



**The integration of incarcerated persons**, particularly through **employment**, is a fundamental policy in the area of corrections. In effect, the time spent serving the sentence must be useful time for preparing incarcerated persons for release in order to properly reintegrate them into the community.

Training for incarcerated persons so that they can find work more easily upon release, or training them vocationally through work during incarceration, is an essential guarantee so that, upon release, they are **prepared for reintegration into society**. Moreover, the success of these reintegration processes is an essential condition **for avoiding recidivism**. Thus, the development of effective policies in the area of reintegration goes beyond this and has a direct impact on limiting criminal phenomena.

**EUROsocial** intends with this line of action to provide greater coverage and effectiveness to the inclusion of incarcerated persons and proper reintegration into society through programmes that have yielded positive results in Europe and Latin America. With that aim in mind, it is promoting the exchange of successful experiences with special attention to vocational training, work during incarceration, and access to employment after release.

## Working for



### Regional:

- Rules for socio-occupational reintegration of incarcerated persons.
- Rules for socio-occupational reintegration of incarcerated women.
- Communication and awareness-raising strategies for reintegration policies.
- Protocols for coordination with companies in correctional facilities in Latin-America.
- Inter-institutional Coordination Protocol.

### Argentina

- Inter-institutional Coordination Protocol.
- Document regarding social, occupational and psychological assistance.

### Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador

- Inter-institutional Coordination Protocol.

### Chile

- Labour Mediation Programme.
- Standards for formal and certified vocational training.

### Guatemala

- Inclusion of the Reintegration and Social Rehabilitation axes in the new public policy on prisons.
- Training model for correctional facility staff in socio-professional integration issues.

### Uruguay

- Strategic plan for socio-occupational reintegration of incarcerated women and youth aged 18 to 25 (adopted).
- Reintegration centre model, and work and training plan.
- Draft law for creation of an independent agency responsible for socio-occupational reintegration.

### Colombia

- Inter-institutional Coordination Protocol.
- Model for prison infrastructures (adaptation for development of employment activities).
- Inter-institutional programme for technical training.

### Costa Rica

- National strategic plan for reintegration of adolescents.

### Nicaragua

- Implementation of regional reintegration rules for incarcerated women.

### Panama

- Creation of socio-occupational reintegration offices.

### Peru

- Regulations for integration of inmates in the corrections system.
- Model for Production Technical Training in the correctional environment.

Coordinating partner:



Operating partners:



PROGRAMA FINANCIADO  
POR LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

## Inter-sectoral nature and gender focus

Given the nature of the actions it promotes, and in support of productive activities inside and outside correctional facilities, this line of work is being executed from an intersectoral approach by joining the efforts of several of the Programme's thematic areas: Justice, Employment and Education.

The action also has a specific gender focus. Women constitute the group with the highest levels of reintegration and the lowest recidivism rates, and the causal link between crime and women's lack of employment opportunities and training is stronger. It is essential to keep these conditioning factors in mind in order to favour reintegration of incarcerated women. The initiatives supported in Uruguay and Nicaragua in this area deserve special attention.

## First-person perspective

Jolita Butkevičienė, Director of EuropeAid in the European Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



*"It's necessary to place the issue of reintegration of incarcerated persons at the heart of prison policies, promoting a shared approach centred on socio-occupational reintegration as a means of limiting recidivism, preventing violence, and promoting social inclusion in this especially vulnerable collective". (.) EUROsocial can provide a great added value, facilitating exchange and learning between correctional institutions in Latin America and Europe on successful models for occupational reintegration of incarcerated persons".*

## A story of change

### Strengthening reintegration strategies in Peru and Uruguay

Since 2013, EUROsocial has been collaborating with Peru's National Prison Institute (INPE) and Uruguay's National Board of Incarcerated and Released Persons (PNEL) in two lines of action: On the one hand, developing productive activity models inside correctional facilities, and on the other hand, training, occupation and employment of incarcerated persons.



To develop these two areas, the programme provided technical assistance during its first phase to diagnose the situation in each country and create a proposal of specific models adapted to each context.

Also of note is the experience exchange, supported by EUROsocial, with two Spanish institutions: the Centre for Reintegration Initiatives (CIRE) of the Justice Department of the Government of Catalonia, and the Prison Work and Training Agency affiliated with the Spanish Ministry of the Interior.

Through exchange visits, the professionals of INPE and PNEL had the chance to learn the characteristics of the reintegration model in Spain and received inputs for implementing socio-occupational reintegration pilot programmes.

## Numbers:

124 Participating Institutions  
<http://goo.gl/jszTqE>

96 Latin American Institutions  
<http://goo.gl/ncjWXz>

21 European Institutions  
<http://goo.gl/V5I4Zw>

820 Total Participants

81 Latin American Experts

34 European Experts

Approx. 6% Total Programme Spending

## Publications:



Prácticas eficaces en materia de reducción de la reincidencia y de la reinserción social de los reclusos, en particular desde la perspectiva del trabajo remunerado [Effective practices for reducing recidivism and achieving social reintegration of incarcerated persons, particularly from the perspective of paid work]  
> <http://goo.gl/ixwDnE>



[www.eurosocial-ii.eu](http://www.eurosocial-ii.eu)

