Introduction

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO / WHO) and the Office in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Mexico have worked together to promote specific sanitary measures to prevent and contain the potential presence of COVID-19 in prisons, through the “United Nations Advanced Prison Standards” (UNAPS).

Since the WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic, the need to safeguard health and integrity has been focusing on specific groups in vulnerable situations, including prisoners. Due to the conditions of confinement and the reduced spaces of coexistence inside the prisons, the actions to face the pandemic become particularly urgent and relevant.

Within this context, UNODC makes the UNAPS model available to prison systems, which seeks to improve the quality of life and the prison environment for people deprived of their liberty, staff, visitors, and children living in prisons with their mothers.

This “UNAPS COVID-19 Special Standards” booklet is divided into four standards: 1) The prison protects and cares for persons deprived of their liberty against COVID-19. 2) The prison protects and cares for its staff against COVID-19. 3) The prison protects visitors against COVID-19. 4) The prison protects and cares for children against COVID-19.

This booklet was prepared considering the enormous challenges that prison staff is facing due to the pandemic. Hence, we hope it will be of great use in prisons.

Finally, it is essential to highlight that this document is an interim guide that follows the guidelines that the WHO has issued for the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. The recommendations, when necessary, can be adapted and expanded to respond to the needs that may arise in the future.

Iconography

VULNERABLE GROUPS

- People with asthma
- People with cancer
- People with diabetes
- People with coronary heart disease
- People with respiratory problems
- People with disabilities
- Adults over 60 years old
- People living with HIV / AIDS and low immunity
- Women during pregnancy or breastfeeding

TARGET POPULATION

- Persons deprived of liberty
- Prison Staff
- Visits
- Girls and boys living in prisons

RESPONSIBLE AREAS

- Medical area
- Legal area
- Security and custody area
- Administrative area

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- Good Health and well-being
- Peace, justice and strong institutions
- Gender equality
- Partnerships for the goals

The prison protects and cares for persons deprived of liberty against COVID-19

GOAL
Guarantee the physical and mental well-being of persons deprived of liberty through health care, implementation of protection and security and legal measures, in line with their human rights.

PRACTICES TO OBSERVE
• The prison implements measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisoners, in line with their human rights.
• The prison provides medical and psychological care to persons deprived of liberty infected by COVID-19 with mild to moderate symptoms of the disease.
• The prison has the infrastructure to serve and protect prisoners against COVID-19.
• The prison has the necessary supplies to implement care and protection measures against COVID-19.
• The prison implements specific measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in people in vulnerable situations.

ELEMENTS
1. CONTINGENCY PLAN
☐ The prison develops and updates a contingency plan that includes human and material resources that ensure an adequate response concerning health and maintain a safe and humane detention environment.
☐ The contingency plan establishes measures dictated according to the particular needs of the situation and proportional to the challenges, avoiding the imposition of general and indiscriminate measures.
☐ The contingency plan foresees guidelines for informing people deprived of their liberty about COVID-19. This communication must:
  • Consider the explanation of restrictions that may be implemented for the prisoners’ protection (including the limitation of visits).
  • Emphasize nature temporary measures and health benefits of persons deprived of their liberty.
  • Be accessible, transparent, and consider the needs of prisoners, in particular, people with disabilities.
☐ The contingency plan foresees alternative measures for prisoners to establish contact with their family or friends. These measures of contact with the outside world may include increasing the use of the telephone or even implementing video conferences.
☐ The contingency plan must establish guidelines for the prison authorities to communicate to families of the prison population in the following situations:
  • In case prisoners contract the virus. This dialogue must consider the need for emotional support for the family.
  • When prisoners have been placed in sanitary isolation by COVID-19.
  •When prisoners have been transferred to another prison to reduce the risks of contagion due to overcrowding.
  • When prisoners have died as a result of COVID-19.
☐ The contingency plan foresees measures to promote non-physical contact with family members of the prisoners, such as:
  • Free telephone services for prisoners to establish communication with the outside.

GUARANTEE THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY THROUGH HEALTH CARE, IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION AND SECURITY AND LEGAL MEASURES, IN LINE WITH THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS.

UNAPS-COVID-19-01

RESPONSIBLE AREA
AM AJ ASC A

TYPE OF POPULATION
VULNERABLE GROUPS

SDG

3 16
6 17
• Different sources of communication for prisoners.
• Communication alternatives so that foreign persons deprived of their liberty maintain contact with their families, as well as with their consular representation.

☐ The contingency plan must provide measures for the development of social reintegration activities and the implementation of social distancing and other prevention and control measures.

☐ The contingency plan foresees measures to guarantee the rights of prisoners, given the lack of resources derived from the suspension of prison work and contact with visitors.

☐ The contingency plan considers measures to avoid the concentration of prisoners in common areas.

☐ In cases of mobility restrictions within the prison, the contingency plan must ensure that prisoners have access to the outdoors at least one hour per day. This access cannot be limited entirely.

☐ For proper protection of vulnerable groups, given the risk of exposure to COVID-19, the contingency plan must establish special measures of sanitary protection or isolation, avoiding stigmatizations for this reason.

☐ The contingency plan foresees guidelines for the relocation of prisoners within the facilities in case of risks of contagion. These guidelines must consider the legal situation, gender, and individualized analysis of risks and needs of people.

☐ The contingency plan foresees agreements with other prisons for the transfer of people in case of overcrowding and risks of contagion among prisoners.

☐ The contingency plan foresees the revision of the restrictive measures imposed by the central authorities of the prison system.

☐ The contingency plan expects means for prisoners to file appeals against restrictive measures that affect their rights, as well as accountability mechanisms for abuses that may be committed by the prison authority during the implementation of the plan.

☐ The contingency plan considers hygienic measures for access, consumption, and distribution of food for prisoners to:
  • Avoid the delivery of food in common areas or dining rooms, opting, if needed, for giving the service into the bedrooms.
  • Assure the containers and utensils used for serving and consuming food are for personal use, in good condition, and washed and disinfected after use.
  • Assure products distributed inside the prison, in stores inside the facility, are disinfected upon entering the prison.

☐ The contingency plan considers measures for the management of waste produced daily by prisoners since incorrect handling can generate massive contagions.

☐ The contingency plan establishes hygiene protocols for the use of equipment of coercion to prevent the exposure of staff and prisoners to the virus. These protocols must include the disinfection of the restraint or tactical equipment/riot gear before and after use.

☐ The contingency plan foresees measures to guarantee that the supervision mechanisms of the prisons can carry out their work during the contingency.

2. PREVENTION

Information

☐ The prison has a health education program for prisoners. This program includes or is adjusted to include necessary measures to protect people against COVID-19 (handwashing, respiratory hygiene measures, social distancing, etc.), has a gender perspective, is accessible to people with disabilities, and is culturally acceptable.

☐ The prison has targeted informational prisoner’s guides on the importance of their collaboration and solidarity in the prevention of COVID-19.

☐ The prison contains targeted informational guides on respiratory hygiene measures and how to use cleaning and disinfection tools to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

☐ The prison implements information campaigns to avoid acts of discrimination against a population that may be stigmatized (such as a population of foreign origin or a population with conditions whose symptoms resemble the symptoms of COVID-19).

☐ The different areas of the center have visible informational material regarding what COVID-19 is, how to prevent it, symptoms to identify the disease, and the procedure for hand washing.

Entrance to the prison

☐ The prison has a detection point available near the entry. A properly trained staff member must conduct a risk assessment of all persons entering the correctional facility to gather information on any history of cough, chills, and shortness of breath, and possible contact with cases of the COVID-19 confirmed in the last 14 days, as well as the temperature taking. This measure must be taken regardless of the existence of suspected cases in the community.

☐ The assessment and detection point has handwashing material and equipment to measure the body temperature of the personnel entering and leaving the prison.

☐ The center has a daily logbook of people who come and leave the prison (visitors, staff, service providers, etc.).

☐ Health personnel must examine all newcomers to the facility to detect fever and lower respiratory tract symptoms. If they have symptoms compatible with COVID-19, or if they have a previous diagnosis of COVID-19 and are still symptomatic, they must undergo medical isolation until they have other medical evaluations and tests. This assessment must be recorded in the psychophysical certificate of the prisoner and integrate it into his/her clinical record.

Food

☐ Every person who works in the kitchen has a health card (history of current medical examinations of people who handle food).

☐ The prison has a program on cleaning and deep disinfection of kitchen areas and equipment.

☐ The kitchen displays a sign with the procedure for washing and disinfecting the utensils.

☐ The kitchen shows a sign with the process of washing and disinfecting fruits and vegetables.

☐ The kitchen displays a sign with the procedure for washing hands.

☐ The kitchen showcases a sign indicating the obligation to wear a mask and cap.

☐ The prison has a training program for those who participate in the preparation of food, which must include:
  • Personal hygiene.
  • Foodborne illness.
  • Causes of food contamination.
  • Vehicles of disease transmission.
  • Cleaning and disinfection.
  • Pest control.
  • Importance of hygienic handling of food in the reception, storage, preparation, and service phases.

☐ The transferring of food through covered containers.
3. ATTENTION

Epidemiological surveillance
☐ The prison has a record of notifications to the Epidemiological Surveillance Committee (SUIVE).
☐ The prison has a plan to detect and isolate promptly, individuals suspected of being infected with COVID-19.
☐ The prison has a specific form to notify COVID-19 cases under regulations established by the Department of Health.

Medical care
☐ The prison has a clear and defined mechanism to refer and transfer prisoners presenting a severe or critical condition of COVID-19 and require hospitalization. This procedure includes a clear criterion to determine the need to move patients.
☐ The prison has an isolation protocol in suspicious and definite cases of COVID-19.
☐ The prison has receipts of the supply of medicines. Among the specific medications necessary for COVID-19, the following are considered: Paracetamol 500 mg tablets or Paracetamol injection 10 mg/ml ampoule in 10 ml or 50-100 ml vial. It is essential to highlight that this list is provisional and subject to modification based on medical progress.
☐ The prison has a schedule of medical services demonstrating the availability, always, of first-class medical care, that a doctor and a technical-health assistant provide.
☐ The prison has agreements that offer health services continuously and permanently inside the facilities.
☐ The prison has a monthly record of chronic degenerative diseases (control and registration card), particularly of people with hypertension, diabetes, and respiratory disorders in general. This record is essential for priority action if someone with this condition becomes infected with COVID-19, given the risk factors that exist.
☐ The prison has a census of patients with chronic degenerative diseases, particularly of people with hypertension, diabetes, and respiratory disorders.
☐ The prison has a record of the care provided to prisoners who were subjected to a measure of temporary isolation.
☐ The prison has a protocol for taking biological samples of suspected cases of COVID-19 and the shipment for analysis.

☐ The prison has a list of hospitals where prisoners can be transferred to when they require respiratory support health services and intensive care. This listing must include the contact details and location of the hospitals.
☐ The prison has an action procedure in case a prisoner dies due to COVID-19, which provides for guidelines to guarantee:
  • The proper delivery of the body.
  • The preservation and delivery of all evidence.
  • That prison staff notifies the dead to competent authorities.
  • The person’s autopsy.

Mental health care
☐ The prison has a record of mental health care for prisoners, subject to a measure of temporary isolation.
☐ The prison has agreements with public and private institutions from the health sector to provide the services required for the prisoner’s mental health care promptly, in response to the growing need for emotional and psychological support.

Security
☐ The prison has an action procedure in cases of evasion.
☐ The prison has an action procedure in cases of a riot.

Legal
☐ The prison follows a procedure for the management and updating of information for the computation of penalties. Based on this management, the prison staff may request pre-release based on prison policy criteria, under the current legislation stipulated in the National Law on Criminal Enforcement, Article 146, section III.
☐ The prison has a procedure for the pre-release of persons deprived of their liberty due to prison policy criteria. This procedure must foresee guidelines for the identification and prioritization of cases for humanitarian reasons regarding sentenced older adults with a chronic-degenerative or terminal disease, regardless of the time that they have been serving a sentence or the time they have left.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Medical unit
☐ Natural or artificial ventilation of the medical unit is sufficient for continuous air renewal, besides the avoidance of excessive temperatures and steam condensation.
☐ The medical unit allocates an isolated space to serve people suspected of being infected with COVID-19.

☐ The medical facility has equipment with personal protection for health personnel (eye protection, gloves, mask, and gown).
☐ The medical unit allocates space for the protection and maintenance of personal protective equipment.
☐ The medical facility has the material needed for taking biological samples from suspected COVID-19 cases.
☐ Available medical instrumentation is sterilized.
☐ The prison has equipment for the detection of COVID-19 (for example, laser thermometers, x-ray equipment, even detection tests).
☐ The medical unit has mouthguards and antibacterial gel, at least 60% alcohol, to be used in people classified as suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19.

Mental health care
☐ The prison has a space to provide psychological attention.
☐ The prison has personnel trained to provide psychological care in crisis.

Kitchen
☐ Kitchen equipment is installed that the space between them, the wall, the ceiling, and the floor allows its cleaning and disinfection.
☐ The staff working in the kitchen has clean clothes and shoes.
☐ The kitchen provides caps, mouth guards, and gloves to the personnel who work in it.

Bedrooms and common areas
☐ The prison has a space to isolate people infected with COVID-19 who do not require hospitalization. This space always has access to health personnel and access to adequate health services. Each prisoner has a single bed assigned. The distance between the beds and inside the bedrooms must allow the social range of at least one meter between beds.
☐ The prison has a maintenance report of the bedrooms.
☐ The bedrooms have natural or artificial ventilation.
☐ The bedrooms have hygienic supplies for personal hygiene such as antibacterial gel at least 60% alcohol and hand soap.
☐ The center has a dormitory sanitization procedure to prevent the spread of disease.
☐ The toilets in the bedrooms have signs that indicate the correct hand-washing procedure.
☐ The areas for sports, cultural, and leisure activities have visual information related to respiratory hygiene and social distancing.
5. SUPPLIES

Water
- The prison has a drinking water supply, which is adequate for consumption. This supply can be provided using purifying plants or drinking water pipes.
- The prison has a water supply for personal hygiene, which is adequate for this use.
- The drinking water has the following conditions: it is safe for human consumption, is odorless, colorless, and has no presence of residues.
- The prison has a cistern to store restricted access running water.

Hygiene and disinfection
- The prison maintains control of cleaning and disinfection articles, free of charge for prisoners. Among the items of cleaning and disinfection, there must be at least soap, antibacterial gel 60% alcohol, and chlorine.
- The control of its delivery must be carried out at least once a week.
- In women’s or mixed prisons, the authority supplies prisoners with women products free of charge.
**GOAL**

Guarantee the physical and mental well-being of the personnel who work in the prisons through medical care and the implementation of protection and security measures.

**PRACTICES TO OBSERVE**

- The prison implements measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 on prison staff.
- The prison has the infrastructure to protect the prison staff against COVID-19.
- The prison has the necessary supplies to implement protection measures against COVID-19.

**ELEMENTS**

1. **CONTINGENCY PLAN**
   - The prison prepares and updates a contingency plan that includes human and material resources guaranteeing an adequate health response and maintaining a safe and humane detention environment.
   - The prison has the role of guards that indicates the areas that must be covered 24 hours a day.
   - This role allows a plan of contingency that includes the following:
     - Staff is strictly necessary.
     - Reduction of hours.
     - The Assistance of the staff in an alternate way, so they do not all go in a single day.
   - The contingency plan guarantees the grant of permissions for the personnel to go to health institutions in case of presenting symptoms of the virus or being ill.
   - The contingency plan establishes measures so that older adults, people with respiratory medical conditions, pregnant women, and people with chronic degenerative diseases can be absent from their work.
   - The contingency plan considers the granting of permits to personnel who must care for other people, according to the measures implemented due to COVID-19, so that they can be absent from their work with full pay without the need for a medical certificate.

2. **PREVENTION**
   - The different areas of prison have visible informative material regarding what COVID-19 is, how to prevent it, symptoms to identify the disease, and the procedure for washing hands.
   - The prison has a detection point at the entry. Here, a properly trained staff member must conduct a risk assessment of all staff entering the facilities to gather information on any history of cough, chills, and shortness of breath, and possible contact with confirmed cases in the last 14 days, as well as the body temperature. This measure must be taken regardless of the existence of suspected cases in the community.
   - The detection point has handwashing material and equipment to measure the body temperature of the staff entering and leaving the prison.
   - The prison has a daily logbook of the staff who enters and leaves the prison.
The facility provides specific training for staff on a) necessary information regarding the virus, transmission route, symptoms and clinical evolution of the disease; b) where to go and the need for isolation in their homes if any symptoms are presented; c) what to do if someone’s COVID-19 test is positive; d) hands hygiene and respiratory hygiene practices; e) requirements and appropriate use of personal protective equipment; f) cleaning and disinfection of spaces.

The staff takes immediate action if symptoms develop during their workday, such as a) putting on a face mask; b) leaving the prison, and c) informing his/her superior about the people with whom he/she was in contact that day.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Facilities
- Space is set aside in the entrance area for staff to wash their hands when they arrive at the prison.
- The prison provides areas exclusively for the use of the staff, which are continuously cleaned and disinfected, and have a least a sink and a sanitary.

Medical unit
- The medical unit allocates space for the detection of symptoms of prison staff.
- The medical facility has a nursing space where prison staff can take their temperature when required.
- The medical facility has mouth guards and antibacterial gel, at least 60% alcohol, to be used by people classified as suspected and confirmed cases of COVID-19.
- Natural or artificial ventilation of the medical unit must be enough for continuous air renewal; in addition, excessive temperatures and steam condensation must be avoided.
- The medical facility has personal protective equipment for health personnel (eye protection, gloves, mask, and gown).
- The medical unit allocates space for the protection and maintenance of personal protective equipment.
- The medical facility has the necessary material to collect biological samples from suspected COVID-19 cases.
- Available medical instrumentation is sterilized.
- The facility has equipment for the detection of COVID-19 (for example, laser thermometers, x-ray equipment, including detection tests).

4. SUPPLIES

Water
- The prison has enough water for personal hygiene, adequate for its use. This supply can be provided using purifying plants or drinking water pipes.
- The drinking water has the following conditions are safe for human consumption, is odorless, colorless, and has no presence of residues.
- The prison has a cistern to store running water of restricted access.

Hygiene and disinfection
- The facility keeps records of the delivery of material necessary for staff, such as soap and antibacterial gel with at least 60% alcohol, to carry out their duties, following the health contingency.
- The facility provides free supplies like bleach and alcohol so that staff can clean and disinfect surfaces and equipment multiple times a day.
The prison protects visitors against COVID-19.

**GOAL**
Guarantee the physical and mental well-being of people who visit the prison through the implementation of protection and security measures.

**PRACTICES TO OBSERVE**
- The prison implements measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 between visitors and prisoners.
- The prison has the infrastructure to avoid contagion of COVID-19 between visits and prisoners.

**ELEMENTS**

1. **CONTINGENCY PLAN**
   - The prison prepares and updates a contingency plan that includes human and material resources that guarantee an adequate health response and maintain a safe and humane detention environment.
   - The contingency plan foresees measures to promote non-physical contact with family members of prisoners, such as:
     - Free telephone services for prisoners to establish communication with the outside.
     - Different means of communication for prisoners.
     - Communication options for foreign prisoners to maintain communication with their families, as well as with their consular representation.
   - The contingency plan provides guidelines to inform people who visit the prison about COVID-19. Some of these guidelines can be:
     - The display of signs, in visiting access areas, explaining the COVID-19 detection process and temperature verification. These signs must contain clear and precise information indicating that:
       - All visitors will be examined for COVID-19 (including temperature control), and will not be able to enter the facilities if they do not pass the screening process or if they reject the evaluation.
       - In case the visitor has symptoms of respiratory disease, his/her visit must be postponed.
     - The dissemination of informative material in the entrance area and in the family visit area about the forms of transmission of COVID-19, the symptoms to identify the disease, and the procedure for washing hands.
   - The contingency plan must establish guidelines for the authorities of prison to communicate with the families of the prison population in the following situations:
     - When prisoners contract COVID-19. This dialogue must consider the need for emotional support for the family.
     - When prisoners have been placed in sanitary isolation due to COVID-19.
     - When prisoners have been transferred to a care center for presenting severe or critical symptoms of COVID-19.
     - When prisoners have been transferred to another prison.
to reduce the risks of contagion
due to overcrowding.
• When prisoners have died as a
result of the COVID-19 infection.
☐ The contingency plan stipulates that
the prison must provide hand sanitizer,
with at least 60% alcohol, at the
entrances, exits, and waiting areas
for visitors.
☐ The contingency plan may include the
restriction of access to visitors, fol-
lowing the instructions of the health
authorities, such as:
• Temporary suspension of the
religious, humanitarian, and
welfare visits.
• Temporary suspension of the
intimate visit.
• Restrict access for visitors who
have any symptoms of respiratory
illness.
☐ The contingency plan includes mea-
sures to communicate to visitors the
restriction of visits, in a clear and
accessible way.
☐ The contingency plan consists of a
strategy to distribute the income of
the family visit to the prisoner, and
when appropriate, the temporary
suspension of access.
☐ In case the family visit is partially
or suspended, the contingency plan
must establish guidelines for the
gradual incorporation of ordinary
days and hours of visiting. These
guidelines include:
• A logbook, in the designated areas
for the family and conjugal visits,
indicating cleaning activities before
and after visiting hours.
• That visitors who do not pass the
verbal and temperature check or do
not wish to perform such tests will
not be able to enter the prison.
• That access to the people who pass
the verbal and temperature check
is not restricted.
• Criteria for access to the visits,
based on the distribution of pop-
ulation within the prison and the
legal situation of prisoners, to
guarantee a minimum space of
1.5 m between each family.
• That the allocation of family visiting,
assures the minimum time each
visit has under regulations.
☐ The contingency plan includes a
strategy to allocate the defenders
without restricting the access of
those who pass the revision.

2. PREVENTION
☐ The prison has a detection point
available at the entrance of the
prison. Here a properly trained staff
member must conduct a risk as-
seessment of all persons entering the
prison to gather information on any
history of cough, chills, and shortness
of breath, and possible contact with
confirmed cases in the last 14 days,
as well as the body temperature. This
measure must be taken regardless
of the existence of suspected cases
in the community.
☐ The prison has a logbook of people
who enter and leave the prison (visi-
tors, staff, service providers, etc.).
☐ The entrance area has a section with
information on COVID-19 and its
necessary prevention measures.

3. SUPPLIES
☐ The prison maintains control of
cleaning and disinfection articles
provided free of charge to those
who visit the facility.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE
☐ The visiting area has sinks and toilets
that have running water and soap
where people who enter and leave
the prison can wash their hands.
# The prison protects and cares for children against COVID-19

## GOAL
Guarantee the physical and mental well-being of girls and boys living in prisons through medical care and the implementation of protection and security measures.

## RESPONSIBLE AREA
- AM
- AJ
- ASC
- A
- UNAPS-COVID-19-04

## TYPE OF POPULATION
- GIRLS AND BOYS LIVING IN PRISONS

## VULNERABLE GROUPS
- D
- AM
- V/S
- MFL

## SDG
- 3
- 16
- 6
- 17

## ELEMENTS

### 1. CONTINGENCY PLAN

- The prison develops and updates a contingency plan that ensures an adequate health response and maintains a safe and humane environment for the girls and boys who live there.
- The contingency plan considers and establishes measures to provide childcare, especially when they are in charge of people infected with COVID-19.
- The contingency plan considers and sets criteria regarding the entry and departure of girls and boys living in prison, including the possible temporary restriction of their access. The entry and exit procedures for girls and boys must consider, at a minimum:
  - A record of the entry or the exit of girls and boys.
  - A medical evaluation of girls and boys.
  - A written authorization of the mother or father deprived of his/her liberty.
  - The registration of the data of identity and location of the person or organization authorized to receive the kid.
  - The signature of acceptance of the companion and authorized organization.

- The prison prepares and updates a contingency plan for the childcare center. This plan considers actions to ensure, at least the following:
  - Age-specific health education.
  - Promotion and dissemination of information.
  - Continuity of learning.
  - Control of attendance.
  - Establishing procedures for students or indisposed staff.
  - Measures for girls and boys in vulnerability situation.

### 2. PREVENTION

#### Information

- The prison has a health education program for girls and boys. This program includes or must be adjusted to include necessary details on protection measures against COVID-19 for pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and people living with their children in prison. This must have a gender perspective, be accessible to people with disabilities, and be culturally acceptable.

#### Kitchen

- The prison has a health card for every person working in the kitchen (record of current medical examinations of people who handle food).
GIRLS AND BOYS LIVING IN PRISONS

3. ATTENTION

Epidemiological surveillance
☐ The prison has a record of notifications to the Epidemiological Surveillance Committee (SUIVE).
☐ The prison has a plan to detect and promptly isolate boys and girls suspected of being infected by COVID-19.

Medical care
☐ The prison provides medical attention to boys and girls infected by COVID-19 with mild to moderate symptoms of the disease.
☐ The prison has an isolation protocol in suspicious and definite cases.
☐ The prison has a clear and defined mechanism to refer and transfer boys and girls presenting a severe or critical condition of COVID-19 and requiring hospitalization.
☐ The prison has receipts of the supply of medicines. Among the specific medications necessary for COVID-19, the following are considered: Paracetamol 500 mg tablets or Paracetamol Injection: 10 mg/ml ampoule in 10 ml or 50-100 ml vial. It is essential to highlight that this list is provisional and subject to modification based on medical progress.
☐ The prison has agreements that offer health services continuously and permanently.
☐ The prison has a schedule of medical services demonstrating the availability, at all times, of first-class medical care, that a doctor and a technical-health assistant provide.
☐ The prison has agreements with public and private institutions from the health sector to provide the services required for the mental health care of girls and boys who live in prisons on time.
☐ The prison has agreements to offer pediatric service through a public or private health institution, if necessary.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

Medical unit
☐ Natural or artificial ventilation of the medical unit is enough for continuous air renewal, in addition to avoiding excessive temperatures and steam condensation.
☐ Available medical instrumentation is sterilized.
☐ The medical unit allocates an isolated space to attend to children suspected of being infected with COVID-19.

Psychological attention
☐ ☐ The prison has a space to provide mental care.

Kitchen
☐ Kitchen equipment is installed in such a way that the space between them, the wall, the ceiling, and the floor allows cleaning and disinfection.
☐ The facilities where food is provided for girls and boys living in prison are hygienic and safe.

Bedrooms and other spaces for girls and boys
☐ The prison has a space to isolate boys and girls infected by COVID-19 and who do not require hospitalization.
☐ The prison has a designated area for breastfeeding (milk bank or lactation) that:
  • Is private and hygienic.
  • Has breast milk pumps (manual or electric) available for lactating women.
  • Contains breast milk containers available for lactating women.
  • Has coolers intended to conserve breast milk.
  • Has furniture to sit on.
  • Has a garbage basket.
  • Has a sink.
  • Has a soap dispenser.
  • Has liquid soap.
  • Has special brushes to rub the inside and outside of bottles and teats.
  • Has a stove or grill for sterilizing baby bottles.
☐ The childcare center has a reception or lobby area that designates a space or counter to filter girls and boys who enter the childcare area.

5. SUPPLIES
☐ The prison has an inventory of drugs, healing materials, and medical equipment that belongs to the medical area for pediatric care.
Links of Interest


