

CORRECTIONS

IN PEACEKEEPING & PEACEBUILDING

FOURTH UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS CONFERENCE
**“THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONS IN PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEBUILDING:
IMPROVING THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE.”**

20 TO 21 JUNE 2012
BERLIN, GERMANY

CONFERENCE REPORT

Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
Conference jointly organized with the German Federal Foreign Office,
the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) and the Secretariat
of the Group of Friends of Corrections, Permanent Mission of Sweden
to the United Nations

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Fourth United Nations International Corrections Conference

20 to 21 June 2012, Berlin, Germany

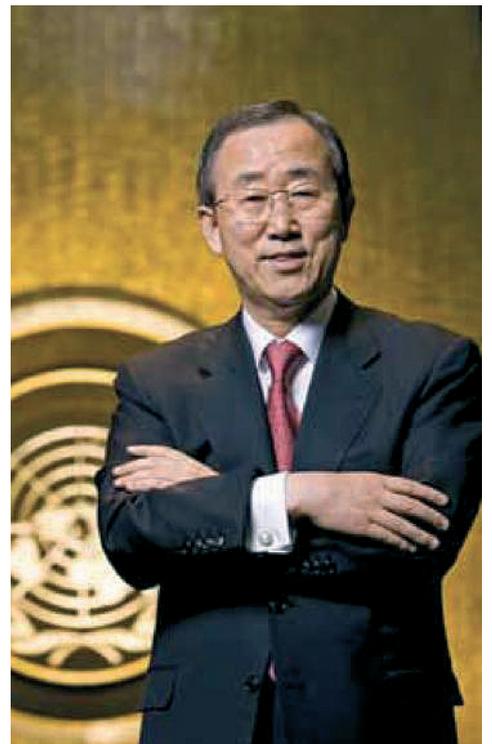
The Department of Peacekeeping Operations would like to express its deepest gratitude to the Government of Germany and the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF), for the support given to the Fourth United Nations International Corrections Conference. The financial and logistical assistance which Germany provided to the Conference ensured its ultimate success.

Prisons are an essential link in the rule of law chain

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

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

*BAN Ki-moon
Secretary-General*



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„Effective penitentiary systems are both a basis for just societies, a measure of their humanity, as well as an important element of the security environment and the peacebuilding dimension. Their purpose is to enforce accountability to laws that are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. Penitentiary systems should also reintegrate and rehabilitate past offenders. In this way, they also help build human safety and security.

To support this work at the United Nations, we established the Group of Friends of Corrections. It provides a unique platform for Member States, the United Nations and other partners to discuss and agree on common strategic priorities. It allows us to jointly assess, plan and garner support. Today there are thirty one countries that contribute corrections officers to peacekeeping efforts and international awareness of the conditions in prison systems in post-conflict countries has grown“.

Hervé Ladsous
Under-Secretary-General
Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Summary of the Fourth United Nations International Corrections Conference

Berlin, 20 to 21 June 2012

I. Executive Summary

The Fourth United Nations International Corrections Conference, hosted by the Government of Germany in Berlin, was jointly organized by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Foreign Office of the Federal Government of Germany, the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) and the Secretariat of the Group of Friends of Corrections, at that time held by Sweden. Bringing together over 150 participants from 45 countries, this was the largest corrections conference that DPKO had organized thus far. The conference provided a forum in which representatives from countries that contribute corrections officer to United Nations peace operations, corrections practitioners, United Nations entities and NGOs gathered to consider ways to enhance the level of support that United Nations peacekeeping operations offer to host countries.

The theme of the conference this year was “Improving the Impact of International Assistance”. The objectives of this conference included raising awareness about the importance of corrections issues in post-conflict settings; identifying common problems and gaps; forging (regional) partnerships; obtaining the reaffirmed commitment of Member States to nominate highly-qualified prison officers for service in United Nations peace operations; and encouraging potential donors to contribute financial and/or human resources to enable DPKO and its key partners to implement corrections support programmes in post-conflict settings.

The participants welcomed the establishment of the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peacekeeping and pledged support for its agenda. The participants also welcomed the recently established joint DPKO/UNDP Global Focal Point for police, justice and corrections issues in post-conflict and crisis situations as an important step towards “Delivering as one UN”. Many voices expressed the hope that this agreement will further strengthen Headquarters support to corrections operations at the field level.

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Several experienced practitioners from the field discussed best practices and lessons learned in prison reform. Prof. William Durch, Senior Associate of the Stimson Center discussed the impact of justice and corrections assistance in post-conflict settings. The Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Conditions of Detention of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Mr. Med Kaggwa, presented on his work to improve detention conditions in Africa.

It was emphasized that peace operations should focus on those tasks that are tangible and promise quick achievements and impact, e.g. infrastructure and training of staff. Participants agreed that adequate soft skills are critical for working effectively in post-conflict settings and that peacekeeping staff often lack specific training to build such skills. Therefore, DPKO should continue developing training and doctrine for United Nations corrections personnel to better assist host governments in strengthening their prison systems.

There was consensus that genuine commitment to joint programming and resource mobilization, increased political support from Member States and identifying highly qualified corrections experts are critical to improving the impact of assistance in corrections in peacekeeping and peacebuilding settings.

At the end of this two-day conference the participants agreed to explore future partnerships, including civil society, private sector and engagement at regional and sub-regional levels; to conduct training courses in institutions in East and West Africa for participants from several countries of the respective region; and to implement the training of trainers courses, developed by DPKO and its partners.

The programme of the conference is appended to this report.

II. Introduction

In 2007, OROLSI was established within DPKO to bring together related United Nations Secretariat capacities working on strengthening rule of law and security institutions. Comprised of the Police Division (PD), the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS), the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDR) and the Security Sector Reform Unit (SSR), the Office's approach and activities are guided by, among other things, relevant resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly and international standards and norms.

As a part of DPKO, the Office fosters partnerships and joint assessments and programmes on the ground to advance shared objectives, and rapidly deploys expert capacities in police, justice and corrections for prioritized field support, including at the start-up or critical stages of peace operations.

CLJAS supports United Nations field operations in implementing their justice and corrections mandates. The office works on the clear premise that strengthening justice and corrections institutions, alongside the strengthening of the police, is essential for peace consolidation, and for providing safety, security and respect for human rights. The focus is on supporting the building of national capacities and legitimate justice institutions through national strategies and nationally-led processes. The Swedish Prison and Probation Service and CLJAS, jointly organized the first United Nations International Corrections Conference, in Stockholm in May 2009. The second meeting was held in 2010 in Ghent, Belgium, hosted by Belgium and the International Corrections and Prison Association (ICPA). The third was jointly organized by CLJAS and ICPA, hosted by ICPA and Singapore, at which the Group of Friends of Corrections was formalized.

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III. Opening Ceremony

Speaking at the opening ceremony, both Ina Lepel, Deputy Director-General for Global Issues in the German Foreign Office, and United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov stressed that a society should be measured by how it treats its most vulnerable citizens, including those behind bars.

Mrs. Ina Lepel referred to the words of United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who said: "Prisons are an essential link in the rule of law chain". She underlined the importance of promoting the rule of law and explained that it is fundamental to achieving safety, security and stability in post-conflict settings. Prisoners should not be forgotten in these settings.

Mr. Thomas Dittman, Director General (Criminal Law), Federal Ministry of Justice, Germany noted that no other state penalty is more far-reaching and no other legal consequence renders the affected citizen more powerless and unprotected against the state than the deprivation of liberty. This engenders enormous responsibility: not only for the judicial system, but also – and this is often forgotten or underestimated – for all state agencies and the general public. It is therefore only consequential and correct that, in its missions to restore and cement lasting peace in post-conflict regions, the United Nations has now resolved to attribute a greater, more befitting role to the creation of corrections systems that are consistent with the rule of law.

"Functioning penitentiary systems are critical, because they are both a basis for just societies, and a measure of their humanity", said Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov at the opening of the conference. He added: "They enforce accountability to laws that are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. They reintegrate and rehabilitate past offenders. In this way, they also help build safety and security."

Mr. Titov described further the scope of DPKO involvement in prison work. „The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has been deploying 45 international professional, 10 national professional, some 300 government-provided corrections officers (seconded from over 30 countries), as well as 21 UNVs and administration staff to 10 operations throughout the world,“ he explained.

The opening session concluded with the Ambassador of Rwanda to Germany, Christine Nkulikyinka, who announced the offer of Rwanda to assume the function of the Secretariat to the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peacekeeping from Sweden that served as its first Secretariat since its inception.

IV. Summary of Sessions

The following topics were presented and discussed during the conference:

1. Corrections in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Contexts

The session provided an overview of the work of DPKO and in particular CLJAS and its justice and corrections components in the field. A field perspective was presented by one of the seconded corrections officers from Germany who is deployed in Liberia. During the discussions it was stressed that in the context of Liberia, the mission should also think about alternatives to imprisonment, including outside of the (formal) judicial system.

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2. The Impact of Justice and Corrections Assistance in Peacekeeping Settings

Following a presentation from Professor William Durch from the Stimson Center on the impact of Justice and Corrections Components in Peace Operations, a panel discussion led to the identification of the following key challenges to effective corrections assistance:

- Vague mandates
- Obstacles in the host-country that are outside of the control of the assistance provider, such as the security situation on the ground, lack of resources, change of government, etc...;
- Limited national buy-in and political will for reform;
- Identifying reliable and professional implementing partners; and
- Inadequate reporting, including to the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and insufficient retaining of institutional knowledge, both in New York Headquarters and within the mission components.

Furthermore, it was noted that, among the many challenges, missions should focus on those that have the potential to contribute to conflict and are obstacles to peace and security. There should be stronger links in analysis and programming between corrections reform and assistance in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, both in terms of reintegrating former combatants into the corrections service and assessing the impact on the criminal justice system of former combatants becoming criminal offenders.

It was also highlighted that missions should focus on those tasks that are tangible, promise quick achievements and quick impact. Those are often infrastructure and training of staff. The importance of retaining institutional knowledge was once again emphasized. Continuity could be ensured, by developing standard handover-kits and mandatory handover reports. Headquarters in New York should retain and analyze this information in order to provide effective support to the field.

The panel further acknowledged that soft skills are critical for working effectively in a post-conflict setting and that peacekeeping staff often lack specific training to build such skills. Impact could be increased if peacekeeping and peacebuilding actors work together. The discussions concluded with reiterating that managing expectations is essential, both those of national counterparts and those of mission staff.

3. Learning from Best Practices in Partnerships

Experiences from UNMIT, Timor-Leste, Prisoner Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA) and Penal Reform International (PRI) demonstrated that coordinated partnerships have proven to be the only way to ensure that effective, comprehensive and sustainable intervention is achieved. This is in particular true for corrections in peacekeeping operations, which face complex situations and often have very limited funding. Involving not only governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, but also engaging and partnering at different levels – district, state/country, sub-regional, regional and international – are critical elements on the road to successful prison reforms.

In discussions on the fight against prison overcrowding, it was stressed that developing and implementing constructive non-custodial measures and sentences, such as community services, reduce overcrowding and allow offenders to compensate society for their crimes. Furthermore, a critical element to successful implementation of these measures is capacity building with key stakeholders such as: the judiciary, prosecutors, probation officers, police officers and prison officials, in order to strengthen, improve, and ensure greater use of measures that prevent overcrowding. Children, women and vulnerable groups should receive special attention when considering diversion measures and alternative sentencing. Establishing appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration programs including open prisons, and probation and parole systems, are also part of successful preventive measures against overcrowding.

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4. Rule of Law Indicators

The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators is a joint initiative of DPKO (Police Division and CLJAS) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The primary objective of this tool is to provide a set of indicators that can be used, if and when agreed to by the Government concerned, to obtain critical information regarding the functioning of the criminal justice institutions, namely, law enforcement agencies, the judicial system and the prison system in a given country, and the transformation of these institutions over time. Thus far, the Indicators tool has been implemented in Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan. Reports for each country have been produced.

In the discussions following the presentation, several participants agreed that more political support is needed to include funds for programmatic activities in the budgets of United Nations peace operations. More support is also needed to obtain extra-budgetary funds. It was raised that the Rule of Law Indicators should be expanded to include informal justice mechanisms. It is also paramount to develop a system for systematic follow-up to the results of the reports, including concrete recommendations, benchmarks and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

5. Identifying Highly-Qualified and Specialized Experts from Member States

Government provided corrections personnel, contributed by Member States for service with United Nations peace operations, have a critical impact on prison conditions in post-conflict settings and can help avert the unnecessary loss of life. It has been increasingly recognized that specialized skill sets are crucial for addressing the myriad of challenges in strengthening a prison system. DPKO has encouraged Member States to nominate experienced specialists in training and development, strategic planning, prison industries and agriculture, engineering, educational and rehabilitation programmes and prison security.

Candidates should preferably have international experience, experience in mentoring, the ability to drive a four-wheel drive vehicle and computer literacy. As government-provided personnel often serve as mentors and advisors to prison directors and other high-ranking staff of the national service of the host-country of peace operations, it is important that these personnel be of equally high rank to be accepted by their national counterparts. Attending delegates of countries that contribute corrections officers were asked to consider identifying candidates with French Language skills, highly-qualified and specialized corrections officers.

Predeployment training is a responsibility of contributing Member States. However, most countries do not have specific training for corrections officers. DPKO, in cooperation with the Governments of Sweden and Canada, has developed the United Nations Predeployment Training for Corrections Officers for use by Member States. Regional training courses are currently under consideration and should assist in enhancing corrections officers' readiness to be deployed to peacekeeping operations.

Some participants raised the issue of working schedules for government-provided personnel in peace operations. It was mentioned that DPKO should consider changing the work schedule from 7 days a week to 5 or 6 days a week. Furthermore, a greater geographic diversity among government-provided personnel should be ensured.

6. Capacity Building

Mentoring in field missions is often one of the most challenging tasks for international corrections staff. Sustainability, national ownership, managing expectations, continuity, diversity, reporting on progress within agreed timeframes and an exit strategy are critical elements for successful capacity-building programmes.

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Many mentors have never received specific training on mentoring national counterparts. Lack of guidance on how to mentor was also identified as a challenge. DPKO recently launched a new training course on mentoring and advising national counterparts. The course was well received and will include a train-the-trainer course to ensure continuity and sustainability of the training course in missions.

It was suggested that the use of national officers and language assistants would be beneficial in collecting feedback on mentoring and obtaining advice on how to build strong relationships in the respective cultural context.

It was recommended that international mission staff that work as mentors hold regular meetings to discuss mentoring approaches, lessons learned and potential pitfalls. Participants also agreed that training on mentoring in-mission is much more effective, as this allows for the training to be tailored to the specific cultural background and, accordingly, specific needs can be addressed in much more detail.

7. Incorporating a Gender Perspective in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding

Gender and corrections is still an area of concern in many peacekeeping operations. Mission Gender Units are often not aware of the challenges faced by corrections units and/or have other priorities. Incorporating a gender perspective in justice and corrections work in the field is often a neglected area. Rule of law components in the field should incorporate a gender perspective throughout their workplans and establish a strong working relationship with the missions' gender units for this purpose. In programming corrections support activities, corrections components should mainstream a gender perspective in all areas of their work, including in advising on the reform of policies and the legislative and regulatory framework, the organisational structure, human resource management, and the treatment and management of prisoners.

DPKO should train international and national corrections staff to detect, prevent and respond to sexual violence in prisons. DPKO should also find practical ways for training government provided-personnel co-located in prisons to identify gender needs and priorities for gender responsive programming.

8. DPKO Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC)

DPKO followed the recommendation of the Secretary-General and proposed a modest complement to the Standing Police Capacity (SPC) with a standing justice and corrections capacity to immediately staff justice and corrections components of new missions by rapidly deploying a team of experts alongside the SPC until regular recruitment can be finalized. The capacity was established in May 2011 and is based, together with the SPC, in Brindisi, Italy. During 2011, JCSC team members spent over 70% of their working days deployed to field missions.

The benefits of greater effectiveness in law enforcement may be diminished if the resulting increase in cases for the judicial and corrections institutions is not absorbed by correspondingly enhanced capacity. The lack of attention to broader rule of law related areas at the early stages of a mission seriously hampers the overall long-term impact and sustainability of police efforts and threatens to undermine the entire operation.

This standing justice and corrections capacity will enable a new mission to identify and draw upon national expertise early on, to establish effective relationships with national counterparts and thereby ensure local leadership and ownership of international assistance programmes from the outset. As with the SPC, this standing capacity will also be used to temporarily reinforce existing missions with staffing shortages and to respond to temporary needs for augmented personnel.

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9. Civilianization of Prison Systems

UNODC presented a guidance paper that has been prepared in response to increasing requests for assistance from Member States in transferring their prison systems from ministries of interior or national security to ministries of justice, and in demilitarizing or civilianizing their prison systems. The paper considers possible processes for the development of prisons under civil control and some of the implications of transferring their administration from quasi-military structures to civilian ones in conformity with prevailing international practice

The first section of the paper describes the normative and practical frameworks within which these processes should take place. The second section considers the various policy components and stages which make up the process of civilianization, including examples of practice from different countries. Finally, an annex lists some of the steps, which are likely to be necessary for the creation of a civilian prison system.

The topic is quite complex, with challenges and possibilities varying from region to region and from country to country. Therefore the paper should be regarded only as an introduction and overview of the issues that need to be considered when planning a civilianization process. Technical assistance provided to individual countries will need to take account of the particular social, economic and cultural circumstances of each country, in supporting the process of civilianization, in order to ensure an effective and sustainable outcome.

10. The Work of the Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Conditions of Detention in Africa

The African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights was established within the framework of the African Union with the mandate to promote the observance of the African Charter, monitor its implementation, ensure the protection of the rights and freedoms set out therein, interpret the Charter and advise on its implementation. The African Commission appoints Special Rapporteurs in relation to different thematic areas. The Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Conditions of Detention in Africa (SRPPDA) is one of these.

The role of the SRPPDA includes inspecting and reporting on prison conditions in order to protect the rights of those held therein, proposing solutions to challenges facing African prisons and providing training opportunities for law enforcement personnel. The Special Rapporteur is also charged with analyzing national penal legislation to ensure its compliance with international and African law.

DPKO discussed the possibility to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur and seek his support for addressing some of the challenges faced by corrections components in peace operations. The Special Rapporteur expressed interest in collaborating with the MONUSCO corrections component on strengthening corrections systems in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

V. Conclusions

At the end of the conference, Ms. Mary Okumu, Acting Deputy Chief of CLJAS, provided the following summary of the conference:

- Delegates interested in supporting the development of an action plan for the Group of Friends of Corrections will collaborate closely with DPKO and the Group of Friends to ensure that personnel working in post-conflict settings to strengthen corrections systems are adequately trained and prepared for this challenging task.
- Subject to adequate funding, the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peacekeeping and DPKO will organize training courses in institutions in East and West Africa for participants from several countries of the respective region, implementing the training-of-trainers courses developed by DPKO and its partners.
- Concerned delegates agreed to advocate with their governments to allocate the necessary resources to this task.
- Some delegates agreed to support the development of doctrinal guidance and training materials through the expert-level of the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peacekeeping and provide expert advice to country-specific or global initiatives and interventions, if and when needed.

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- In general, the participants welcomed the recently established joint DPKO/UNDP Global Focal Point for police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and crisis situations and noted the need to provide it with the necessary political, financial and human resources support.
- Representatives of current and future contributing countries agreed to identify highly-qualified specialist expertise for assisting host-countries in strengthening their corrections sector, including for deployment as experts-on-missions in United Nations peace operations.
- Delegates who are active contributors to prison support programmes in post-conflict settings agreed to cooperate with each other, DPKO and the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peacekeeping to raise awareness of corrections challenges in post-conflict settings.
- Several delegates pledged, subject to contingencies, to invite each other to training courses, conferences, workshops and other outreach events.
- DPKO and the Secretariat of the Group of Friends agreed to support each other and involve other partners as necessary, in the development and distribution of outreach material to raise awareness of corrections issues in post-conflict settings.
- The Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Places of Detention and selected participants agreed to look into collaborating with DPKO in advocating with national governments and national/international organizations to prioritize corrections reform as an important element of peacekeeping and peacebuilding.
- Interested participants agreed to mutually share information on the corrections systems in peacekeeping areas and collaborate to identify common challenges and gaps, share lessons learned and best practices.
- Interested participants agreed to promote the increased participation of women in corrections reform efforts.

VI. Closing of the Conference

During the closing ceremony, Mr. Robert Pulver, Chief of CLJAS, stressed that “safe, secure and humane corrections systems constitute an important building block for upholding the rule of law and respecting human rights. Functioning corrections institutions are therefore a critical element to maintain peace and promote stability”. Governments need to ensure that the corrections sector is considered appropriately in the national budget. They need to ensure transparency in state institutions and fight corruption.

International assistance providers need to work closer together to avoid gaps and overlaps and ensure that assistance is provided in a comprehensive and well-coordinated manner, in line with national priorities. The recent agreement to establish a Joint DPKO/UNDP Global Focal Point for police, justice and corrections in post-conflict and other crisis situations is an important step in this regard. DPKO will continue to strengthen partnerships within the United Nations System. Without the collaboration with UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR and other United Nations entities, DPKO programmes in the field would be much less successful. The joint Headquarters support facility with UNDP will be another cornerstone on the way to truly “deliver as one”.

Contact for Justice and Corrections:

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Agenda

Fourth United Nations International Corrections Conference „Role of Corrections in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding – Improving the Impact of International Assistance“

Wednesday 20 June 2012

Conference Facilitator: [Mr. David Mather](#), DPKO

8:00 - 9:00		Conference Registration in EUROPA FOYER, Unterwasserstr. 10, 10117 Berlin
9:00 - 9:45	1.1	Opening <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ms. Ina Lepel, Deputy Director General for Global Issues, German Foreign Office• Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant-Secretary General for the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations• Mr. Thomas Dittmann, Director General (Criminal Law), Federal Ministry of Justice, Germany• Mr. Joerg Jesse, Director General, Department of Prison and Probation Administration and Petitions for Clemency, Ministry of Justice Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
9:45 - 10:15	1.2	Support of the Friends of Corrections – Handover of the Secretariat of the Group of Friends of Corrections to Rwanda <p><i>Presenters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mr. Lars Nylen, Director General in the Prime Minister's Office of Sweden and Chairperson of the Friends of Corrections• Her Excellency Ms. Christine Nkulikiyinka, Ambassador of Rwanda in Germany
10:15 - 10:30	1.3	Promotional Video OROLSI 2011

10:30 - 11:00	Coffee/Tea Break EUROPAFOYER
11:00 - 11:20	<p>1.4 Corrections in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding: Introduction and Challenges for the future</p> <p><i>Presenters:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Robert Pulver, Chief, CLJAS • Ms. Mary Okumu, Acting Deputy Chief, CLJAS
11:20 - 11:30	<p>1.5 General Overviews</p> <p><i>Presenter:</i></p> <p>Ms. Ingrid Jeunhomme, Corrections, CLJAS</p>
11:30 - 12:00	<p>1.6 A Field Perspective</p> <p><i>Presenter:</i></p> <p>Mr. Axel Briemle, Germany, Seconded Corrections Officer in UNMIL, Liberia</p> <p><i>Discussions:</i> All</p>
12:00 - 12:45	<p>1.7 Panel Discussion: The Impact of Justice and Corrections in Peacekeeping</p> <p><i>Moderator:</i></p> <p>Mr. Tobias Pietz, Head of Analysis Division (ZIF)</p> <p><i>Presenter:</i></p> <p>Prof. William Durch, Senior Associate Stimson Center</p> <p><i>Panel members:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Marjo Callaghan, Chief Corrections Unit UNMIL in Liberia • Mr. Youssoupha Ndiaye, Acting Head Corrections Unit MONUSCO in DR Congo • Mr. Martin Borgeaud, UNDP HQ

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12:45 - 13:45

Lunch
EUROPAFOYER

13:45 - 14:30

1.8 Learning from Best Practices in Partnerships

Moderator: Mr. David Mather

Presenters:

- Mr. Alan Swaine, Corrections Adviser, UNMIT in Timor-Leste
- Dr. Uju Agomoh, Executive Director, Prisoner Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA)
- Mr. Nikhil Roy, Programme Development Director, Penal Reform International (PRI)

Discussions: All

14:30 - 15:15

1.9 Rule of Law Indicators Project (ROLIP)

Moderator:

Dr. Leopold von Carlowitz, Rule of Law Project/
Training Division, ZIF

Presenter:

Ms. Monica Thornton, Director International
Programmes, Vera Institute

Discussions: All

15:15 - 15:45

Coffee/Tea Break
EUROPAFOYER

15:45 - 16:30

1.10 Identifying highly qualified and specialized seconded Experts from Member States

Presenter:

Mr. Hans Sachs, CLJAS Force Generation Officer

Discussions: All

16:30 - 17:30 1.11 Panel discussion: Partnerships and Resources

Moderator:

[Ms. Beatrix Kania](#), Deputy Head of Division, German Foreign Office

Presenter:

[Ms. Agneta Johnson](#), Secretariat Friends of Corrections

Panel members:

- [Mr. Marcel Kabundi](#), Corrections Adviser BINUCA
- [Mr. Martin Borgeaud](#), UNDP HQ
- [Mr. Nikhil Roy](#), Director Programme Development, Penal Reform International (PRI)
- [Ms. Joyce Garnett Cassell-Frankfort](#), National Program Manager Justice and Security Joint Program, Liberia

Discussions: All

18:30	Busses depart for Dinner Cruise from conference entrance at Unterwasserstr. 10 and Hotel Titanic
19:30 - 21:30	Dinner cruise hosted by Germany
22:00	Busses return to Foreign Office and Hotel Titanic

Thursday 21 June 2012

9:00 - 10:15 2.1 Capacity Building

Moderator:

[Mr. Jacques Mwepu](#), Head International Affairs of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

Presenters:

- [Ms. Marjo Callaghan](#), Chief Corrections UNMIL, Liberia
- [Ms. Brigitta von Messling](#), Senior Advisor Training and Organisational Development ZIF
- [General Amir Jamshid](#), the director General of the Central Prisons Directorate in Afghanistan

Discussions: All

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**10:15 - 11:00 2.2 Incorporating a gender perspective in
Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding**

Presenters:

- [Ms. Gladys Atinga](#), Gender Adviser, BINUCA, Central African Republic
- [Ms. Mary Gahonzire](#), Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Rwanda

Discussions: All

11:00 - 11:30

Coffee/Tea Break
EUROPAFOYER

11.30 - 12.15

Parallel Sessions

EUROPASAAL 2.3
*Main Conference
Room*

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Right (ACHPR)
The work of the Special Rapporteur on Prisons and Conditions of Detention
Presenter: [Mr. Med S.K. Kagwa](#), Commissioner

**STRESEMANN-
SAAL 2.4**
Syndicate Room

Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC)
Presenter: [Ms. Patience Sai](#), Corrections Adviser JCSC
Discussions: All

**RATHENAU-
SAAL 2.5**
Syndicate Room

Civilianization of Prison
Presenter: [Ms. Piera Barzano](#), Prison Expert,
UNODC Vienna

12:30 - 13:00 EUROPASAAL	2.6	Conclusions and wrap up <i>Presenter:</i> Ms. Mary Okumu , Acting Deputy Chief CLJAS/ DPKO
13:00 - 13:15 EUROPASAAL	2.7	Closing of Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Ina Lepel, Deputy Director General for Global Issues, German Foreign Office • Mr. Robert Pulver, Chief CLJAS/DPKO
13:15 - 14:15		Lunch EUROPAFOYER
14:15		Busses depart for Optional Prison Visits
14:15 - 18:30/19:30		Optional Prison Visits (Smaller Groups) Organized by Berlin/Brandenburg Corrections Services



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