



International Centre for Prison Studies

Annual Report 2005

Contents

Statement of Purpose	p.3
Aims	p.3
Objectives	p.3
Director's Introduction	p.5
Creating a Knowledge Base	p.6
Applying the Knowledge Base	p.8
Intergovernmental and Other Links	p.17
Staff of the Centre	p.19
Donors and Project Funders	p.20

International Centre for Prison Studies
King's College London
3rd Floor
26-29 Drury Lane
London WC2B 5RL

Telephone	+44 (0)20 7848 1922
Facsimile	+44 (0) 20 7848 1901
General Enquiries	icps@kcl.ac.uk
Website	www.prisonstudies.org

Statement of Purpose

The International Centre for Prison Studies assists governments and other relevant agencies to develop appropriate policies on prisons and the use of imprisonment. It carries out its work on a project or consultancy basis for international agencies, governmental and non-governmental organisations.

It aims to make the results of its academic research and projects widely available to groups and individuals, some of whom might not normally use such work. These include policy makers, practitioners and administrators, the media and the general public. Such dissemination will help to increase an understanding of the purpose of prison and what can be expected of it.

Aims

- To develop a body of knowledge, based on international covenants and instruments, about the principles on which the use of imprisonment should be based, which can be used as a sound basis for policies on prison issues.
- To build up a resource network for the spread of best practice in prison management worldwide to which prison administrators can turn for practical advice on how to manage prison systems which are just, decent, humane and cost effective.

Objectives

To carry out, organise and publish research into the purposes of imprisonment and to make this available to policy makers, practitioners, administrators, the media and the general public.

To disseminate information about the international covenants and instruments relating to detention and imprisonment in a manner which is accessible to prison personnel.

To share experience about how the international instruments relating to detention and imprisonment should be applied in practice.

To undertake practical prison projects, which take account of the cultural, social and financial realities in the countries involved, at the request of international agencies, national governments and non-governmental organisations.

To develop and evaluate models of best practice.

To build up a database of good models of prison management and effective projects and to make this available on a worldwide basis.

To make use of an international network of individuals and agencies with a record of achievement in this field of work.

To organise seminars and conferences and to publish reports which will further these objectives.

Director's Introduction

ICPS has had a very busy and fruitful year in 2005. It was a year in which founder director Andrew Coyle gave his inaugural Professorial lecture in the Great Hall at King's College and handed over his directorial responsibilities to me. This marks a major step for ICPS which will hopefully help to cement our position as the leading authority on the use and practice of prison worldwide.

The wide ranging nature of our work quickly became apparent to me. There is currently a good balance between domestic and international work and between research and study on the one hand and practical prison improvement projects on the other.

We are a small team at the Centre, relying heavily on associates and consultants to help us to achieve our aims. I am grateful to both the full time staff and our part time colleagues both for the continued high quality of their efforts and the warm welcome which they have afforded to me.

Rob Allen

Creating a Knowledge Base.

A Human Rights Approach to Prison Management

The Handbook has now been translated into fourteen languages and the Centre continues to receive regular orders for copies of the book in various languages. The Handbook is now available as a free download in eight different languages, including Arabic and Chinese.

The Arabic version of the Handbook was used, in 2005, as a training tool by senior UK prison staff seconded to Iraq and is now being used by the European Union's Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX). In addition, the United Nations has made use of the Handbook in several languages and ICPS received requests for more copies of the handbook in Arabic from the UN Mission in Sudan.

A French translation of the Handbook will appear in April 2006.

Guidance Notes on Prison Reform

In 2005 ICPS published a series of Guidance Notes covering the major issues of prison reform. The Foreign Office Minister of State with responsibility for human rights launched this new publication at a major event in the Foreign Office at the end of January 2005.

The Guidance Notes have been distributed worldwide and have attracted praise from all quarters. ICPS has commissioned a Latin American Spanish translation of the Guidance Notes which will be published in early April 2006.

The Guidance Notes are also available in Chinese, thanks to a joint translation by the British Council and the Chinese Ministry of Prisons. In a separate development, the British Embassy in Riga translated the Guidance Notes into Latvian. Both the Chinese and Latvian translations are available to download from the website free of charge.

World Prison Brief Online

World Prison Brief *Online* is part of the Centre's website. It offers a guide to the use of imprisonment throughout the world. Information is provided on the Ministry responsible for prisons, contact details of the prison administration, the prison population total and the rate per 100,000 of the national population, the prevalence in the prison population of pre-trial/remand prisoners, of women, of juveniles and of foreign prisoners, the number of prisons, their capacity, the level of occupancy and recent prison population trends.

No other website offers such a comprehensive database of information on world prison systems. The visual map interface and the world maps, which are colour-coded according to each country's prison population rate, enable the data to be understood easily.

During 2005 the information was again updated monthly, as were the lists that were introduced in the previous year showing the prison systems in rank order, from the highest to the lowest, in respect of prison population totals and rates per 100,000 of the national population, occupancy rates and the percentage of pre-trial/remand prisoners, female prisoners and foreign prisoners within the prison population.

Further progress has been made in terms of the comprehensiveness of the World Prison Brief data; for example, prison population totals and rates are now available for almost every prison system, information on pre-trial/remand prisoners and female prisoners for more than 180 and on occupancy rates for more than 170.

We are grateful to our contacts around the world who provide so much information and also to correspondents who raise issues about the data.

We aim to make the World Prison Brief progressively more comprehensive and useful, and we welcome all new or updated information from reliable sources.

World Prison Population List

ICPS published this year the sixth edition of the World Prison Population List. Previous editions were published by the Research and Statistics Directorate of the UK Home Office.

The List gives details of the number of prisoners in each country, shows the differences in the level of imprisonment across the world and makes possible an estimate of the world prison population total, which is over 9 million. The sixth edition includes the latest information that was available at the end of February 2005, and is available on the ICPS website.

The List has been widely distributed and a targeted mailing to the heads of prison services around the world was carried out, requesting updated prison information. The Centre has so far received almost 50 replies to this request.

It is intended to publish the seventh edition before the end of 2006.

Department for International Development: Post conflict resolution

ICPS was commissioned by the UK Government's Post Conflict Resolution Unit to produce a Guidance Note on prison and alternatives in post conflict situations. The Guidance Note aimed to distil best-practice into a brief document to help generalist desk officers understand key issues that may need to be addressed during the stabilisation phase of a post-conflict operation. The document, entitled 'Prison Reform and Capacity Building in Post Conflict Environments,' contained suggestions for the early establishment of a law-bound penal system and detailed case studies from East Timor and Iraq.

Applying the Knowledge Base

Health in Prisons

Several principles guide the Centre's work on healthcare in prisons

- The right to life is an undeniable human right
- Health services in prison must be of equivalent standard to those in the community
- In order to ensure adequate standards of care, close co-operation is needed between prison and public healthcare authorities
- Numerous international instruments legislate for this

The Centre works closely with Ministries of Justice and Health around the world as well as International Government Organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) to promote these principles and see them implemented as widely as possible.

In 2005 ICPS continued to provide specialist and technical support for the World Health Organisation's Health in Prisons Project including its website, particularly in the field of human rights. ICPS also supplied material and advice in preparation for the annual WHO network meeting for Prison and Health and the HiPP Task Force .

ICPS staff made a major contribution to planning and running the 10th Annual WHO HiPP Conference and the fringe events which accompanied it. This included organizing an event at the House of Lords hosted by Senior Research Fellow Baroness Vivien Stern to establish a dialogue between senior WHO staff and UK Parliamentarians up to the ministerial level, providing short-notice translation and logistical support during the awards ceremony and prison visits which accompanied the conference, and establishing contacts with the media to publicize the WHO Health in Prison agenda.

Furthermore, ICPS has continued to support the work of WHO HiPP internationally, promoting its objectives in member states as well as with international government bodies such as the UNODC and UNAIDS.

Russia

ICPS has continued to deliver projects designed to assist the Russian Federal Prison Administration improve its human rights compliance in Russian penal establishments.

The formal partnership between the prison services of England and Wales, Northern Ireland and the pre-trial prisons in Moscow, which had been successfully running for a number of years, was formally concluded during the year. Similarly the project to disseminate the learning from the Partnership throughout the Russian federal districts was successfully concluded with workshops held in the Urals and St Petersburg. A final conference with delegates from all of the Russian federal districts was hosted in

Manchester. Subsequently a senior delegation of the Generals responsible for the delivery of human rights in their own districts was hosted, enabling them to visit establishments in England and Northern Ireland. The Global Opportunities Fund and the Ford Foundation co-sponsored all these activities.

Following the success of these projects ICPS was asked by the Head of the Russian Federal Prison Service to deliver a further project to provide training and development for the recently appointed local Human Rights Advisors throughout Russia. Funding was successfully obtained from the Global Opportunities Fund and also the Council of Europe with seminars being run in both St Petersburg and Manchester with small groups of senior staff addressing the problems of measuring and auditing human rights delivery. These seminars will continue throughout 2006.

Chile

2005 saw the completion of the prison improvement project in Chile which began in 2001. In 2005 the ICPS consultants re-visited all of the prisons which were involved in the Valparaiso pilot (2002/3) and a further eight prisons in two of the regions of Chile. In all but one of the prisons there was evidence of both improved conditions and improved morale in staff. Whilst much remained to be done improvements were found in atmosphere, security, cleanliness, activity levels, and staff/prisoner relations. Some very old prisons had made enormous strides, becoming excellent examples of what could be achieved in small, old prisons close to the community. In other prisons the improvements were more modest, but nevertheless the direction was positive. Most importantly the consultants gained the impression that the management teams running the prisons had a clear direction, an enthusiasm for seeing new possibilities and a concern to make further progress. In one large prison complex there were signs that the improvement process which had been promising had somehow stalled. This may have been linked to the escape and subsequent recapture of a serious offender which had damaged morale in the previous year. At the last meeting with the Justice Minister, on 14th October 2005, he and the Deputy Minister both expressed their delight at the improvements achieved within planned expenditure. From a starting point when "Human Rights" was perceived within the authorities as something which was used as a vehicle for adverse criticism by pressure groups, by the end of the project it had become the basis of the management approach of Prison Governors, their staff and the policy makers at HQ and in the Ministry.

Brazil

Work continued in the second phase of a major project in Brazil. By the end of 2005 the project was increasing in scope and beginning to work with 32 prisons in the state of Sao Paulo. Rather than providing the management development course themselves the ICPS consultants worked with trainers from the Secretaria da Administração Penitenciária (SAP) to train a further group of staff as 'multipliers' of the project. The head of the prison system in the State declared his intention to establish prison improvement offices in each of the five Area Co-ordinators Offices. These developments gave a boost to the capacity of the project to deliver change, but an overall strategy for the state remained elusive. It became apparent that a further phase

for the project would be required before the improvement process could be fully embedded in the SAP Headquarters.

The extension of the project into a second phase also allowed the inclusion of two further states, Rondonia and Espirito Santo, within the prison improvement project. Each state agreed to work with three or four additional prisons. The states chosen were small, but faced major problems of order and control in their prisons. Rondonia and Espirito Santo were keen to benefit from the project and have managed to make a full commitment to the project benefiting from the resources made available from the federal centre (DEPEN).

Morocco

The project in Morocco was initiated in March 2005 and responded to concerns from the Central Prison Administration that modernisation of the law relating to prisons had placed additional burdens of responsibility on prison governors. Prison governors had assumed their responsibilities without appropriate training except through mentoring from a more experienced colleague. In addition many prison governors were finding it difficult to delegate effectively.

In response to these needs the prison authorities wished to have assistance in developing a management training package for governors and senior prison staff and to capture this learning in a training package which they could then use with all governors. The training was expected to be of one year's duration.

The challenge for ICPS was to design a programme which could be developed and delivered in partnership with Moroccan trainers, following a set curriculum, but including the vital elements to the ICPS approach to prison management improvement. Much of this approach however, existed as tacit rather than explicit knowledge and was based on experience gained in other countries. The learning programme would need to be delivered within a year and without undue additional pressure on prison governors and senior managers.

Moroccan trainers would need to receive training for trainers, but this also offered the possibility of a genuine partnership approach, from the beginning, to the production and delivery of course materials and the course itself. The development of a comprehensive training package would also be of benefit to work commissioned elsewhere by ICPS.

The programme was designed in April 2005 and envisaged a total of 22 days guided learning - 18 days classroom and 4 days prison based giving a total of 250 hours total study time. A pilot learning programme began in December 2005 with teams of three senior managers, including the governor, drawn from five prisons with a geographical spread and different profiles. The teaching team comprises tutor practitioners from the Moroccan prison service and two ICPS consultants.

The course itself includes the Human Rights Approach to Prison Management, Gap Analysis, and Strategic Planning. It also includes a Module entitled Leading Teams through Change, which will integrate security and control issues with management of procedures and crisis leadership. A fourth module will focus on Managing Performance and will include a study visit to the UK the learning from which will be presented back to colleagues as part of the module. A fifth and final module is

delivered through a coaching approach through visits to the participating prisons by members of the training team.

Libya

ICPS entered into partnership in 2004 with the Libyan Judicial Police and the British Embassy in Tripoli to improve the standards of human rights in Libyan prisons. The Judicial Police is the body responsible for managing prisons in Libya. Early in the project the Government announced that it would be separated from every other branch of the Libyan Police which is part of the Ministry of Security, and managed independently within the Ministry of Justice.

The objectives of the first phase of the project which will end in April 2006 are:

- To raise awareness amongst Libyan officials and managers about the international standards that relate to the management of prisons,
- To deliver training workshops on the human rights approach to prison management to managers and staff working in Libyan prisons and to train members of the Judicial Police to deliver such workshops,
- To train staff to carry out evaluations of the performance of Libyan prisons against international human rights standards.

Four activities designed to meet these objectives took place in 2005 (1 in the UK and 3 in Libya) and progress so far has been very encouraging. The work has involved:

- Running training workshops for over 100 managers and staff of the Libyan Judicial Police in which they were introduced to international human rights standards for the management of prisons. The level of participation from those who attended the courses has been good
- Helping students on these courses not only to understand the gap that exists between international standards and the day to day practice in Libyan prisons but also to consider how such a gap can be closed and to develop Action Plans for improvements
- Training four of the small project team to be competent to run similar courses for other prison staff. The enthusiasm and commitment of these colleagues has been excellent
- Visits with the Libyan project group to more than a dozen prisons throughout Libya. These visits have involved meetings with prisoners and prison staff and discussions about conditions and regimes in the context of international standards
- Frequent meetings with the Director of the Judicial Police to discuss progress in implementing practical changes for improving human rights in Libyan prisons. The personal commitment of the Director to bring about improved human rights in Libyan prisons is a key factor in the progress of the project
- Encouraging the Judicial Police to publish a brochure for staff working in prisons describing how this project is designed to help them to improve human rights in Libyan prisons. The brochure was successfully launched jointly by the Libyan Minister of Justice and the British Ambassador in November 2005

- Accompanying eight members of the Judicial Police on visits to 10 prisons in the United Kingdom during which they were invited to observe how far the Prison Service of England and Wales is implementing international standards. (A further visit for 8 more members of the Libyan Judicial Police is planned for early 2006).

The project is funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and has been underpinned by support and encouragement from the British Ambassador and his Embassy staff. Although progress has been very encouraging, as described above, there is much to be done to assist Libya to bring human rights standards in its prisons up to those approaching relevant international instruments. The will to do this appears to be present within the Libyan Government as well as in senior ranks of the Judicial Police. The Minister of Justice has recently given public support and has asked that the work should continue beyond the end of this first phase of the project (April 2006). Agreement has been reached and plans are currently being considered to develop a second phase of the project which will focus on human rights in prison improvement programmes for every prison in Libya.

China

ICPS started working in partnership with the British Council and Chinese Ministry of Justice on a three year project to train senior Chinese prison staff. Director Rob Allen and consultant Colin Allen visited Beijing, Shanghai and HangZhou in September 2005 and subsequently developed a three day training programme to be held in London in March 2006.

United Kingdom

Justice Reinvestment

The Justice Reinvestment project is asking the question, how much of the decision-making about crime and criminal justice should be based at the local level? How much local participation should there be?

The project, managed by the International Centre for Prison Studies and funded by the Northern Rock Foundation, has set out to make a contribution to the debate by carrying out a thorough analysis of the criminal justice data available in one local authority area, Gateshead.

The data uncovered by this process has been used to make maps and identify patterns in the local provision of services to ex-offenders. Based on this research, the project is assessing the practicality and effectiveness of more locally determined decision-making to address what are fundamentally local concerns.

ICPS will present its version of the main implications of the research at a meeting of the project Advisory Board on 3rd May 2006. Following consultation with all the local stakeholders, the project will then produce a definitive report outlining firm proposals for a new local criminal justice system. The report will contain locally-owned

recommendations and, importantly, commitments from the Local Authority and other local organisations to carry them through.

It is hoped that the key ideas from the project will start to be incorporated into policy and practice from August 2006 onwards.

The Restorative Prison Project

In November 2005, the Centre published an account of the Restorative Prison Project, which ran from 2000 to 2004. The account, written by the Senior Research Fellow, Vivien Stern, was not intended to be a report on the details of the project, nor a theoretical analysis of the idea of the restorative prison. Rather, it was an account of an idea, of how that idea was taken up by people who understood it and found it inspiring and of the places where the idea was put into practice for all to see.

Writing in the Foreword, Andrew Coyle said:

'The International Centre for Prison Studies works to deepen understanding of prisons, their use and their potential contribution to the well-being of the wider society. In the course of the project described in this document we began the long process of changing radically the way we think about prisons. Part of any such change is likely to be a completely new perspective of the role of those who work in prisons. It will undoubtedly also involve a profound change in the experience of imprisonment for prisoners.

We hope that [this] publication will be helpful to the many people who think about prisons and wish they were better. We hope it will also go some way to filling a vacuum in thinking about prisons. Nowadays resources are scarce and delivery of targets is the priority. How to get the same amount of imprisonment for less money is the question that pre-occupies senior management. The prison service has little capacity for policy thinking and reflection. Senior prison governors no longer get sabbaticals to collect their thoughts and produce new ideas. Yet the [Restorative Prison] project showed how eager prison staff are to be allowed to think, to develop new models of working and to see their jobs in a different way. If such an opportunity were given to staff throughout the prison service there would be enormous benefit not just for prisoners but also for the prison staff as an organisation and for society at large.'

The report has had wide circulation in the UK and it has also been distributed to leading figures in criminal justice in Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Japan and the Lebanon among others. A Hungarian translation of the book is scheduled to appear in 2006.

Free copies of the book are available from the office or to download from the website.

Standards document for the inspection of prisons in Scotland

In 2005 ICPS was invited by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons in Scotland to draft a set of Standards for use when inspecting prisons. The purpose of the Standards was to enable prison staff and prisoners to understand the main areas of activities to be

examined in the course of an inspection and what would be expected in each area, and to enable Ministers and the public to be re-assured that inspection was being carried out within a consistent framework and that measurements were being made against appropriate standards. The Standards document itself would include an analysis of the key areas to be inspected in any prison, an indication of their significance and a proposed method of inspection, and all Standards would be referenced against International Human Rights Instruments. The document was produced at the end of 2005 and is expected to be published in 2006.

HM Chief Inspector of Prisons – Immigration Removal Centre Expectations

In 2003 HM Chief Inspector of Prisons asked ICPS to provide a complete set of references to international human rights standards for the series of Expectations which she and her staff use when inspecting prisons. In 2004 she asked for a similar set of references for the Expectations she has when inspecting Immigration Removal Centres. The Centre provided the references and the Immigration Removal Centre Expectations document was published by the Chief Inspector in January 2005.

Rethinking Crime and Punishment

ICPS has been funded by the Esmee Fairbairn Foundation to coordinate a three year programme designed to boost confidence in community based alternatives to prison. The project Rethinking Crime and Punishment Implementing the Findings was launched in December 2005 at the Royal Courts of Justice. Director Rob Allen spoke alongside the programme Chairman Baroness Linklater of Butterstone and Lord Justice Keane, Chairman of the Judicial Studies Board

Iraq

In 2005 the Iraq Police Unit of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office commissioned ICPS to draft a human rights training manual aimed at Iraqi detention facilities that would be an instant point of training, awareness and reference for detention officers (police and other officials) and for detainees that would highlight their fundamental human rights obligations and rights. ICPS produced the training tool which was translated into Arabic and submitted to the FCO.

St. Helena

As part of its ongoing support for the St Helena Prison Service ICPS co-ordinated and delivered a training programme in the UK for the Principal Officer from Her Majesty's Prison Jamestown. This followed on from a similar programme undertaken by the Prison Supervisor in 2004 and a study and training visit to the island carried out by an ICPS consultant also in 2004.

In October 2005 the island prison's Principal Officer visited the UK for five weeks and completed a programme which included formal training at the Prison Service Training College at Newbold Revel together with practical placements shadowing the work of Senior and Principal Officers at two prisons in the Northwest of England. The

training focused particularly on security procedures, the management of serious incidents and the management of staff in general.

The Centre also provided advice and support in response to a number of other issues raised by the island's Prison Service during the year.

Peru

The Centre's Research Consultant, Jim Haines, was invited to speak on the Role of Prison Staff in the Reform Process at an international forum held in April 2005. The forum took place in the Ministry of Justice in Lima and was a follow-up to a similar event in 2004 at which ICPS was also represented.

As part of the 2005 visit the Consultant also gave a number of training seminars to prison staff and to NGOs, both in Lima and in two of the provincial capitals. The visit was sponsored by the Comisión Episcopal de Acción Social (Episcopal Commission for Social Action) who work closely with INPE, the Peruvian Prison Administration.

Argentina

At the end of October Professor Andrew Coyle and ICPS Research Consultant Jim Haines visited Argentina at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The visit was sponsored by the British Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Prior to the visit ICPS had developed strong contacts with staff from the Ministry and the prison service; particular links had been developed with the Procuración Penitenciaria (Federal Prisons Ombudsman). Much of that earlier contact had arisen from interest shown in the publication in Spanish of A Human Rights Approach to Prison Management (La administración penitenciaria en el contexto de los derechos humanos). In addition to the focus on human rights in prison administration the visit also placed an emphasis on transparency and monitoring mechanisms.

The main purposes of the visit were:

- to review the conditions in a range of prison types in the federal system and in two provinces in Patagonia;
- to provide support for training of prison staff;
- to provide support for the emerging prison monitoring mechanisms at federal and at provincial level;
- to make formal presentations on prison administration in a human rights context to prison specialists and to the wider justice community.

The interest in prison monitoring mechanisms derives in part from the fact that both Argentina and the UK were amongst the first countries to ratify the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT).

During an intensive visit ICPS staff were able to look at several federal prisons together with a number of prisons in Río Negro and Neuquén. They also visited one juvenile detention facility in Río Negro.

In addition to the prisons visits the programme also included:

- meetings with the Minister and his senior officials;
- meetings with the Directors of the provincial prison systems in Río Negro and Neuquén as well as the Director of the Federal Prison Administration;
- a visit to the federal prison training school;
- formal presentations at the federal prison training school, the University of Buenos Aires, the University of Comahue (Rio Negro) and the Supreme Court in Río Negro;
- formal meetings with senior justice officials, both in the federal system and in each of the provinces visited;
- meetings with members of the formal prison monitoring agencies at federal and provincial level and with a number of established prison NGOs.
- The visit aroused significant media interest and Professor Coyle gave a number of interviews to both the national and provincial press.

The links that had been established previously with the Ministry and the federal prison administration were considerably strengthened by the visit and consideration is currently being given to further joint working.

Uruguay

The ICPS visit to Argentina in November 2005 provided an opportunity to respond to the formal invitation which ICPS had received from the Minister of the Interior in Uruguay to provide support for the reform of the country's prison system and for the development of a training programme for prison staff. The new government, which had come to power in March 2005, had set a priority on improving conditions in prison. Shortly before the ICPS visit the government had also approved ratification of the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture.

ICPS staff extended their visit to Argentina to include two days in Montevideo during which they had substantial meetings with the Minister of the Interior, Dr José Díaz, and the Director of the Prison Administration, both of whom were frank in describing conditions in Uruguay's prisons and the need for reform. The Director accompanied the ICPS consultants on visits to two large prisons which had experienced particular difficulties and on a brief visit to the prison staff training college.

The visit also included formal presentations on Human Rights and Prison Administration to an invited audience at the Ministry of the Interior and an opportunity to see the recently-established National Rehabilitation Centre.

During the visit ICPS staff also had the opportunity to meet the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights who had recently been appointed to monitor conditions in prisons.

Intergovernmental and other links

The Centre continued its close contacts with a variety of intergovernmental and similar agencies which are active in the world of human rights and prison reform. During 2005 these contacts included the following:

United Nations

Research Associate Anton Shelupanov attended a meeting at the United Nations Office for Drugs & Crime in Vienna to assist them in the formulation of their HIV management policy in prisons. ICPS were subsequently invited to produce a toolkit on HIV/AIDS in Prisons Prevention and Treatment.

The Director, Rob Allen, attended the 11th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Thailand where he contributed to a number of ancillary meetings on human rights and prison reform.

Projects Director Andy Barclay assisted the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations at a workshop whose objective was to develop a practical Guidance Manual for corrections practitioners in peacekeeping operations. The UN has asked ICPS to provide further assistance in 2006.

Council of Europe

Professor Andrew Coyle completed his work as an expert adviser to the Council of Europe in its revision of the European Prison Rules. The new Rules were approved by the Committee of Ministers in January 2006. As part of this work he also completed a contextual report for the Council on the use of imprisonment in member states. The revised Rules, accompanying Explanatory Memorandum and the contextual report are all available on the Council of Europe website.

ICPS Associate Arthur de Frisching was an expert speaker at a Council of Europe conference in Sarajevo entitled *Making our community safer: exploring possibilities for criminal justice and prison system*. His theme was the professionalisation of prison staff.

ICPS Associate Roy Walmsley prepared a Council of Europe assessment of the prison system in the Republic of Macedonia.

Professor Andrew Coyle presented a paper on *Human Rights considerations in the work of law enforcement agencies* at a Council of Europe seminar in Pyatigorsk for staff of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, Prison administration, Police and the Prosecution of the Chechen Republic.

The Director also worked with the Council of Europe on juvenile justice, contributing to a roundtable seminar in Kaliningrad organised by the Russian representative at the

European Court of Human Rights and submitting a commentary on the rules governing juvenile penal colonies.

World Health Organisation (Europe) Health in Prisons Project

WHO is the main intergovernmental organisation for action on all health matters. It is particularly influential among the governments of the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where it works through its regional headquarters in Copenhagen. Since 1996 it has had a Health in Prisons Project, which has sought to be a driving force towards innovation in prison health, linking prison health more closely with public health frameworks. The Centre has continued to work closely with WHO on these matters and this work over 2005 is described in more detail in the Health in Prisons section.

International Committee of the Red Cross

Professor Andrew Coyle was invited to the annual meeting of senior Protection Co-ordinators of the ICRC in Geneva, where he spoke about human rights in prisons and the increasing use of maximum security detention in a number of countries.

Staff of the Centre

Director

Rob Allen

Professor of Prison Studies

Andrew Coyle CMG FKC

Senior Research Fellow

Baroness Vivien Stern CBE

Projects Director

Andrew Barclay

Research Associates

Helen Fair

Anton Shelupanov

Administrative Assistant

Andrew Edwards

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