

7.4: International Support to Afghanistan's Correctional System

Summary

This chapter provides an overview of the major international programs supporting Afghanistan's correctional system.

Introduction

An effective criminal justice system requires a fully functioning corrections system. Prison reform programs in Afghanistan supported by the international community work to promote a safe, secure, and humane system. Reform programs range from building prisons to the professional development of the prison staff; from access to drug treatment and health care to post-release reintegration; from vocational and educational programs to alternatives to incarceration. The two largest support programs are provided by the United States Department of State Bureau of International Law and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and the United Nations (UN). Other countries and organizations have provided and continue to provide small scale projects. This chapter focuses on the UN's and INL's correctional reform programs.

U.S. Department of State/ INL

“INL partners with the Government of Afghanistan's General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC) and Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate (JRD) to develop a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system that meets international standards and Afghan cultural requirements. Founded in 2006, INL's corrections program provides training, advisory support, capacity building equipment, salary support, and infrastructure assistance to the GDPDC.”¹

Corrections System Support Program

The Corrections System Support Program (CSSP) is the primary implementer for INL's corrections program and employs 50 U.S. corrections advisors and 180 Afghan employees.² CSSP is based in Kabul and has an advisory presence in four additional provinces, with mentoring and training teams operating from INL's Regional Law Enforcement Center (RLECs) in Herat (from Camp Marmal), in Balkh, and from Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) in Paktia and Nangarhar.³

¹ United States Department of State Bureau of International Law and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) Corrections Programs In Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated January 2014.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid. A CSSP advisory team previously operated in Kunduz.

CSSP provides leadership capacity building, basic and advanced training, small-scale infrastructure assistance, and support to the nationwide classification system and case management system (CMS).⁴ In addition, CSSP provides targeted mentoring with Afghan prison leadership on gender and juvenile issues.⁵

Leadership Capacity Initiative

CSSP's leadership capacity initiative includes mentoring prison leadership. "Over the past four fiscal year quarters, CSSP mentors logged over 22,000 hours of mentoring services."⁶ In May 2013, CSSP embedded seven mentors to work full-time with the GDPDC headquarters.⁷ The mentors "work directly with senior GDPDC officials on long-term planning and budgeting as well as succession plans and other initiatives designed to foster a next generation of leaders within the Afghan corrections sector."⁸

Training Programs

CSSP training programs include basic training, leadership training for officers and non-commissioned officers, captain and lieutenant capacity building, women in corrections training, and emergency response training.⁹ CSSP has trained over 8,000 GDPDC corrections officers.¹⁰ Notably, through a train-the-trainers program CSSP-trained GDPDC trainers now teach all of the corrections courses.¹¹

Infrastructure Project Management Team

Through the Infrastructure Project Management Team (IPMT), CSSP provides small-scale infrastructure support to the GDPDC.¹² The IPMT focuses on five types of infrastructure support including 1) interior security upgrades; 2) operation and maintenance systems; 3) sanitation and health projects; 4) exterior security upgrades; and 5) facilities upgrade.¹³ Currently, the IPMT is working on projects in Balkh, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Paktia, and Parwan.¹⁴ In addition, "[t]o bolster infrastructure sustainability, INL's CSSP has begun training specialized GDPDC facility maintenance teams that will support GDPDC facilities throughout Afghanistan."¹⁵

⁴ Ibid. CMS is discussed in Chapter 3.3: Case Management Systems.

⁵ INL Vulnerable Populations Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

⁶ INL Corrections System Support Program (CSSP) Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

⁷ INL Corrections Institutional Capacity Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ INL CSSP Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

¹⁰ INL Corrections Programs In Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated January 2014

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² INL CSSP Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ INL Corrections Institutional Capacity Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

Classification and Case Management Systems

CSSP also deployed Afghan classification and case management advisors to all 33 provincial prisons to ensure prisoners and detainees are housed according to the severity of their crime.¹⁶ Since the classification program began in 2008, nearly 30,000 inmates have been classified.¹⁷ The classification system has helped the GDPDC identify and separate over 6,000 national security threat inmates from the general population where infrastructure permits.¹⁸ CSSP has been instrumental in the implementation of the case management system described in Chapter 3.3: Case Management Systems. As of February 2014, over 97,102 CMS forms have been filed in Kabul, over 50,000 have been filed in Herat, and over 20,000 have been filed in Balkh.¹⁹

Women and Children

CSSP has one advisor assigned to the GDPDC headquarters who is responsible for advising on gender issues and female offender management. CSSP also has a designated advisor in each of the four provincial programs responsible for gender issues.²⁰ Two more advisors are assigned to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate (JRD). The JRD advisors have developed and implemented a training curriculum for juvenile detention officers.²¹ Prior to this program, newly-hired officers began work at the Juvenile Rehabilitation Centers without any training in juvenile offender management.²²

Vulnerable Populations Program

INL supports “Afghan-led programming at correctional facilities, including educational and vocational programs directed toward vulnerable populations such as women and juveniles.”²³ INL’s vulnerable populations program “seeks to improve conditions and increase the likelihood of successful reintegration for incarcerated women and juveniles by implementing small grants, mentoring and advising Afghan partners on gender and juvenile issues, and advocating gender rights with Afghan prison leadership.”²⁴ Beyond the advisory support provided by CSSP to the JRD and women’s prisons, INL also currently funds two grants – one with the Afghan Women Education Center (AWEC) and one with the Women for Afghan Women: Children’s Support Center in Kabul (CSC).²⁵ The AWEC provides educational and vocational programs in literacy, English language, computer skills, bag-making, handicrafts, cosmetology, and life skills for women imprisoned at the Kabul Female Prison and Detention Center as well as for girls at the

¹⁶ INL CSSP Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

¹⁷ INL Corrections Programs In Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated January 2014.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ INL Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) Weekly Report, February 22-28, 2014. Kabul’s CMS program began 21 March 2011. Herat and Balkh CMS programs began 21 March 2012. See Chapter 3.3: Case Management Systems.

²⁰ INL Vulnerable Populations Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

²¹ Ibid. CSSP no longer supports an advisory group in Kunduz.

²² Ibid.

²³ INL Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated June 2013.

²⁴ INL Vulnerable Populations Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

²⁵ Ibid.

Kabul Juvenile Rehabilitation Center.²⁶ The AWEC also provides social work services and humanitarian assistance.²⁷ The CSC “provides housing, tutoring, and counseling for the children of incarcerated women in Kabul and surrounding provinces.”²⁸ In January 2014, there were 1233 incarcerated juveniles including 130 juvenile girls.²⁹ In January 2014, there were 879 female prisoners and detainees with 345 children living with them in prison.³⁰

Infrastructure Support

In addition to CSSP’s IPMT small-scale infrastructure support and CSSP’s training for the GDPDC facility maintenance teams, INL provides large scale infrastructure support to the GDPDC. Specifically, INL is constructing two new provincial prisons in Baghlan and Wardak provinces.³¹ Additional plans are underway for renovations at Pol-i-Charkhi Prison.³² INL also provides small-scale humanitarian and emergency renovations for correctional facilities.³³

State Partnerships Program

INL partners with the Colorado and Nebraska Departments of Corrections to provide specialized training to Afghan prison officials in the United States.³⁴ “The state partnerships program allows Afghan prison officials to gain practical training by conducting field observation of U.S. prison facilities, participating in practical exercises, and engaging in classroom training. Afghan trainees complete action plans at the conclusion of training, and U.S. corrections advisors based in Afghanistan assist with training follow up and implementation upon the trainees return.”³⁵

In July 2011, INL partnered with the Colorado Department of Corrections to create the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC).³⁶ The ICMTC is located in Colorado in a decommissioned women’s prison, which is adjacent to seven active correctional facilities encompassing all security and custody levels.³⁷ The ICMTC “employs a dedicated staff of experienced trainers and includes housing and recreational facilities for trainees.”³⁸ The first class of Afghan prison commanders took place in March 2012.³⁹ Since then, 82 senior corrections officials have completed the correctional institution management course at the

²⁶ Ibid; *see also* INL Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated June 2013.

²⁷ INL Vulnerable Populations Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Information provided by INL, February 2014.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ INL Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated June 2013. Plans to construct two more prisons in Balkh and Herat province have been deferred.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid; *see also* INL State Partnerships Factsheet, Updated October 2012.

³⁵ INL State Partnerships Factsheet, Updated October 2012

³⁶ INL Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated January 2014.

³⁷ INL State Partnerships Factsheet, Updated October 2012

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

ICMTC.⁴⁰ The three-week course “focuses on core concepts for managing prison facilities, with particular focus on security, inmate classification, facilities maintenance, and prison industries.”⁴¹

INL supports a Female Offender Management Course in partnership with the Nebraska Department of Corrections.⁴² Participants study “classification, search procedures, nursery management, and prison programs.”⁴³ To date, 18 Afghan female corrections officers have completed the course.⁴⁴

Institutional Capacity Initiatives

In addition to the CSSP embedded mentors at the GDPDC, “INL supports institutional reform within the Afghan corrections system through targeted initiatives designed to bolster [GDPDC] leadership in gaining proficiency to oversee the corrections sector. The institutional capacity initiatives endeavor to foster sustainable independence for the Afghans while supporting critical areas of need for GDPDC.”⁴⁵ One identified need is GDPDC’s lack of “capacity to verify the implementation of its own standard operation procedures (SOPs), or operational directives, in provincial prisons throughout Afghanistan; additionally, [the] GDPDC must be able to ensure acceptable standards of safety, security, humane treatment, and administrative efficiency within its facilities.”⁴⁶ To that end, INL is working with the GDPDC to establish an eight member Auditing and Standards Compliance Team.⁴⁷

INL will provide resources for the first year of operations – including advanced training in the U.S. – in order to stand up this team and assist it in its first audit. INL will also provide advisory services as needed through the subsequent two years of the team. This team will provide the leadership team at GDPDC headquarters the ability to adequately oversee provincial prisons with respect to their directives and the prisons’ states, providing long term administrative capacity.

INL also assisted the GDPDC in implementing Priority Reform and Restructuring (PRR). As previously discussed in the Primer, PRR and Pay & Grading (P&G) Reform are the mechanisms used by the Independent Administration Reform Civil Service Commission (IARCSC) to assist each Afghan ministry in establishing transparent and accountable processes for recruitment,

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ INL Corrections Institutional Capacity Factsheet, Updated July 2013.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

transfer and termination of government employees.⁴⁸ The process evaluates and sets job descriptions, with accompanying qualifications, for each position/grade and establishes permanent salary scales for the different positions/grade. Following the implementation of PRR in the GDPDC, INL and other international donors made contributions to the Law and Order Trust Fund Afghanistan (LOTFA) for GDPDC salaries.⁴⁹ Since 2009, INL has made annual contributions of US \$5 million to LOTFA.⁵⁰ “LOTFA contributions from INL, Germany, Japan, and the UK comprise 88 percent of GDPDC’s salary funds, which are imperative to maintain appropriate staffing and operations support for GDPDC facilities nationwide.”⁵¹

The United Nations

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) Rule of Law Unit “has been integrally involved in corrections issues for almost 10 years, identifying issues of strategic and operational concern and coordinating international assistance providers with national institutions to address these.”⁵² The Rule of Law Unit does not itself implement assistance projects or programs.⁵³ Instead, the Corrections Team within the Rule of Law Unit is involved with “facilitating coordination and coherent donor support.”⁵⁴ With the transfer of the GDPDC to the Ministry of Interior (MOI), the Rule of Law Unit set up a series of meetings to address the international communities concerns on maintaining GDPDC’s independence from the police administration of the MOI and to ensure a continued focus on rehabilitating prisoners.⁵⁵

The Rule of Law Unit Corrections Team also provides advice and assistance to the Government of Afghanistan on prison reform and acts as the secretariat for the Prison Working Group (PWG).⁵⁶ The PWG is “the primary forum for discussion on prison reform initiatives and is composed of various embassies based in Kabul, project implementers and UN agencies working

⁴⁸ See Chapter 7.1: The Organization and Structure of Afghanistan’s Correctional System regarding PRR in the GDPDC. See Presidential Decree No. 810 (Aug. 2010).

⁴⁹ INL Corrections Institutional Capacity Factsheet, Updated July 2013. See Preface Chapter Part II: An Overview of the Fiscal Structure of the Government for more information regarding LOTFA.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Corrections Update, Volume 4 – December 2012 (hereinafter DPKO Corrections Update 2012), p. 11:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/Corrections2012.pdf>.

⁵³ See DPKO, Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI), Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS), Justice Review, Volume 3- June 2012, p. 9:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/justicemag052012.pdf>.

⁵⁴ DPKO, Corrections Update, Volume 3 – September 2011 (hereinafter DPKO Corrections Update 2011), p.4:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/corrections2011.pdf>.

⁵⁵ See DPKO Corrections Update 2012, *supra* note 52, p. 11.

⁵⁶ Ibid. The Prison Working Group has previously been referred to as the Prison Reform Sub-Working Group (PRSWG) or Prison Reform Working Group (PRWG).

on corrections sector reform.”⁵⁷ The PWG is chaired by the MOI. Initiatives coming out of the PWG include: 1) the Prison Construction and Rehabilitation Matrix that outlines short, medium, and long term priorities for construction/rehabilitation of all 34 provincial prisons; 2) coordinated training programs with CSSP, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Government of the United Kingdom, and Canada; and 3) the development of internal policies, regulations, and procedures.⁵⁸

UNAMA recognizes the significant problem of overcrowding in the Afghan prisons and the fact that the problem “cannot be met by prisons construction projects alone.”⁵⁹ The Rule of Law Unit in cooperation with UNAMA’s Human Rights Unit “advocate strongly for the support of the justice institutions to explain the provisions of the law in respect to alternatives to detention and custodial sentencing.”⁶⁰ In 2009, the Human Rights Unit conducted an arbitrary detention study and continues to engage in follow-up activities to help reduce the number of individuals held unlawfully.⁶¹ “The Rule of Law Unit has also worked closely with the UNODC to provide practical support in corrections activities, particularly in supporting alternatives to incarceration.”⁶²

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Prison reform is one of the main priorities of UNODC’s Criminal Justice program.⁶³ The primary focus of the prison reform component is post release reintegration of prisoners.⁶⁴ UNODC seeks to ensure that the prison system respects the human rights of the prisoners and is aligned with international standards and norms, with an emphasis on alternatives to incarceration and pre-trial detention.⁶⁵

UNODC has identified seven outputs for its prison reform component:⁶⁶

1. Improved penitentiary system conditions through the implementation of comprehensive training curricula for prison officials;

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ See DPKO, Corrections Update, Volume 2 – October 2010 (hereinafter DPKO Corrections Update 2010) , p. 6-7: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/corrections2010.pdf>.

⁵⁹ DPKO Corrections Update 2011, *supra* note 54, p.3.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid, p. 4.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ See UNODC, Criminal Justice (Sub-Programme 3 of the Country Programme for Afghanistan 2012-2014 (hereinafter UNODC Sub-Programme 3, accessed August 28, 2013): www.unodc.org/afghanistan/en/criminal-justice.html. UNODC’s 2012-2014 Country Programme for Afghanistan includes prison reform as part of the criminal justice program. See Chapter 1.4: The International Community and Rule of Law Implementers in Afghanistan for an overview of the UNODC’s programs in Afghanistan.

⁶⁴ See *ibid*.

⁶⁵ Ibid; see also Sub-programme 3 (chart):

http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan//New%20Country%20Programme/CP_SP3.pdf.

⁶⁶ Ibid, Sub-programme 3 (chart).

2. Alternatives to imprisonment and detention established with special focus on women and girls;
3. Vocational and educational training established and available to facilitate reintegration for male, female prisoners and juveniles;
4. Health and drug treatment services available for prisoners in selected facilities;
5. Special care for vulnerable groups, including imprisoned women and their children;
6. Improve the capacity of the district detention system; and
7. Juvenile justice system reformed to be in line with international standards.

To achieve these outputs, UNODC has provided trainings, conducted assessments, published educational material, and constructed prisons in an effort to reform Afghanistan's prison system and ensure the humane treatment of prisoners.

Since 2005, UNODC has provided training on prison regulations and their implementation to male and female corrections officers as well as judicial staff.⁶⁷ UNODC has hosted workshops for GDPDC staff on "human rights, alternatives to incarceration, and reintegration of female prisoners."⁶⁸ UNODC's training material notably provided special focus on the Code of Conduct for Prison Officials.⁶⁹ In addition, UNODC has distributed educational material to all of the provincial prisons.⁷⁰ One of the main publications produced by UNODC is the Basic Training Manual for Prison and Detention Center Workers.⁷¹ Other publications include The Religious Rights and Duties of Muslim Inmates in Prisons, a booklet on the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, a handbook for Female Prison Staff, and a picture book entitled "Basic Information for Detainees and Prisoners."⁷²

⁶⁷ UNODC, Criminal Justice Reform AFG/R87 – Prison System reform in Afghanistan – Extension to the provinces, January 2005-March 2011.

⁶⁸ DPKO Corrections Update 2012, *supra* note 52, p. 7.

⁶⁹ See AFG/R87 'Prison System Reform in Afghanistan - Extension to the Provinces' (Terminal Evaluation), p. 10: http://www.unodc.org/documents/evaluation/ProEvals-2009/ProEvals-2010/terminal_evaluation_report_r87-1_rev.pdf

⁷⁰ DPKO Corrections Update 2012, *supra* note 52, p. 7.

⁷¹ See Basic Training Manual for Prison and Detention Center Workers on the practical application of Constitution of Afghanistan, Law of Prisons and Detention Centers and Prison and Detention Center's Regulations for Management Affairs, Instructor's Version, UNODC and the International Institute of Higher Studies to Criminal Sciences (ISISC): http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan/Prison_Reform/Basic_Training_Manual_for_Prison_and_Detention_Centre_Workers.pdf.

⁷² See Subchapter 7.5: Corrections Resources for a complete list of publications and URL links where available; see also DPKO Corrections Update 2010, *supra* note 58, p. 6-7.

In 2008, UNODC conducted an assessment on the implementation of alternatives to incarceration in Afghanistan.⁷³ The report found that alternatives are rarely used. UNODC continues to work with the Government of Afghanistan on implementing current provisions for the use of bail and pre-trial sanctions as well as developing a stronger legal framework for alternatives to imprisonment and detention.

In the area of prison health and drug treatment services, UNODC completed an assessment of drug use in prisons in 2010.⁷⁴ The survey concluded that “[b]ecause drug use is persistent in a minority of the [prison] population who are hard-core users, treatment could be provided at regional locations which may be more cost-effective than providing treatment services in all prisons. Harm reduction services could be provided at all prisons and voluntary participation in treatment services made available to prisoners.”⁷⁵ The survey is being used to inform UNODC’s programs.

UNODC has also provided reconstruction assistance to the GDPDC. Specifically, UNODC built the Gardez Provincial Prison and the Kabul Female Prison and Detention Center.⁷⁶ UNODC has focused on the situation of female inmates since 2006, and in 2007, UNODC published a report on female prisoners’ social reintegration.⁷⁷ UNODC has maintained focused programming for female inmates in Kabul, Herat, Balkh, and Kandahar.⁷⁸ The Gardez Provincial Prison has an industrial workshop where UNODC is working with the GDPDC to implement a vocational program.⁷⁹

⁷³ See Afghanistan: Implementing Alternatives to Imprisonment, in line with International Standards and National Legislation Assessment Report, UNODC Project: Prison System Reform in Afghanistan— Extension to Provinces (AFG/R87), May 2008:

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Afghanistan_Implementing_Alternatives_to_Imprisonment.pdf.

⁷⁴ 2010 Prison Drug Use Survey: A National Survey of Drug Use and Associated High-Risk Behavior Across The Prison Population in Afghanistan, Final Report January 2011, UNODC and Health Protection and Resource Organization:

http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan//Criminal_Justice_Sector/Prison_Drug_Use_Survey_report_FINAL_REPORT.pdf.

⁷⁵ Ibid, p. 4.

⁷⁶ UNODC, Criminal Justice Reform AFG/R87 – Prison System reform in Afghanistan – Extension to the provinces, January 2005-March 2011.

⁷⁷ Afghanistan: Female Prisoners and their social reintegration (UNODC & Austrian Development Cooperation March 2007):

http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Afghanistan_Female_Prisoners_and_their_Social_Reintegration.pdf.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ See AFG/R87 'Prison System Reform in Afghanistan - Extension to the Provinces' (Terminal Evaluation), *supra* note 69, p. 11.

Resources

- U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated January 2014.
- INL Corrections Programs in Afghanistan Factsheet, Updated June 2013.
- INL State Partnerships Factsheet, Updated October 2012
- INL Corrections Institutional Capacity Factsheet, Updated July 2013.
- INL Vulnerable Populations Factsheet, Updated July 2013.
- INL Corrections System Support Program Factsheet, Updated July 2013.
- Basic Training Manual for Prison and Detention Center Workers on the practical application of Constitution of Afghanistan, Law of Prisons and Detention Centers and Prison and Detention Center's Regulations for Management Affairs, Instructor's Version, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Institute of Higher Studies to Criminal Sciences (ISISC):
http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan/Prison_Reform/Basic_Training_Manual_for_Prison_and_Detention_Centre_Workers.pdf.
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Corrections Update, Volume 4 – December 2012:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/Corrections2012.pdf>.
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<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/cljas/corrections2011.pdf>.
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- *Afghanistan: Implementing Alternatives to Imprisonment, in line with International Standards and National Legislation Assessment Report*, UNODC Project: Prison System Reform in Afghanistan— Extension to Provinces (AFG/R87), May 2008:
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Afghanistan_Implementing_Alternatives_to_Imprisonment.pdf.

- 2010 Prison Drug Use Survey: A National Survey of Drug Use and Associated High-Risk Behavior Across The Prison Population in Afghanistan, Final Report January 2011, UNODC and Health Protection and Resource Organization:
http://www.unodc.org/documents/afghanistan//Criminal_Justice_Sector/Prison_Drug_Use_Survey_report_FINAL_REPORT.pdf.
- *Afghanistan: Female Prisoners and their social reintegration*, UNODC & Austrian Development Cooperation, March 2007:
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Afghanistan_Female_Prisoners_and_their_Social_Reintegration.pdf.