

Background Guide



WAMUNC XXVI

SPECPOL



Letter from the Chair

Hello Delegates!

Welcome to the SPECPOL committee, where we will be discussing the topics “Policing the International Prison System” and “Drugs and Rehabilitative Justice.” My name is Lauren Kral, and I am so excited to be chairing the SPECPOL committee at this year’s WAMUNC! A little about myself: I am a first-year political science student at George Washington University. I am originally from Northern California, specifically the Bay area. Outside of school, I am a member of the GW Model UN travel team, and I also do theater through GW’s amazing student theater programs. My hobbies include reading, listening to music, and hanging out with my friends.

This committee is especially important to me because I believe that the various issues surrounding the prison system that you all will be working on are truly vital to changing how our international prison system operates and the effects it has on people. The prison industrial complex has a massive effect on the international community, specifically on those from minority and oppressed communities. As the use of prison labor and inhumane prison practices becomes more prevalent, the international community must come together to address this issue. As rates of drug usage and drug-related death rise both inside and outside of prison, the international community can't turn a blind eye to the role that drugs play in imprisonment and the dangers they cause to the world population. Throughout the world, drugs continue to affect everyone, with a disproportionate effect on those from lower socioeconomic groups.

Whether it is your first or tenth time doing MUN, I hope you are all able to learn something throughout this committee, and I encourage you all to ask questions and engage in respectful and constructive debate. Model UN is all about learning after all!

I look forward to hearing from all of you at the conference in March. In the meantime, if you have any questions or concerns about the committee or anything, please feel free to reach out (cc your advisor)!

Warmly,

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Introduction to the Committee

SPECPOL, or the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, is the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Originally the Decolonization Committee, the Fourth Committee previously focused on territories placed under UN trusteeship. In 1993, the current Fourth Committee was formed out of a merger of the Special Political Committee and Decolonization Committee by Resolution 47/233 due to a decline in colonial issues. Now, SPECPOL deals with a wide range of issues related to international politics, ranging from information and data sharing to the effects of atomic radiation. While SPECPOL cannot force countries to do anything, it acts as a place where countries can ask for aid and assistance as well as air their grievances on issues covered by the committee. They are also able to provide recommendations on issues and establish aid plans that countries can use. Despite these drawbacks, delegates will still be able to write resolutions that will have lasting effects.

The topics we are going to be debating are “Policing the International Prison Industrial System” and “Drugs and Rehabilitative Justice.” Both of these topics have long histories with ties back to racism, colonization, and many other hard-to-discuss topics. Therefore, we expect delegates to treat these topics with the proper respect that these issues warrant and to have respect for their fellow delegates when they are voicing their opinions on this topic. For the sake of having a lively debate, we encourage you to accurately represent your country's opinion, even if it is one that you disagree with. As long as the debate is kept to a respectful tone, we encourage delegates to disagree with one another and debate controversial ideas from all angles. For this committee, we will be using standard Parliamentary Procedure in Model UN. If this is your first time, please do not hesitate to ask us questions related to the procedure, we are happy to help as we know how confusing it can often be. We are looking forward to seeing a respectful debate where delegates constructively voice their contentions to one another. Your solutions should be dynamic and address all of the nuances that come with these issues in order to create resolutions that will have a lasting positive impact.

Introduction to Topic A: Policing the International Prison Industrial System

Background

The concept of "Policing the International Prison Industrial System" delves into the intricate web of global incarceration, examining the structures, policies, and socioeconomic factors that drive and perpetuate the expansive prison industrial complex worldwide. This systemic framework encompasses a network of governmental and private entities involved in the management, construction, and operation of prisons, often interwoven with economic interests, political agendas, and societal biases. Addressing this issue necessitates a multifaceted approach, involving international cooperation, legislative reforms, human rights advocacy, and a critical examination of the systemic inequalities that fuel mass incarceration. The complexities within this system demand a comprehensive and nuanced understanding to effectively address the ethical, legal, and social challenges it presents on a global scale.

Around the world, there are currently 10.77 million people incarcerated including those awaiting trial and those already convicted and sentenced. However, due to a lack of figures from countries such as North Korea and Somalia and incomplete counts from China, some figures estimate the actual world prison population to be around 11.5 million. The top 5 countries by number of prisoners are China (1,690,000), the United States (1,675,400), Brazil (835,643), India (554,034), and Russia (439,453). Together, these countries hold about 48% of the world's prison population. However, when accounting for different populations, the top five countries by the number of prisoners per 10,000 people are El Salvador (605), Rwanda (580), Turkmenistan (576), American Samoa (538), and Cuba (510). Depending on which way a person looks at it will provide different conclusions as to which countries are the main contributors to incarceration.

Prison labor spans a wide spectrum globally, encompassing rehabilitative initiatives to exploitative practices, often intertwining economic, social, and ethical complexities. In many countries, incarcerated individuals engage in labor activities ranging from vocational training and skill development to producing goods and services. For instance, in the United States, the Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) runs various manufacturing operations within prisons, aiming to provide job training and reduce recidivism. Similarly, in China, prison labor is utilized for manufacturing goods, raising concerns about forced labor and human rights abuses, according to reports by organizations like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International⁶. The ethics of prison labor become contentious where profit-driven motives override rehabilitative objectives, raising questions about fair wages, working conditions, and the voluntary nature of work within prison walls. Reports from the International Labour Organization (ILO) highlight the need for protecting inmate labor rights and ensuring fair compensation for their work. While some argue that prison labor offers skill development and purpose, critics underscore the potential exploitation and distortion of labor markets outside prisons. The complexities of prison labor worldwide reflect broader debates on rehabilitation, punishment, labor rights, and the intersection of economic incentives with ethical considerations within justice systems.

Past International Action

The UN has had a long history of opposing forced labor and inhumane incarceration practices. Goal number 16 of the sustainable development goals is to “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” which includes making the international prison more humane. These sustainable goals were adopted in 2015 and are what the UN hopes to achieve by 2030.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays a crucial role in addressing various aspects of the prison system globally, focusing on promoting effective criminal justice practices and ensuring respect for human rights within prison settings. One of its key initiatives involves providing technical assistance to member states in developing and implementing policies that align with international standards for treating prisoners. The UNODC emphasizes the importance of prevention, rehabilitation, and social reintegration programs for inmates.

Through its various reports, publications, and programs, such as the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, the UNODC aims to support countries in establishing fair and humane prison systems that contribute to crime prevention and promote rehabilitation. Their work also includes advocating for alternatives to incarceration, such as diversion programs for non-violent offenders, aiming to reduce the strain on prison systems and address underlying social issues contributing to criminal behavior. Sources for UNODC's initiatives and reports include their official website (unodc.org) and publications such as "Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs" and "UNODC Annual Report."

In coalition with sustainability goal number 19, in April 2021, the UN published the "UN System Common Position on Incarceration," which outlines a comprehensive framework agreed upon by various United Nations entities regarding principles and guidelines for incarceration. It emphasizes the importance of humane treatment and respect for the dignity of individuals deprived of their liberty, in line with international human rights standards. The plan addresses key aspects such as the use of non-custodial measures, the rights of prisoners, access to healthcare and education, and the reintegration of offenders into society. It underscores the need for accountability, transparency, and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system to ensure the effective management of prisons and promote rehabilitation, aligning with the broader goal of creating fair and just societies. It clearly outlines the UN's position on prison conditions as well as issues recommendations on how countries can improve their prison systems.

Possible Solutions

These solutions aim to address the systemic issues within the international prison industrial system, advocating for reforms that prioritize human rights, rehabilitation, and the creation of more just and equitable prison systems globally.

Transparency and Accountability: Advocate for increased transparency and accountability within prison systems, ensuring oversight mechanisms to monitor and report on conditions, treatment, and human rights compliance.

Legislative Reforms: Push for legislative changes that address systemic flaws, such as mandatory minimum sentences or overly punitive laws, aiming for fairer and more rehabilitative justice systems.

Human Rights Advocacy: Strengthen independent oversight and empower NGOs to monitor prisons, ensuring compliance with international human rights standards and advocating for prisoner rights.

Education and Rehabilitation Programs: Promote educational and vocational training programs within prisons to reduce recidivism rates and facilitate successful reintegration into society upon release.

Community Engagement: Encourage community involvement in the rehabilitation process, offering support and opportunities for involvement in post-release programs to aid in the reintegration of former inmates.

International Cooperation: Foster collaboration among nations to share best practices, develop common standards, and support each other in addressing the complexities of the global prison industrial system.

Alternatives to Incarceration: Explore and implement alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders, such as diversion programs, community service, or restorative justice practices.

Resource Allocation: Allocate resources towards improving infrastructure, staffing, and access to healthcare within prison systems to ensure humane treatment and rehabilitation opportunities.

Research and Data Collection: Invest in research to better understand the root causes of mass incarceration, identify effective interventions, and collect data to inform evidence-based policies.

Reintegration Support: Provide comprehensive support systems for individuals upon release, including access to housing, employment opportunities, counseling, and ongoing rehabilitation services to facilitate successful reentry into society.

Questions to Consider:

1. How can nations collaborate effectively to address the diverse challenges presented by the international prison industrial system?
2. What measures can be taken to balance punitive measures with rehabilitative approaches within prison systems?
3. How can international bodies ensure that adopted policies and resolutions are implemented consistently across nations?
4. What role does socioeconomic disparity play in perpetuating mass incarceration, and how can this issue be mitigated?
5. How can the stigma associated with former inmates be addressed to facilitate their reintegration into society?

Bloc Positions

Africa

The prison industrial system in Africa presents a complex and diverse landscape influenced by varying legal frameworks, socio-political dynamics, and economic disparities across the continent. Many African countries face challenges such as overcrowding, inadequate resources, and concerns about human rights abuses within prisons. Some nations, like South Africa and Kenya, have initiated prison reforms, emphasizing rehabilitation programs, education, and vocational training for inmates. However, issues persist in several regions, with reports highlighting issues of harsh conditions, overcrowding, and limited access to legal rights in countries like Nigeria and Egypt. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and regional organizations work toward establishing common standards for humane treatment and

rehabilitation, striving to address the systemic challenges prevalent within African prison systems.

Asia

The prison industrial system in Asia exhibits a wide spectrum of approaches and challenges across its diverse countries. Several nations in Asia grapple with overcrowded prisons, limited resources, and concerns regarding human rights violations within detention facilities. In countries like China and North Korea, reports have highlighted issues of forced labor, harsh conditions, and limited access to legal rights for prisoners. Conversely, countries like Japan and South Korea have focused on vocational training and education within their prison systems, emphasizing rehabilitation and social reintegration. However, discrepancies exist across the region, reflecting cultural, political, and socioeconomic differences that influence the treatment and management of incarcerated individuals. Efforts by international bodies like the United Nations and regional organizations aim to address these disparities, advocating for humane treatment, legal rights, and rehabilitation programs within Asian prison systems.

Europe

The prison industrial system in Europe reflects a diverse landscape shaped by varying legal frameworks, social policies, and cultural perspectives across its nations. While some European countries prioritize rehabilitation and social integration within their prison systems, others face challenges related to overcrowding, inadequate resources, and concerns about the overuse of imprisonment. Nordic countries like Norway and Sweden are often cited for their focus on rehabilitation, offering education, vocational training, and progressive approaches to reduce recidivism rates. However, in countries like Hungary and Romania, reports highlight issues of prison overcrowding and concerns about conditions within detention facilities. The European Union's efforts in promoting common standards and principles for humane treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners through organizations like the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture contribute to shaping a more uniform and rights-based approach to incarceration across the region.

North America

The prison industrial system in North America is characterized by a significant emphasis on incarceration, leading to high incarceration rates, especially in the United States. The U.S. prison system, in particular, faces criticism for issues such as overcrowding, mandatory sentencing laws, racial disparities, and the use of private prisons, which raise concerns about profit-driven motives influencing incarceration rates. Canada, while having a comparatively lower incarceration rate, grapples with similar issues surrounding indigenous overrepresentation in prisons and calls for more rehabilitative approaches. Efforts in both countries aim to address these issues through reforms focused on rehabilitation programs, alternatives to incarceration, and discussions about the societal impact of mass incarceration. Nevertheless, challenges persist, highlighting ongoing debates about the effectiveness and ethical considerations within the North American prison industrial complex.

South America

The prison industrial system in South America navigates a landscape shaped by diverse legal systems, socio-economic challenges, and varying approaches to incarceration. Many countries in South America struggle with issues such as overcrowded prisons, inadequate resources, and concerns regarding violence and human rights abuses within detention facilities. Brazil, with one of the largest prison populations in the region, faces challenges related to overcrowding and gang violence within prisons. Countries like Colombia and Chile have implemented reforms focusing on rehabilitation, vocational training, and reducing recidivism rates. Efforts across the region aim to address these challenges through discussions on prison reforms, alternatives to incarceration, and the promotion of human rights within the criminal justice system. However, systemic issues persist, highlighting the ongoing complexities and debates surrounding the South American prison industrial system.

Oceania

The prison industrial system in Oceania reflects a diverse range of approaches and challenges across its nations. Countries like Australia and New Zealand have emphasized rehabilitation and community-based initiatives to reduce recidivism rates, focusing on education, vocational training, and reintegration programs for inmates. However, indigenous overrepresentation in prisons remains a concern in these countries, prompting discussions about addressing systemic issues of inequality within the justice system. Smaller island nations in the Pacific face resource constraints and struggle with issues like overcrowding, limited infrastructure, and access to services within their prison systems. Efforts in Oceania often revolve around balancing punitive measures with rehabilitative approaches, aiming to create more equitable and effective prison systems while addressing underlying social issues contributing to incarceration rates.

Introduction to Topic B: Drugs and Rehabilitative Justice

Background

The intersection of drugs and rehabilitative justice poses significant challenges within criminal justice systems worldwide. Substance abuse often intertwines with criminal activities, leading to incarceration and raising questions about the effectiveness of punitive measures versus rehabilitative approaches. This issue is multifaceted, encompassing public health concerns, social stigmatization, and the need for comprehensive strategies to address addiction as a root cause of criminal behavior.

According to the UNODC, the top 5 estimated drugs used worldwide in 2020 were Cannabis (209 million), Opioids (61 million), Amphetamines (34 million), Cocaine (21 million), and “Ecstasy” (20 million). According to the 2023 World Drug Report “In 2021, 1 in every 17 people aged 15-64 in the world has used a drug in the past 12 months.” Additionally, there was a 23% increase from 2011(240 million) to 2021(296 million) in the estimated number of users. Part of this is due to population growth, but the growing rates exceed estimates made accounting for population growth. Additionally, there are disparities between the rates of drugs used by men and women worldwide. For Opiates, men account for 75% of users, and for Cocaine, men account for 73%. Despite Cannabis accounting for the majority of drug use, Opioids accounted

for 69% of drug-related deaths in 2019. As rates of drug use increase, so do other problems such as health inequalities including barriers to healthcare and pain management accessibility. Overall, the drug use problem is only becoming more prevalent and as it continues to grow, so do its secondhand factors.

The second side of the issue of Drugs and Rehabilitative justice is the use of punitive vs rehabilitative justice. The debate between punitive and rehabilitative justice approaches revolves around the contrasting philosophies of punishment as a deterrent versus rehabilitation as a means of addressing underlying issues. Punitive justice focuses on imposing penalties for wrongdoing, often through incarceration or harsh sentences, aiming to deter future criminal behavior. On the other hand, rehabilitative justice emphasizes the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society through education, vocational training, and therapy, aiming to address the root causes of crime. Research by the National Institute of Justice suggests that while punitive measures might deter crime temporarily, they often fail to address underlying issues and contribute to high recidivism rates. Conversely, rehabilitative programs, as outlined by studies like the Vera Institute of Justice's research, have shown promise in reducing recidivism and promoting successful reintegration into society, underscoring the potential of rehabilitation in breaking the cycle of criminal behavior.

The prevalence of drug use within international prison settings remains a pressing concern, as a higher-than-average rate of drug use in prison. According to a report by the American Psychological Association, an estimated 20% to 40% of prisoners have used illicit drugs while in prison and around 50% were using illicit drugs before they went to prison. Additionally, the UNODC emphasizes that drug use in prisons significantly contributes to health risks, violence, and challenges in maintaining security within correctional facilities. Furthermore, the International Centre for Prison Studies reports that inadequate prevention and treatment measures often exacerbate drug-related problems in prisons, contributing to the perpetuation of drug abuse cycles among incarcerated populations. Drug use in prison has been a major contributor to unsafe conditions and has major effects on the lives of prisoners.

Past International Action

The UNODC is the largest international player when it comes to fighting the international drug problem. Every year, they publish the World Drug Report, which provides an overview of global drug trends, highlighting the rise in drug production, and consumption, and the impact of drug-related issues on public health, security, and socioeconomic development. The report indicates a surge in the production of synthetic drugs, such as methamphetamine and fentanyl, posing significant challenges to drug control efforts. It also emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies that combine law enforcement, public health approaches, and international cooperation to address the complex dynamics of the global drug market. The impacts of these trends include increased drug-related harms, strains on healthcare systems, and challenges in combating transnational organized crime associated with drug trafficking. Overall, the report stresses the urgency for collaborative and multifaceted approaches to mitigate the multifaceted challenges posed by the evolving drug landscape. The work done by UNODC is

vitaly important to ending the world drug epidemic, and many of their reports and initiatives have helped to expand access to resources in underdeveloped countries.

The UN as a whole as well as the UNODC aim to work towards completing the UN sustainable development goals, specifically goal number 16, which looks to promote peaceful and sustainable institutions, including prisons. This work includes helping promote rehabilitative justice and fair drug sentencing laws, both of which play a large part in ending the drug epidemic and making prisons safer for inmates.

Possible Solutions

These solutions aim to address drug-related issues within the context of rehabilitative justice, prioritizing treatment, and reintegration while reducing the reliance on punitive measures.

Comprehensive Treatment Programs: Establish accessible and effective drug treatment programs within and outside prison settings, offering a range of services including detoxification, counseling, therapy, and medication-assisted treatment.

Diversion Programs: Implement diversion programs and drug courts that prioritize rehabilitation and treatment for non-violent drug offenders, steering them away from incarceration and towards community-based treatment.

Education and Prevention Initiatives: Develop and promote comprehensive drug education programs focusing on harm reduction strategies, prevention, and raising awareness about the consequences of substance abuse.

Rehabilitation Services: Enhance access to vocational training, education, and mental health support within correctional facilities to equip individuals with skills necessary for reintegration into society post-release.

Community-Based Support Systems: Strengthen community-based support systems offering counseling, social services, housing assistance, and employment opportunities for individuals recovering from substance abuse, aiding their successful reintegration.

Peer Support Programs: Implement peer support groups and mentorship programs that connect former drug offenders with individuals in recovery, providing guidance and support during their transition.

Legal Reforms: Advocate for legal reforms that prioritize diversion and rehabilitation over punitive measures for drug-related offenses, fostering a shift towards more rehabilitative justice policies.

International Cooperation: Foster international collaboration and information sharing among nations to develop best practices, exchange resources, and enhance access to treatment and rehabilitation programs globally.

Research and Evaluation: Invest in research to identify evidence-based practices, evaluate the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, and continuously improve strategies for addressing drug-related issues within the criminal justice system.

Support for Aftercare Services: Provide ongoing support and access to aftercare services for individuals post-release to maintain their progress in recovery and prevent relapse.

Questions to Consider

1. How can nations balance punitive measures with rehabilitative approaches to address drug-related offenses effectively?
2. What role do societal perceptions and stigmatization of drug addiction play in shaping rehabilitative justice policies?
3. How can international cooperation enhance access to treatment and rehabilitation programs for drug offenders worldwide?
4. What measures are effective in ensuring the successful reintegration of former drug offenders into society?
5. How do economic disparities and access to resources impact the effectiveness of rehabilitative justice for drug-related offenses?

Bloc Positions

Africa

In Africa, drugs intersect with rehabilitative justice amidst a complex landscape influenced by varying legal frameworks, socio-economic challenges, and cultural contexts. Substance abuse presents significant concerns within prison systems, contributing to overcrowding and health-related issues among incarcerated populations. Countries such as South Africa and Kenya have initiated prison reforms, emphasizing rehabilitation programs, vocational training, and mental health support for inmates. However, challenges persist in many regions, with reports highlighting issues of inadequate resources, limited access to treatment, and the stigma surrounding drug addiction. Efforts to address these issues often face obstacles due to resource constraints and diverse socio-cultural contexts, underscoring the need for tailored and comprehensive strategies that prioritize rehabilitation, healthcare, and societal reintegration for individuals affected by drug-related offenses in Africa.

Asia

In Asia, the intersection of drugs and rehabilitative justice unfolds within a diverse landscape influenced by varying legal systems, socio-economic disparities, and cultural differences. Substance abuse poses significant challenges within prison systems, contributing to overcrowding and health-related concerns among incarcerated individuals. Countries like Japan and South Korea have focused on vocational training, education, and rehabilitation programs within prisons, emphasizing reintegration into society post-release. However, in countries such as China and North Korea, reports highlight concerns about forced labor, harsh conditions, and

limited access to treatment within detention facilities, reflecting broader challenges in addressing drug-related issues. The region's complex dynamics underscore the need for nuanced approaches that prioritize rehabilitation, mental health support, and community reintegration for individuals affected by drug-related offenses across diverse Asian contexts.

Europe

In Europe, the interplay between drugs and rehabilitative justice unfolds within a multifaceted landscape shaped by diverse legal frameworks, social policies, and cultural perspectives. Substance abuse presents significant challenges within prison systems, contributing to overcrowding and health-related issues among incarcerated populations. Nordic countries like Norway and Sweden are often cited for their focus on rehabilitation, offering education, vocational training, and progressive approaches to reduce recidivism rates. However, disparities exist across the region, with countries such as Hungary and Romania facing challenges related to prison overcrowding and inadequate resources for rehabilitation programs. Efforts to address drug-related issues in Europe emphasize rehabilitation, mental health support, and societal reintegration for individuals affected by drug-related offenses, with a focus on balancing punitive measures with rehabilitative approaches to better address the complexities inherent in the European context.

North America

In North America, the intersection of drugs and rehabilitative justice occurs within a landscape shaped by contrasting approaches and challenges. The United States, known for its high incarceration rates, faces significant issues related to substance abuse within prison systems, contributing to overcrowding and health concerns among inmates. While some states have initiated rehabilitation-focused programs, concerns persist about access to treatment and the overuse of punitive measures. Canada, with a comparatively lower incarceration rate, grapples with issues such as indigenous overrepresentation in prisons and calls for more rehabilitative approaches to address drug-related offenses. The region's diverse approaches underscore ongoing debates about balancing punitive measures with rehabilitation, highlighting the need for comprehensive strategies that prioritize treatment, mental health support, and successful societal reintegration for individuals affected by drug-related offenses in North America.

South America

In South America, the intersection of drugs and rehabilitative justice unfolds within a diverse and complex landscape influenced by varying legal systems, socio-economic factors, and cultural contexts. Substance abuse presents substantial challenges within prison systems, contributing to overcrowding and health-related issues among incarcerated populations. Countries like Brazil face significant issues related to drug abuse within prisons, including overcrowding and violence. In contrast, countries such as Colombia and Chile have implemented reforms focusing on rehabilitation, vocational training, and reducing recidivism rates. However, disparities exist across the region, reflecting diverse approaches and challenges in addressing

drug-related issues. Efforts emphasize the importance of rehabilitation, mental health support, and societal reintegration for individuals affected by drug-related offenses, showcasing the need for tailored and multifaceted approaches in South America.

Oceania

In Oceania, the interconnection of drugs and rehabilitative justice navigate a varied landscape influenced by different legal systems, social contexts, and economic conditions. Substance abuse presents substantial challenges within prison systems, contributing to overcrowding and health-related issues among incarcerated populations. Countries like Australia and New Zealand have emphasized rehabilitation-focused initiatives within prisons, offering education, vocational training, and mental health support for inmates. However, indigenous overrepresentation in prisons remains a concern in these nations, prompting discussions about addressing systemic issues within the justice system. Smaller island nations in the Pacific face resource constraints and struggle with issues like limited infrastructure and access to services within their prison systems. Efforts in Oceania often revolve around balancing punitive measures with rehabilitative approaches, emphasizing treatment, mental health support, and community reintegration for individuals affected by drug-related offenses in the region.



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