



In the margins: Who are women prisoners?

**Wednesday
25 September
13 - 15hr
Meeting Room 3**

**Sandwiches and
refreshments will be
provided.**

Because women and girls represent less than a tenth of the prison population, prisons and their regimes – from the architecture and staff to security procedures and healthcare – are usually designed for men.

The UN General Assembly in December 2010 adopted the 'Bangkok Rules' to tackle gender-based discrimination of women prisoners. As a first step towards implementing the Bangkok Rules, States need to assess and detect gaps in their prison systems.

PRI will be launching its first research report in a series, *Who are women prisoners: Survey results from Armenia and Georgia*, based on a survey of 70 per cent of the female prison population in each country. By providing facts and figures, the report seeks to illustrate the need for gender-specific policies that respond to the needs of women in prison, and to enable an identification of the key areas to be addressed as a matter of priority.

The panel will also explore the different ways assessments of penal systems can be done.

What is a gender-sensitive penal policy?

Olivia Rope

Penal Reform International's Head Office

Research in Armenia and Georgia

Tsira Chanturia

Regional Director, PRI South Caucasus Office

Reflection of research findings and relevance in practice

Tatevik Gharibyan

Civil Society Institute, Armenia

UN Women's perspective

Khatuna Kunchulia

Programme Manager, UN Women Georgia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Understanding women prisoners through recommendations of monitoring bodies

Megan Bastick

Gender and Security Fellow, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

Parliamentary enquiry as an approach for reviewing the situation of women prisoners

Jenny Earle

Director, Prison Reform Trust's Programme to Reduce Women's Imprisonment

