
THE CONSIDERATIONS FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL AND CORRECTIONAL
FACILITY DESIGN IN COMPLIANCE WITH
THE **UN BANGKOK RULES**

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Thailand Institute of Justice, or TIJ, was established by the Royal Thai Government in 2011. It aims to promote excellence in research and capacity - building in crime and justice. Building on Thailand's engagement in the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the UN Crime Congresses, TIJ serves as a bridge that transports global ideas to local practice, including in enhancing domestic justice reform and the rules based community within the ASEAN region.

TIJ's primary objectives are to promote the implementation of United Nation Rules for the treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) as well as other relevant UN standards and norms, especially those related to women and children. TIJ also gears its work towards important cross-cutting issue on the UN agenda such as the rule of law, development, human right, peace and security.

TIJ is semi- private organization. It receives funding from the Thai government but is directly accountable to the Board of Directors which consists of experts from different backgrounds and ex-officio member from justice institutions. To formulate or update the policy and strategic frameworks and to oversee the work of TIJ, the Board of Directors benefits from the counsel of the Special Advisory Board currently chaired by Her Royal Highness Princess Bajakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand.

Acknowledgement

The development of The Considerations for Environmental and Correctional Facility Design in Compliance with the UN Bangkok Rules would not have been successful without the constant support and guidance from Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ)



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Executive Director's Foreward Message

Since the Thailand Institute of Justice was first established, it has been one of our unwavering commitments to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the UN Bangkok Rules). Initiated by HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha, and later adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 December 2010, the UN Bangkok Rules is the first international standard which provides detailed guidelines as a response to the gender-specific needs of women prisoners as well as of children of imprisoned mothers.

From 2011, TIJ has been conducting research and carrying out various capacity-building programs in order to promote and support the implementation of the UN Bangkok Rules, particularly in prisons in the Southeast Asian region. However, one of the main challenges faced by prisons in several countries is the fact that most correctional facilities were originally designed to incarcerate male prisoners. As the number of female offenders increases, some of male correctional facilities have been converted and used to incarcerate women. This situation often poses challenges for those prisons in meeting the gender-specific needs of women and ensuring wellbeing of children residing with them.

TIJ believes it is important that the physical environment of prison is designed to meet the specific needs of women prisoners and to ensure the rights-based custody of incarcerated women. Therefore, in collaboration with the King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, I am pleased to introduce the Considerations for Environmental and Correctional Facility Design in Compliance with the UN Bangkok Rules. This document presents various key principles of the UN Bangkok Rules through a design perspective. Taken into account common backgrounds and characteristics of women prisoners such as low-level of offending history, history of victimization and child caring responsibility, this document aims to guide women prison architecture towards gender-sensitivity and friendly rehabilitation environment.

For instance, it recommends the use of colors which can be therapeutic for stress, depression, and anxiety. It also touches upon other important issues such as safety, privacy, hygiene, spaces for children residing with their mothers. Based on the sociocultural context and women's correctional facilities in Thailand, this guideline can be useful for practitioners and architects in designing and managing prison infrastructure and atmosphere. Furthermore, it reinforces prison's true

purpose, which is to rehabilitate and send law-abiding citizens back to the society.

Though originally written based on Thailand's penal system, I sincerely hope that the overarching notion in this guideline will be useful for correctional authorities in different countries when developing their own national standards.

Dr. Kittipong Kittayarak
Executive Director of TIJ



INTRODUCTION

One of the primary commitments of Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ) is to promote the welfare of prison inmates, particularly female inmates, in accordance with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Bangkok Rules. Based on our research and our collaborations with international organisations at both policy and practical levels, TIJ has found that although the Bangkok Rules provide valuable points and framework on the treatment of women prisoners, the rules themselves do not offer specific recommendations on the physical design of a women's prison. Through our research, TIJ has come to fully appreciate the extent to which the physical environment of prisons can significantly affect the health and wellbeing of prison inmates. When appropriately and thoughtfully designed, the physical environment of prisons can help to support and influence the ways in which prison officers interact with inmates. Design can thus play a crucial role in bringing the ideas envisioned in the Bangkok Rules to life.

We have carried out in-depth studies of women's prisons in Thailand and in other South East Asian countries. Our three main objectives were to better understand 1) the general living conditions inside prisons 2) the physical environment of prisons and the facilities available and 3) how to best implement the Bangkok Rules. We have found that the majority of women's prisons were not designed

with the gender-specific needs of female inmates in mind. This stems from the fact most women's prisons were modified from men's prisons. As the needs, and vulnerabilities, of male and female inmates are different in many fundamental aspects, the design of women's prisons in its current form does not therefore help to promote the welfare of female inmates. We are aware that there are also other considerations and limitations which can have an impact on the design of the physical environment, including social, legal, managerial, climate and budgetary factors.

In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Bangkok Rules as the first international instrument responding to the gender specific needs of women in the criminal justice system, as well as of the children of such women. However, there are no specific suggestions on the area of prison design that would promote the most effective practice of the Bangkok Rules. This guideline focuses on how to best develop and manage the physical environment of prisons so that it can support the implementation of the Bangkok Rules. Our approach to design is that of user-centred design, which brings into focus the ways in which end users will use the physical environment and facilities. To do so, we examine the complex relationships and interactions between people, environment and physical objects. We take into account all the human factors, including physical, psychological, social and cultural. Our approach to

translating the objectives of the Bangkok Rules into a practical design is through Design Thinking. We aim to develop these recommendations into a design that takes into account all aspects, from the users' physiques and physical proportions to the use of colours, with particular attention being given to the Asian context. Our hope is that this guideline will facilitate the implementation of the Bangkok Rules, which give great importance to protecting the human dignity of inmates, the gender-specific considerations and the rights of children of inmates, pregnant inmates and inmates who are mothers. We hope to communicate this research and work with our partners on an international level.

This guideline has benefitted from the support and vision of TIJ, together with the knowledge and experience of experts on the design of physical environment. The ideas and recommendations presented in this guideline are not meant to limit or exclude other approaches which may be more appropriate in other contexts or situations. In addition, it should be pointed out that illustrations in the guideline are simply there to illustrate our ideas and suggestions. They are not meant to be used as a literal design plan for construction work.

Acknowledgement: we are very grateful to the following institutions, listed below in alphabetical order, for working with us and for allowing us to collect valuable research data, without which this guideline would not be possible.

1. Central Women Correctional Institution, Thailand
2. Chonburi Women Correctional Institution, Thailand
3. Correctional Center 2, Prey Sar Prison, Cambodia
4. Department of Corrections, Thailand
5. Fukushima Branch Prison, Japan
6. Insein Prison, Myanmar
7. Nakhonratchasima Women Correctional Institution, Thailand
8. Phitsanulok Women Correctional Institution, Thailand
9. Ratchaburi Central Prison, Thailand
10. Songkhla Women Correctional Institution, Thailand
11. Tokyo Detention House, Japan
12. Uthaitani Provincial Prison, Thailand

Note: the opinions expressed in this guideline are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Thailand Institute of Justice.

CHAPTER

01

Designing women
prisons in line with
the Bangkok Rules

Prison should be an institution that helps rehabilitate prisoners to return to society with an optimistic attitude about themselves. Prison architecture plays an important part in rehabilitation aspects for the prisoners and has a psychological impact on both prison staff and prisoners. With an appropriate design, it can generate a positive atmosphere and create good staff-prisoner relationships that is deemed important for manageability and safety in prisons.

It's important to keep in mind that female prisoners have different mental sensitivity and needs from male prisoners. In terms of designing prisons for female prisoners, understanding those differences should be the key. Prisoners should not be made to feel that their dignity as a human being and as a woman is taken away during their time in prison. Children of female prisoners should also receive appropriate levels of care, attention and security as they have not been convicted of a crime and should not be 'punished' as such. They should, therefore, be able to access a nurturing environment during the time they spend in prisons with their mothers.

It is well documented that environment factors can greatly influence behaviors and the overall experience of both prisoners and prison officers. This guideline advocates a design that will help support the work of prison officers and foster a positive environment, as recommended in the Bangkok Rules. In particular, this guideline pays particular attention to the following factors:



FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Dignity

The Bangkok Rules provide a framework for treating female prisoners with dignity. They should never be made to feel less of a human being during their time in prison. Prisoners are entitled to have a certain quality of life, including access to such things as food, rest, sleep and medical care. They should not be coerced into partaking an activity or living under conditions that takes away their dignity. A prison's environment can support the work of prison officers in this respect and help to enhance a prisoner's quality of life. Within prison, there should be enough resources so that prisoners do not have to compete against each other and struggle to have their basic needs met. There should also be counselling and other forms of emotional support available. Prisoners should be able to feel secure in the knowledge that any information given by them will be kept confidential. There should also be opportunities for prisoners to simply relax and rest and to do other social activities within the context of prison.

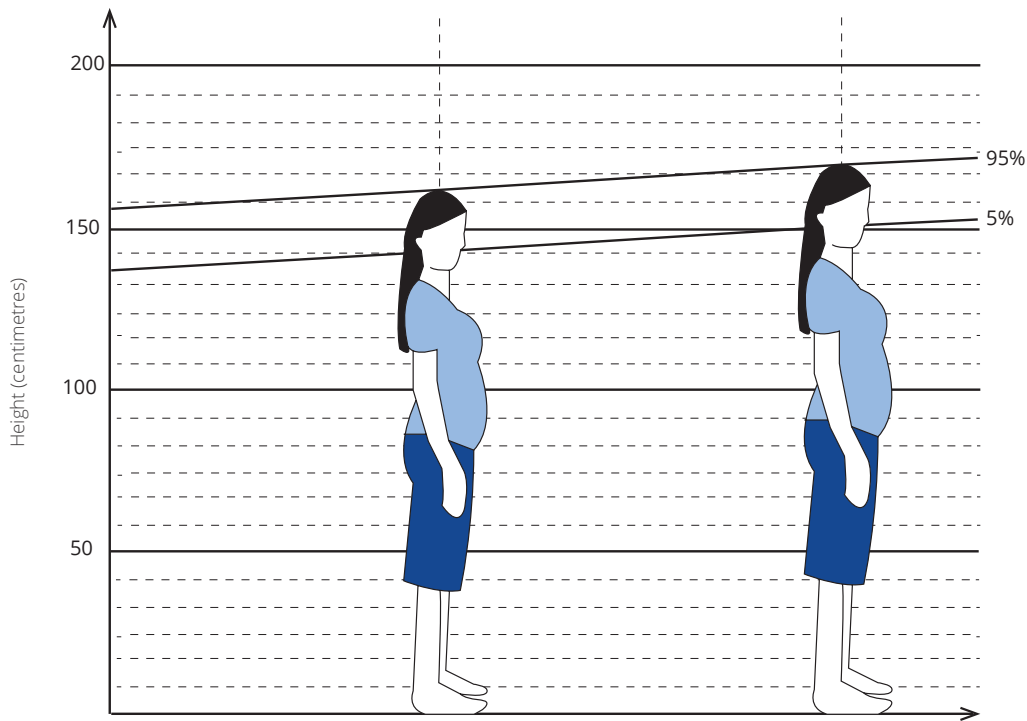
Gender specific considerations

The Bangkok Rules stress that gender differences must not be overlooked, both in terms of physical and emotional needs. Gender sensitivity is also another factor that must be taken into account. One must examine how these factors manifest in daily routines and levels of vulnerabilities in certain situations between male and female prisoners. A suitable design of particular areas in a prison would help prevent women prisoners from feeling undignified. Newly arrived women prisoners are often in feeling of fright and confusion; hence, the area of admission should then appear private, clean, spacious and close to the prison gate. Therefore, when designing a prison for women, all factors covering physical and emotional needs and gender sensitivity must be properly measured so that female prisoners can have a certain quality of life as well as correctional staff can perform more effectively.

The rights of children of imprisoned mothers, pregnant prisoners, and prisoners who have to care for their children in prison

The Bangkok Rules emphasize that appropriate levels of care must be given to children of prisoners, pregnant prisoners and prisoners who have to care for their children in prison. These groups should be able to live in a safe, secure, and clean environment. One must remember that children themselves are not the ones being imprisoned and they should not be treated as prisoners. These children are entitled to the same rights and freedoms that any child living in society has. They should be able to grow up in a suitable, child-friendly environment.

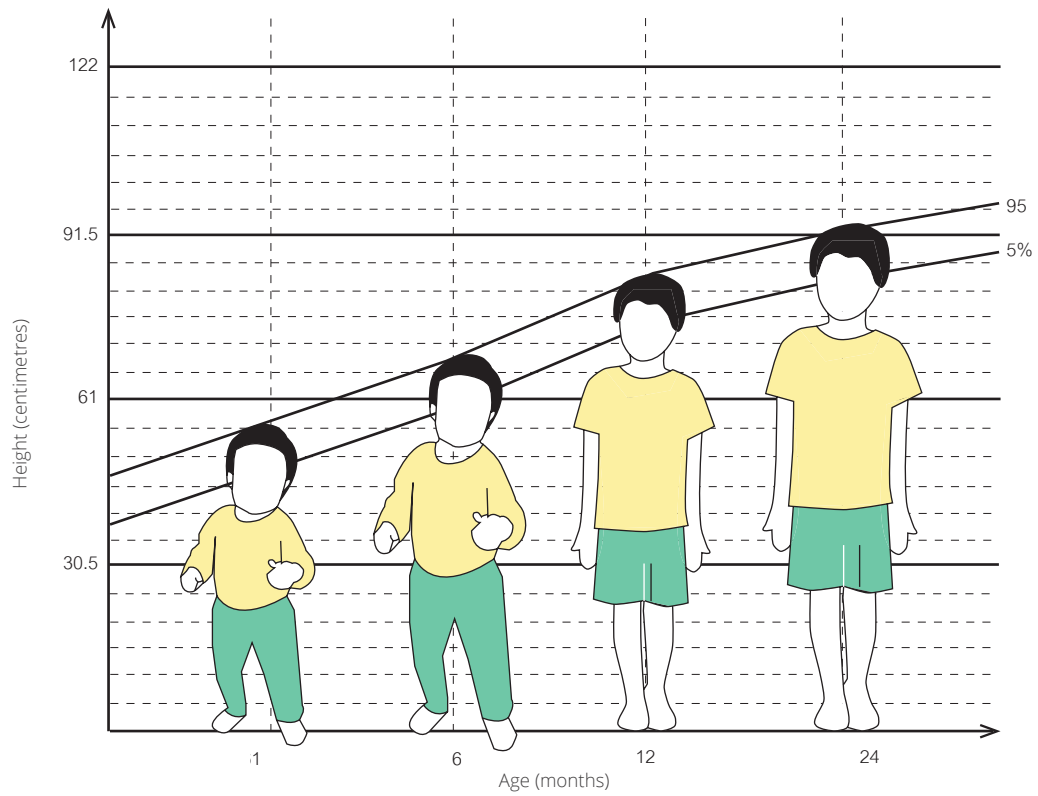
For pregnant prisoners, they should be able to live in a suitable space which caters for their needs. For prisoners who are mothers, there should be enough resources available so that they can adequately care for their children. In addition, there should be an appropriate space for when children of prisoners come to visit their mothers or relatives. This should be a space where they can play and spend quality time together, thus, helping to nurture the bonds and family ties between them.



Reference

The Bangkok Rules stress the importance of having proper procedures in place when dealing with female prisoners so they are treated with respect and dignity. It is important therefore to ensure that the physical environment of prison enables prison officers to carry out those procedures effectively, as well as helping to create a positive environment for both prisoners and prison officers. This guideline shows how a design can help prison officers to fulfill the objectives as set out by the Bangkok Rules. We give specific details about the sizing and proportion of an area or structure only when such details will help to make the works of prison officers more effective. For example, such details can help to create a safer environment. We also take into account gender-specific considerations when designing a specific area or structure.

In terms of measurements, we refer to measurements in relations to particular body parts, such as eye height, shoulder height and knee height etc. This gives some flexibility to the design. In any case, one must keep a specific objective in mind when designing a particular structure or area, for example, 'a height of toddlers of less than two years of age cannot climb over' or 'a height that gives privacy to the person taking a shower.'



Children who live in prison with their mothers age between 0 – 24 months and cannot yet take care of themselves, need special care and attention. They need to live in an environment that is safe, hygienic and supportive for their development. For example, the sleeping area must have correct proportion and there should be barriers that stop children from going into an area that could endanger them.

+ The reference to size of women and children is from "Time-Saver Standards for Interior Design and Space Planning" (2001)



COLOUR SCHEMES



1. Bright colours (cheerful and dependable)

Colours that give bright and lively feeling are, for example, yellow, green or brown. These colours can be used in the working areas for both prison officers and prisoners and in the learning area for prisoners. These colours should create a bright and stimulating atmosphere.

Apart from designs for the physical environment, colour is also another important factor that helps to create a certain mood and atmosphere. Following the Bangkok Rules, different colour schemes can be used in different areas to suit the use of that particular space. For example, choose a soothing colour tone to help prisoners feel relaxed or a bright colour scheme to brighten up the atmosphere. In any case, the colour schemes provided in this guideline are only suggestions. The designer should also take into account the social and cultural context in which the prison is in. For example, some colours may carry particular cultural meanings or superstitions in certain countries.

The Bangkok Rules stress the importance of having a physical environment that helps to lessen female prisoners' fears and anxieties. This kind of supportive environment should allow prisoners to benefit fully from the training and self-development programme, thus increasing their chances of successfully integrating back into society. A positive atmosphere that would help to create the feelings of safety and relaxation can follow the colour scheme below:



2. Fun colours

(fun and cheerful)

Colours that help to create a fun atmosphere include red, orange and yellow. This group of colours can be used in areas where the nurturing of relationships is the main goal, such as visiting areas and areas where prisoners take a break. The atmosphere should encourage conversations and rapport between people.



3. Relaxing colours

(secure and healthy)

This group of colours should help to create a relaxing, safe and secure environment. This includes colours such as blue and green. This colour tone is particularly suitable for resting areas, such as sleeping areas, medical centres or children's areas. This should help prisoners to feel more relaxed and restful.



4. Informal and friendly colours

(friendly and relax)

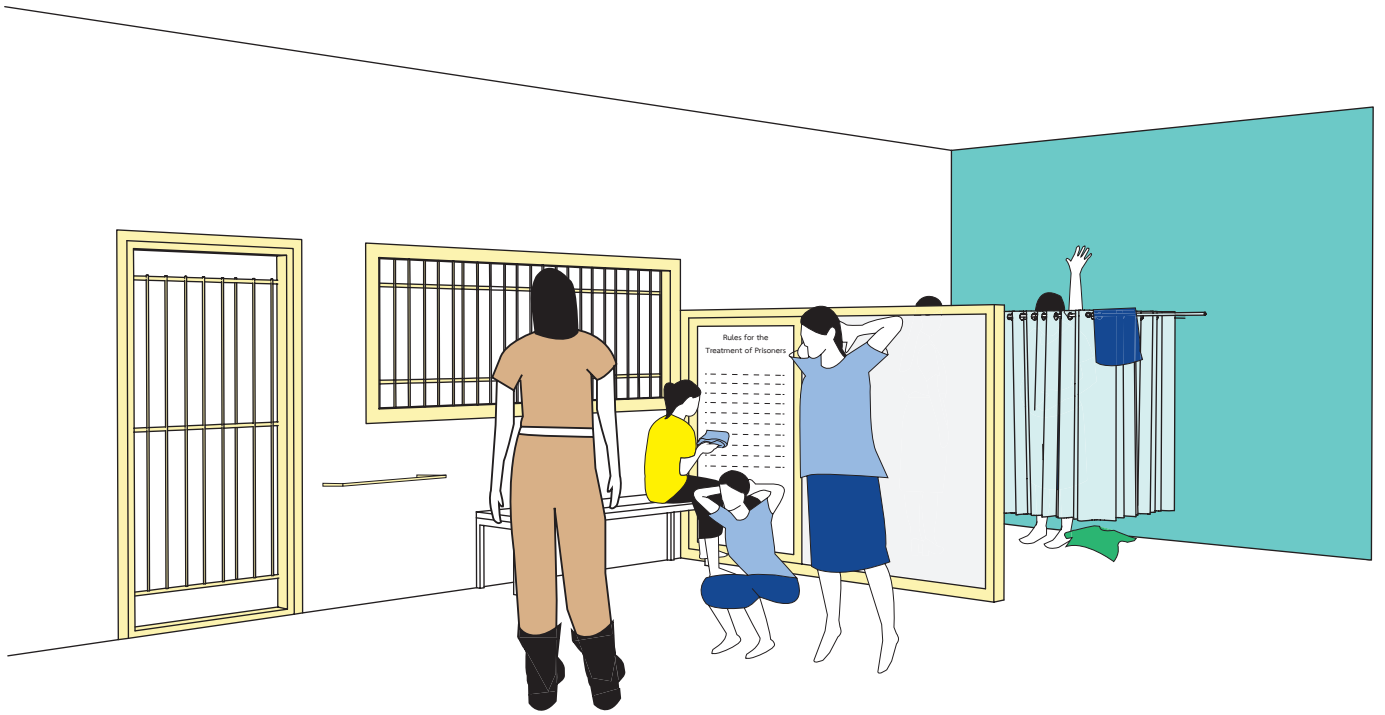
This group of colours helps to create a relaxing and friendly atmosphere. This group of colours includes orange, yellow, green and blue. They are particularly suitable for areas where prisoners have to interact directly with prison officers, such as search area or counselling area. These colours should help lower the pressure or anxiety that prisoners may be feeling so they can feel more at ease and have a positive interaction with officers on duty.

+ The reference to color psychology is from <http://drsircus.com/spiritual-psychology/color-psychology/> "Dr. Mark Sircus AC., OMD, DM (P) , Director International Medical Veritas Association ,Doctor of Oriental and Pastoral Medicine"

01

SEARCH AREA

Search area should be located at the front of the prison so that prisoners can change and go through the search process when they enter or re-enter the building. The design of the search area should support the work of prison officers performing the search and various details should be in line with the Bangkok Rules. Prisoners must be treated with dignity and respect throughout the process. They should not be made to sit on the floor at a low level. The changing room must also accord them with privacy. Prison officers should have appropriate tools and equipment so that they can avoid unnecessary physical contact. The design can help to positively shape the ways prison officers and prisoners view their experiences. Prison officers should feel that the design and structure help them to carry out their tasks effectively and prisoners should feel that their dignity and privacy are respected as much as possible during the entire process.



Color scheme

Friendly and Relax



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 2

1 Adequate attention shall be paid to the admission procedures for women and children, due to their particular vulnerability at this time. Newly arrived women prisoners shall be provided with facilities to contact their relatives; access to legal advice; information about prison rules and regulations, the prison regime and where to seek help when in need in a language that they understand; and, in the case of foreign nationals, access to consular representatives as well.

2 Prior to or on admission, women with caretaking responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, including the possibility of a reasonable suspension of detention, taking into account the best interests of the children.

RULE 19

Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that women prisoners' dignity and respect are protected during personal searches, which shall only be carried out by women staff who have been properly trained in appropriate searching methods and in accordance with established procedures.

RULE 20

Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches and invasive body searches, in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of invasive body searches.

RULE 21

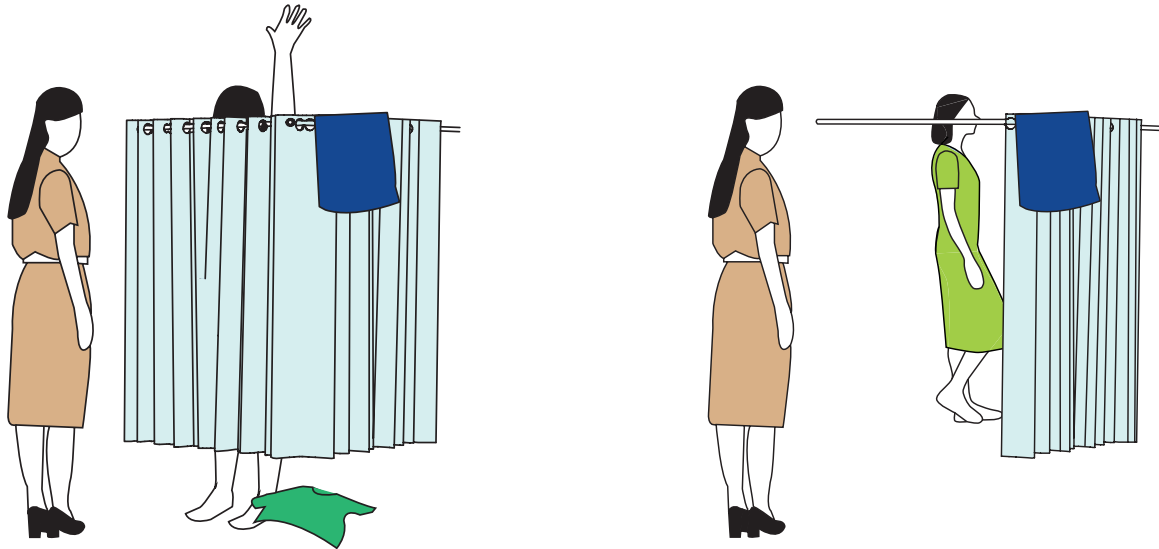
Prison staff shall demonstrate competence, professionalism and sensitivity and shall preserve respect and dignity when searching both children in prison with their mother and children visiting prisoners.

RULE 41

The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

- (a)** Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;
- (b)** Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;
- (c)** Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;
- (d)** Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

Changing Area (1)



The changing area should have a curtain or a partition which stands at 145 – 160 centimetres in height or approximately beyond eye level for a female of average height. There should be a 30 – 40 centimetres gap at the bottom of the curtain/partition or approximately knee height from the floor. These measurements give privacy to prisoners while they change and at the same time allow prison officers to observe and ensure that prisoners remain in the designated area. The gap at the bottom of the curtain/partition also allows prison officers to observe and count the items of clothing that have been taken off.

The material used for the curtain/partition must not be transparent. It should be possible to slide the curtain/partition open to one side and shut completely to the other side to give complete privacy to prisoners and preserve their dignity whilst in the changing area.

+ The area should be kept clear of clutter.

+ Consider using bright colour or pattern on the curtain/participation to create a more relaxing atmosphere.

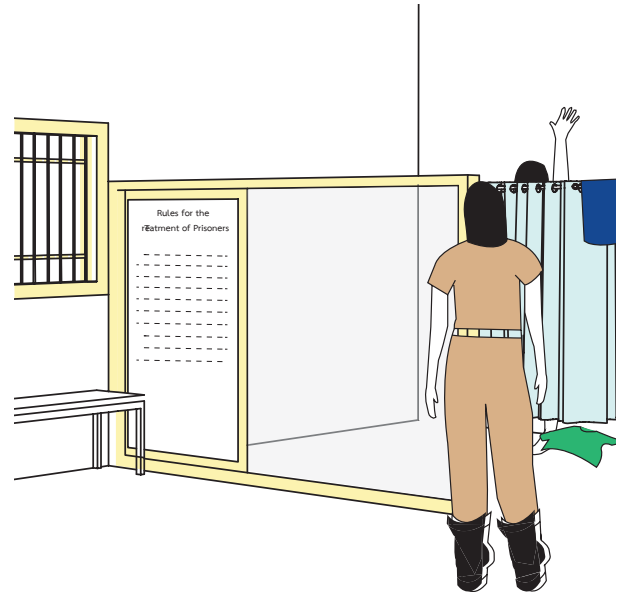
Information Board (2)



Information regarding body search, including objectives and steps involved, should be clearly displayed, with illustrations where appropriate. The information board should be appropriately sized and positioned so that every prisoner could read it and understand their rights and all the steps involved.

+ Consider adding information in other languages such as English or languages of other countries in the region.

Partition between the waiting area and the changing area (3)



The partition between the waiting area and the changing area should be 145 – 160 centimetres in height or beyond eye level to give those in the changing area privacy.

+ Consider using transparent material for the partition (in the waiting area) to avoid a sense of claustrophobia while prisoners are waiting to enter the changing area.

Waiting area (4)



The bench for prisoners to sit on while they are waiting to be searched should be 40 -45 centimetres in height or a typical height for a dining chair. It should be strong and sturdy and not easily moveable. It should allow prisoners to sit in a relaxing manner to help lower anxiety they may have.

+ Prisoners should not be made to sit on the floor while they are waiting so they are not made to feel humiliated.

Search area (5)



The area should be large enough that prisoners can perform certain movements, such as jumping on the spot, squatting, getting up and sitting down. These movements should allow prison officer to detect hidden objects, such as those inserted into the rectum or vagina, with minimal direct bodily contact.

+ Consider adding a rail for extra support for those with certain disabilities.

+ Consider using other technologies to avoid direct bodily contact as much as possible.

02

OFFICE AREA

Office area for prison officers should be in a designated area that is not easily accessible by prisoners. It should be well equipped with necessary office supplies, which should not be used by prisoners for safety and security reasons. The design should help to create an appropriate work environment so that prison officers can work calmly and efficiently, without added stress or anxiety. This in turn means that prisoners will receive an effective care from prison officers who are well supported in their work environment.



Color scheme

Cheerful and Dependable



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 29

Capacity-building for staff employed in women's prisons shall enable them to address the special social reintegration requirements of women prisoners and manage safe and rehabilitative facilities. Capacity-building measures for women staff shall also include access to senior positions with key responsibility for the development of policies and strategies relating to the treatment and care of women prisoners.

RULE 30

There shall be a clear and sustained commitment at the managerial level in prison administrations to prevent and address gender-based discrimination against women staff.

Office area (1)



There should be a designated office area, with appropriate furniture and other office supplies, such as computers and strong and secure filing cabinets. This should create an environment where prison officers can work efficiently and safely, without added stress.

+ Consider using tools or equipment that can be moved and stored easily in case of emergency, such as lap top computers.

Food and drink corner (2)



There should be a separate area designated for food and drink preparation, equipped with kitchen utensils. This area should allow prison officers to relax, enhancing their quality of life in the workplace.

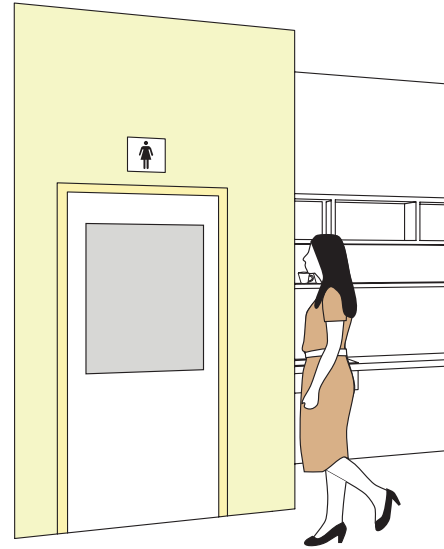
+ Position the area in a way that makes it invisible and inaccessible to prisoners, thus reducing the risks of kitchen utensils being removed and used as weapons.

Eating area (3)



Eating area should be close to the office area and in a position that allows prison officers to keep an eye on what goes on in other areas. It should have appropriate furniture, creating a pleasant environment for prison officers to relax in during their mealtime.

Toilet facility for officers (4)

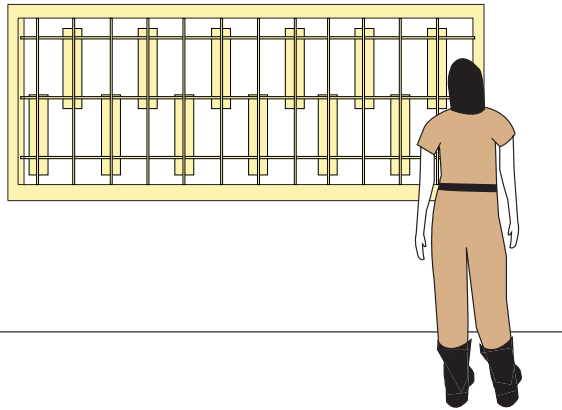


Restrooms should be in the office area and accessible only to officers. It should be well equipped with a good sanitation and ventilation system. It should also have a vacant/occupied sign.

+ Officers should be discouraged from eating at their work stations so they can have a proper break during their working day

+ The restroom should not be visible or accessible to prisoners to avoid things being stolen and used as weapons.

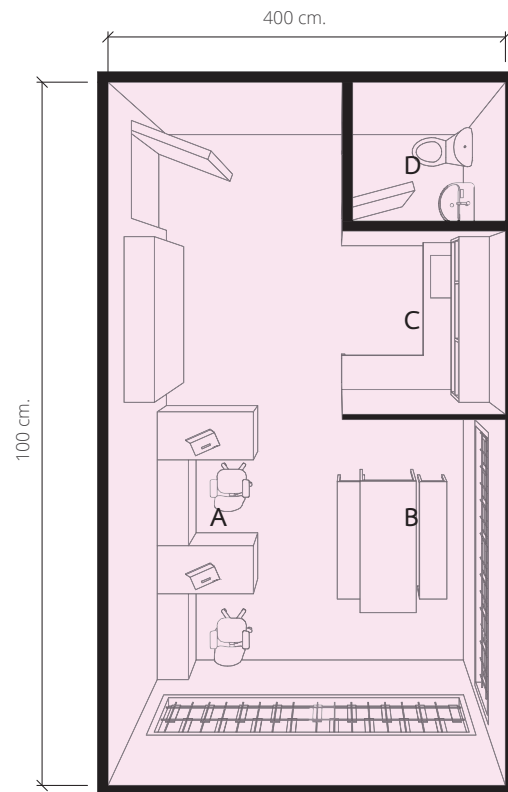
Steel bars in doors and windows (5)



Windows and doors in the office area should have a pleasant design that is distinct from the windows and doors in prisons.

+ The windows and doors should have the same security standards as those in the prison areas.

Area measurement (6)



Work area A : desks measure at 75 centimetres by 114 centimetres

Dining area B : a table for 4 people measures at 180 centimetres by 100 centimetres

Food preparation area C : the area should measure at no less than 150 cm in length, 60 centimetres in width and 90 centimetres in height

Restroom D : this area measures at 120 centimetres by 120 centimetres

03

ADVICE / COUNSELLING AREA

Counselling sessions with trained professionals, such as social workers or psychologists, should be available to prisoners, should they choose to have one. Counselling area should be designed with the aim of creating a relaxing and friendly atmosphere, though it must also give its users confidence that any information given in the session will remain confidential. The room's dimension, colour scheme and decoration should all contribute towards creating the right atmosphere. At the same time, it should also help to put prison officers into the right frame of mind so they can work and analyse the problems effectively.



Color scheme

Friendly and Relax



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 7

1 If the existence of sexual abuse or other forms of violence before or during detention is diagnosed, the woman prisoner shall be informed of her right to seek recourse from judicial authorities. The woman prisoner should be fully informed of the procedures and steps involved. If the woman prisoner agrees to take legal action, appropriate staff shall be informed and immediately refer the case to the competent authority for investigation. Prison authorities shall help such women to access legal assistance.

2 Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

3 Specific measures shall be developed to avoid any form of retaliation against those making such reports or taking legal action.

RULE 12

Individualized, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes shall be made available for women prisoners with mental health-care needs in prison or in non-custodial settings.

RULE 13

Prison staff shall be made aware of times when women may feel particular distress, so as to be sensitive to their situation and ensure that the women are provided appropriate support.

RULE 25

1 Women prisoners who report abuse shall be provided immediate protection, support and counselling, and their claims shall be investigated by competent and independent authorities, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality. Protection measures shall take into account specifically the risks of retaliation.

2 Women prisoners who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially those who have become pregnant as a result, shall receive appropriate medical advice and counselling and shall be provided with the requisite physical and mental health care, support and legal aid.

3 In order to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of women prisoners, inspectorates, visiting or monitoring boards or supervisory bodies shall include women members.

Interior (1)



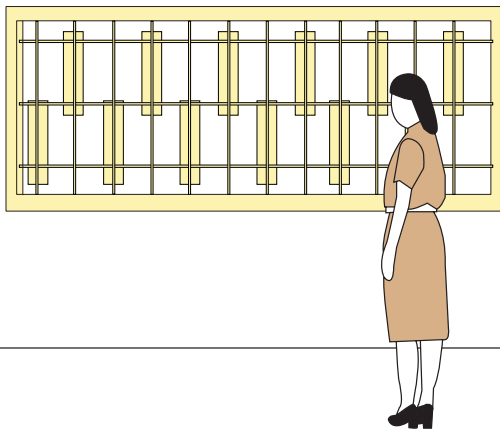
The design of the counselling area should give those using it privacy and confidence that matters being discussed remain confidential. Curtains or partition walls could be used. Yet the area should be visible to the rest of the prison staffs, i.e. located not far from the office, so that they can intervene quickly should an incident arise during the counselling session.

Furniture consists of a table and chairs, such as those used in a meeting or dining set. The chairs for a counsellor and an prisoner should be identical to create a non-hierarchical and informal atmosphere. Chairs should have a backrest, so an prisoner can lean against it for comfort during the session.

+ Prisoners should be able to ask for a counselling session on a 1-to-1 basis.

+ Consider using a fresh natural colour for the interior, such as green, blue or cream, to give a sense of calm and relaxation.

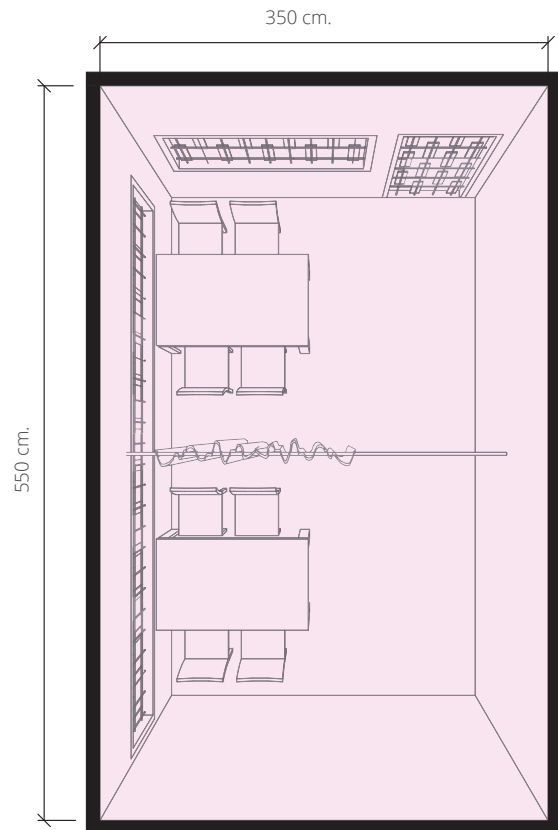
Steel bars in doors and windows (2)



Windows and doors should have a pleasant design that is distinct from windows and doors in prisons.

+ The windows and doors should have the same security standards as those in the prison areas.

Area measurement (3)

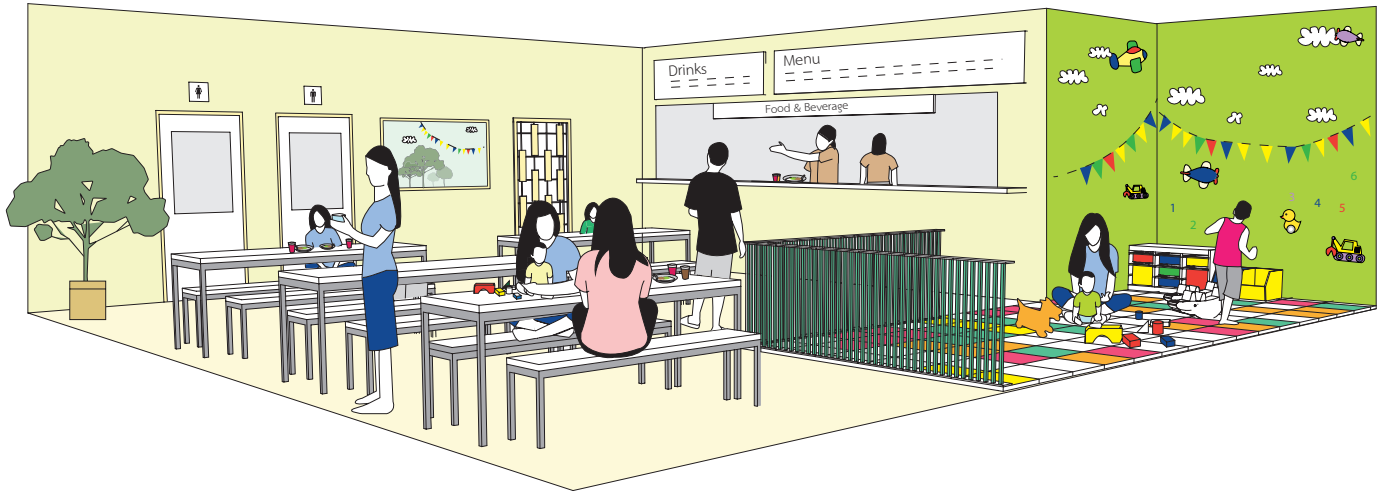


The table should measure no less than 80 centimetres in width and 120 centimetres in length.

04

CONTACT / OPEN VISITS AREA

The visiting area should be a positive space whereby the design helps towards the nurturing and strengthening of bonds between prisoners and their visitors, which may include young children. The atmosphere and the functionality of the area should be similar to a public space such as a restaurant or a park. Activities that can help to reinforce the ties between family members should be encouraged. For example, there should be a space where prisoners and their visitors can sit and have a meal together or a space where they can simply enjoy being in each other's company. If children come to visit, there should be an area for them to play together with their mother or relatives. The visiting area should be an area where prison officers can observe and monitor what is going on, without being intrusive to the prisoners and their visitors.



Color scheme

Fun and Cheerful



Friendly and Relax



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 23

Disciplinary sanctions for women prisoners shall not include a prohibition of family contact, especially with children.

RULE 26

Women prisoners' contact with their families, including their children, and their children's guardians and legal representatives shall be encouraged and facilitated by all reasonable means. Where possible, measures shall be taken to counterbalance disadvantages faced by women detained in institutions located far from their homes.

RULE 27

Where conjugal visits are allowed, women prisoners shall be able to exercise this right on an equal basis with men.

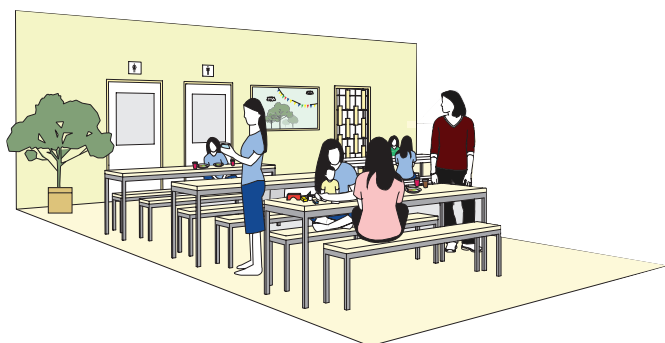
RULE 28

Visits involving children shall take place in an environment that is conducive to a positive visiting experience, including with regard to staff attitudes, and shall allow open contact between mother and child. Visits involving extended contact with children should be encouraged, where possible.

RULE 43

Prison authorities shall encourage and, where possible, also facilitate visits to women prisoners as an important prerequisite to ensuring their mental well-being and social reintegration.

Visiting area (1)



The visiting area should have a spacious, open and informal feel to it. It should be brightly decorated and furnished with items such as a dining table, picture frames and house plants. This is to make the area feel welcoming and pleasant and less like a formal institution. The area should also create an environment whereby prisoners and their visitors can spend quality time together and do such things as dining together and playing together, if children are present.

Toilets for visitors (2)

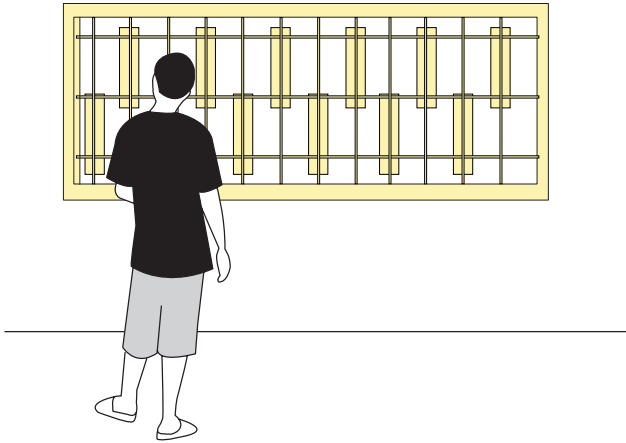


There should be a clear sign for men's and women's toilets. The toilets should be located in the visiting area. Prison officers should be able to see the doors clearly, with no furniture or other clutters blocking the view. This should allow prison officers on duty to observe what goes on in the visitor area.

+ Design with a public space in mind, such as a restaurant or a food court.

+ Encourage prisoners and visitors to do various activities together to create positive experiences and memories.

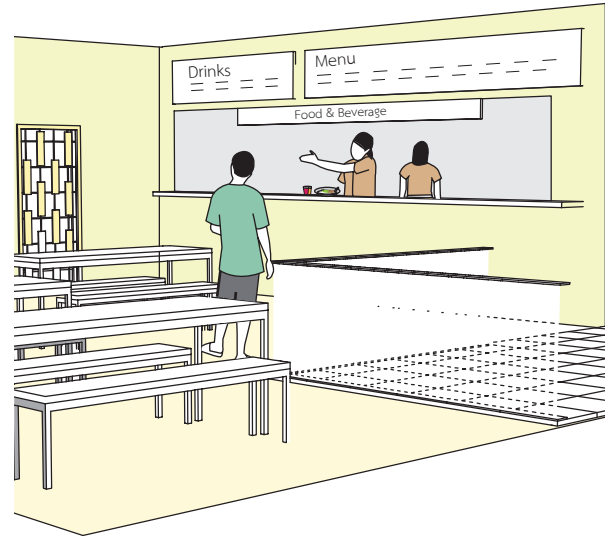
Steel bars in doors and windows (3)



Windows and doors in the office should have a pleasant design that is distinct from windows and doors in prisons.

+ The windows and doors should have the same security standards as those in the prison areas.

Food and drink area (4)



The food and drink area should be visible to prison officers on duty so they can monitor what goes on in all of the visiting area. The cooking area and the kitchen utensils used to prepare the food should be hidden from view and not easily accessible to prisoners and visitors. The food and drink area should have a welcoming and informal feel, though the whole structure should also be strong and sturdy enough to withstand any possible altercation.

+ Prison officer on duty could stand on a raised platform to allow for a more effective surveillance of the area.

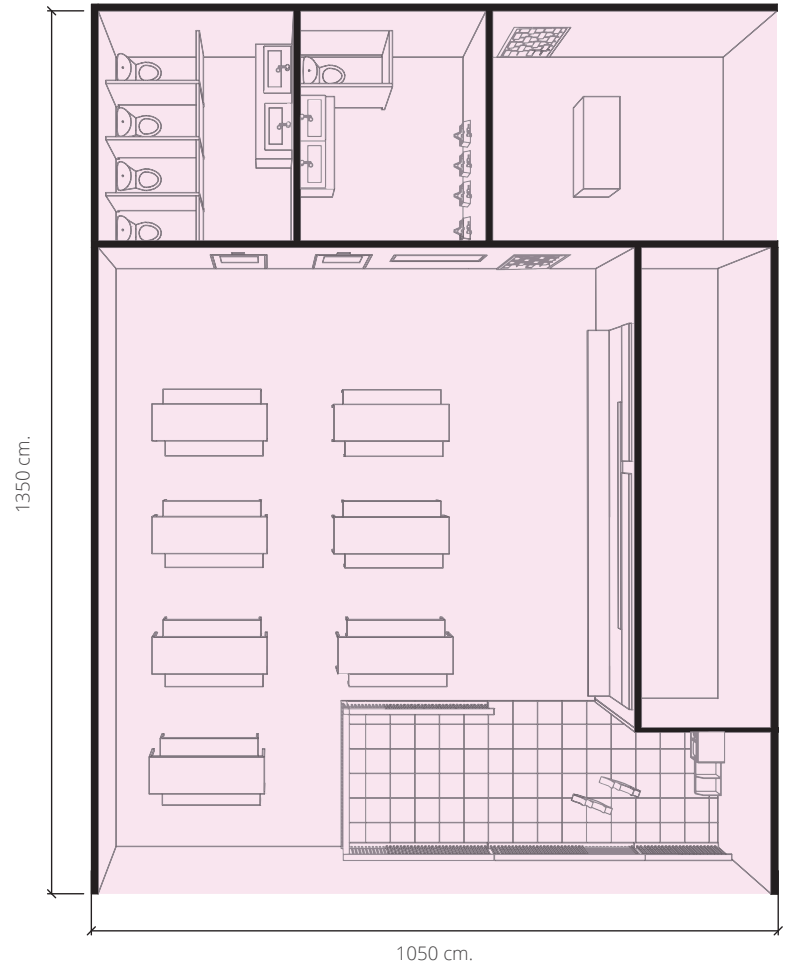
Children's play area (5)



The play area is for prisoners to spend time with children who visit them. The area should provide space for them to spend quality time together, bonding, playing, reading or simply enjoying being in close physical contact with one another. The area should have a soft, well-cushioned floor, as well as a safety rail of approximately 60 – 80 centimetres in height around the area. It should be brightly painted, such as in red, orange, green, pink or blue. There should be other decorations on the walls, such as pictures of animals or familiar cartoon characters. This should be a pleasant environment for visiting children- something that does not feel like a prison.

+ Have a variety of toys and books available for children of different age groups and interests so they can enjoy the time spent with the adults as much as possible.

Area measurement (6)



Tables for visitors and prisoners should measure no less than 80 centimetres in width and no less than 120 centimetres in length.

05

NON CONTACT / CLOSED VISITS AREA

There should be a sufficient number of booths available to accommodate the number of prisoners and people who come to visit them. The design of visitation booths should help to enhance the quality of the visits and the time prisoners get to spend with their loved ones. The atmosphere should be relaxing. The seating should be positioned in a way that allows for closeness and privacy. The needs of visitors from different age groups, from young children to the elderly, and those with disabilities should be taken into account.



Color scheme

Fun and Cheerful



Friendly and Relax



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 23

Disciplinary sanctions for women prisoners shall not include a prohibition of family contact, especially with children.

RULE 26

Women prisoners' contact with their families, including their children, and their children's guardians and legal representatives shall be encouraged and facilitated by all reasonable means. Where possible, measures shall be taken to counterbalance disadvantages faced by women detained in institutions located far from their homes.

RULE 43

Prison authorities shall encourage and, where possible, also facilitate visits to women prisoners as an important prerequisite to ensuring their mental well-being and social reintegration.

Visitation booth (1)



The booth should measure no less than 120 centimetres in width or wide enough for two visitors to sit side by side. The seat should be about the same height as a dining room's chair. There should be a barrier, made from transparent material such as glass or plastic, that separates prisoners on one side and their visitors on the other. They should communicate through a specially provided telephone system. Each booth should be separated by a wall, signalling a clear boundary, and give privacy to both the prisoners and visitors.

+ There should be no gaps in the booth's partition, which runs from floor to ceiling, to reduce echoing effects.

06

MEDICAL CENTRE

The medical centre should be of a similar size and should offer similar services to a medical centre that provides primary medical care in society. The centre should have a medical doctor and a nurse on duty, who can refer prisoners to see medical professionals outside if necessary. The medical centre should be in a designated area that is easily accessible by ambulances in case of emergency. In addition, the layout and design inside should support the works of medical staffs and help to reduce risks of infections spreading. It should also give privacy during the medical examination and consultation. The centre should be appropriately equipped, particularly with medication and instruments that are specific to the needs of female patients. In addition, females prisoners should not be made to feel unnecessarily anxious or violated during the physical examination. There should be a separate area for the children of prisoners, pregnant prisoners and prisoners who are mothers. All medical history must be kept confidential. The area should have a high standard of hygiene and should be well ventilated.



Color scheme

Secure and Healthy



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 6

The health screening of women prisoners shall include comprehensive screening to determine primary health-care needs, and also shall determine:

- (a) The presence of sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases; and, depending on risk factors, women prisoners may also be offered testing for HIV, with pre-and post-test counselling;
- (b) Mental health-care needs, including post-traumatic stress disorder and risk of suicide and self-harm;
- (c) The reproductive health history of the woman prisoner, including current or recent pregnancies, childbirth and any related reproductive health issues;

- (d) The existence of drug dependency;
- (e) Sexual abuse and other forms of violence that may have been suffered prior to admission.

RULE 7

1 If the existence of sexual abuse or other forms of violence before or during detention is diagnosed, the woman prisoner shall be informed of her right to seek recourse from judicial authorities. The woman prisoner should be fully informed of the procedures and steps involved. If the woman prisoner agrees to take legal action, appropriate staff shall be informed and immediately refer the case to the competent authority for investigation. Prison authorities shall help such women to access legal assistance.

2 Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

3 Specific measures shall be developed to avoid any form of retaliation against those making such reports or taking legal action.

RULE 8

The right of women prisoners to medical confidentiality, including specifically the right not to share information and not to undergo screening in relation to their reproductive health history, shall be respected at all times.

RULE 9

If the woman prisoner is accompanied by a child, that child shall also undergo health screening, preferably by a child health specialist, to determine any treatment and medical needs. Suitable health care, at least equivalent to that in the community, shall be provided.

RULE 10

1 Gender-specific health-care services at least equivalent to those available in the community shall be provided to women prisoners.

2 If a woman prisoner requests that she be examined or treated by a woman physician or nurse, a woman physician or nurse shall be made available, to the extent possible, except for situations requiring urgent medical intervention. If a male medical practitioner undertakes the examination contrary to the wishes of the woman prisoner, a woman staff member shall be present during the examination.

RULE 11

1 Only medical staff shall be present during medical examinations unless the doctor is of the view that exceptional circumstances exist or the doctor requests a member of the prison staff to be present for security reasons or the woman prisoner specifically requests the presence of a member of staff as indicated in rule 10, paragraph 2, above.

2 If it is necessary for non-medical prison staff to be present during medical examinations, such staff should be women and examinations shall be carried out in a manner that safeguards privacy, dignity and confidentiality.

RULE 18

Preventive health-care measures of particular relevance to women, such as Papanicolaou tests and screening for breast and gynaecological cancer, shall be offered to women prisoners on an equal basis with women of the same age in the community.

RULE 25

1 Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

2 Women prisoners who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially those who have become pregnant as a result, shall receive appropriate medical advice and counselling and shall be provided with the requisite physical and mental health care, support and legal aid.

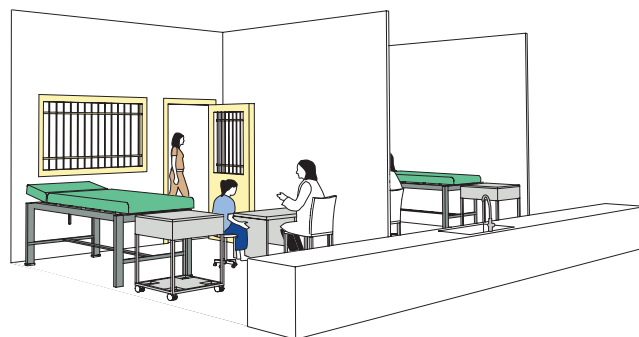
3 In order to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of women prisoners, inspectorates, visiting or monitoring boards or supervisory bodies shall include women members.

Waiting area (1)



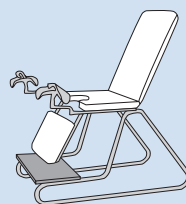
The waiting area should have good ventilation to reduce risks of airborne infections and a feeling of overcrowding.

Physical examination area (2)



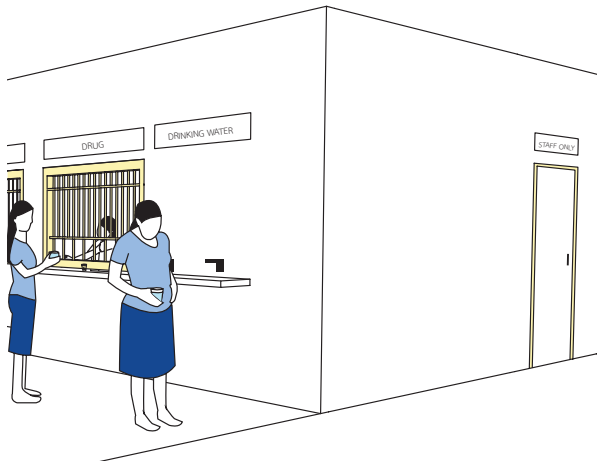
Physical examination should be carried out in a proper room. It should be located where prison officers can react quickly should an incident arises. But at the same time the room should give complete privacy to the prisoner and the medical officer when they need it. They should be able to discuss, carry out physical examination and record any medical information in confidence.

+ Consider separating the waiting area and the area where prisoners take their medication to reduce risks of infections.



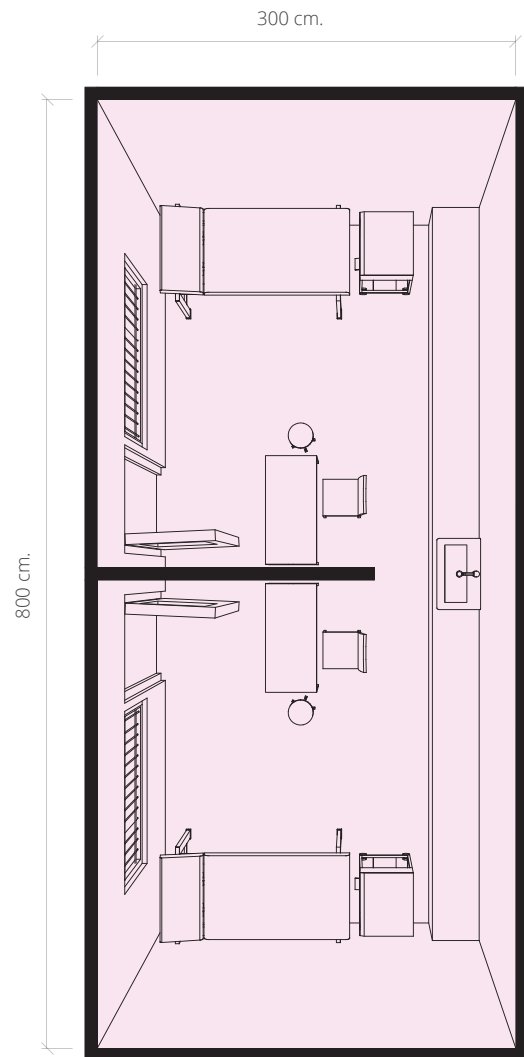
+ Internal examination should be performed in accordance with medical standard and with proper bed and equipment.

Medication dispensation and storage area (3)



Medication and other medical devices should be stored in an area that is only accessible to prison officers and not prisoners. There should be a window on one side of the storage room that can be used to dispense medication to prisoners. Officers should be stationed inside behind the window and the window should be fitted with a barrier so that prisoners cannot directly reach to grab the officers. The officers should be able to see clearly from their position that prisoners take their medication as prescribed on the spot. The inside of the storage area should not be visible to the prisoners, however, to reduce risks of medication and other devices being stolen.

Area measurement (4)



The physical examination area should measure no less than 270 centimetres by 360 centimetres.

07

DAY CARE

The day care centre should occupy a separate area away from the main prison area. If this is not possible, the environment should be carefully designed to resemble a typical day care centre that one would find outside of prison. Children using the facility should not feel that they are being imprisoned. The day care centre should have a good standard of hygiene and has the necessary baby and childcare products. The room should be brightly decorated and the whole design should help to support children's development and strengthen the bond between mother and child. Importantly, the area must be safe for children to play and move around. There should be a green area outside for children to play in. There should be toys, books and anything else that may help to stimulate children's development and learning. So that children can grow up in an environment that is as close to a home environment as possible, their exposure to other aspects of prison should be limited as much as possible.



Color scheme

Fun and Cheerful



Friendly and Relax



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 22

Punishment by close confinement or disciplinary segregation shall not be applied to pregnant women, women with infants and breastfeeding mothers in prison.

RULE 24

Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during birth and immediately after birth.

RULE 42

1 Women prisoners shall have access to a balanced and comprehensive programme of activities which take account of gender-appropriate needs.

2 The regime of the prison shall be flexible enough to respond to the needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children. Childcare facilities or arrangements shall be provided in prisons in order to enable women prisoners to participate in prison activities.

3 Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison.

RULE 48

4 Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate services for women prisoners who have psychosocial support needs, especially those who have been subjected to physical, mental or sexual abuse.

1 Pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by a qualified health practitioner. Adequate and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children and breastfeeding mothers

2 Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children, unless there are specific health reasons to do so.

3 The medical and nutritional needs of women prisoners who have recently given birth, but whose babies are not with them in prison, shall be included in treatment programmes.

RULE 49

Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interests of the children. Children in prison with their mothers shall never be treated as prisoners.

RULE 50

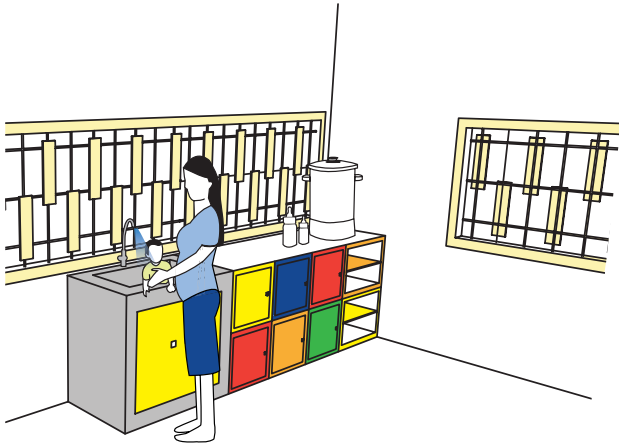
Women prisoners whose children are in prison with them shall be provided with the maximum possible opportunities to spend time with their children.

RULE 51

1 Children living with their mothers in prison shall be provided with ongoing health-care services and their development shall be monitored by specialists, in collaboration with community health services.

2 The environment provided for such children's upbringing shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

A washing space and a storage area (1)



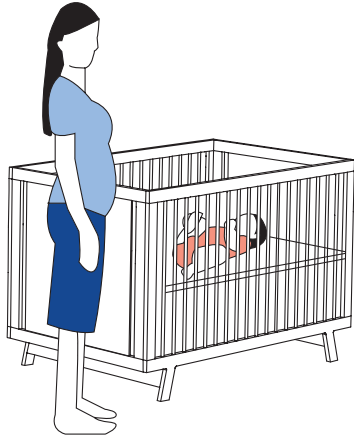
There should be a wash basin, which can be used for washing clothes, bowls, foods containers and other things. It should not be used for bathing babies, though small amount of cleaning is fine. The wash basin should be in an airy area, with good ventilation. The wash basin should be fitted properly, in terms of position and level, taking into particular consideration the needs of prisoners who may be pregnant or have just given birth.

The wash basin should be no less than 50 centimetres in width, 60 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in depth. It should stand at 85 – 100 centimetres in height.

All baby items, such as food containers, clothes and food supplements, should be stored appropriately in different compartments, preferably in a cabinet that can be closed properly to prevent dust from gathering and to keep these items as clean and hygienic as possible.

+ Consider an area where there is a good amount of natural light.

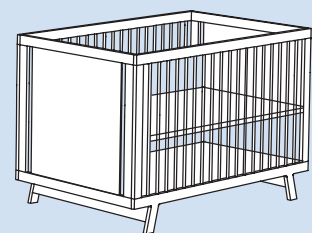
Sleeping areas (2)



Babies should sleep in cots. Each baby should have its own cot and there should be enough cots to accommodate all the babies in care. This sleeping arrangement should allow a mother to care for her child in an effective way.

The cot should be no less than 65 centimetres in width and 100 centimetres in length. The mattress should be no less than 5 centimetres thick. The mattress should be around 30 - 40 centimetres off the floor. The safety rails should be 60 – 80 centimetres in height and the gap between each should be no more than 7 centimetres.

+ The cot mattress should be made from a soft material. The safety rails should also have some soft padding for safety reasons.



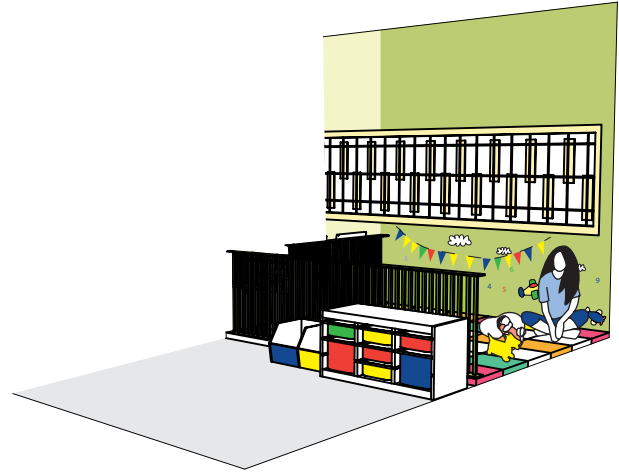
Breast feeding area (3)



Breast feeding area should be a private space where a breastfeeding mother and her baby can feel comfortable and assured that they are not exposed to prying eyes. Taking this concern into account, the area could be next to a wall or a partition, where the mother could sit facing the wall or the partition, if she wishes to. This area should have a calming atmosphere. The chair should be 40 – 45 centimetres in height, or about the same level as a dining chair, and come with a backrest, arm rests and arm cushions. Overall the breast feeding area should allow the mother to breast feed, or pump breast milk, in a calm, relaxing and confident manner.

+ Consider adding a bed for mothers who wish to breast feed their babies from a lying down position.

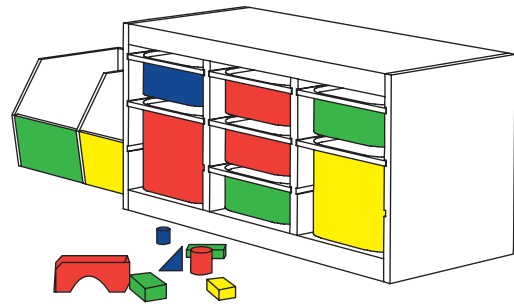
Development play area (4)



There should be a play area for mothers and children to play in and do various activities together. This will help promote children's development in all areas, including physical, mental and emotional developments, as well as strengthening the bonds between mother and child. The play area should be brightly painted and decorated, using colours such as red, orange and yellow. Safety must be considered when choosing materials for the area. For example, use soft material to prevent children from hurting themselves, yet the material should also be able to withstand biting and will thus be long lasting. The area should have toys and games that help to promote children's developments and skills and books for different age groups. The play area should give children in care the same opportunities as children who live outside the prison system and help them grow and develop to their full potential.

Development play area (4)

Toy storage area (5)



+ Consider using soft material for the flooring, such as natural rubber, manufactured rubber or foam covered with non-toxic leather.

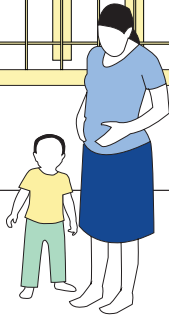
+ Consider having a small lawn or garden outside the building for mothers and children to spend time in.

Toys should be stored in a space that can be easily and safely accessed by the mothers. There should be different compartments, shelves and drawers. Again, safety concern is crucial. Different measures can be taken, for example, fitting the whole storage unit to the floor so that it cannot fall over. Consideration should also be given to the size, height and positioning of the shelves and drawers to reduce risks of accidents. A heavily pregnant woman or a child could fall down accidentally whilst reaching for a toy on a shelf, for example.

Safety concern is always a priority. The colours and decorations of the area should help to stimulate learning and there should be toys that are suitable for children at different stages of development.

+ The height of each storage unit should vary according to the main users. The shelves used primarily by the mothers should be 45 – 50 centimetres in height.

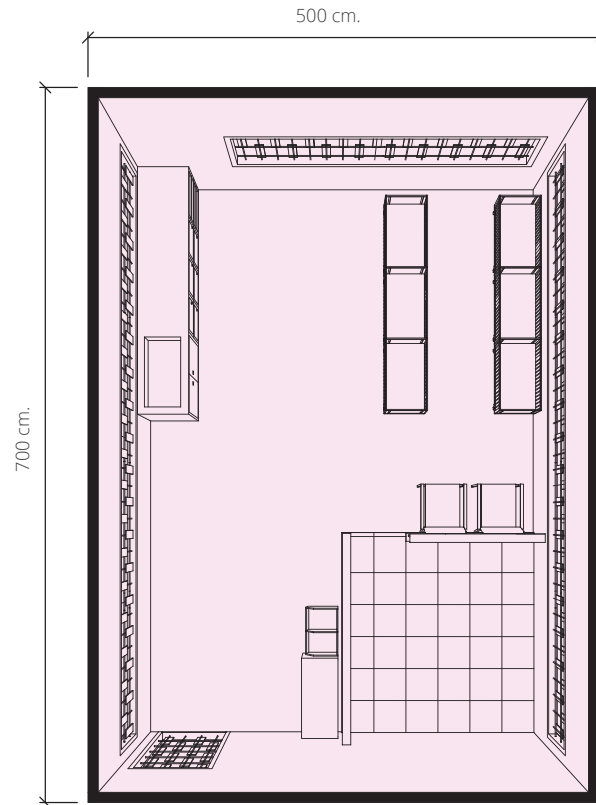
Steel bars in doors and windows (6)



Windows and doors in the day care area should have a pleasant design that is distinct from the windows and doors in other areas of prison. The design should be child-friendly and does not make children feel that they are being held in prison. Children should have a good quality of life, just as children growing up outside these institutions would.

+ The windows and doors should have the same security standards as those in the main prison areas.

Area measurement (7)



The day care area should be at least 500 centimetres in width and 700 centimetres in length.

08

NIGHT CARE

Children, pregnant prisoners and prisoners who are mothers should have a separate sleeping area from the main dormitory. In particular, children should not have to sleep in the main dormitory with adult prisoners. Their sleeping area should be designed with their proportions and needs in mind and the material used must be safe, particularly for children. Our approach is that of Universal Design, in that the design should be accessible to people of all ages and disabilities. The positioning of furniture and the spacing must allow prison officers to observe and access the area quickly in case of emergency, whether that be during the day or night.



Color scheme

Fun and Cheerful



Friendly and Relax



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 22

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RULE 42

1 Women prisoners shall have access to a balanced and comprehensive programme of activities which take account of gender-appropriate needs.

2 The regime of the prison shall be flexible enough to respond to the needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children. Childcare facilities or arrangements shall be provided in prisons in order to enable women prisoners to participate in prison activities.

3 Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison.

RULE 48

4 Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate services for women prisoners who have psychosocial support needs, especially those who have been subjected to physical, mental or sexual abuse.

1 Pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by a qualified health practitioner. Adequate and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children and breastfeeding mothers

2 Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children, unless there are specific health reasons to do so.

3 The medical and nutritional needs of women prisoners who have recently given birth, but whose babies are not with them in prison, shall be included in treatment programmes.

RULE 49

Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interests of the children. Children in prison with their mothers shall never be treated as prisoners.

RULE 50

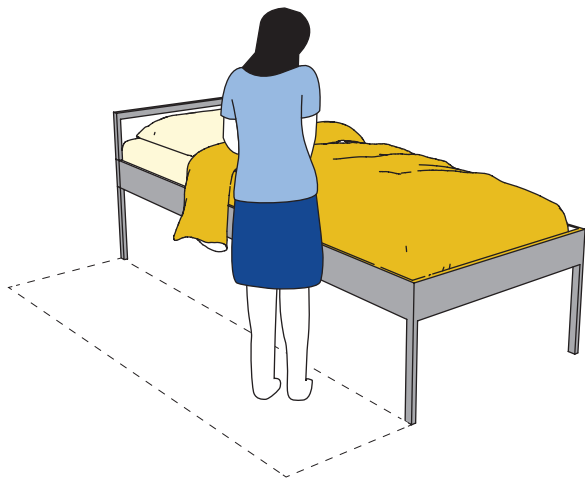
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1 Children living with their mothers in prison shall be provided with ongoing health-care services and their development shall be monitored by specialists, in collaboration with community health services.

2 The environment provided for such children's upbringing shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

Sleeping area for prisoners (1)

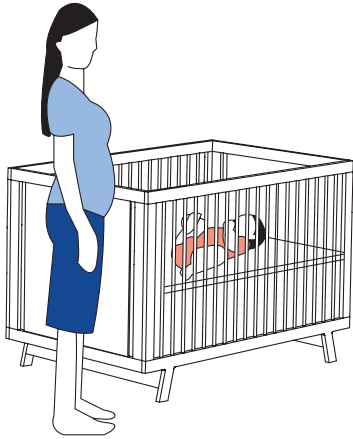


Sleeping area for pregnant prisoners should be separated from sleeping area for mothers and children as they have different needs. The sleeping area for pregnant prisoners should be closer to the toilet as they will likely need to get up and use the facility at night. For mothers with children, the mothers' beds should be single beds and at the same level as the children's beds. The children's beds should have appropriate safety rails. For them, there should be space for the mothers to care for their children during the night if the children wake up. On the other hand, pregnant prisoners should be able to sleep and rest as much as possible during the night without being disturbed by the sounds of children waking up and crying.

+ Keeping the beds off the floor to a certain height will help make the room feel more spacious and make it easier for prison officers to observe the area.

The bed should be no less than 90 centimetres wide and no less than 200 centimetres long. The mattress should be no less than 15 centimetres thick. The bed should be 45 – 50 centimetres high from the floor.

Children's sleeping area (2)

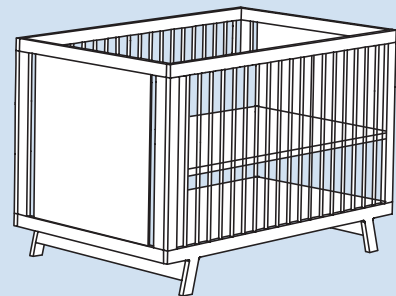


Children's cots must be safe and secure, with no risk of them falling off during the night. At the same time, children's movements should not be restricted to ensure normal development.

Children's cots should be no less than 65 centimetres wide and no less than 100 centimetre long. The mattress should be no less than 5 centimetres thick. The cot should be 30 – 40 centimetres high from the floor. The safety rails should be 60 – 80 centimetres high and the gap between each one no more than 7 centimetres.

+ The mattress should not be too soft as there is a risk that babies might get suffocated in that kind of material during the night.

+ Manufactured leather or PVC should be used for babies' mattresses as these can be cleaned easily.



Toilets (3)



There should be a toilet in the sleeping area, positioned in the corner or at the end of the room. As noted, it should be close to the sleeping area for pregnant prisoners. The area should have good ventilation. The cubicle should have gaps at the bottom and at the top, so others can see when the cubicle is occupied. For the convenience and safety of pregnant prisoners who will have to use the toilet at night, the toilet should be a sit down toilet, rather than a squat toilet. The structure of the cubicle means that prison officers can check movements inside the cubicle and intervene if necessary, while giving prisoners privacy when using it.

+ Avoid sharp corners as much as possible to prevent dirt from gathering in the corner

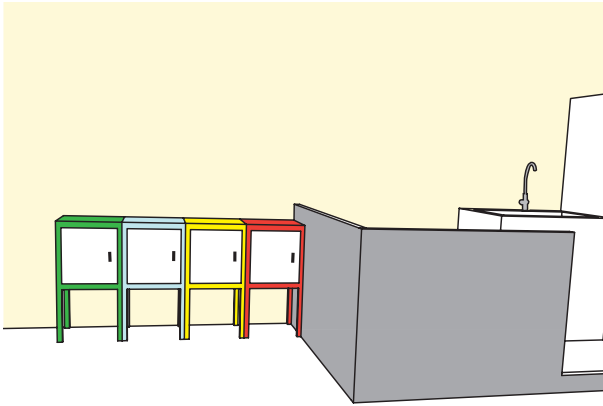
+ Consider adding a ventilation fan inside the toilet

Cabinet for baby items (4)



There should be a communal cabinet which can be used for storing everyday items, such as milk bottles, nappies, towels and cotton pads. There should also be drinking water available for both children and prisoners. The cabinet should be big enough for all sharing the space to use it and should be located at a convenient spot. For example, a mother should be able to easily reach for things she needs after she has finished bathing the baby. The cabinet should have doors that can be closed to keep everything clean and hygienic.

Storage area for prisoners' personal belongings (5)



Cabinets for keeping prisoners' personal belongings should be a private space for prisoners, yet prison officers should be able to inspect the area when necessary. Each individual cabinet should be at least 30 centimeters wide and approximately 15 – 20 centimeters off the ground. Prisoners are allowed to bring certain items into the sleeping area, but to keep the area orderly and easy for inspection, the cabinets should be raised off the ground to make the room look more spacious and to make it more difficult for contrabands to be hidden in the area.

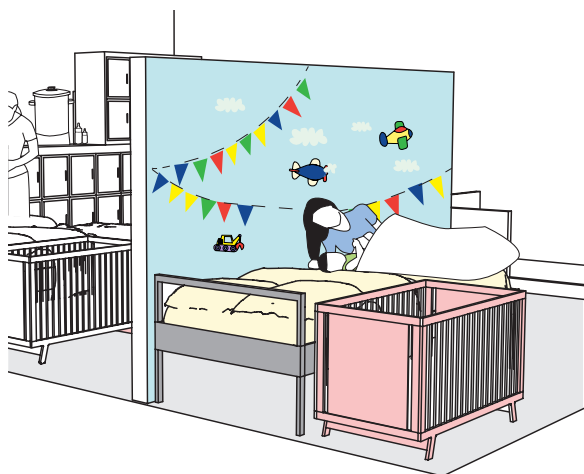
Steel bars in doors and windows (6)



Windows and doors in the mother and baby area should have a pleasant design that is distinct from the windows and doors in other areas of prison to make the area feel more homely.

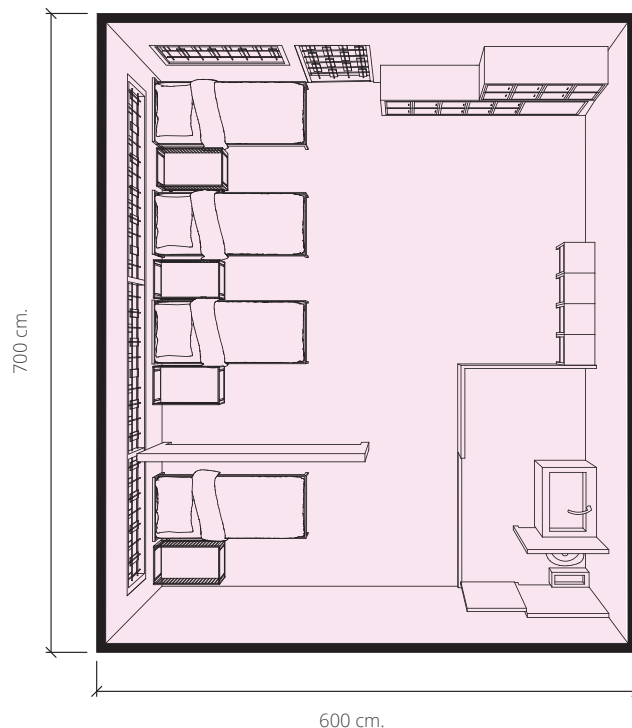
+ The windows and doors should have the same security standards as those in the prison areas.

Sleeping area for those who are sick and unwell (7)



This is an area for prisoners and children who are sick and unwell but can still carry on with their normal routine, for example, those who have a cold. There should be a partition between those who are well and those who are not. The partition should be 145 – 160 centimetres in height or at eye level. There should be a gap of 30 – 40 centimetres at the bottom or around knee-height so that prison officers and other prisoners can observe movements throughout the area and can rush to help if anyone needs medical attention.

Area measurement (8)

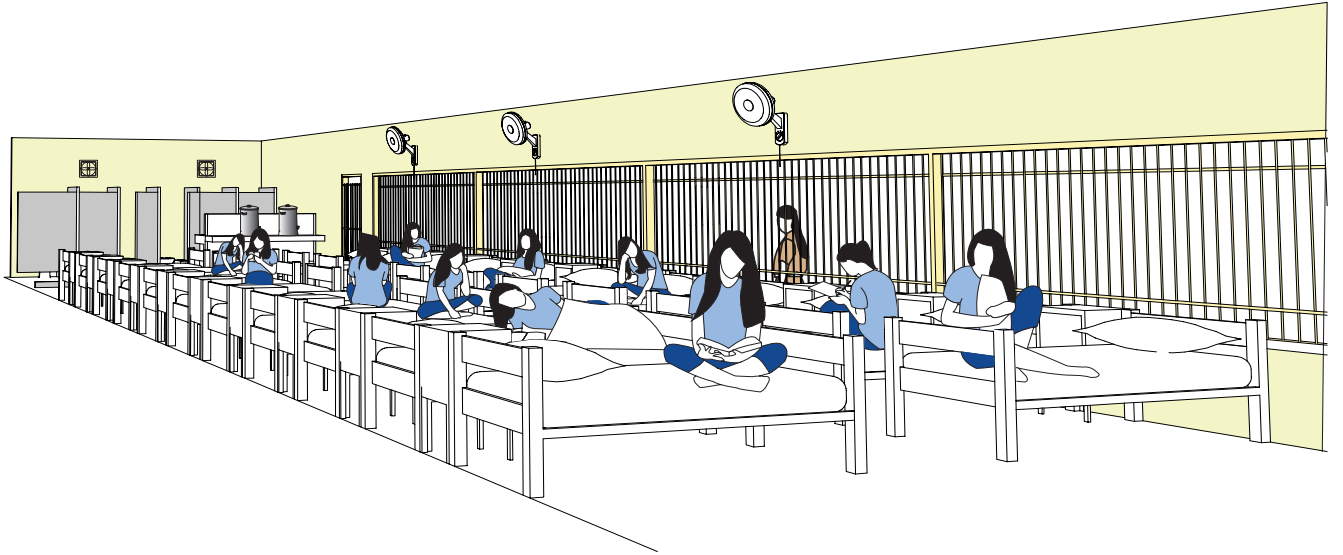


The night care area should be at least 600 centimetres in width and 700 centimetres in length for 4 prisoners and 4 children.

09

DORMITORY

The dormitory is used for resting and sleeping at night. It should be designed to have sufficient space to accommodate all prisoners. The beds must be appropriately sized. There should be some night lights, which should be positioned at a height and distance that will not be distracting to the prisoners who are sleeping but still allow prison officers to observe the area. Furthermore, some considerations must be given to the toilet facility. The design must give the user privacy, but the cubicle must also be well ventilated. The washing basin should be positioned correctly. At the same time, any noise and odour must be kept to a minimum. The design and positioning should prevent the noise and odour from entering the main sleeping area. Lastly, given the length of time prisoners will spend in the dormitory each night, it is important to create a pleasant atmosphere. There should be windows or gaps to allow natural light into the area and to aid ventilation. The windows should also be positioned in a way that helps to reduce the feelings of crowdedness and claustrophobia. The whole area should be brightly and pleasantly decorated, so that prisoners can rest and relax in the area as much as possible each night.



Color scheme

Secure and Healthy



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 5

The accommodation of women prisoners shall have facilities and materials required to meet women's specific hygien needs, including sanitary towels provided free of charge and a regular supply of water to be made available for the personal care of children and women, in particular women involved in cooking and those who are pregnant, breastfeeding or menstruating.

RULE 16

Developing and implementing strategies, in consultation with mental health-care and social welfare services, to prevent suicide and self-harm among women prisoners and providing appropriate, gender-specific and specialized support to those at risk shall be part of a comprehensive policy of mental health care in women's prisons.

RULE 41

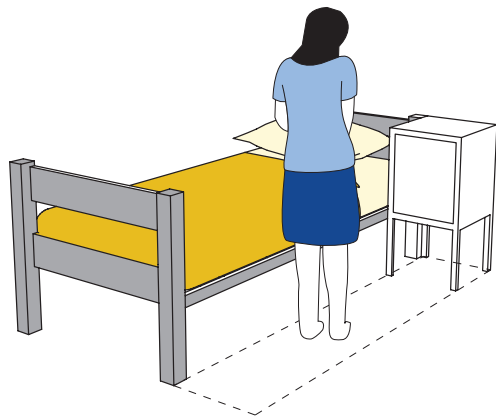
The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

- (a)** Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;
- (b)** Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;

(c) Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;

(d) Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

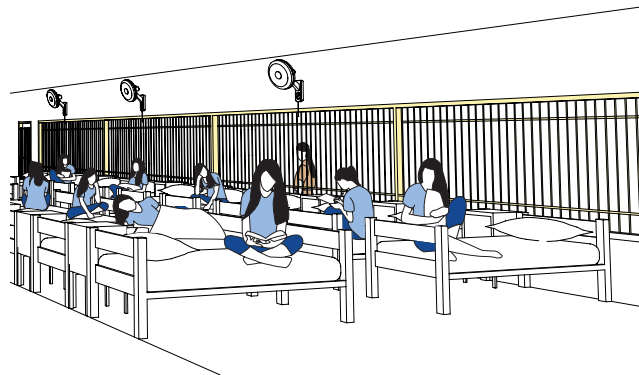
Sleeping area (1)



The mattress should be no less than 80 centimeter wide and 200 centimeters long. There should be a cabinet next to the bed, measuring at least 30 centimetres in width. The cabinet's legs should be around 15 – 20 centimetres, which should make the room feel more airy and spacious than if the cabinet was sitting on the floor. If the number of prisoners increases, double beds could be considered to preserve some sense of space in the room.

+ Furniture should be supported on furniture's legs, rather than sitting squarely on the floor, to create a sense of space and airiness. This should also allow prison officers to inspect the room more easily.

Ceiling height (2)



Ceiling height can affect how the room's occupants feel. The ceiling should be no less than 250 centimetres high and should be an exposed ceiling. There should be ventilation gaps on the walls. This is because the dormitory is used by a large number of prisoners so having a relatively high ceiling and a good ventilation system can help reduce the feeling of crowdedness. A good ventilation system is important in the sleeping area, as it will help to reduce the damp smell and increase hygiene and quality of living.

+ Consider adding other means of ventilation such as ceiling fans and ventilation fans.

+ The ceiling should be painted in light colours or in white, to make the room feel spacious and airy and reduce the sense of crowdedness.

Toilets (3)



There should be a toilet in the sleeping area, positioned in the corner or at the end of the room. The area should have good ventilation. The cubicle should have gaps at the bottom and at the top, so other prisoners can see when the cubicle is occupied. For the convenience and safety of prisoners who will have to use the toilet at night, the toilet should be a sit down toilet, rather than a squat toilet. The structure of the cubicle means that prison officers can check movements inside the cubicle and intervene if necessary, while giving prisoners privacy when using it.

- + Avoid sharp corners as much as possible to prevent dirt from gathering in the corner
- + Consider adding a ventilation fan inside the toilet

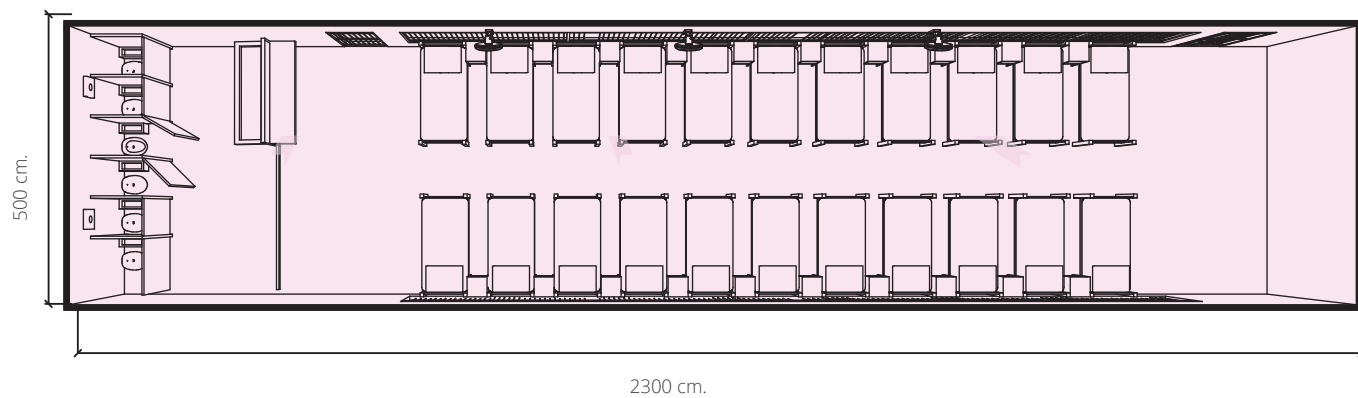
Drinking water (4)



There should be drinking water available in the sleeping area, perhaps in a water dispenser set up on a table. It is important that there is enough water for all prisoners, taking into account the number of hours that they have to be in the sleeping area.

- + If an electronic circuit is required for the water cooler, safety must be considered and the circuit must be externally controlled only.

Area measurement (5)

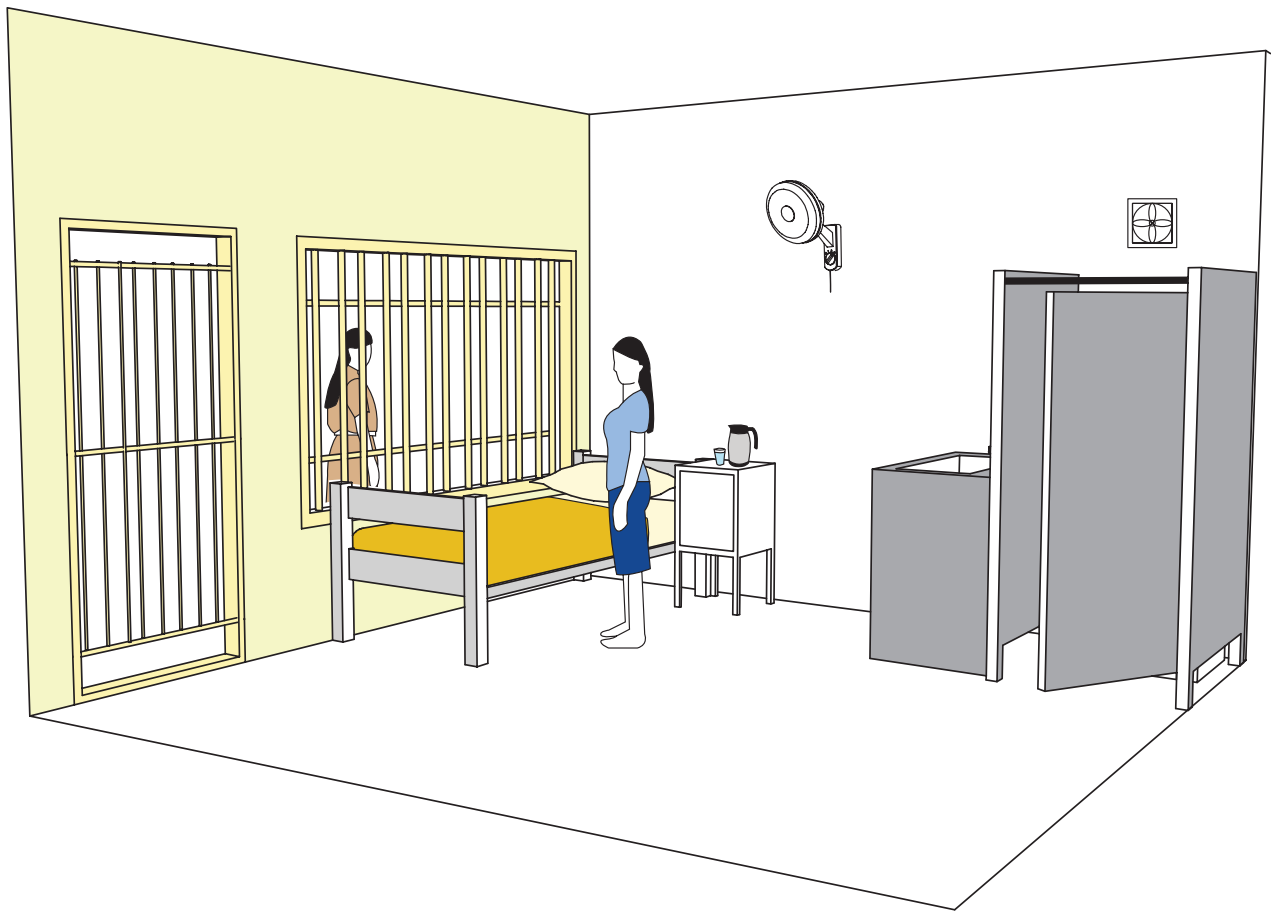


The width of the dormitory should be at least 600 centimetres and the length should be 2300 centimetres, based on an estimate of 20 prisoners per one dormitory.

10

SINGLE BEDROOMS

Single bedrooms are small sleeping areas for prisoners who must sleep in a separate area from other prisoners. These may be prisoners who are ill and are at risk of infecting other people, prisoners whose behaviours need special monitoring or prisoners who may harm other prisoners. Prison officers shall make such decisions. A single bedroom should have a bed, drinking water and a toilet. There should be a window or a gap which prison officers can use to observe the room. Though prisoners must also be accorded a suitable level of privacy. The room should be pleasantly decorated and well ventilated to help reduce the levels of stress or anxiety that prisoners may be feeling. Where possible, the windows should allow prisoners to see the atmosphere outside so that they do not feel completely isolated.



Color scheme

Secure and Healthy



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 5

The accommodation of women prisoners shall have facilities and materials required to meet women's specific hygien needs, including sanitary towels provided free of charge and a regular supply of water to be made available for the personal care of children and women, in particular women involved in cooking and those who are pregnant, breastfeeding or menstruating.

RULE 16

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RULE 41

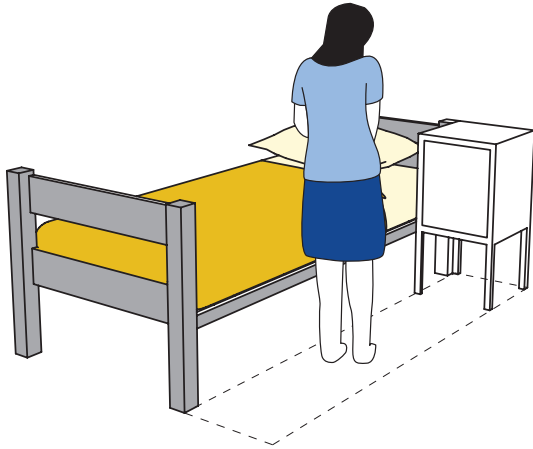
The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

- (a)** Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;
- (b)** Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;

(c) Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;

(d) Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

Single beds (1)



The mattress should be no less than 80 centimeters in width and 200 centimeters in length. There should be a bedside cabinet, measuring at least 30 centimetres in width and approximately 15 – 20 centimetres high up from the floor. This is to create a sense of space. If the number of prisoners per room increases, double beds should be considered.

+ The legs supporting various furniture should be simple and airy to avoid making the room feel cluttered and also to allow prison officers to inspect the room more easily.

Ceiling height (2)



Ceiling height can affect how the room's occupants feel. The ceiling should be no less than 250 meters high and should be an exposed ceiling. There should be ventilation gaps on the walls. This is because the dormitory is used by a large number of prisoners so having a relatively high ceiling and a good ventilation system can help reduce the feeling of crowdedness. A good ventilation system is important in the sleeping area, as it will help to reduce the damp smell and increase hygiene and quality of living.

+ Consider adding other means of ventilation such as ceiling fans and ventilation fans.

+ The ceiling should be painted in light colours or in white, to make the room feel spacious and airy and reduce the sense of crowdedness.

Toilets (3)

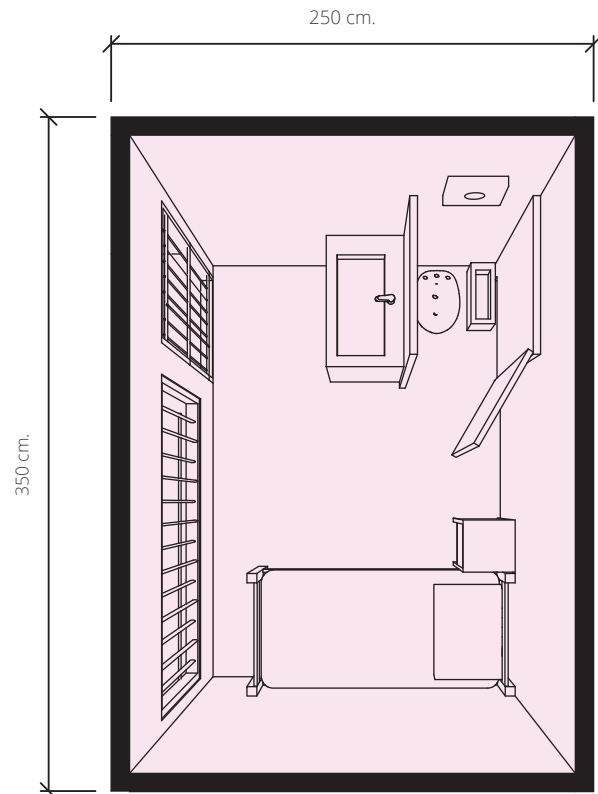


There should be a toilet in the sleeping area, positioned in the corner or at the end of the room. The area should have good ventilation. The cubicle should have gaps at the bottom and at the top, so other prisoners can see when the cubicle is occupied. For the convenience and safety of prisoners who will have to use the toilet at night, the toilet should be a sit down toilet, rather than a squat toilet. The structure of the cubicle means that prison officers can check movements inside the cubicle and intervene if necessary, while giving prisoners privacy when using it.

+ Avoid sharp corners as much as possible to prevent dirt from gathering in the corner

+ Consider adding a ventilation fan inside the toilet

Area measurement (4)

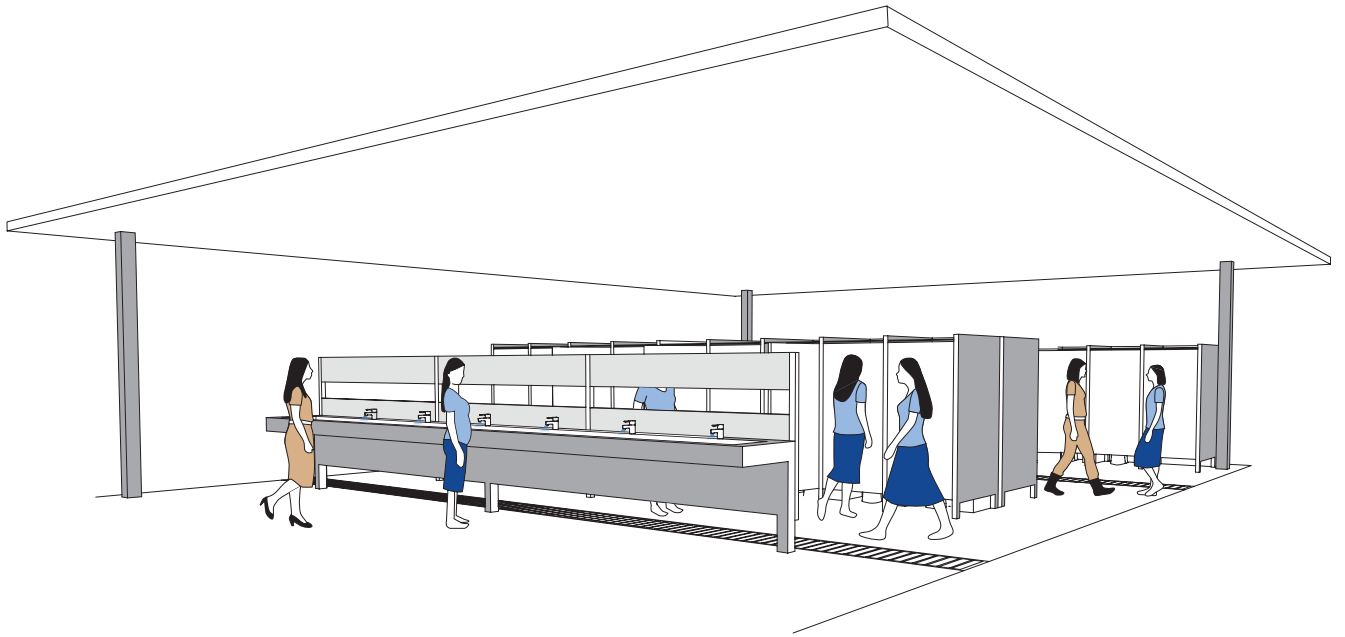


The room should be at least 350 centimetres in width and 250 centimetres in length.

11

COMMUNAL TOILETS

It is particularly important to consider the issues of privacy and hygiene here. There should be enough toilets, washing basins and other necessities to accommodate the number of prisoners who will be using the facility. The whole area should be well ventilated, with a good amount of natural light. It should also have a good drainage system. It is also important to consider the gender specific needs of female prisoners and cater for those needs in an adequate manner. Importantly, prisoners should not be made to feel vulnerable or exposed while using the facility.

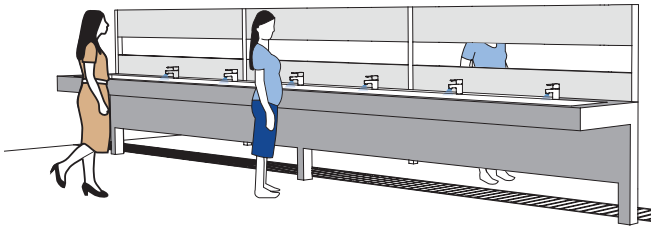


REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 5

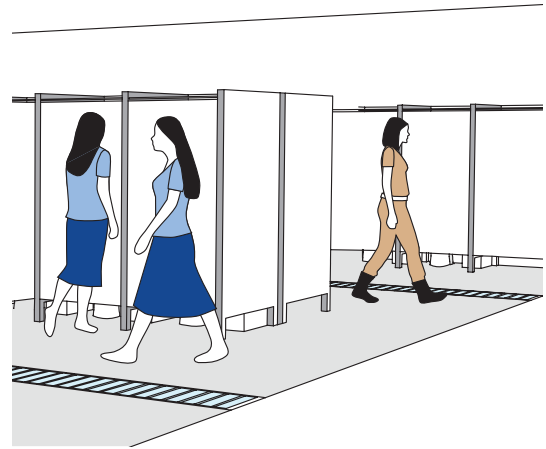
The accommodation of women prisoners shall have facilities and materials required to meet women's specific hygien needs, including sanitary towels provided free of charge and a regular supply of water to be made available for the personal care of children and women, in particular women involved in cooking and those who are pregnant, breastfeeding or menstruating.

Hand wash area (1)



Wash basins should be located in front of the toilets and there should be enough of them to cater for all who use the toilets in this area. The wash basins should be 90 – 100 centimetres high and there should be a 30 – 35 centimeter gap at the bottom so that prison offers can easily observe prisoners' movements in the area. This should also make cleaning easier and reduce risks of damp.

Drainage (2)



Drainage tracks in the toilet area should be wider than regular drainage tracks. They should be no less than 50 – 60 centimetres in width. This is to avoid drainage problems, which can cause damp, and encourage good hygiene in the toilet area.

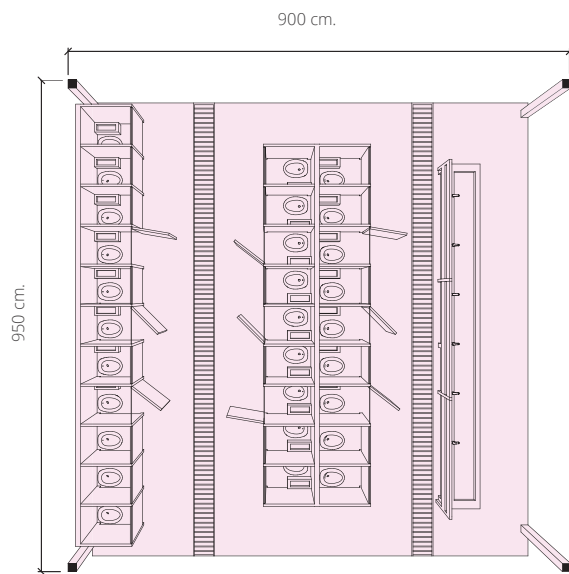
Toilets (3)



The area should have good ventilation. The cubicle should have gaps at the bottom and at the top, so others can see when the cubicle is occupied. For the convenience and safety of prisoners who will have to use the toilet, the toilet should be a sit down toilet, rather than a squat toilet. The structure of the cubicle means that prison officers can check movements inside the cubicle and intervene if necessary, while giving prisoners privacy when using it.

+ The gap at the bottom should make cleaning easier and reduce problems of damp.

Area measurement (4)

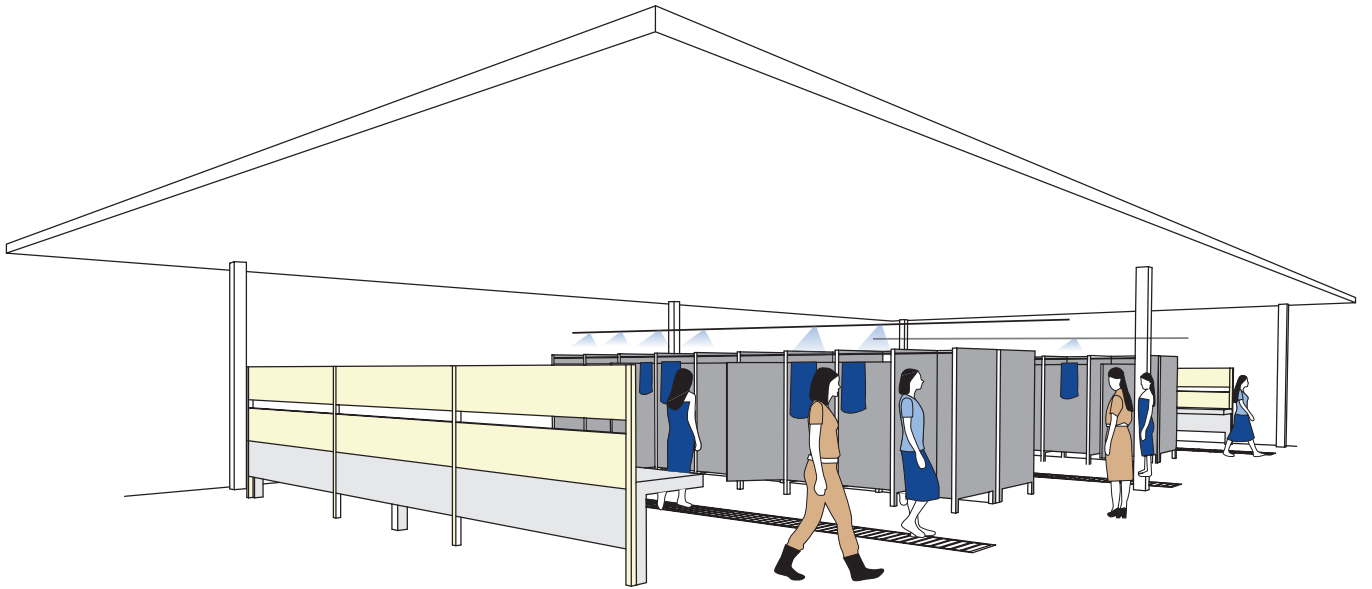


The toilet area, with 30 toilets, should be at least 9500 centimetres in width and at least 9000 centimetres in length.

12

SHOWER AREA

The shower area should be kept clean, with clean water running. There should be enough showers and other amenities to accommodate the number of prisoners who will be using the facility. This should be a private space and prisoners should not feel exposed to prying eyes when in the area. This is particularly important for female prisoners, who may feel particularly vulnerable when using the shower. To keep a good level of hygiene, the area should be appropriately zoned. The wet and dry zones should be kept separated. The whole area should be well ventilated and receive a good amount of natural light.

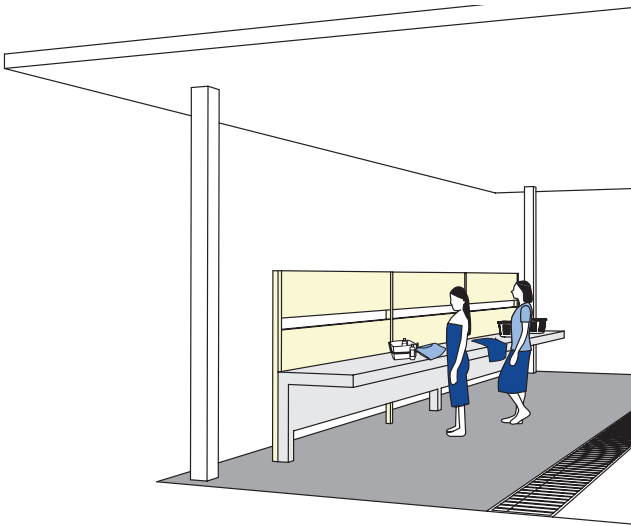


REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

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Shelves and counters (1)



There should be a shelf or a counter that prisoners can use to put things such as soap and shampoos on. It should be in a dry area either in front of the shower area or in the changing area. The shelf or counter should be wide enough that prisoners can put all their bathroom items on. Height-wise, it should be at a height where prisoners can easily reach for things that they need. In terms of materials, the shelf or counter should be made from material that can withstand damp, is easy to clean and strong and sturdy enough. The structure of the shelf/counter must give prisoners privacy, whilst at the same time allow prison officers to observe prisoners' movements and detect any contrabands easily.

+ There should be a gap at eye level so that prison officers can inspect the area.

The height of the counter should be between 85 – 100 centimetres. The height of the wall should be between 160 – 180 centimetres. The gap at the bottom should be 30 – 45 centimetres from the floor.

+ The material used should be flat, able to withstand damp, can be cleaned easily and strong and sturdy. For example, consider using tiles or cement treated with anti-damp paint.

Shower area (2)

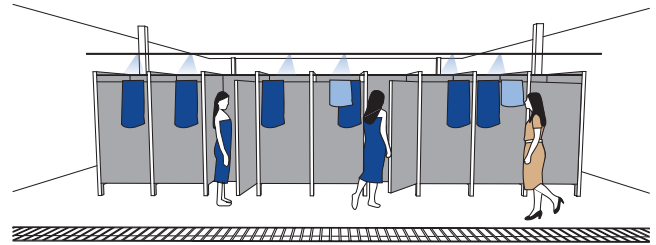


This is the area that must give utmost privacy to the prisoners using it. Each shower should be in an individual cubicle. Since there will be a large number of prisoners using the facility at any one time, the cubicle should be used for showering only. There should be a separate changing area close by. The cubicle should be a closed unit, though the structure should still allow prison officers to observe some movements from outside just in case there is an incident and they need to intervene.

+ Consider non-slip materials for the bathroom floor and shiny materials for the walls which can be cleaned easily. Use light colours to make the room feel spacious and colours that require regular cleaning.

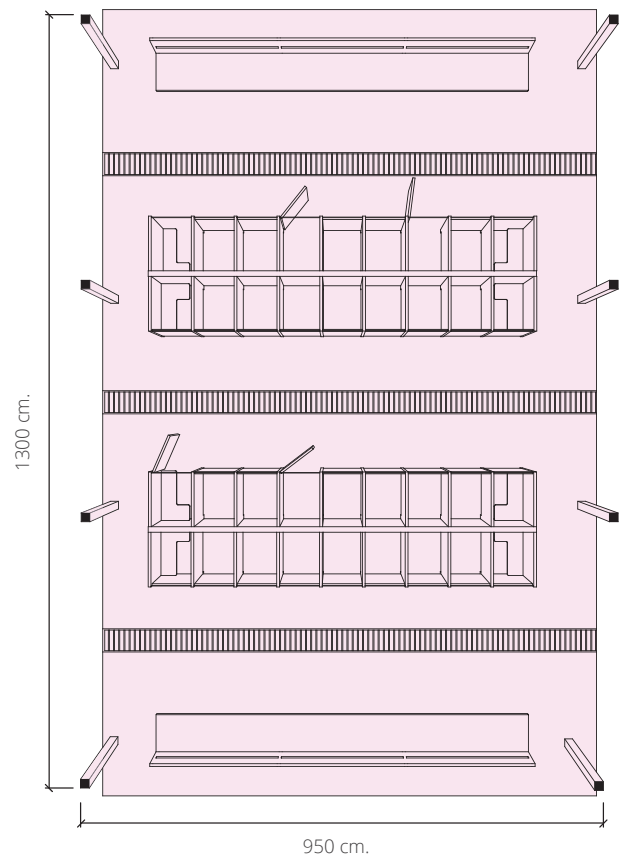
The width of shower area should not less than 90 centimeters and the length should not less than 150 centimetres. The partition and door no less than 145 – 160 centimeters in height or eye level, gap at the bottom measuring 30 – 40 centimetres from the floor or knee height.

Showers (3)



The shower head should have appropriately sized holes so water can come through easily. The water pressure must be strong enough. There should only be one valve which controls the water pressure. The valve should be located outside the shower area and controlled by prison officers only. The water pressure should be strong enough that prisoners can clean themselves thoroughly in limited time. They should also be able to relax and destress during this time.

Area measurement (4)



The shower area, with 36 showers, should be at least 9500 centimetres in width and at least 1300 centimetres in length.

13

RELAXATION AREA

This is an area for prisoners to come and relax during a break from their daily routine and other activities. This area should resemble a public space outside of prison, such as a public park, a restaurant or a shop, as much as possible. Here, prisoners should have opportunities to participate in activities that they may do outside, such as playing sport, simply sitting and relaxing or ordering food from a 'restaurant', rather than from the prison's canteen. Allowing prisoners to release the pressures in this context is an important aspect of maintaining a healthy mental and physical health.



REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 13

Prison staff shall be made aware of times when women may feel particular distress, so as to be sensitive to their situation and ensure that the women are provided appropriate support.

RULE 41

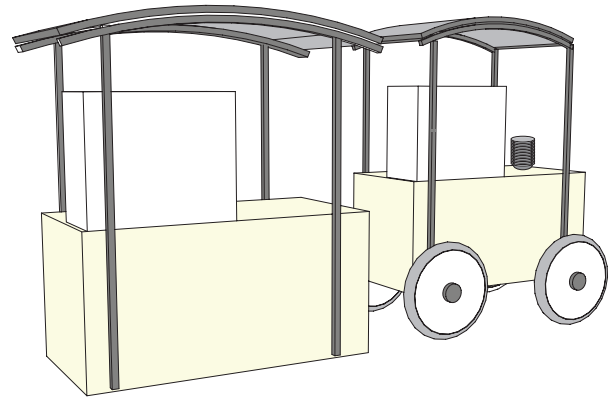
The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

- (a)** Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;
- (b)** Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;

(c) Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;

(d) Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

Food stalls (1)



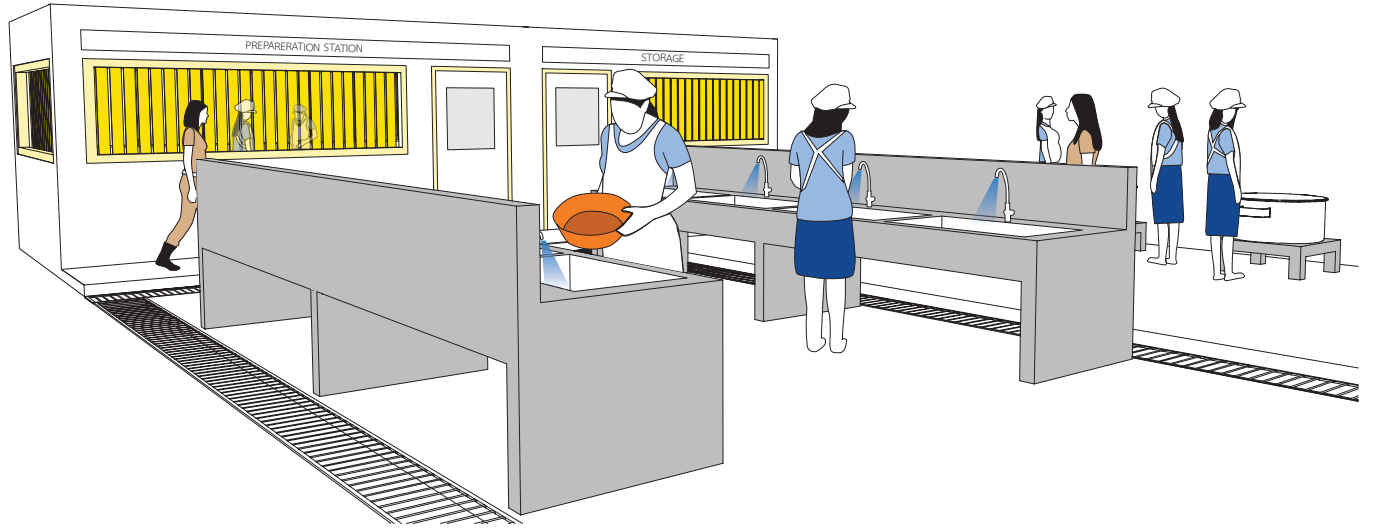
This should be an area where prisoners can relax and enjoy themselves. Food should be sold just as it is in any town or city, such as on food stalls or food carts. Food shop is counted as one of the welfare shops in prisons. To create a relaxing atmosphere, the interactions between food sellers and prisoners should be just like any interaction that one would find in a typical market outside of prison.



14

**KITCHEN
AREA**

The kitchen area is likely to be in continuous use throughout the day, with food being prepared, cooked and kitchen utensils cleaned all in this area. Therefore, it is very important that the design helps to ensure that a good level of hygiene is maintained throughout. The area should be well ventilated, with a good amount of natural light, and have an effective drainage system. All the furniture and other structures must be well suited to the physiques and movement patterns of female prisoners, which may be different from male prisoners. In particular, nothing should be too heavy or too high out of reach. This way, accidents or long term health issues are avoided as much as possible.

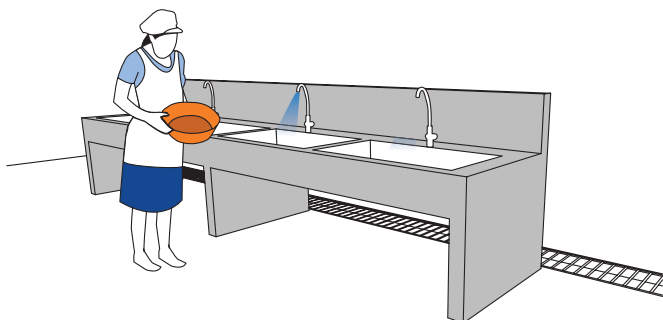


REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 5

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Dish washing area (1)



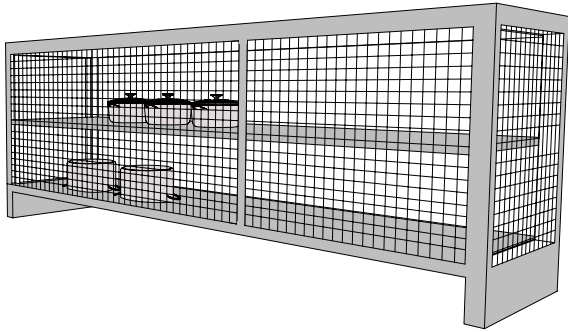
Washing area, for both kitchenware and food, should be in an area that is well ventilated and has a lot of natural light. The wall should have a gap at the bottom so that movements in the area can be observed. There should not be many corners to reduce risks of damp and to maintain good hygiene. The counter should be wide enough for large kitchenware such as large pots and pans to be put on. The floor should be sufficiently sloped so that water can flow towards the drain and does not remain in the washing area, causing hygiene problems. The whole design should allow the area to be cleaned easily. At the same time, the design should allow for easy inspection by prison officers.

+ For the counter top, consider using shiny material that can be cleaned by water

+ For the floor, use material that is tough and can be cleaned easily, without leaving dirty marks.

+The counter should be 85 – 95 centimetres high and the gap at the bottom should be 30 – 35 centimetres.

Drying cupboard (2)



The cupboard should be airy and located in an area that has good ventilation and receives a lot of natural light. All the kitchenware must be thoroughly dry before being put back in storage. At the same time, for security reasons, the cupboard should not be easily accessible. The grid, for example, should be made of steel wire. In terms of measurement, the cupboard should be 90 – 100 centimetres in height and 30 – 35 centimetres off the floor, so that prison officers can easily observe movements in the area. This should also make it easier to clean the entire area.

Food preparation and storage area (3)



This should be a closed area where the temperature can be kept at an appropriate level. This is particularly important because fresh and raw ingredients may be left outside the refrigerator for a period of time during food preparation. In their daily routine, prisoners prepare their meals in advance. For example, in the morning, prisoners will be preparing ingredients for their lunches. The control of temperature is thus crucial. To keep good hygiene and to prevent insects and other animals from entering the area, the area should be closed.

+ Consider using a yellow plastic screen to prevent insects from entering the area. This should also allow prison officers to inspect the area easily. It can also act as a security measure to prevent anyone from sneaking in and stealing kitchen utensils from the area.

Cooking area (4)



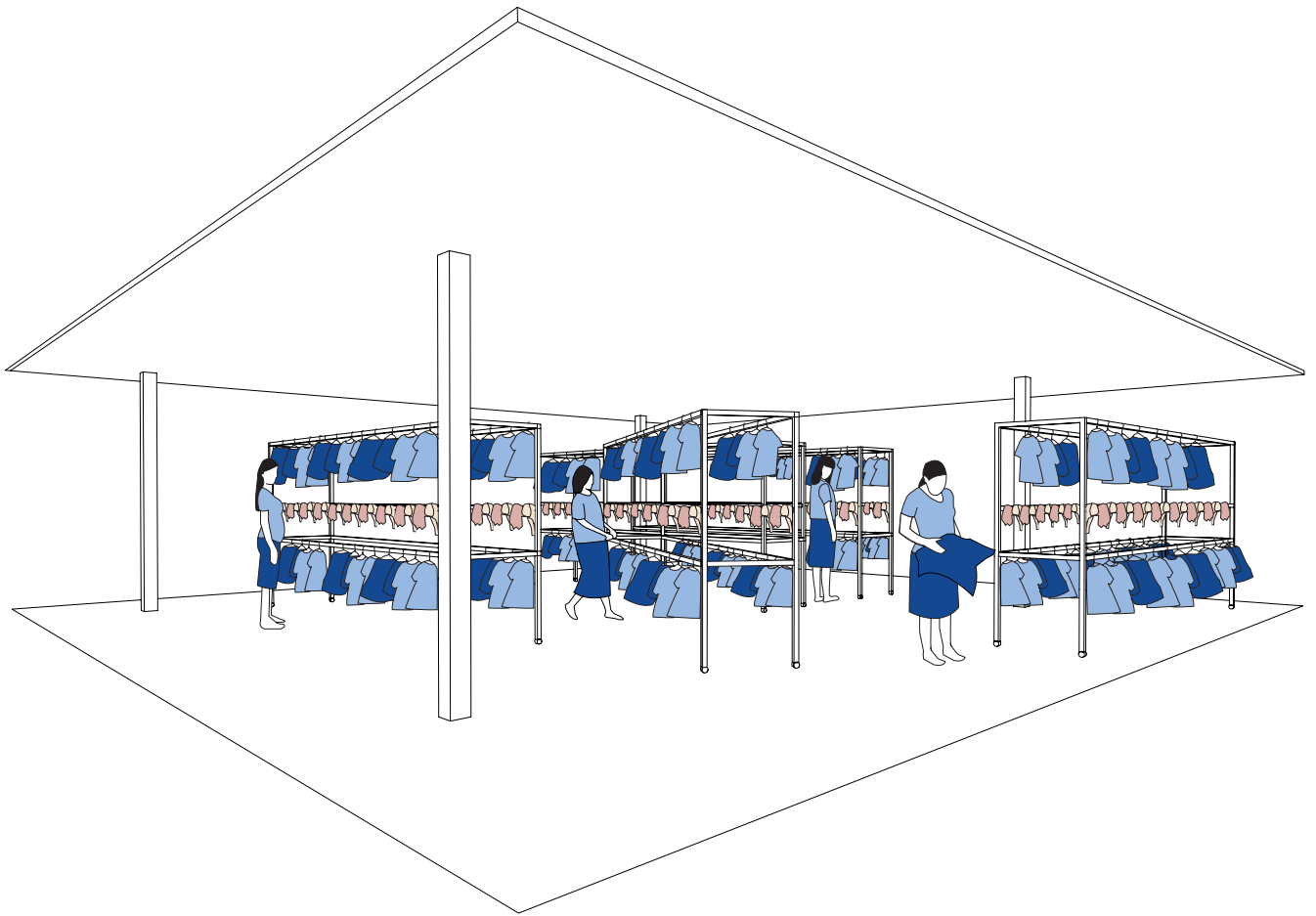
Cooking area should be in a closed area but one that has good ventilation. All the furniture and equipment in this area must be at an appropriate height for female prisoners to use to avoid potential health problems in the long term. This is particularly important since food will be cooked in large quantities, therefore cooking may be quite a physically taxing activity. The furniture and equipment must also be strong and durable and can be cleaned easily. There should be a gap at the bottom from the floor so that prison officers can observe movements in this area easily. This should also allow for easy cleaning and reduce risks of damp.

+ The stove should be supported on strong structure and it should be 40 – 45 centimetres high, or at a height that is suitable for an average female. It should be 30 – 35 centimetres off the floor.

15

CLOTHES DRYING AREA

This is another area that will be used daily by the prisoners. It should be large enough to accommodate the amount and type of laundry that will need to be dried. Items of clothing should not be dried too close together as they may not dry properly, which would be unhygienic and may cause skin and other health problems. If necessary, additional drying racks should be made available. However, it is always important to maintain a good level of hygiene and good ventilation throughout the area. Sunlight should be able to reach the entire area. (A ventilation fan or a tumble dryer could be used when necessary.) There should be a roof in case of rain.

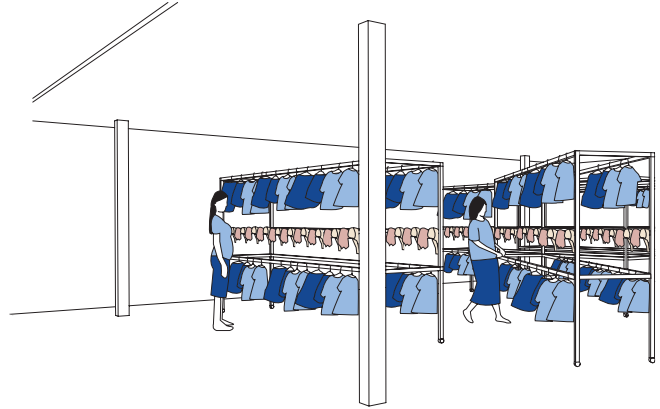


REFERENCE TO THE BANGKOK RULES

RULE 5

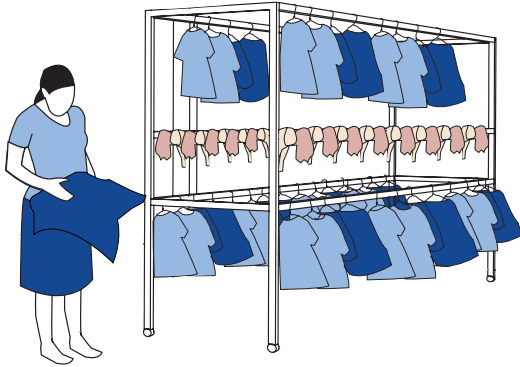
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Roof structure (1)



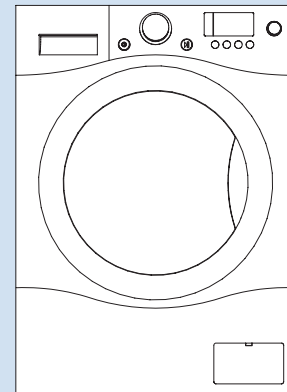
The clothes should be dried indoor but in an area that has natural light and good ventilation. There should be a roof in case of rain. The roof should be transparent so that light can get through. The floor should be made of concrete. If tiles are used, they should be non-slip. There should be a large fan to help dry the laundry more quickly and to prevent damp. The whole area should be located outside, again in a spot with good light and ventilation. Since there will be a large quantity of laundry that needs to be dried, the area must be large enough to accommodate this number.

Drying racks (2)



Drying racks should be portable so they can be moved as light and wind directions change throughout the day. The racks should be at different height levels to accommodate the different items of clothing, such as underwear, bras, skirts and blouses. The different height levels also help to ensure that light can access all items of clothing equally. The highest rack should be for blouses, the middle one for bras and underwear and the lowest one for trousers or skirts. Although portable, the drying racks must not be moved outside the area for safety reasons.

+ Consider using material that can withstand sunlight and humidity. It must also be strong and sturdy enough to carry the large load of laundry.



+ A large tumble dryer should be placed in an area that has good ventilation. Due to the cost involved, it should only be used when it is not possible to air dry the clothes.



CHAPTER
02
The Bangkok
Rules

The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women offenders (The Bangkok Rules)

The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 December 2010, is the first international instrument which provides specific and detailed guidelines on responding to the gender specific needs of women in the criminal justice system, as well as of children of such women. Thailand including many countries, international organisations and criminal justice agencies working with women place a strong emphasis on the implementation and are putting these rules into practice.

The road towards the inauguration of Bangkok Rules originated from the Kamlangjai Project, literally translated in Thai as 'inspiration'. The project was launched on the 31st October 2006 under the strong royal patronage and leadership of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha. The project aims to provide moral support, basic healthcare, and opportunities for women prisoners, both while serving sentences and after releases with a view to returning them back to society as good citizens and to minimize their chance of re-offending. A special feature of the Kamlangjai Project is the emphasis on assisting pregnant and nursing inmates as well as the children who live with their mothers in prison. In 2008, Thailand presented the Kamlangjai Project at the 17th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) in Vienna; the level of support from various countries was encouraging. Also, at the 10th Annual General Meeting of ICPA in Prague, Thailand already alluded to the possibility of leading the efforts to develop the Standard Minimum Rules (SMRs) specifically for women prisoners.

With an outstanding success of the already existing Kumlangjai Project, the Ministry of Justice of Thailand launched another project, namely, Enhancing Lives of Female Inmates, or known as 'ELFI'. The main task of ELFI is to augment the wisdom of what to become the Bangkok Rules later in 2010 by developing a set of rules specific to the treatment of women prisoners aiming to narrow the gap of negligence so that the specific needs of women prisoners can be appropriately and reasonably satisfied. This includes areas concerning issues such as reporting abuse and filing complaints in prison settings, in which it must be conducted in conjunction with the fundamental principle of confidentiality, fulfilling medical and nutritional needs of the pregnant and nursing women prisoners including the appropriate dietary for the babies, children, as well as breast-feeding mothers, and emphasizing the issue of determining when the children are to be separated or to stay in prison with their convicted mothers, which must be done while having the children best interest at heart.

It has been well recognised, arguably, that female offenders have different profile of risks and needs unlike their male counterparts. Even though the general profile of women prisoners is a less violent one, they are, more often than not, forced to undergo the alike punitive treatment experience as men. In other words, throughout the world, correctional facilities, institutions, and treatment programmes, which are designed for male offenders, are devised and drafted by male architectures. Hence, the overall environment of either correctional or rehabilitating system, including the rules of conduct, the staffs, security levels, and the programming itself, is drawn upon to match the needs of the convicted male, of which are the majority population. Therefore, a standard guideline should be introduced to those correctional staff who work closely to the women prisoner. The implementation of the Bangkok Rules is regarded as an addition to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMRs) and United Nations Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (Tokyo Rules) that would ensure that the treatment to women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders is carried out with dignity and preserves their human rights as much as possible.

I

Rules of general application

1 Basic Principle

[Supplements rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 1

In order for the principle of non-discrimination embodied in rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to be put into practice, account shall be taken of the distinctive needs of women prisoners in the application of the Rules. Providing for such needs in order to accomplish substantial gender equality shall not be regarded as discriminatory.

2 Admission

RULE 2

1 Adequate attention shall be paid to the admission procedures for women and children, due to their particular vulnerability at this time. Newly arrived women prisoners shall be provided with facilities to contact their relatives; access to legal advice; information about prison rules and regulations, the prison regime and where to seek help when in need in a language that they understand; and, in the case of foreign nationals, access to consular representatives as well.

2 Prior to or on admission, women with caretaking responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, including the possibility of a reasonable suspension of detention, taking into account the best interests of the children.

3 Register

[Supplements rule 7 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

1 The number and personal details of the children of a woman being admitted to prison shall be recorded at the time of admission. The records shall include, without prejudicing the rights of the mother, at least the names of the children, their ages and, if not accompanying the mother, their location and custody or guardianship status.

4 Allocation

RULE 4

2 All information relating to the children's identity shall be kept confidential, and the use of such information shall always comply with the requirement to take into account the best interests of the children.

Women prisoners shall be allocated, to the extent possible, to prisons close to their home or place of social rehabilitation, taking account of their caretaking responsibilities, as well as the individual woman's preference and the availability of appropriate programmes and services.

5 Personal hygiene

[Supplements rules 15 and 16 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 5

The accommodation of women prisoners shall have facilities and materials required to meet women's specific hygien needs, including sanitary towels provided free of charge and a regular supply of water to be made available for the personal care of children and women, in particular women involved in cooking and those who are pregnant, breastfeeding or menstruating.

6 Health-care services

[Supplements rules 22 to 26 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

(a) Medical screening on entry

[Supplements rule 24 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 6

The health screening of women prisoners shall include comprehensive screening to determine primary health-care needs, and also shall determine:

(a) The presence of sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases; and, depending on risk factors, women prisoners may also be offered testing for HIV, with pre-and post-test counselling;

(b) Mental health-care needs, including post-traumatic stress disorder and risk of suicide and self-harm;

(c) The reproductive health history of the woman prisoner, including current or recent pregnancies, childbirth and any related reproductive health issues;

(d) The existence of drug dependency;

(e) Sexual abuse and other forms of violence that may have been suffered prior to admission.

1 If the existence of sexual abuse or other forms of violence before or during detention is diagnosed, the woman prisoner shall be informed of her right to seek recourse from judicial authorities. The woman prisoner should be fully informed of the procedures and steps involved. If the woman prisoner agrees to take legal action, appropriate staff shall be informed and immediately refer the case to the competent authority for investigation. Prison authorities shall help such women to access legal assistance.

2 Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

3 Specific measures shall be developed to avoid any form of retaliation against those making such reports or taking legal action.

RULE 8

The right of women prisoners to medical confidentiality, including specifically the right not to share information and not to undergo screening in relation to their reproductive health history, shall be respected at all times.

RULE 9

If the woman prisoner is accompanied by a child, that child shall also undergo health screening, preferably by a child health specialist, to determine any treatment and medical needs. Suitable health care, at least equivalent to that in the community, shall be provided.

(b) Gender-specific health care

(c) Mental health and care

RULE 10

1 Gender-specific health-care services at least equivalent to those available in the community shall be provided to women prisoners.

2 If a woman prisoner requests that she be examined or treated by a woman physician or nurse, a woman physician or nurse shall be made available, to the extent possible, except for situations requiring urgent medical intervention. If a male medical practitioner undertakes the examination contrary to the wishes of the woman prisoner, a woman staff member shall be present during the examination.

RULE 11

1 Only medical staff shall be present during medical examinations unless the doctor is of the view that exceptional circumstances exist or the doctor requests a member of the prison staff to be present for security reasons or the woman prisoner specifically requests the presence of a member of staff as indicated in rule 10, paragraph 2, above.

2 If it is necessary for non-medical prison staff to be present during medical examinations, such staff should be women and examinations shall be carried out in a manner that safeguards privacy, dignity and confidentiality.

RULE 12

Individualized, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes shall be made available for women prisoners with mental health-care needs in prison or in non-custodial settings.

(d) HIV prevention, treatment, care and support

(e) Substance abuse treatment programmes

RULE 13

Prison staff shall be made aware of times when women may feel particular distress, so as to be sensitive to their situation and ensure that the women are provided appropriate support.

RULE 14

In developing responses to HIV/AIDS in penal institutions, programmes and services shall be responsive to the specific needs of women, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission. In this context, prison authorities shall encourage and support the development of initiatives on HIV prevention, treatment and care, such as peer-based education.

RULE 15

Prison health services shall provide or facilitate specialized treatment programmes designed for women substance abusers, taking into account prior victimization, the special needs of pregnant women and women with children, as well as their diverse cultural backgrounds.

(f) Suicide and self-harm prevention

RULE 16

Developing and implementing strategies, in consultation with mental health-care and social welfare services, to prevent suicide and self-harm among women prisoners and providing appropriate, gender-specific and specialized support to those at risk shall be part of a comprehensive policy of mental health care in women's prisons.

(g) Preventive health-care services

RULE 17

Women prisoners shall receive education and information about preventive health-care measures, including on HIV, sexually transmitted diseases and other blood-borne diseases, as well as gender-specific health conditions.

RULE 18

Preventive health-care measures of particular relevance to women, such as Papanicolaou tests and screening for breast and gynaecological cancer, shall be offered to women prisoners on an equal basis with women of the same age in the community.

7 Safety and security

[Supplements rules 27 to 36 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

(a) Searches

RULE 19

Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that women prisoners' dignity and respect are protected during personal searches, which shall only be carried out by women staff who have been properly trained in appropriate searching methods and in accordance with established procedures.

RULE 20

Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches and invasive body searches, in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of invasive body searches.

RULE 21

Prison staff shall demonstrate competence, professionalism and sensitivity and shall preserve respect and dignity when searching both children in prison with their mother and children visiting prisoners.

(b) Discipline and punishment

[Supplements rules 27 to 32 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 22

Punishment by close confinement or disciplinary segregation shall not be applied to pregnant women, women with infants and breastfeeding mothers in prison.

RULE 23

Disciplinary sanctions for women prisoners shall not include a prohibition of family contact, especially with children.

(c) Instruments of restraint

[Supplements rules 33 and 34 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 24

Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during birth and immediately after birth.

(d) Information to and complaints by prisoners; inspections

[Supplements rules 35 and 36 and, with regard to inspection, rule 55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 25

1 Women prisoners who report abuse shall be provided immediate protection, support and counselling, and their claims shall be investigated by competent and independent authorities, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality. Protection measures shall take into account specifically the risks of retaliation.

2 Women prisoners who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially those who have become pregnant as a result, shall receive appropriate medical advice and counselling and shall be provided with the requisite physical and mental health care, support and legal aid.

3 In order to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of women prisoners, inspectorates, visiting or monitoring boards or supervisory bodies shall include women members.

8 Contact with the outside world

[Supplements rules 37 to 39 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 26

Women prisoners' contact with their families, including their children, and their children's guardians and legal representatives shall be encouraged and facilitated by all reasonable means. Where possible, measures shall be taken to counterbalance disadvantages faced by women detained in institutions located far from their homes.

9 Institutional personnel and training

[Supplements rules 46 to 55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 27

Where conjugal visits are allowed, women prisoners shall be able to exercise this right on an equal basis with men.

RULE 28

Visits involving children shall take place in an environment that is conducive to a positive visiting experience, including with regard to staff attitudes, and shall allow open contact between mother and child. Visits involving extended contact with children should be encouraged, where possible.

RULE 29

Capacity-building for staff employed in women's prisons shall enable them to address the special social reintegration requirements of women prisoners and manage safe and rehabilitative facilities. Capacity-building measures for women staff shall also include access to senior positions with key responsibility for the development of policies and strategies relating to the treatment and care of women prisoners.

RULE 30

There shall be a clear and sustained commitment at the managerial level in prison administrations to prevent and address gender-based discrimination against women staff.

RULE 31

Clear policies and regulations on the conduct of prison staff aimed at providing maximum protection for women prisoners from any gender-based physical or verbal violence, abuse and sexual harassment shall be developed and implemented.

RULE 32

Women prison staff shall receive equal access to training as male staff, and all staff involved in the management of women's prisons shall receive training on gender sensitivity and prohibition of discrimination and sexual harassment.

RULE 33

1 All staff assigned to work with women prisoners shall receive training relating to the gender-specific needs and human rights of women prisoners.

2 Basic training shall be provided for prison staff working in women's prisons on the main issues relating to women's health, in addition to first aid and basic medicine.

3 Where children are allowed to stay with their mothers in prison, awareness-raising on child development and basic training on the health care of children shall also be provided to prison staff, in order for them to respond appropriately in times of need and emergencies.

RULE 34

Capacity-building programmes on HIV shall be included as part of the regular training curricula of prison staff. In addition to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, issues such as gender and human rights, with a particular focus on their link to HIV, stigma and discrimination, shall also be part of the curriculum.

10 Juvenile female prisoners

RULE 35

Prison staff shall be trained to detect mental health-care needs and risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners and to offer assistance by providing support and referring such cases to specialists.

RULE 36

Prison authorities shall put in place measures to meet the protection needs of juvenile female prisoners.

RULE 37

Juvenile female prisoners shall have equal access to education and vocational training that are available to juvenile male prisoners.

RULE 38

Juvenile female prisoners shall have access to age-and gender-specific programmes and services, such as counselling for sexual abuse or violence. They shall receive education on women's health care and have regular access to gynaecologists, similar to adult female prisoners.

RULE 39

Pregnant juvenile female prisoners shall receive support and medical care equivalent to that provided for adult female prisoners. Their health shall be monitored by a medical specialist, taking account of the fact that they may be at greater risk of health complications during pregnancy due to their age.

II

Rules applicable to special categories

A. Prisoners under sentence

1 Classification and individualization

[Supplements rules 67 to 69 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 40

Prison administrators shall develop and implement classification methods addressing the gender-specific needs and circumstances of women prisoners to ensure appropriate and individualized planning and implementation towards those prisoners' early rehabilitation, treatment and reintegration into society.

RULE 41

The gender-sensitive risk assessment and classification of prisoners shall:

- (a)** Take into account the generally lower risk posed by women prisoners to others, as well as the particularly harmful effects that high-security measures and increased levels of isolation can have on women prisoners;
- (b)** Enable essential information about women's backgrounds, such as violence they may have experienced, history of mental disability and substance abuse, as well as parental and other caretaking responsibilities, to be taken into account in the allocation and sentence planning process;

(c) Ensure that women's sentence plans include rehabilitative programmes and services that match their gender-specific needs;

(d) Ensure that those with mental health-care needs are housed in accommodation which is not restrictive, and at the lowest possible security level, and receive appropriate treatment, rather than being placed in higher security level facilities solely due to their mental health problems.

2 Prison regime

[Supplements rules 65, 66 and 70 to 81 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

1 Women prisoners shall have access to a balanced and comprehensive programme of activities which take account of gender-appropriate needs.

2 The regime of the prison shall be flexible enough to respond to the needs of pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children. Childcare facilities or arrangements shall be provided in prisons in order to enable women prisoners to participate in prison activities.

3 Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison.

Social relations and aftercare

[Supplements rules 79 to 81 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 43

4 Particular efforts shall be made to provide appropriate services for women prisoners who have psychosocial support needs, especially those who have been subjected to physical, mental or sexual abuse.

Prison authorities shall encourage and, where possible, also facilitate visits to women prisoners as an important prerequisite to ensuring their mental well-being and social reintegration.

RULE 44

In view of women prisoners' disproportionate experience of domestic violence, they shall be properly consulted as to who, including which family members, is allowed to visit them.

RULE 45

Prison authorities shall utilize options such as home leave, open prisons, halfway houses and community-based programmes and services to the maximum possible extent for women prisoners, to ease their transition from prison to liberty, to reduce stigma and to re-establish their contact with their families at the earliest possible stage.

RULE 46

Prison authorities, in cooperation with probation and/or social welfare services, local community groups and non-governmental organizations, shall design and implement comprehensive pre-and post-release reintegration programmes which take into account the gender-specific needs of women.

3 Pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and mothers with children in prison

[Supplements rule 23 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 47

Additional support following release shall be provided to released women prisoners who need psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their successful social reintegration, in cooperation with services in the community.

RULE 48

1 Pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by a qualified health practitioner. Adequate and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children and breastfeeding mothers

2 Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children, unless there are specific health reasons to do so.

3 The medical and nutritional needs of women prisoners who have recently given birth, but whose babies are not with them in prison, shall be included in treatment programmes.

RULE 49

Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interests of the children. Children in prison with their mothers shall never be treated as prisoners.

RULE 50

Women prisoners whose children are in prison with them shall be provided with the maximum possible opportunities to spend time with their children.

RULE 51

1 Children living with their mothers in prison shall be provided with ongoing health-care services and their development shall be monitored by specialists, in collaboration with community health services.

2 The environment provided for such children's upbringing shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside prison.

RULE 52

1 Decisions as to when a child is to be separated from its mother shall be based on individual assessments and the best interests of the child within the scope of relevant national laws.

2 The removal of the child from prison shall be undertaken with sensitivity, only when alternative care arrangements for the child have been identified and, in the case of foreign-national prisoners, in consultation with consular officials.

3 After children are separated from their mothers and placed with family or relatives or in other alternative care, women prisoners shall be given the maximum possible opportunity and facilities to meet with their children, when it is in the best interests of the children and when public safety is not compromised.

4 Foreign nationals

[Supplements rule 38 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]

RULE 53

1 Where relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements are in place, the transfer of non-resident foreign-national women prisoners to their home country, especially if they have children in their home country, shall be considered as early as possible during their imprisonment, following the application or informed consent of the woman concerned.

2 Where a child living with a non-resident foreign-national woman prisoner is to be removed from prison, consideration should be given to relocation of the child to its home country, taking into account the best interests of the child and in consultation with the mother.

5 Minorities and indigenous peoples

RULE 54

Prison authorities shall recognize that women prisoners from different religious and cultural backgrounds have distinctive needs and may face multiple forms of discrimination in their access to gender and culture-relevant programmes and services. Accordingly, prison authorities shall provide comprehensive programmes and services that address these needs, in consultation with women prisoners themselves and the relevant groups.

RULE 55

Pre-and post-release services shall be reviewed to ensure that they are appropriate and accessible to indigenous women prisoners and to women prisoners from ethnic and racial groups, in consultation with the relevant groups.

B. Prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial

RULE 56

The particular risk of abuse that women face in pretrial detention shall be recognized by relevant authorities, which shall adopt appropriate measures in policies and practice to guarantee such women's safety at this time. (See also rule 58 below, with regard to alternatives to pretrial detention.)



Non-custodial measures

RULE 57

The provisions of the Tokyo Rules shall guide the development and implementation of appropriate responses to women offenders. Gender-specific options for diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives shall be developed within Member States' legal systems, taking account of the history of victimization of many women offenders and their caretaking responsibilities.

RULE 58

Taking into account the provisions of rule 2.3 of the Tokyo Rules, women offenders shall not be separated from their families and communities without due consideration being given to their backgrounds and family ties. Alternative ways of managing women who commit offences, such as diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives, shall be implemented wherever appropriate and possible.

RULE 59

Generally, non-custodial means of protection, for example in shelters managed by independent bodies, non-governmental organizations or other community services, shall be used to protect women who need such protection. Temporary measures involving custody to protect a woman shall only be applied when necessary and expressly requested by the woman concerned and shall in all cases be supervised by judicial or other competent authorities. Such protective measures shall not be continued against the will of the woman concerned.

RULE 60

Appropriate resources shall be made available to devise suitable alternatives for women offenders in order to combine non-custodial measures with interventions to address the most common problems leading to women's contact with the criminal justice system. These may include therapeutic courses and counselling for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse; suitable treatment for those with mental disability; and educational and training programmes to improve employment prospects. Such programmes shall take account of the need to provide care for children and women-only services.

1 Post-sentencing dispositions

RULE 61

When sentencing women offenders, courts shall have the power to consider mitigating factors such as lack of criminal history and relative non-severity and nature of the criminal conduct, in the light of women's caretaking responsibilities and typical backgrounds.

RULE 62

The provision of gender-sensitive, trauma-informed, women-only substance abuse treatment programmes in the community and women's access to such treatment shall be improved, for crime prevention as well as for diversion and alternative sentencing purposes.

RULE 63

Decisions regarding early conditional release (parole) shall favourably take into account women prisoners' caretaking responsibilities, as well as their specific social reintegration needs.

2 Pregnant women and women with dependent children

RULE 64

Non-custodial sentences for pregnant women and women with dependent children shall be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent or the woman represents a continuing danger, and after taking into account the best interests of the child or children, while ensuring that appropriate provision has been made for the care of such children.

3 Juvenile female offenders

RULE 65

Institutionalization of children in conflict with the law shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The gender-based vulnerability of juvenile female offenders shall be taken into account in decision-making.

4 Foreign nationals

RULE 66

Maximum effort shall be made to ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to fully implement their provisions so as to provide maximum protection to victims of trafficking in order to avoid secondary victimization of many foreign-national women.

IV

Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness-raising

1 Research, planning and evaluation

RULE 67

Efforts shall be made to organize and promote comprehensive, result-oriented research on the offences committed by women, the reasons that trigger women's confrontation with the criminal justice system, the impact of secondary criminalization and imprisonment on women, the characteristics of women offenders, as well as programmes designed to reduce reoffending by women, as a basis for effective planning, programme development and policy formulation to respond to the social reintegration needs of women offenders.

RULE 68

Efforts shall be made to organize and promote research on the number of children affected by their mothers' confrontation with the criminal justice system, and imprisonment in particular, and the impact of this on the children, in order to contribute to policy formulation and programme development, taking into account the best interests of the children.

RULE 69

Efforts shall be made to review, evaluate and make public periodically the trends, problems and factors associated with offending behaviour in women and the effectiveness in responding to the social reintegration needs of women offenders, as well as their children, in order to reduce the stigmatization and negative impact of those women's confrontation with the criminal justice system on them.

2 Raising public awareness, sharing information and training

RULE 70

1 The media and the public shall be informed about the reasons that lead to women's entrapment in the criminal justice system and the most effective ways to respond to it, in order to enable women's social reintegration, taking into account the best interests of their children.

2 Publication and dissemination of research and good practice examples shall form comprehensive elements of policies that aim to improve the outcomes and the fairness to women and their children of criminal justice responses to women offenders.

3 The media, the public and those with professional responsibility in matters concerning women prisoners and offenders shall be provided regularly with factual information about the matters covered in these rules and about their implementation.

4 Training programmes on the present rules and the results of research shall be developed and implemented for relevant criminal justice officials to raise their awareness and sensitize them to their provisions contained therein.

A graphic consisting of two overlapping squares. The front square is solid orange and contains the text 'ADDITIONAL RESOURCES' in white, bold, uppercase letters. The back square is white with a thin orange border and is slightly offset to the right and bottom.

**ADDITIONAL
RESOURCES**

Ataby, T.,Owen, B. (2014). Women Prisoners and the Implementation of the Bangkok Rules in Thailand. Bangkok: Thailand Institute of Justice (Public Organization).

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