Optional Protocol's fifth anniversary.

PRI Moscow discussed with the prison service and Ministry of Justice ways to improve the management of lifers in **Russia** and contribute to the eradication of torture in places of detention. Jointly with the Moscow Helsinki Group, we held training on human rights and independent public monitoring of places of detention, which was evaluated as extremely useful by participants.

Russia – November 2011

Total prison population:
7468,900

Pre-trial: 14.6%

Minors: 0.4%

Female prisoners: 7.8%

PRI Moscow

Achievements and activities 2011

PRI Moscow is a member of a coalition of Belarusian and Russian NGOs that prepared a shadow report to the UN Committee Against Torture and led on the section about places of detention, strengthening our links with human rights NGOs in the two countries. We also provided legal analysis, information and recommendations to the SPT before its visit to **Ukraine**.

All four programmes implemented by PRI Central Asia included aspects of torture prevention and death penalty abolition. We focused on strengthening, supporting and developing a range of mechanisms and institutions to prevent torture, including the NPM, through a range of activities such as roundtables and side events. PRI held a side event on OPCAT and improving prison conditions during the 20th session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; we also held a side event on setting up NPMs in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan at the aforementioned meeting in Warsaw. Expert support was provided to the working group drafting the NPM law in Kazakhstan and a submission was drafted to provide input to the UN Committee against Torture's draft General Comment on redress.

The results from these activities included:

- Publishing data and statistical information on torture prevention in **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan** for evidence-based recommendations
- Strengthening the political will of the governments of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to establish effective NPMs and adopt appropriate laws

Kyrgyzstan – January 2012

Total prison population: 9,828

Female: 3%

Minors: 0.3%

www.prisonstudies.org



Torture prevention training, Kazakhstan, July 2011

Achievements and activities 2011

PRI



PRI seminar for Georgian journalists on application of life imprisonment, and alternatives to imprisonment (February 2011)

- Improving the draft law and including appropriate funding of the NPM in the draft law.

We also helped develop and strengthen civil society capacity to monitor places of detention and to interact effectively with relevant government bodies by:

- Supporting dialogue between civil society and governments at a national and regional level in **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan** on combating torture. Monitoring visits were organised in four regions of Kazakhstan, where we provided expert assistance for civil society organisations
- Capacity-strengthening through educational activities in Kazakhstan. A summer school on monitoring children's institutions was co-organised with UNICEF and the National Ombudsman's office for NGOs and others. A manual on monitoring is being prepared
- Information resources were gathered for the "Together against Torture" website. More than 200 analytical reports, legislative regulations and other information from the region were uploaded. Twelve issues of the e-newsletter were disseminated among civil society organisations and individuals.

These activities resulted in:

- Increased cooperation of governmental bodies with civil society organisations – increased number of meetings and monitoring visits
- Recommendations for establishing NPMs and investigating torture cases being developed, disseminated and widely supported by state officials. Some recommendations were taken into account in drafting the new Criminal-Procedural Code of Kazakhstan

PRI



PRI South Caucasus Regional Director Tsira Chanturia speaks at a conference on life prisoners

Achievements and activities 2011

- A new induction system for new members of the NPM
- Strengthened cooperation between national civil society organisations working on torture prevention throughout the region
- Improved skills for civil society leaders from all three countries and provision of small funds for their first rehabilitation activities for torture victims.

Being a member of a working group against ill-treatment set up by the Ministry of Justice of **Georgia** under the Anti-torture Interagency Coordination Council, **PRI South Caucasus** contributed to the development of a national strategy and new action plan. Most of our recommendations were reflected in the documents which were later officially adopted by Presidential Decree. Roundtable discussions held or co-organised by PRI in each target country helped bring together civil society actors, government officials and international organisations to discuss examples of ill-treatment and areas needing urgent solutions, and the need for a cooperative approach to resolve these problems.

We contributed to raising awareness of and sharing information about torture and how to prevent it, by uploading documents to the website 'Together against Torture' in English and Russian. News updates as well as information on cases of ill-treatment, and activities in South Caucasus were included in 12 newsletters circulated to over 700 recipients in the region. Civil society organisations share information through the online forum as well as the newsletters.

Two countries in **MENA – Lebanon and Tunisia** – ratified OPCAT and the MENA office is considering whether it can provide technical assistance to the Tunisian government in setting up its NPM.



From EU-UNODC Project "Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic", taken by Alessandro Scotti, Alimjan Zhorobaev and Maxim Shubovich

'When opponents of the death penalty are trying to influence public opinion they often use the following argument: "and what if your relatives have been victims of this criminal?". However, it is very rare, almost never, that we think from the perspective of the mother, relatives of a person who has been sentenced to death or from the perspective of the officer who is executing the death penalty. I am against the death penalty since it is taking root throughout the entire legal system as destructively as mildew, undermining faith in the value of a human life. The death penalty does not make any sense, as no mother could understand why a child to whom she has given life must be deprived of it.'

Student participant in death penalty debate, Kazakhstan

Achievements and activities 2011

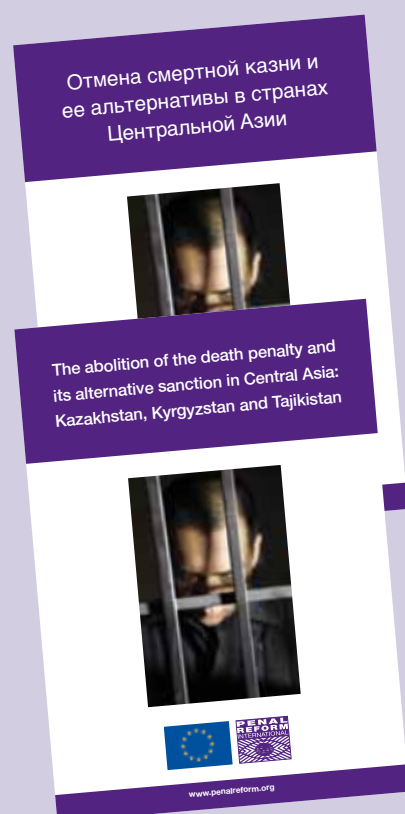
'I was so pleased I could join you. The [London] conference seemed extremely well organised and the participants struck me as very engaged which is wonderful. Congrats on a terrific gathering.'

Bryan Stevenson, PRI Board member and Director of Equal Justice Initiative

Abolition of the death penalty and promotion of humane alternative sanctions

PRI's work on the abolition of the death penalty and the implementation of humane alternative sanctions, funded under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), will come to a close in March 2012. The programme, initially covering 19 countries across five regions (due to security and political concerns, involvement in Bahrain and Yemen had to be stopped in late 2011), is being implemented in Central Asia (**Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan**), East Africa (**Kenya and Uganda**), Eastern Europe (**Belarus, Russia and Ukraine**), the Middle East and North Africa (**Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia**) and South Caucasus (**Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia**).

With two months left to run before the programme ends, almost all activities are completed. They include: 13 fact-finding missions; 16 national conferences; 17 national training sessions; five regional conferences and a multi-regional conference in London. Publications include two information packs, three training resources (in English and French with Russian and Arabic versions being finalised), a MENA advocacy toolkit (in Arabic, but due to be translated into English) and policy briefings – on the MENA region in the post-Arab Spring environment, and on tightening EC controls regarding the export of lethal injection drugs to the USA. Research papers on the programme countries will be published in March 2012. Production and distribution of approximately 120 articles, columns and open-editorials have been coordinated and distributed through PRI's partner, Inter Press Services (IPS).



PRI



Attendees of PRI's international death penalty abolition conference, London, September 2011

Achievements and activities 2011

A multi-regional conference on abolition of the death penalty and alternative sanctions that respect international human rights was held in September at the European Commission Representation in the United Kingdom. The conference brought together over 100 representatives from 31 countries representing government, local civil society, members of the judiciary, lawyers, National Human Rights Committees, prison officials, academics, penal reform and justice experts, inter-governmental organisations (UN, OSCE, African Commission, EU, and the International Commission against the Death Penalty), international NGOs, and other key global stakeholders working in the fight against the death penalty. The conference adopted the London Declaration, which echoed the determination of all participants to move towards abolition and establish humane alternative sanctions. A full conference report was published in October.

The often appalling and discriminatory conditions for prisoners on death row and those serving a life sentence were raised with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in particular with the UN Committee Against Torture, the Human Rights Committee and the SPT. PRI contributed to a joint NGO report submitted to the 47th session of the UN Committee Against Torture in relation to the review of Belarus, and delivered an oral statement to the Committee in Geneva on Belarus' application of the death penalty. Contact was also established with the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions and with the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, flagging PRI's programme and forthcoming reports.

Lobbying letters were sent to **Armenia, Morocco and Tunisia** regarding the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in September.

A joint NGO statement was issued jointly by PRI and a number of other organisations at the 50th Session of the ACHPR. It called for **Benin, Burundi and Togo** to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR; welcomed the commitment by the Minister of Justice of the Central African Republic towards abolition; and called on the African Commission to adopt a resolution calling for abolition in Africa.

PRI was re-elected onto the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty for a further two years. We marked World Day Against the Death Penalty (10 October) by launching the London Declaration, and our Central Asia office hosted a student debate on abolition of the death penalty followed by the screening of the film "No to the Death Penalty!" at the **Kazakhstan** Humanitarian and Juridical University.

Jordan – December 2011

Total prison population: 6,066

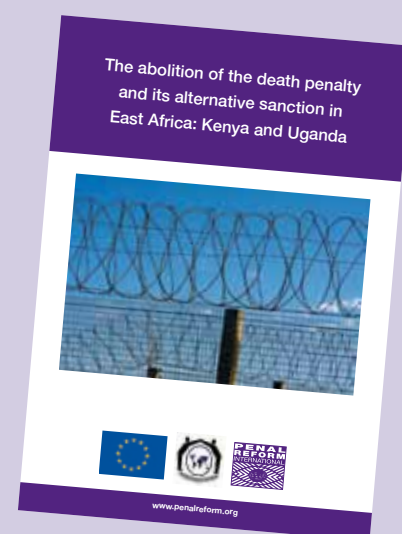
Pre-trial/remand (August 2011): 47.2%

Female: 3%

Official capacity of prisons: 9,042

Occupancy level: 69.3%

www.prisonstudies.org



'It was an honour to have been asked to speak at your conference.'

Professor Roger Hood CBE, QC,
DCL, FBA, Emeritus Fellow, All Souls
College, Oxford University

Achievements and activities 2011

'I wish to thank you most sincerely for the excellent conference you organised! The quality of the presentations was very high, the topicality was outstanding and the actual organisation was flawless! You did an excellent job and you should be proud of it. Thank you for your kind invitation! I enjoyed participating in the conference, meeting all of you and other participants! Please let me know if I can be of any help in any way.'

Dr Renos K Papadopoulos, Professor
and Director: Centre for Trauma,
Asylum & Refugees, University of
Essex

Evaluation

The EU carried out an independent Results-Orientated-Monitoring (ROM) evaluation of the death penalty programme in July. Some of the comments made were:

- "Impact prospects appear to be good despite the critical instability in the MENA region."
- "PRI Central Asia is well known and respected in the region and has demonstrated a very strong institutional capability and local ownership of the programme."
- In Eastern Europe: "The professionalism and expertise of people involved in the programme provide good prospects for sustainability."
- In East Africa: "A high long-term impact is likely."

Recommendations included to:

- Establish a mechanism to follow up on recommendations adopted at national/regional conferences, to monitor application of international standards and the impact of training.
- Focus advocacy efforts on target groups that include MPs.
- Intensify advocacy activities concerning **Belarus**.

The evaluation demonstrated the success of the programme and, while highlighting some of the challenges and problems experienced, we hope it will result in continued donor support by the EU.

In supporting this programme, the **Moscow** office held seminars in **Ukraine** for prison personnel working with lifers to develop skills in predicting aggressive behaviour, recognising psychotic states and learning how to reduce suicidal tendencies. Psychologists help lifers through a range of counselling and other techniques to help them adopt a more positive approach for the future.

Research on the death penalty and alternatives was completed for **Belarus, Russia** and **Ukraine** and translated into English. Training for Russian journalists focused on the death penalty, life imprisonment, international standards, Russian legislation and practice. It provided factual information and several articles by the participants appeared after the training, which was highly appreciated by the journalists.

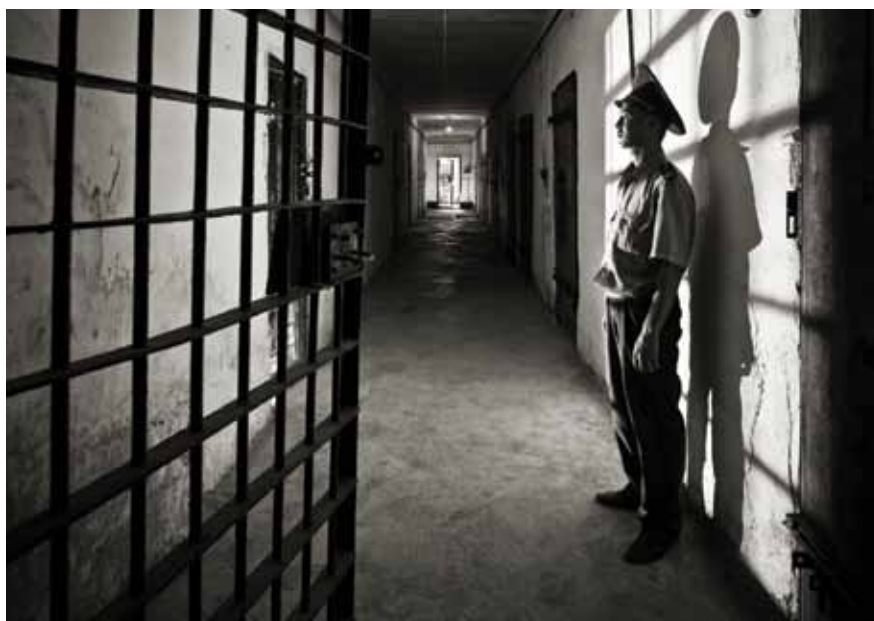
Our **Central Asia** office held a regional conference with representatives from **Tajikistan, Kazakhstan** and **Kyrgyzstan**, and technical expertise

Achievements and activities 2011

provided by a leading international expert on life imprisonment and PRI Board Member, Dirk van Zyl Smit. The conference analysed the current situation, strengthened cooperation between NGOs working in this field and raised the possibility of other countries abolishing the death penalty in the light of Kyrgyzstan's experience. One main achievement was the disclosure of official information about lifers and their status. The visit of Mr van Zyl Smit to the lifers' prison in the Kostanay region of Kazakhstan helped gather information on the conditions and treatment of lifers, which will feed into PRI's research. Input was submitted to the Special Rapporteur on Torture ahead of his visit to Kyrgyzstan in December 2011, highlighting in particular the alarming situation of prisoners on death row and those sentenced to life imprisonment.

A seminar for prison staff in **Tajikistan** helped focus attention on life imprisonment for state officials, human rights defenders and the media. As a result, amendments were made to legislation and the conditions of lifers improved – they were permitted to see relatives more often and hold bank accounts to help buy food in prison shops.

In the **South Caucasus**, roundtable meetings were held in each of the three countries involved in the programme. A regional conference was held in Tbilisi, **Georgia** and publication of the draft research on lifers helped civil society and the authorities understand the problems and gaps in compliance with international standards. Life-sentenced prisoners, who are the most disadvantaged group within the prison



From EU-UNODC Project "Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic", taken by Alessandro Scotti (Italy)

Отмена смертной казни и альтернативные наказания на Южном Кавказе: Азербайджан, Армения, Грузия



The abolition of the death penalty and its alternative sanction in South Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia



www.penalreform.org

Kenya – February 2012

Total prison population:
52,000

Official capacity: 22,000

Occupancy level: 236.4%

www.prisonstudies.org

Achievements and activities 2011

system, now receive more attention from the authorities in all three countries as there is a better understanding of their vulnerability and the excessive restrictions placed on them. In Georgia, long-term family/ conjugal visits were introduced for the first time, in **Armenia** and **Azerbaijan** additional entitlements have been introduced for lifers, and a new prison is being built for them in Azerbaijan.

Our office in **MENA** is implementing two programmes for abolition of the death penalty in the region, one under the EIDHR programme, and another funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. They involve a wide range of activities and interventions at local and regional level, providing a platform for informed debate between decision-makers, Islamic scholars, think tanks and human rights activists. The programmes also include campaigns to inform the general public about the facts surrounding the death penalty and, following the Arab Spring, new opportunities to promote and press for abolition in Tunisia and Egypt have arisen.

In **East Africa**, PRI's death penalty programme is implemented by our local partner, Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (based in Kampala). Training was provided to local lawyers and members of the judiciary on abolishing the mandatory death penalty and what this means for mitigation in death penalty cases. A regional conference in Nairobi brought together participants from **Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania** and **Rwanda**. Participants agreed eight key recommendations to progressively reduce the application of the death penalty. Work with local civil society led to a new Working Group on abolition being set up in Kenya and a new regional East Africa coalition.

PRI's first film festivals

In December, PRI hosted three film festivals in **Jordan, Kazakhstan** and **Georgia** on the abolition of the death penalty and life imprisonment. The festivals were funded by the EIDHR and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). Their aim was to provide a platform to challenge society's attitudes to the death penalty and to increase support for abolition, as well as to showcase the documentaries produced by PRI and other film-makers. The film festivals showed the human side of the issues through storytelling in a way that challenges each individual to empathise with and demand justice for all people, even those convicted of committing the most serious crimes.



Image from PRI Central Asia's film festival

Achievements and activities 2011

In Amman, **Jordan**, the British Ambassador, Peter Millett, opened the PRI film festival on ***The Right to Life and the Arab Spring: Prospects for Abolition of the Death Penalty*** on 8 December 2011. The film festival was part of a five-day event organised in conjunction with the KARAMA² Human Rights Film Festival. 130-150 participants attended, including human rights activists, NGOs, journalists, parliamentarians, former ministers, students, and other members of the public, with speakers from Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Syria and Yemen. The Jordan festival screened a PRI documentary that reflected the impact of the death penalty on society, those on death row, prison guards who carry out executions, the family of convicted offenders, and the family of victims. The documentary also reflected on the Arab Spring and how it would impact on the fight against the death penalty in the region.

In **Kazakhstan**, PRI Executive Director Alison Hannah opened the film festival on Human Rights Day, 10 December, at the Sary-Arka cinema in Astana. The festival raised awareness of the damaging impact that life imprisonment has on prisoners, their families and the staff who run the prisons themselves. Three films were shown on different aspects of the right to life. This included a new PRI film – “Forgotten” – on the conditions of life and long-term imprisonment in Central Asia. A number of activities promoted the event, including a facebook page, radio and television advertisements, and billboards in Astana. Approximately 120 members of the public attended.

On 15 December 2011, the film “Behind Bars” was shown in Tbilisi, **Georgia**. “Behind Bars” focused on people sentenced to life imprisonment in **Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia**, their conditions and treatment and showed the human face of those serving a life sentence in the South Caucasus region.

In **Belarus**, PRI is due to host a festival showing five films in January 2012 in Minsk, including a new film, “Major Action”, produced by PRI on the independence of the courts and the protection of human rights for those charged with a capital offence.

This was the first time PRI has held a film festival. This new, unique platform enabled us to facilitate constructive and lively dialogue and debates on the fight against the death penalty, bringing together members of the public, government officials, parliamentarians, civil society and journalists. We hope the festivals will have an impact, not just on the public, but will influence decision-makers to restrict and reduce the application of the death penalty, leading to its ultimate abolition.

² <http://karamafestival.org/>

PRI



Central Asia Regional Office staff members

PRI



“Behind Bars” – PRI’s 2011 film on life and long sentences in the South Caucasus

Achievements and activities 2011

*'A whole lot of days I
couldn't go to sleep without
my mum. I had some bad
dreams, so my daddy gave
me an invisible necklace.
I couldn't live without her.
It was like a curse. It was
like prison.'*

Jasmine, the daughter of a prisoner.
From Zehr, Amstutz, *"What Will
Happen To Me?"*, 2011, published by
Good Books

Detention of children as a measure of last resort

In 2011 the London office published its *Ten-point plan for fair and effective criminal justice for children*, available on the website as an information and campaigning tool. We attended expert meetings held by UNODC in Vienna to finalise a new UN model juvenile justice law.

A new *Justice for Children Training Manual* was developed and will be published early in 2012. The Programme Development Director managed contracts for juvenile justice reform in Tanzania and Macedonia, where he developed and tested training materials including tools to monitor conditions of detention for children. These are now available to a large number of agencies, including UNICEF.

PRI is a member of the steering group of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ), which promotes and disseminates good practice and provides technical advice and assistance in several areas. The Programme Development Director attended IPJJ meetings and PRI's Executive Director spoke at a number of events run by IPJJ members. Topics covered the mental health of children in conflict with the law, monitoring places of detention, the need for a restorative and diversionary approach to juvenile justice, and implementation of the Bangkok Rules in relation to girls in conflict with the law. PRI advocated on amendments to the draft resolution on 'Human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice' which were

PRI



Middle East and North Africa Regional Director Taghreed Jaber with conference experts, Algeria

Achievements and activities 2011

PRI



Children's play area, Cherniyev Women's Prison, Ukraine

reflected in the text adopted on 29 September by the Human Rights Council, for example encouraging states not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility too low (with 12 as the proposed minimum age).

With the aim of further developing the international normative framework on children's rights, PRI applied for Observer Status and attended the 18th Session of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Committee) in Algiers in November 2011 to advocate for the better protection of the rights of the children of incarcerated parents. PRI also produced a briefing paper for civil society organisations and other advocates of child rights, outlining the Committee's mandate and structure.

PRI seeks to prevent violence against children at the time of arrest and pre-trial detention as well as in prisons. We are undertaking research to identify the extent to which policy and legislative measures that protect children from violence in police and pre-trial detention are in place in 22 target countries. Based on this research, we will advocate for improvement of legislation and policy to prevent and respond to violence against children.

At the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), PRI was represented by our Hon. President Dr Rani Shankardass, our Policy Director and one of our Programme Officers, for the CRC's Day of General Discussion on children of incarcerated parents. One of the main aims was to stress

Tanzania – January 2011

Total prison population:
38,353

Pre-trial/remand (November 2011): 51.2%

Female: 3.4%

www.prisonstudies.org

Achievements and activities 2011

Uganda – July 2011

Total prison population:
31,683

Pre-trial/remand (June 2011):
54.4%

Official capacity: 14,334

Occupancy level: 213.8%

www.prisonstudies.org

the need for individual consideration of cases rather than to rely on schematic age limits when accommodation of children with their parent in detention is considered.

PRI **Moscow** contributed to the development of policy and procedures to improve conditions for mothers and babies in prisons in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards and guidelines and ran events and activities in the **Russian Federation** and **Ukraine**. Training was delivered in **Ukraine** for girl offenders and for prison staff, to increase their understanding of legal and social procedures and enable them to be more supportive.

Together with the Quaker UN Office we produced several advocacy and policy publications in Russian, including: *The Impact of Parental Imprisonment on Children*; a joint briefing on the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules); and *Children Need Dads Too*. We worked with the Ministry of Justice of the **Russian Federation** to develop a model for educational centres for children and an assessment system for juvenile offenders' behaviour.

In June 2011 PRI **Central Asia** signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF and the Ombudsman's office to cooperate on issues of child protection. As a result, a summer school for NGOs and the Ombudsman's office on monitoring institutions for children was organised.

PRI's **South Caucasus** office established two rehabilitation centres in **Armenia** to provide social and psychological assistance for children in conflict with the law and counselling for their parents. These enable police to divert children committing petty offences from the formal court process. One centre houses a residential facility where children who are homeless or lack proper care can be sheltered. Also in **Armenia**, PRI prepared recommendations for the Parliament and National Assembly resulting in changes to the Criminal Procedural Code to reduce detention times for children, in compliance with CRC recommendations.

The **MENA** office completed its six-year juvenile justice programme funded by SIDA. The independent programme evaluators stated in their report: "*the objectives and outcomes in Phases II were generally successfully achieved ...*" In the final year of the programme, a number of local and regional training workshops and conferences took place. The programme also included regional exchanges of best practice, production of publications and advocacy and lobbying interventions in **Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen**.

PRI



"Forgotten" – PRI's 2011 film reflecting conditions of life imprisonment in Central Asia

Achievements and activities 2011

In **Jordan** PRI's advocacy and lobbying led to an initiative in partnership with UNICEF and the National Centre for Human Rights to amend the Jordanian Juveniles law No 24 of 1968. The resulting draft law, which will be sent to Parliament for adoption, raised the age of criminal responsibility from seven to twelve, introduced alternatives to imprisonment, and provided for the creation of specialised juvenile police departments and judiciary. PRI provided technical expertise for an awareness campaign on restorative justice and in **Egypt** the age of criminal responsibility was raised to 15.

Outcomes also included a reduction in the number of children incarcerated. This can be attributed to greater adherence to international standards, more willingness to use alternatives to imprisonment, and positive changes in public prosecutors' and judges' attitudes towards children committing crimes. We helped establish diversion schemes such as the specialised juvenile police officers in **Jordan**, family protection units in **Morocco**, and pilot diversion schemes in Taiz and Hudedah in **Yemen**.

Reduction in child prisoners in MENA

The number of children detained at juvenile rehabilitation centres decreased between 2005 and 2010 by 8.9% in **Yemen**, 7.3% in **Morocco**, and 3.2% in **Jordan**. More children benefitted from alternatives to imprisonment by being placed under probation officers' supervision. In **Morocco** the number of probationers increased from 586 in 2008 to 1,374 in 2009 with an average rate of change of 15%. **Jordan** also witnessed a similar increase by 39.5% since 2005. Additionally, since 2005, 1,316 children there have benefitted from juvenile police officers resolving their cases via reconciliation at the police stations.

In September 2011, PRI MENA started a new juvenile justice programme funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It covers **Egypt**, **Jordan** and **Yemen** and builds on what was achieved during the SIDA programme, with a special focus on the creation and capacity-building of specialised juvenile police.

In December, we carried out a training of trainers event and a conference for 50 government representatives in **Iraq** on international standards and ways to reform the system, in partnership with the International Medical Corps and UNICEF.



"Dreaming of Freedom" by
Mohammad Saba'aneh, Palestine via
www.cartoonmovement.com

A proportionate and sensitive response to women in conflict with the law

Throughout PRI, activities were set in motion to raise awareness of the existence and content of the new Bangkok Rules, which improve the treatment of women offenders, as even human rights mechanisms and monitoring bodies were largely unaware of them. The Policy Director promoted them during a lobbying visit to Geneva with OHCHR staff of the Committee on Torture, the Human Rights Committee and the SPT, encouraging their monitoring during country missions and in consideration of state reports. She held a successful meeting with staff of the new Working Group on the discrimination of women in law and practice, briefing them on the Bangkok Rules and encouraging them to take up the issue of discrimination against women in the justice system.

The Bangkok Rules were the basis for PRI's submission to the Committee on the Rights of the Child ahead of the Day of General Discussion on children of incarcerated parents, providing the only explicit reference to this issue. The Policy Director advocated at the OHCHR and UNODC for the Rules to be uploaded to the compilation of international law on the OHCHR website. She gave a presentation to the Council of Europe's (CoE) European NPM programme – encompassing all monitoring bodies established under OPCAT and observers from Russian monitoring commissions – and generated interest in PRI's forthcoming guidance document and index of compliance. This will enable PRI to distribute the documents to all NPMs in the CoE member states, thereby facilitating their monitoring of the Rules and raising PRI's profile and influence.

The Policy Director presented the healthcare-related Rules at a conference in Astana, **Kazakhstan**, organised by the **Central Asia** office,

PRI



PRI's team at the UN CRC's Day of General Discussion

Achievements and activities 2011

PRI



United Nations building, Geneva

and the Executive Director gave a briefing in Vienna on 'Developing a Health Monitoring Tool for Places of Pre-trial Detention'. A list has been compiled of contacts interested in the promotion and implementation of the Bangkok Rules, and these were the recipients of PRI's first Bangkok Rules e-bulletin in December.

This issue is one of our **Moscow** office's priorities for **Russia** and **Ukraine**. The programme for penitentiary reform in **Ukraine** is developing new approaches for women and mothers with babies in places of detention and after release, and has resulted in legislative amendments for mother and baby accommodation and the lowering of the security regime for women sentenced to life imprisonment. Activities included roundtables, research, and training for staff and prisoners in six out of twelve women's correctional colonies, making women prisoners aware of their basic rights and strengthening their life skills. To conduct distance learning for convicted women and prison personnel in Ukraine a specific type of web-conference (webinar) was developed, which saves costs and time and increases accessibility.

PRI **Central Asia** participated in the side event on the Bangkok Rules organised during the UN Crime Commission session in April. It is also implementing an EU-funded programme on women prisoners' health in **Kazakhstan**, raising awareness of the healthcare provisions in the Bangkok Rules. Training was given for prisoners in two women's colonies on HIV/AIDS and TB prevention, transmission risks and the need for

Women's health programme in Kazakhstan in numbers

- 1,487 people were trained in health issues (nearly 300 more than originally planned)
- Participants rated their knowledge as having increased by 35% on HIV and 20% on TB treatment
- 158 women prisoners were medically examined
- 30 items of print and television news coverage were obtained

Achievements and activities 2011

PRI



'Capital Measure' – PRI's 2011 film on protection of human rights in Belarus

sustainable treatment using specialist doctors and patients' schools. Research on legislation and practice on women's health in prisons has been carried out and will be used during 2012.

Together with International Harm Reduction Association and the NGO Alternative Georgia, PRI **South Caucasus** held meetings with various key government officials to raise their awareness of the Bangkok Rules and in particular the gender-specific needs of women prisoners with addiction problems. We also ran a small programme with a local NGO partner to develop life and vocational skills for women prisoners shortly to be released. A follow-up programme has been approved for funding by the EU. This will provide training for prison staff on gender-specific needs of women prisoners and encourage a sensitive response to them. Decision-making by prison authorities and parole boards will be enhanced to give due consideration to women's needs and provide comprehensive services.

Over the last year PRI **MENA** played a key role in promoting and advocating for the Bangkok Rules, raised in all meetings with decision-makers including Ministers of Justice, Ministers of Interior, parliamentarians and heads of prison departments. Additionally, all workshops and conferences on juvenile justice included a session about the Rules and the needs of girls.

PRI also commenced the process of designing a training curriculum on the Bangkok Rules which will draw on the various training events held in the regions in which PRI works.

PRI



Community service in Kampala, Uganda

Achievements and activities 2011



Training participants in Tanzania

'We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your very informative newsletter. We receive it regularly and use it in different aspects of our work.'

Sarah Guebreyes, Head, Programme Monitoring and Operations, The African Child Policy Forum

A leading international resource for penal reform

PRI aims to be a leading source of information, advocacy and training tools to promote penal reform and human rights worldwide. It does not charge for its publications, all of which are available to download free from the website, so that no-one interested in implementing reform is disadvantaged through lack of funds to buy publications. The website and e-newsletter are our main channels of communication and dissemination of information for PRI. Over the year there were a number of developments in information resources:

- A new format for the monthly e-newsletter reports on PRI's programmes and events was introduced and the number of subscribers doubled during the last six months of 2011.
- Towards the end of 2011, we commissioned an agency to help us develop an information and communications strategy to increase use of the website, and develop a presence in digital media.
- We have added a new page to the website for all PRI's media coverage on each of its areas of work, including a 'podcast' and radio interviews during the Death Penalty conference.
- Together Against Torture newsletters and website have been introduced. The programme website is working well and all regional offices upload information to the site: <http://tortureprevention.penalreform.org>.

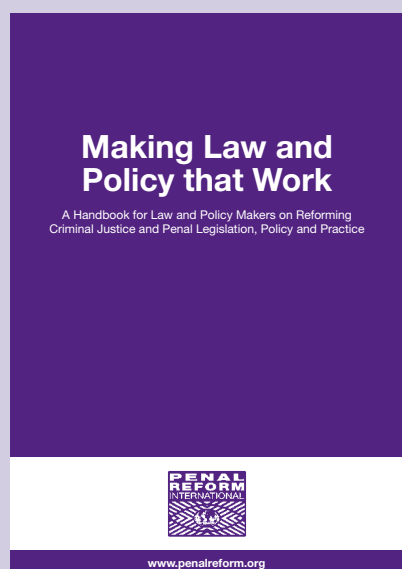
'I find the regular PRI E-Newsletter very informative and well written and look forward to receiving future publications'

A reader, RW

Achievements and activities 2011

'I was at the Ministry of Justice last week and something very exciting happened. I saw two copies of Making Law and Policy that Work on the table. They got these from the training in Abuja – thanks to PRI for sending us many copies of the book.'

Sylvester Uhaa, CURE Nigeria



- PRI publications: We recently sent 100 death penalty programme publications to our partner organisation in Uganda (Foundation for Human Rights Initiative); 200 PRI publications were requested following an event in Kenya; and CURE, a Nigerian NGO, plans to use *Making Law and Policy that Work* in training for magistrates throughout the country.

In addition to publishing resources, PRI works in co-operation and collaboration with a wide range of organisations and NGOs, promoting its message through many contacts and networks. Its international advocacy and membership of international bodies and working groups are instrumental in disseminating and promoting good practice. Regional offices also participate in advocacy and collaborative working at many levels and through national and regional networks of NGOs. They also actively promote PRI's messages through national media, locally-produced publications and some regional websites, such as the Arabic website (www.nour-atfal.org).

Looking ahead

The DFID PPA grant enables us to develop new partnerships and activities in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and South Asia (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan). We will promote the use of alternative sanctions, including probation and community service to reduce the unnecessary use of imprisonment and overcrowding in places of detention. We will be working with government authorities, the judiciary, probation services and NGOs (including FHRI in Uganda and DOST in Pakistan) to assess how these sentences work in practice and how to improve them.

During 2011 we met with a number of criminal justice professionals from some regions of China, one of which was Zhejiang Police Vocational College, the Principal of which agreed to help translate *Making Law and Policy that Work* into Chinese. We will also be translating this publication into French and Spanish.

A number of organisations contact PRI to explore the possibility of partnership working, and we assess these requests on their match with PRI's current priorities, resources and strategic or financial advantage. In the MENA region we will be exploring the possibility of developing some work in new countries such as Palestine, South Sudan and Qatar.

We are applying for an EU grant to continue working for abolition of the death penalty and our current EU-funded programme of torture prevention mechanisms will be continuing until 2013.

Achievements and activities 2011

PRI



Mother and child, by Henry Moore

Promoting justice for children will remain a high priority for PRI and in 2012 we will be campaigning against violence against children, collaborating with a number of other organisations and focusing on monitoring places of detention for children as a key preventive measure to protect their rights.

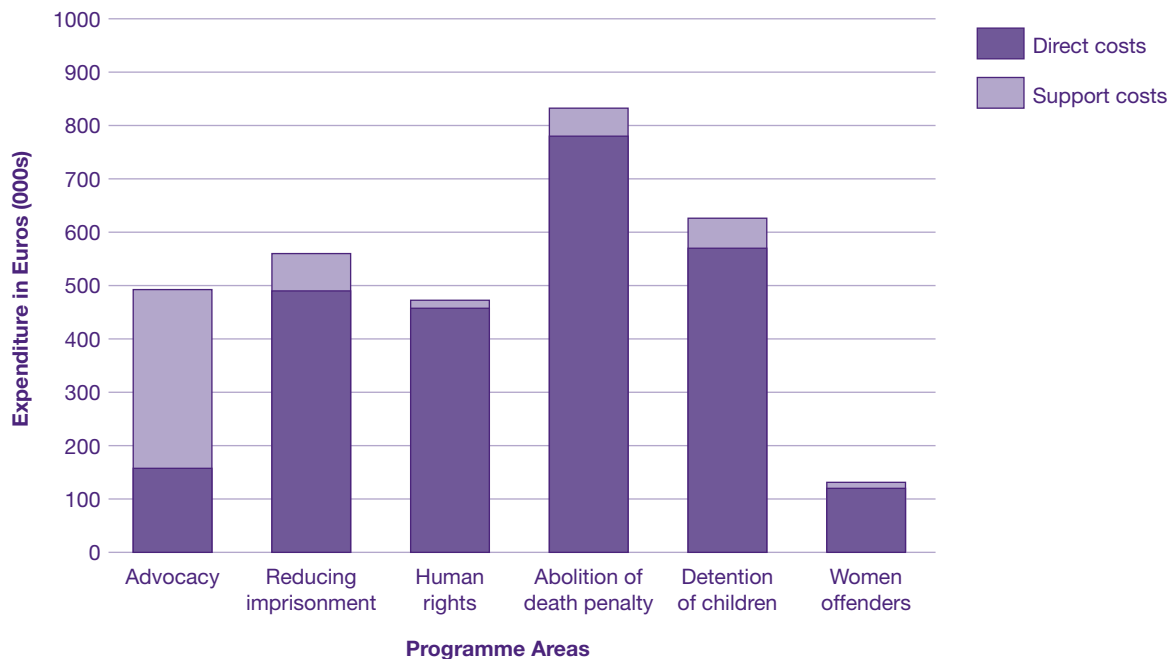
Now the Bangkok Rules are in place, we are preparing guidance for implementation and this will be promoted through our regional offices, training and international dissemination through our networks, partners and website. We will produce a training manual on the Rules and an index of compliance, and continue to work for improved conditions for children living with their mothers in prison.

But above all, we will be highlighting the need to imprison fewer people by ensuring that community sentencing provides a more constructive way to deal with offenders while maintaining public safety and security.

Financial review

Finance and Administration

2011 expenditure by activity



	Direct costs €	Support costs €	2011 €
1 Advocating for Prison and Penal Reform	161,536	335,955	497,491
2 Reducing the use of imprisonment	494,793	51,798	546,591
3 Prevention of cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment	477,360	7,552	484,912
4 Abolition of the death penalty	781,862	43,018	824,880
5 Detention of children as the last resort	585,440	43,579	629,019
6 A proportionate and sensitive response to women offending	133,070	4,424	137,494
	2,634,061	486,326	3,120,387

PRI'S Donors

PRI would like to thank the following donors for their support:

	2011 €
European Union	1,043,280
Department for International Development, UK	926,495
Open Society Institute	512,223
Swiss Development Corporation	441,641
Swedish International Development Agency	298,233
UNICEF	215,989
Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK	73,907
Centre for the Victims of Torture	16,499
Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs	14,076
Response International	8,817
Quaker United Nations Office	6,073
L'Association Libanaise pour l'éducation et la formation	4,754
Norwegian Women's Training	2,638
Commonwealth Secretariat	1,464
	3,566,089

Thanks are also due to A4ID for providing pro bono support from their network of lawyers, who have generously given their time to advise PRI on a range of issues during the course of 2011.

