

Prisons and Pandemic PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN SINDH





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COVID-19: Global Context in Prisons

The global crisis of COVID-19 has unfolded the risk of its outbreak in the prisons and countries all over the world are taking measured steps to minimize the challenge. Pakistan has the opportunity to learn from the experience of other countries and to avoid making the same mistakes. In addition, this is a unique opportunity to reduce the national prison population – an important criminal justice reform that advocates have been urging for decades.

At the time of compiling this briefing, there are 853,200 cases of COVID-19 with 41,887 fatalities across the world.¹ Along with the general population, the virus has found its way into prisons, which are hotbeds of communicable diseases due to obvious risk factors: unavoidable close contact, over-crowding, poor ventilation, and limited access to healthcare services. Infections can be transmitted between prisoners, staff and visitors; between prisons through transfers and cross-deployment of staff; and to and from the community.² Consequently, prisons are being classified as a *“health bomb ...that can have repercussions on the very integrity of national health systems”*³.

Global infections of prison populations with COVID-19 have resulted in measures to restrict the spread of the virus, including the suspension of contact with friends, families, legal representatives, and reduced transportation to courts for trials. These measures have resulted in widespread panic, anger, and violence among prisoners. Italy saw riots in 27 prisons, with 6 inmates reportedly killed and prison staff taken hostage.⁴ In Colombia, violence broke out in 12 prisons because officials fired indiscriminately on the prison population, as a result of which 23 people were killed and 91 injured.⁵ Lebanon witnessed massive riots in overcrowded prisons as fearful prisoners demanded that they be released in fear of being infected.⁶ Restrictions are imposed across prisons in the US which locks up more of its citizens per capita than any other country, with an estimated 2.3 million people behind bars in federal, state and local prisons. The Federal Bureau of Prisons has suspended social visits, legal visits and transportation of inmates between institutions. Prison deaths due to COVID-19 have also been reported with a federal inmate dying in a facility in Oakdale, LA and two prisoner deaths being reported from HMP Littlehey and HMP Manchester in the United Kingdom.

A sensible preventive measure being implemented in many countries is the emergency release of prisoners to decongest prisons. Currently, prisons in over 124 countries exceed their maximum occupancy rate.⁷ In India, for instance, the Supreme Court ordered the states to take action, following which, Maharashtra announced releasing 11,000 undertrial prisoners on bail from 60 prisons, and Uttar Pradesh announced the release of over 5,000 prisoners on parole. In most cases, prisoners who are lodged in jails for crimes with less than seven years of jail term are being released phase-wise on parole. Iran has similarly released over 85,000 prisoners on temporary basis⁸ and Turkey is moving fast to pass legislation which could result in the release of 100,000 prisoners—a third of its prison population. The government’s early parole draft law suggests prisoners who have served at least half of their sentence could be released early and includes various provisions such as enabling pregnant women and prisoners over 60 with

1 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control figures as of 1st April, 2020.

2 <https://wephren.tghn.org/covid-19-prisons-and-places-detention/>

3 <http://www.rfi.fr/en/wires/20200318-italy-must-release-inmates-fight-virus-prison-rights-group>

4 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/03/inmates-die-prison-riots-coronavirus-rules-italy-200309125813658.html>

5 <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-5199594>

6 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/03/riots-rock-overcrowded-lebanon-prisons-coronavirus-fears-200317164301234.html>

7 <https://www.penalreform.org/resource/coronavirus-healthcare-and-human-rights-of-people-in/>

8 <https://www.businessinsider.com/coronavirus-covid-19-iran-releases-eighty-five-thousand-prisoners-2020-3>

health conditions to be released on house arrest or parole.⁹ Some countries are taking more drastic measures, and placing moratoriums on new prison intakes.¹⁰

The measures described above point to the need for sustainable solutions that balance the need for public health and public safety. The spread of COVID-19 requires quick thinking and innovative solutions within domestic and international legal frameworks.¹¹

Overview of the Situation in Sindh's Prisons

Most of the prisons in Pakistan have remained in an abysmal state owing to widespread overcrowding. Many reform efforts have been ushered in as a result of Supreme Court directives being implemented through the office of the Federal Ombudsperson and more recently, through the finalisation of a reform package by the Prime Minister's Prisoners Aid Committee¹². However, the bottom line is that Pakistan's prisoners are particularly susceptible to contracting COVID-9 due to the risk of poor hygiene, lower immunity systems, poor diets, and prevalence of pre-existing conditions (such as drug abuse and smoking). Adult male prisoners are particularly at risk because of overcrowded and cramped living quarters.

As of 30th March, 2020 the total population in 24 prisons in Sindh stood at 15,167 prisoners against the authorised capacity of 13,538 indicating an overoccupancy of 12%. This, however, is not equally spread out across Sindh. The women and juvenile facilities are undercrowded whereas the most overcrowded male prisons are District Prison Shaheed Benazirabad (136% overoccupancy), District Prison Malir (105% over occupancy), Central Prison Karachi (47% overoccupancy), Central Prison Larkana (44% overoccupancy) and Central Prison Hyderabad (41.5% overoccupancy). These are the prisons where the threat of the transmission of COVID-19 cases is acute.

Prison authorities need to be equipped to handle outbreaks of communicable diseases with relevant safeguard measures and protocols. However, the Sindh Prison Administration is ill-equipped and undertrained to handle the threats posed by the pandemic inside its prisons and to the prison community at large. It appears that detailed protocols or written instructions on preventive and safety measures have yet to be issued to the prison staff, including guidance on how to screen/test for COVID-19 before admitting any accused remanded to prisons,

Testing equipment for COVID-19 is not available inside prisons and simple temperature checking is conducted at the point of entry into prisons, where possible or when a prisoner complains of certain symptoms. Thermal screening guns are only available in prisons in Karachi and Hyderabad. In cases where temperature screening is not possible, prisoners are simply asked a few questions on how they are feeling. On the condition of maintaining anonymity, a senior prison official highlighted a worrying trend where police officers responsible for transporting prisoners to prisons were 'coaching' those recently remanded to custody to refrain from mentioning any symptoms at the screening points in prisons.

9 <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/03/23/turkey-should-protect-all-prisoners-pandemic>

10 <https://www.coloradoindependent.com/2020/03/26/colorado-moratorium-prisons-inmates-covid-19-cspii/>

11 Preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention, Interim Guidance, 15th March, 2020 WHO.

12 <https://tribune.com.pk/story/2154861/1-pm-hails-reforms-committee-finalising-report-ensuring-prisoners-rights/>

There has been no specific training of prison staff regarding preventive, safety, and critical hygiene measures, with a few exceptions such as the District Prison Shaheed Benazirabad where there are daily reviews on safety measures and instructions are being given to staff and inmates on prevention, social distancing, hand washing, and the use of face masks. Throughout the province, there is a shortage of essential supplies. Prison guards/constables are obtaining their own gloves, masks and other protective gear. The immediate protective gear requirements highlighted by the Prison Department are as follows:

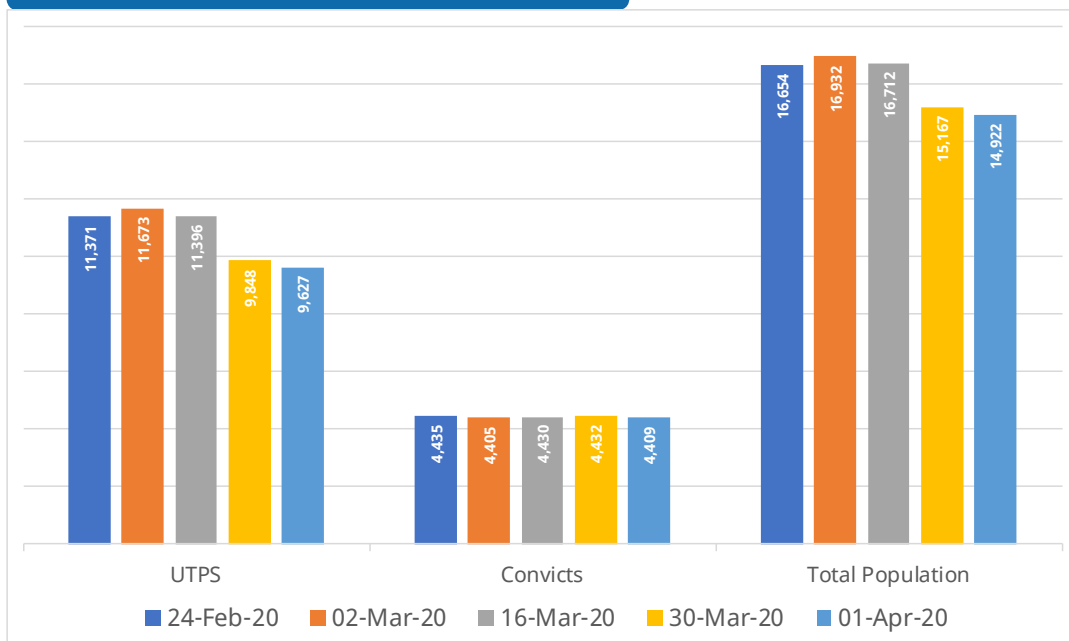
1.	IEC Material	21,000 units	4.	Anti-bacterial hand wash	63,000 units
2.	Hand sanitisers	63,000 units	5.	Thermal scanners	300 units
3.	Face masks	63,000 units	6.	Protective outfits	63,000 units

Under special directives, prisoners are no longer being produced for court hearings and visits from family members, lawyers and NGOs have been suspended. With the curtailment of such visits and lack of systematic communication to prisoners, it is natural to assume that the anxiety levels in prisoners with regards to the fate of their hearings are on the rise.

A cursory analysis of the prison population from 28th February 2020, when Pakistan confirmed its first case of COVID-19, to 30th March 2020 indicates a downward trend. However, it is still in excess of the authorized capacity. Even in such circumstances, it is impossible for prisons to set up isolation units in the overcrowded prisons. The so-called insulation measures, which attempt to churn out more prisoners from prisons will fail to reduce the risk of the spread of the infection in prisons unless arrests by the police are not brought down.

Situation of Under Trial Prisoners (UTPs)

Prison population since COVID outbreak



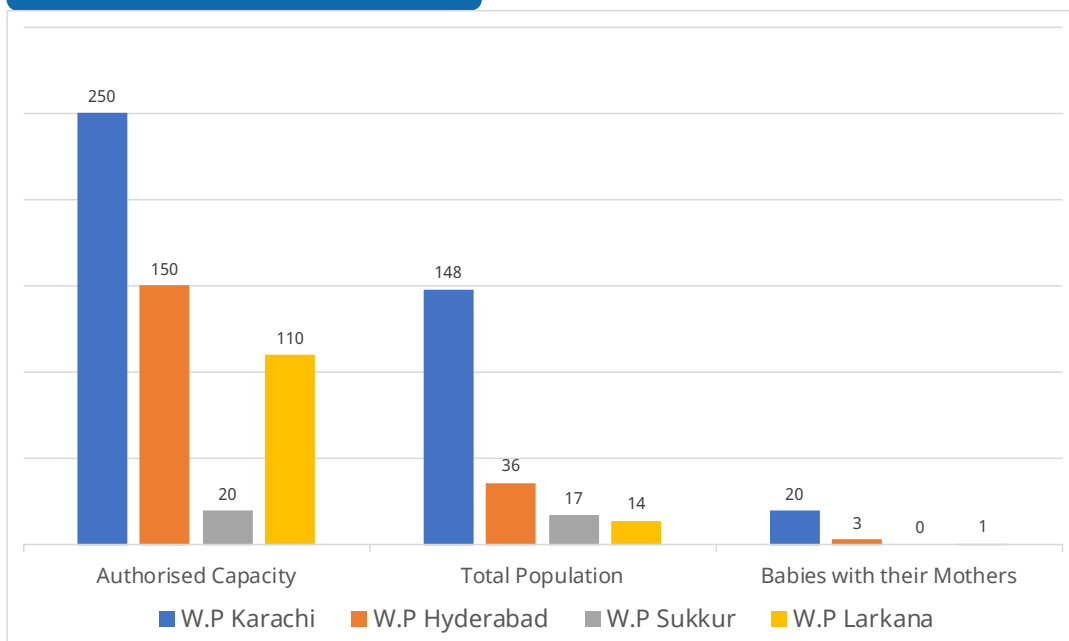
As of 30th March, 2020, there were 4,379 convicts, 555 condemned prisoners, 10,758 UTPs, 318 detainees and 14 civil prisoners in Sindh. **This means that 71% of the population in Sindh's prisons is of people who are not convicted.**

Statistics from prisons on 26th March, 2020 indicate that of the 11,944 UTPs in prisons, a majority are charged with cases relating to homicide (2,484), attempt to commit homicide (690), dacoity and robbery (1,707), theft (917), possession of unlicensed weapons (1,683) and Narcotics (2,32,5). 1,279 prisoners out of those implicated for drug related crimes are charged with minor offences.

The Sindh High Court released a statement on 26th March, 2020, indicating that 829 UTPs had been released on bail. Directives were issued to District Court Judges to visit prisons and release UTPs charged with minor offences upon issuance of PR bonds without imposing requirements of sureties. In addition, the Office of the Registrar of the Sindh High Court has called for information from judges relating to the pending cases under the category of non-prohibitory offences.

The COVID-19 also poses a grave risk to women prisoners with children. There are at present 24 children residing with their mothers in prisons in Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana due to a dearth of social security systems for such children.

Children residing with mothers



Situation of Convicts

The Government is taking special measures to suspend sentences of prisoners in the following categories:

- I. Old age and infirm prisoners;
- II. Terminally ill prisoners;
- III. Men aged 65 and above;
- IV. Women aged 60 and above;
- V. Those who are in prison for minor drug-related offences and can be released through issuance of PR bonds without sureties;
- VI. Those who are in prison for want of Diyat, Daman and Arsh.

There are at present 153 convicted prisoners who are above the age of 65 in Sindh Prisons. The Government has identified around 50 prisoners who are in prison for want of payment of blood money i.e. *Arsh, Diyat, Daman*. This amount comes to around PKR 20,000,000/- which has been sanctioned by the Government.

In addition, the Inspector General Prisons has requested the government to exercise discretionary powers vested in it under Sections 401, 402, 402-A, 402-B, 402-C and 402D of the CrPC for release of more prisoners. A summary has been moved by the Home Secretary on 27th March 2020 to the Chief Secretary that proposes to suspend the execution of sentences of prisoners implicated under Section 6/9-C (serious drug offences) of the narcotics law for a period of four months with a review of the COVID-19 situation in 3 months on the following terms:

- I. Release on surety bonds
- II. Released under parole
- III. To be declared as absconders if the convict fails to reappear at the end of suspension period.

The main stumbling block in this is the requirement that : *“Provincial Government, The Federal Government or the President shall not, without the consent of the victim or as the case may be of his heirs, suspend remit or commute any sentence passed under any of the sections in Chapter XVI of the PPC”*. Therefore, the focus has been on crimes which lie outside the scope of these sections. There are around 1,020 convicted prisoners that fall within this criterion. The majority of them are implicated under narcotics offences (556), followed by NAB cases (85), Dacoity and Robbery (72), Possession of Illegal Arms (59) and Rape cases (55).



Situation of Vulnerable Prisoners:

Terminally ill, Women, Juveniles, Babies Behind Bars, and Foreign Prisoners.

The latest figures of women, juveniles and babies behind bars in prisons are as follows:

Prisoner Category	Karachi	Hyderabad	Sukkur	Larkana
Juveniles				
UTPs	101	16	10	5
Convicts	7	2	2	1
Total	108	17	12	6
Adult Females				
UTPs	107	21	16	7
Convicts	41	15	1	7
Total	148	36	17	14
Babies	20	3	0	1

There are 50 prisoners who are declared terminally ill. The Government can exercise its powers under the scheme of Authorized Absences under the recently notified Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Rules, 2020 upon issuance of a medical determination through a medical board.

The Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Act 2019 defines elderly women as those aged 60 and above and elderly men as those aged 65 and above. However, quite often the arrest / police papers incorrectly note the age of the offenders. As a result, a prisoner who is visibly elderly may be noted to be between the age of 40-50. It is for this reason that the prison data may incorrectly depict those who are elderly and truly eligible for early discharges on these grounds.

Another category of neglected prisoners in the present situation is foreign inmates. A recent report on Foreign National Prisoners in Sindh compiled by the Committee for the Welfare of Prisoners¹³ indicates that they are mainly accommodated in three prisons i.e. Central Prisons Karachi and Hyderabad, and District Prison Malir. The largest concentration of foreign convict prisoners is in DP Malir. There are 289 convicted foreign prisoners and of these the largest represented nationality is Indians (215), followed by Bangladeshis (41) and Afghanis (22). There is currently only one foreign prisoner – a Nigerian – in Karachi's Women Prison. The majority of convictions are based on charges of illegal border crossings by Indian citizens (215), followed by Bangladeshis (36), and Afghanis (21).

There are also a total of 47 foreign prisoners who are under trial as of February 2020. The largest represented nationality is, once again, Indians (18), followed by Afghanis (9) and Bangladeshis (8). The remainder consist of Nigerians (4), Chinese (3), Iranians (3) and 1 person each from Tanzania and South Africa. The majority of prisoners (31) have been arrested for illegal border crossings; another four were arrested for immigration irregularities. Consular visits for these inmates have also been suspended, which is likely to further stall repatriation efforts.

13 The Plight of Foreign Prisoners in Sindh: A Fact Sheet, Committee for the Welfare of Prisoners, March 2020.

Other Measures from the Government of Sindh and Provincial Courts

The Sindh Prisons Department has transferred close to 400 prisoners from overcrowded prisons to other prisons. A further 1,000 sentenced prisoners will be released on suspended basis through a scheme of authorized absences as provided for under the Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Rules of 2020.

A constitutional petition has recently been filed before the Sindh High Court on 26th March 2020 which seeks the release of all prisoners implicated in petty offences. The court has started collecting data of those falling within the ambit of the non-prohibitory clauses. It was also noted that judges were showing more flexibility and leniency in the award of quashment applications and grant of bail applications. However, in the last week, the Secretary of the Sindh Bar announced that lawyers across Sindh would not appear in any case including the High Courts and special courts until 4th April, 2020 (except in urgent matters) in view of the present lockdown situation in Sindh and due to the threat of the spread of COVID-19.

On 30th March 2020, the Supreme Court ordered suspension of recent orders issued by provincial High Courts relating to the release of under trial prisoners. An interim order provided that *“No further order shall be passed by any of the high courts and by any of the provincial governments/ICT/Gilgit-Baltistan of releasing the prisoners from the jails.”* It further added that if any order was passed on this issue of release and was not given effect the same should not be acted upon.¹⁴ In a joint statement *issued* by the Pakistan Bar Council ¹⁵ the Bar expressed its concern over the filing of the petition in the Supreme Court, challenging the judgement of the IHC for the release of 408 prisoners from prisons in the wake of the COVID-19 risk. The next hearing is scheduled for 6th April, 2020 in which further clarity in terms of the guidelines of the Supreme Court can be expected.



¹⁴ In an earlier decision the Islamabad High Court had ordered the issuance of bail for prisoners who were facing trial for minor crimes to prevent the spread of the coronavirus.

¹⁵ <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/636412-release-of-408-prisoners-over-covid-19-pbc-scba-express-concern-over-petition-filed-against-ihc-verdict>

Recommendations

New terms that everyone has become acquainted with such as “social distancing”, “self-quarantine” and “flattening the curve” of the epidemic are impossible in prisons especially in those that are over 75% of their capacity. The situation in prisons is made worse when arrests continue to be made for non-heinous offences. The mass disruptions and upending caused to the flow of justice systems and procedures will add to the backlogs that already lace the judicial system. It appears that once the pandemic subsides, we may be faced with going back to a justice system that is even more clogged up than it was before. Difficult adjustments need to be made in the criminal justice system so as to help preserve Pakistan’s healthcare infrastructure.

In light of the information above, the following recommendations would reduce the prison population, prevent further spread of the virus in prisons, and assist litigants in an already overburdened justice system.

Improve health care standards:

- Prior to the outbreak of COVID-19, new inmates waited for days before their routine initial medical assessment. This approach will endanger lives during the pandemic. **Every prison must initiate mandatory on-the-spot screenings prior to admission of new under trial prisoners.**

Prioritise decongesting overcrowded prisons:

- Five adult male prison facilities are hotbeds for the outbreak of COVID-19: Malir District Prison, Central Prison Karachi, Central Prison Hyderabad, Central Prison Larkana, and District Prison Shaheed Benazirabad. Each have overoccupancy rates between 136% and 41.5%. **Release and decongestion efforts must target these facilities, as isolation and other safety measures are impossible.**

Prioritise emergency release of vulnerable prisoners:

- The elderly and infirm, critically ill, those with breathing conditions and other underlying physical and mental health issues, along with female prisoners who have babies with them, and juveniles implicated in non-heinous offences should be immediately released.
- **The Government and Sindh High Court should explore directing the immediate release of juveniles in accordance with key provisions of the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 and adult female prisoners incarcerated with their children on humanitarian grounds.** The relevant provisions of the JJS in this regard are section 4 (8) and 4 (9) which provide for the completion of cases of Juveniles within a period of six months. In instances where the case is not decided within six months, the Juvenile Court shall seek extension from the High Court explaining the reasons for not being able to decide the case within prescribed time-limit. If no such extension has been sought by the Juvenile Court, the complainant or the juvenile may make an application to the High Court in this respect and ask for the necessary relief.¹⁶ In addition, Section 6(3) provides that a juvenile, whether arrested for a minor or major offence, should be treated as if he was implicated for a bailable offence. To sustain such efforts it is essential for Juvenile Justice Committees to be made operational so as to expand the use of diversion methods.

¹⁶ At present, there are 27 Juveniles who are UTPs who have been languishing in prisons for over 6 months. These unsentenced Juveniles whose trials have not been completed may be released on bail immediately.

- **In addition, all prisoners convicted or being tried for non-heinous offences can likewise be released on short or long term authorised absences¹⁷.** Rule 922 of the Sindh Prisons and Corrections Services Rules, which were notified on 31st March 2020, provide for long term authorised absences which may be awarded by the Government to prisoners whose trial is not completed in one year from the date of arrest if the prisoner is not involved in a heinous crime; if the prisoner is a woman and is not involved in a heinous crime; where the woman is a mother and where appropriate prison environment cannot be provided as per requirement; where the prisoner is a minor or juvenile and not involved in heinous crimes and most notably in the case of emergency, war, epidemics and pandemics.

Isolation units , restricting rights and awareness:

- Once prisons are adequately decongested, effective isolation units must be established. Basic standardised protocols must be written, translated, and disseminated. Prison staff must be trained on basic standardised protocols and orientated.
- Prisoners will need to be provided with critical information and guidance on preventative measures and these guidelines must be constantly reinforced.
- Limitations on contact with the outside world should be proportionate, time limited and non-discriminatory so whereas limitation of face-to-face contact stands suspending at present, prison authorities need to ensure enhancing the use of phone calls to mitigate for the loss of outside contact.

Reducing the incoming and outgoing traffic:

- It is essential to deploy wider usage of digital hearings which will ensure fewer trips to the courts. This will ease the burden on police and prisons alike and will reduce the likelihood for transmission when prisoners and prison staff accompany each other out of prisons for court visits and come into contact with the wider community.
- Supporting wider deployment of digital hearings across prisons will also ensure trials do not come to a screeching halt as what is seen happening right now with the prioritisation of urgent cases only and other hearings coming to a standstill.
- Efforts must be made to explore remote means of provision of pro bono legal assistance and legal services and other support services.

Sustaining the decongestion:

- For sustained reforms in the criminal justice system, the current political and administrative will to release prisoners must be sustained after the pandemic has subsided through enhanced coordination between criminal justice actors.
- The requisite standard of care that is now going to be required in detection, prevention and treatment of people in prisons is going to be hard to maintain if the numbers continue to swell. The fewer the people are in prisons the more likely we are to succeed.
- The most important question to be asked is, after as many eligible prisoners are released, what can the justice system do to ensure fewer people are locked up in prisons? This will require a change in policing and the way in which arrests are conducted to ensure that custodial measures are seen as a last resort and are reserved for only the most heinous of cases.

- If arrests continue as part of business-as-usual, and court dockets continue to be flooded with frequent adjournments being granted, people who are undertrial, will continue to be in prisons for long periods of time facing higher risks of contracting the pandemic.
- The costs to the community of keeping prisoners in prison for non-violent or technical violations are outweighed by the need to prevent the spread of the virus. As these are unprecedented times, taking the chance to suspend sentences and expect defendants to turn up to hearings is something stakeholders will have to do.
- Ticketing schemes may be introduced for non-serious offences and non-custodial measures such as probation and parole.

Annexure

International Framework for Protection and Rights of Prisoners

While a detailed examination of the international legal framework for prisoner protection is beyond the scope of this document, the following sections summarize key protection-based legal provisions relevant to containment measures being taken by global governments, including Pakistan, and point out some problems with such measures.

A. The Right to Health Services and Mental Wellbeing

- Every prison shall have in place a health-care service tasked with evaluating, promoting, protecting and improving the physical and mental health of prisoners.¹⁸
- Health care standards must be the same as provided in the community and prisoners should have access, in prison, to all necessary health-care services free of charge without discrimination on the grounds of their legal status.¹⁹
- Particular attention must be paid to prisoners with special needs.²⁰
- Prisoners must be provided with water and other articles necessary to keep themselves and their surroundings clean.²¹

Even outside the context of a pandemic, healthcare standards in prisons are lacking. In a crisis, the shortage of medical equipment and staff in prisons is worrying. Basic protective measures encouraged by the World Health Organization include social distancing, frequent hand-washing, and self-isolation—all impossible in the context of prisons.

¹⁸ Rule 25 Mandela Rules.

¹⁹ Rule 24 Mandela Rules.

²⁰ Rule 25 Mandela Rules.

²¹ Rule 18 Mandela Rules.

B. Right to Contact with the Outside World, Legal Assistance and Restriction of Movement

- Prisoners should be allowed under supervision to communicate with friends and family at regular intervals through means available (letters, phone calls, digital means, etc.).²²
- Disciplinary measures shall not include prohibition of family contact unless temporarily required for security and order.²³
- Prisoners shall be given opportunity, time, and facilities to be visited by and to communicate with a legal adviser of their own choice or a legal aid provider.²⁴
- Prisoners shall be kept informed of the news through various means.²⁵
- Prisoners not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits.²⁶

As mentioned above, measures restricting contact with family, friends, and legal representatives have led to prison riots worldwide. Such limitations on contact and movement should be proportionate and measured. Limiting contact with legal counsel, in particular, should be communicated to inmates and should be time-bound and subject to review at periodic intervals.²⁷ Alternate arrangements for communication such as letter writing and phone calls must be implemented. To ensure the continued dispensation of justice, criminal justice bodies must take measures such as remote hearings or and/or providing recommended protective gear for face-to-face processes.

C. Detention Monitoring and Right to Prohibition of Torture and Ill-treatment and Protections for Isolation.

- Indefinite or prolonged solitary confinement, corporal punishment, or the reduction of a prisoner's diet or drinking water, and/or collective punishment is prohibited.²⁸
- There shall be a twofold system for regular inspections of prisons and penal services including Internal and External Inspections (conducted by a body independent of the prison administration, which may include competent international or regional bodies).²⁹
- Objection to a visit to a particular place of detention may be made only on urgent and compelling grounds of national defence, public safety, natural disaster or serious disorder in the place to be visited that temporarily prevent the carrying out of such a visit'.³⁰

There must be open and clear communication by prison management, regarding the provision of food, drinks, sanitary items and medicine, and contact with the outside world—as far as possible. Places of quarantine fall within the mandate of monitoring bodies and their access may be deferred but cannot be blocked indefinitely. Where isolation is necessary, authorities should put in place a regime so people can benefit from meaningful human contact. Isolation further exacerbates anxiety and insecurity, which can lead to violence and impact mental health of detainees. During isolation or a quarantine, the conditions and regime should at a minimum, meet the standards set out in the UN Nelson Mandela Rules.³¹

22 Rule 58 Mandela Rules.

23 Rule 43 Mandela Rules.

24 Rule 61 Mandela Rules.

25 Rule 63 Mandela Rules.

26 Rule 23 Mandela Rules.

27 Penal Reform Report.

28 Rule 43 Mandela Rules; see Rules for details on what constitutes solitary confinement.

29 Rule 83 Mandela Rules.

30 Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT), under the following circumstances (art 14 (2) OPCAT):

31 <https://www.penalreform.org/resource/coronavirus-healthcare-and-human-rights-of-people-in/>



The comprehensive approach of SP-II is aligned with Pakistan's vision 2025. Striving to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on Peace, Justice and Institutions: *"Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels."* Also contributing to the SDG Goals 3, 5, 8, 11, 15 and 17.



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