

**Kingdom of Bahrain
Ministry of Interior
General Directorate of Sentence
Enforcement and Alternative Sanctions**

Herman Goldstein Awards for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing

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Table of Content

	Title
First	Reality survey and problem analysis
Second	Develop solutions and plans
Third	Execution of plans
Fourth	Evaluation
Agency and Officer Information	
Appendices: Statistics and Figures	

Summary

This report covers various aspects of the implementation of alternative sanctions in the Kingdom of Bahrain, which proved its success in correcting the offenders criminal behaviour and decreasing crime rate in the country.

First: Survey the reality and analyze the problem

- Crime poses a threat to security in the region.
- Number of re-offenders are increasing due to lack of proper rehabilitation.
- Analysis and collection of common characteristics among criminal returnees was studied.
- Inmates faced difficulties when released in adapting socially to normal life.
- Prisons lack the principle of social inclusion and follow-up upon release.

The data and statistics from the security database in the country were studied, and it showed that most inmates have common problems that led them to committing crime, which resulted to the following problems:

1. Security instability in society.
2. Increasing costs spent by the country on prisons.
3. Disintegration of the family and upbringing of children on improper behaviors.
4. Difficult to integrate due to poor education and lack of practical skills.
5. Difficulty in obtaining a job.
6. Learning additional criminal behaviors.

Second: Develop solutions and plans

Alternative sanctions has been introduced as a solution to prevent crime and re-offending and seven alternative sanctions have been identified.

Third: Execution of plans

Mechanisms were put in place to reach the set goals and the following initiatives were taken:

1. The ability to benefit from an alternative sanction before entering prison.
2. Request must be submitted to consider replacing original sanction.
3. The convict is thoroughly analyzed by psychological and social specialists and experts.

4. Choosing the most appropriate alternative sanction.
5. Interviews with beneficiaries are conducted.
6. After completion communication is still continued with beneficiary.
7. Solving the problem of drug addiction as an alternative sanction.
8. Open Prisons Program of the Alternative Sanctions Directorate has been introduced for inmates who have a high-level of risk.

Fourth: Evaluation

- Deterioration in the rate of recidivism by 57.14%.
- Improving social stability by 96.5%.
- Some beneficiaries were allowed to travel and complete their punishment abroad.
- 80% of beneficiaries stated they gained experience.
- 15% of the beneficiaries were employed in the entity in where they served the alternative sanctions.
- Decrease in number of convicts held in prison to 45%.
- Higher educational levels for beneficiaries.
- 95% of beneficiaries did not return to crime.

Description

First: Survey the reality and analyze the problem

Crime poses a threat to the system of any region and its security, which leads to instability of the country in all aspects of its work including the economic, tourism, education, health and any other fields. While analyzing the reasons of increasing crime rates it was found that (6.6%) of convicts are not first time committers and (6.94%) (Figure1) of convicts during that period are who re-committed a new crime in the same period. This is a result of lack of proper rehabilitation, which does not commensurate with the development of crime in the region. This results in overcrowding in reform and rehabilitation institutions, which negatively affects the quality of correctional programs in finding remedial solutions for criminal characteristics that led to crime.

Based on the foregoing, reasons for their return to crime were studied through a comparative analysis and collection of common characteristics among criminal returnees. A conclusion was reached; being the difficulty of the released persons in adapting to normal life in terms of finding means of material and moral stability, and obtaining support. Treatment and correctional programs in reform and rehabilitation centers lack the principle of social inclusion and follow-up on the released after the imprisonment.

The past twelve years' data and statistics from the security database in the country were surveyed and studied by police officers and graphic analysis specialists, which resulted in the following:

1. A large proportion of criminals who were analyzed as moderate and high-risk are not first-time criminals.
2. The maximum number of inmates in correctional and rehabilitation centers is almost complete, and there is an increase in the number of detainees in traditional prisons (Figure2).
3. The largest percentage (63.46%) consist criminals who suffer from family problems and socially instability in society (Figure3).
4. A greater percentage of criminals are poorly educated, 97.645% did not complete university education and 51.723% did not complete primary school (Figure 4 + 5).

These are basic reasons of re-committing other crimes, due to weakness in adapting to reality and stability, leading to several problems, including:

7. Security instability in society.
8. Increasing costs spent on prisons.
9. The deterioration of the families of convicts and their weak social balance, which may lead to disintegration of the family and upbringing of children on improper behaviors.
10. The released people result in whom do not add anything to society and find it difficult to integrate due to poor education and lack of practical skills.
11. Difficulty in obtaining a job after spending a long period detained due to lack of skills and refusal of business owners to hire them.
12. Learning additional criminal behaviors in correctional and rehabilitation institutions that were not present as a result of contact with the rest of the inmates.

Second: Develop solutions and plans

The system of alternative sanctions and open prisons was created to work in accordance with international human rights covenants and based on the country's law, The problems facing Bahrain have been studied in the field of crime, therefore legalization of these applications and finding appropriate sanctions and solutions for the situation experienced, and these applications are subject to modification and addition based on the changes and developments occurring in this field.

The Alternative Sanctions Directorate in the Kingdom of Bahrain is working on mechanisms to ensure narrowing reasons leading to re-offending after studying previous cases and finding different mechanisms to treat signs of crime, cutting them from their roots instead of afflicting the offender and punishing him.

Seven alternative sanctions have been worked out, codified according to the needs of the Kingdom in terms of types of crime committed and the study that resulted in the reasons for the convicts committing those crimes.

Third: Execution of plans

After previous solutions practical mechanisms were put in place to reach the set goals; reduce rates of return to crime and create appropriate environment for the beneficiary to be a productive individual in society. Therefore, the following initiatives were taken:

1. Giving the opportunity to benefit from alternative sanctions before entering reform and rehabilitation centers, especially for first time perpetrators of crime, to reduce mixing them with other inmates and learning new criminal behaviors, as a percentage of 32.63% are beneficiaries of alternative sanctions who have not been detained for the same case (Figure6).
2. It is considered to replace the original penalty with an alternative sanction based on a request submitted by the convict to assure his readiness and willing to undergo proper integration programs in society. The average received is 200 requests per month (Figure7).
3. The convict is thoroughly analyzed by psychological and social specialists and experts in the field of crime through tests and personal interviews, studying all stages of his life until committing of the crime, and determine actual reasons that led to crime and their treatment based on the following criteria:

- Standard criminal history:

Studying the history of the convict in various aspects, the behavior of the convict while in detention, correctional and rehabilitation centers and the precedence of friends and parents. Studying his residential area, the convict's affiliation with a criminal group.

- Standard of education, work and status materiality:

Studying all the educational stages that the convict has passed and his educational attainment and studying the reasons for the difficulties, the educational level of the parents

This criterion also studies the convict's professions practiced before entering the reform.

- Family and social support standards:

Studies the convict's social relations, with family and friends and the community, taking into account his upbringing and daily lifestyle before entering the correctional institution.

- Standard of mental and physical health:

Studying convicts' psychological fluctuations and conflicts throughout his life and extent of their impact, causes of committing crime, in addition to deep situations and problems that may have affected the convict and led to his psychological imbalance. Studying the feelings of the convict and his inner sense of psychological security in the family and society.

- Standard of abuse and alcohol problems:

Measuring the behavior of convicts whose cases were related to drug abuse and alcoholism and their impact on criminal behavior.

4. Choosing the most appropriate alternative sanction for the convict from the following based on the database that was previously collected: (Figure8).

- Community service

(519) assigning the beneficiary with his consent to work without compensation, and taken into account work compatibility. Its duration shall not exceed one year, and not exceeding eight hours per day.

Skills, capabilities and qualifications of the convict are studied, and consequently selecting the most appropriate place of work.

- House arrest, confinement within a particular place:

(2) it is the obligation of the beneficiary not to leave a specific place or a specific spatial area, and may not leave except for limited periods and with permission, and if it is not a suitable place of residence to carry out the alternative sanction, change of place of house arrest or spatial scale can be done at his request.

- Refraining from entering a particular place or places:

(151) it is the obligation of the beneficiary to prohibit access to a specific geographical area related to the crime.

- Undertaking to refrain from menacing or communicating with particular person or entities:

(64) It is the obligation of the beneficiary not to be exposed physically, verbally, or other forms of exposure to persons or entities related to the crime.

- Submitting to electronic surveillance:

(84) It is monitoring the beneficiary's movement electronically by one or more of the monitoring methods such the electronic bracelet.

- Attending rehabilitation and training programs:

(227) Subjecting the beneficiary to one or more rehabilitation programs in various fields to evaluate his behavior, and follow up on the beneficiary's commitment is done through reports to the patrol, prepared by the supervisors of these programs and verified.

- Remediating the damage that resulted from the crime:

(33) it is the obligation of the beneficiary to return the thing to its original origin, reparation or compensation for it within the period specified in a decision, and following up on the beneficiary's commitment to repair the damage and upon completion, he shall sign the implementation form and send it to the competent authorities in the Ministry of the Interior—Bahrain.

- The follow-up and obligating the beneficiary is done by the Alternative Sanctions Directorate, with an indication of the conditions to be followed.

5. After determining the appropriate alternative sanction for the beneficiary, the beneficiary's implementation and the problems they face will be followed up to find the most appropriate solutions through the following:

- The periodic visit to the place where the beneficiary implements the alternative sanction from two to three times per week and periodic contact with the authority (Figure9).
- Allocate a competent employee in the entity in which the beneficiary is executed to be responsible for following up on implementation of the alternative sanction sentenced for him, recording his attendance and leaving, and writing reports in this regard. (Figure10).
- Approval of a certificate like the good conduct and behavior of the beneficiaries to create the appropriate integration into society and access to suitable job opportunities during the implementation of the alternative sanction. It mentions that implementation of alternative sanction does not constitute a threat to public security, which facilitates the gradual integration into society, and several no-objection certificates have been issued from the security side from (22/8/2022)

- Provide all means of financial and social stability, cooperating flexibly with the needs of the beneficiary so implementing alternative sanction would not be a barrier to develop himself and contribute to supporting his family financially and morally where the alternative sanction type was changed to (9.57% of the beneficiaries during 2021, and by (10.62%) of beneficiaries during 2022). The following measures have been taken to assist the beneficiaries of alternative sanctions in this regard:(Figure14):

a) Changing alternative sanction executing entity:

if beneficiary proves his inability to implement for health, occupational or any other reasons that the Alternative Sanctions Directorate deems worthy of changing.

b) Changing the type of job assigned to beneficiary in the sanction of working in community service:

This is if the prescribed job does not commensurate with physical capabilities of the beneficiary, age, capabilities, qualifications, or others.

c) Changing the type of execution of the sanction for attending rehabilitation and training programs from direct attendance to remote attendance:

This is done if beneficiary is exposed to situations that prevent from leaving the house to attend lectures due to illness or others.

d) Change the type of alternative sanction:

The alternative sanction sentenced for him can be changed if the alternative sanction does not commensurate with his status, qualifications, health condition, and others.

e) Reducing the number of working hours or changing working time:

If the beneficiary cannot carry out 7 working hours of community service per day .(Figure12+13).

f) Reducing work pressure for alternative sanctions beneficiaries who have health problems or special cases.

- As a result a significant decrease in the number of violations of the alternative sanction was observed; 49.43% in 2018 until 4.02% in 2021, indicating the interest of beneficiaries in alternative sanctions and in the proper implementation and the success of the directorates follow-up on the beneficiaries. (Figure15).
6. The beneficiaries are called periodically and continuously to the Alternative Sanctions Directorate, and they are interviewed by the officers and specialists affiliated with the Directorate to closely follow their conditions.
 7. After the implementation of the alternative sanction there will be a follow up between the Alternative Sanctions Directorate and the beneficiary until they are sure of the total integration into society and reassurance that all stable means of living are provided, to limit the rate of return to committing the crime, which goes as follows:
 - Regularly interviewing beneficiaries after completing the implementation and communicating with them to find out the problems they face in integrating into society, adapting to freedom and finding appropriate solutions for them.
 - Strengthening and consolidating the relationship with the beneficiaries after implementing alternative sanctions, to make the administration like a family for them to resort to directly in any problem that arises for them.
 - Follow up on the support of family and those around beneficiaries, and ensure existence of proper family and social support, by interviewing them individually and holding meetings.

There is no doubt that stable work is an essential factor of financial stability and therefore, social stability leads to avoidance of committing a crime. Alternative Sanctions Directorate, through the Subsequent Follow-up Division, has developed solutions, which are as follows:

- a) Approval CV system to assist the competent beneficiaries of alternative sanctions to obtain suitable jobs by collecting information about their educational qualifications and training courses. During 2022, CVs were issued by 82.36% of the beneficiaries wishing to assist in work (Figure11) (Figure16).

- b) Since the success of the gradual integration into society is not complete without the support of the society for the beneficiaries of alternative sanctions, the partnership with the private sector and private institutions in society has been strengthened through development of mechanisms for alternative sanctions with their participation and contribution to providing job opportunities in cooperation with Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which is the main representative of the Bahraini private sector.
- c) Partnership with (Tamkeen), a Bahraini institution that seeks to strengthen and develop Bahraini competencies to be the first choice for employment, to provide support and contribute to the employment and empowerment of the beneficiaries.

The Alternative Sanctions Directorate is working on building a powerful base based on science, knowledge, and technical training for the beneficiaries. Therefore, the following initiatives were taken:

- a) Qualification and training programs, which includes (a courier program for public benefit works—Samee) and (Tamam Program), a rehabilitation programs affiliated to the Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Contributing to raising public awareness about crime and its effects, where approximately 25% benefitting from alternative sanctions. Courses are offered to develop skills and handicrafts helping beneficiary to engage in the labor market in the future.
- b) Steps have been taken to cooperate with one of the country's Ministry of Labor and Social Development, working to provide training programs and qualifying lectures to obtain suitable job opportunities, including training beneficiaries on trades and professional skills that help them obtain appropriate sources of income. One of the programs that has been cooperated with is (Khotwa Program for Home Projects), which is an initiative home to provide all the skills required for individuals to start their home business.
- c) Work to cooperate with educational institutions through the Higher Education Council in the Kingdom of Bahrain, which specializes in university affairs from its various administrative, scientific, research and student aspects, in order to provide vacancies for

study seats for beneficiaries with excellent educational attainment in previous educational stages and for beneficiaries who have applied to benefit from scholarships to complete their university and higher education.

If a breach in the implementation has occurred, the following measures are taken after considering circumstances of the beneficiary assisting:

- a) The beneficiary is contacted by phone to find out reasons for not completing the procedures for implementing the alternative sanction.
- b) If the beneficiary does not respond, his family and those who live with him will be contacted to investigate the reasons for non-implementation.
- c) If those close to him do not respond, documents are sent to beneficiary's address regarding summoning the beneficiary to the competent directorate to begin completing procedures.
- d) in the event of failure to respond to previous procedures, he shall sign a pledge of commitment to be aware of the responsibility to implement the sanction and the legal procedures resulting from his breach.
- e) If he does not respond to the above, inspection patrols are sent to the address of the beneficiary and are informed to go to the relevant security directorate and sign the breach pledge.
- f) The beneficiary is interviewed by the staff of the Alternative Sanctions Directorate and social workers to study the reasons that prevent him from implementing the alternative sanction. Data is collected from above and appropriate recommendations are made for the status of beneficiary and submitted to the administration to consider reasons and develop future solutions about the recurrence of similar cases.
- g) The beneficiary is signed for the breach for a period of three times, and if he does not respond, he is notified of the cancellation of the alternative sanction.

It is worth noting that percentage of violations of alternative sanctions is decreasing because of continuous follow-up with the beneficiary, in addition to acceptance of the society and the beneficiary to the idea of alternative sanction and insistence on adherence to it, as percentage of violation has decreased from 49.426% in 2018 until 4.022% in 2021. (Figure15).

Scalable Alternative Sanctions Programs:

Alternative sanction programs in Kingdom of Bahrain can be developed in proportion to development of crime in the region, to find suitable rehabilitation programs for beneficiaries who commit all types of advanced crimes.

Solving the problem of drug addiction:

One of the difficulties faced is with replacing the original punishment with an alternative sanction for those convicted of drug abuse crimes, therefore cooperation was made with specialized personnel's in the field of treatment of drug addiction, such as (Taafay Foundation) to identify vacancies for beneficiaries, becoming one of the rehabilitation programs, and this cooperation was successful not only for the benefit of the beneficiary, but in involvement of institutions in this regard and giving the community a chance in aiding the beneficiaries. (Figure17)

Open Prisons

Open Prisons Program of the Alternative Sanctions Directorate has been introduced so that alternative sanctions are not limited to certain categories of beneficiaries who are of minimal risk. Inmates who meet the legal conditions and criteria are selected for the program, and the focus is on inmates with excellent behavior in the correctional and rehabilitation institution and have spent an extended period conducting their original sentence without any problems. The open prisons program in the Kingdom of Bahrain consists of three rehabilitation stages:

Stage One (Evaluation)

In the first stage of program implementation, they are placed in a separate building away from the rest of the inmates in the correctional institution. Candidates have several additional privileges and lectures, and activities will be available to contribute to their development psychologically, through which they are evaluated daily according to specific criteria to measure their response to the program. (Figure19).

Stage Two (Rehabilitation)

It is the second stage where residence is in a modern building and does not have any features of confinement. The buildings would provide the appropriate environment for beneficiaries to receive programs providing to their self-development and skills acquisition, as well as various activities. They are allowed to leave the headquarters for specific hours.

Employees of the Alternative Sanctions Directorate would work to strengthen the candidate's relationship with their family and relatives resulting to a positive impact of his reintegration into society. (Figure18).

Stage Three (Integration)

The final stage of the open prisons program is where beneficiaries will get an alternative sanction, their implementation is followed up directly and the problems they face are addressed to ensure proper integration into society.

At the present time, the first phase of the first batch of the program is being implemented, and the focus has been on integrating the beneficiaries with criminal behaviors that need to be treated closely with modern methods and by specialists, based on that, remedial programs have been developed to treat the causes as follows:

- **Increase legal awareness**
- **Supporting positive family relationships**
- **Increasing societal and social cohesion**
- **Practical, profitable skills**
- **Culture, science, and languages**
- **Development programs and development for self**
- **Approaches to multiple sources of income**
- **Crime prevention methods**
- **Constructive training courses**

Fourth: Evaluation

The Alternative Sanctions Directorate has extensively studied the problems in terms of criminality, reforming and rehabilitating convicts and ensuring they do not return to crime and is working hard to develop the most appropriate practical solutions, including the development of alternative sanction system. It was a well-deserved success in curing a large part of the problem of re-offending, decreasing number of criminals and in building a society that supports the individual to get rid of his criminal traits.

After starting the implementation of the alternative sanctions from May/2018, the Kingdom of Bahrain monitored, through its statistics, a deterioration in the rates of re-offending from **7% in custodial penalties** to 3% in the application of alternative sanctions, which is the result of the sophisticated work mechanisms that have been applied by the administration, and this is due to working for the benefit of the beneficiary of the alternative sanction as if he is a positive individual useful to society.

As the number of beneficiaries of alternative sanctions, reached **(4458)** beneficiaries of males, females and young, people who meet the conditions.

And when we look at the effect of alternative sanctions in the Kingdom of Bahrain compared to the original penalty, which is imprisonment, the following becomes evident:

1. Alternative sanctions did not oppress the family of the perpetrator. When replacing the original punishment with an alternative sanction, social conditions of the convict are closely observed, and extent to which the family and those close to them are socially and financially affected by the absence of the convict are analyzed, especially if there are children to support. Rather, the Penal Administration is concerned with the alternative to strengthen those ties, as it is the main force that distances the beneficiary from committing crimes again. **96.5%** of the beneficiaries mentioned that alternative sanctions contributed to improving their family relations.
2. Alternative sanctions give beneficiary the opportunity to continue his normal life in terms of work, education and even travel, by the Alternative Sanctions Directorate allowed some beneficiaries to travel and complete their punishment abroad during travel period for work, family, religious practices, and other reasons **(Figure 14 + 16)**, **80%** of beneficiaries stated they gained experience while implementing alternative sanctions.

3. A significant decrease in rate of recidivism after alternative sanction compared to original punishments, and this results from proper study of the conditions of the beneficiary and the follow-up of his natural practices in life, and subsequent follow-up to the alternative sanction. (Figure20).
4. Societal cohesion and community solidarity against crime and with beneficiary to integrate into it was an example to follow. Public and private sectors simplify their performance to cooperate with the Alternative Sanctions Directorate and establish partnerships to build a societal thought that refutes crime and welcomes development (Figure10). It is worth mentioning that 15% of the beneficiaries were employed in the same entity in which they were implementing alternative sanctions.

Through application of the previous study, and the development of mechanisms in following up on beneficiaries, a comparative study was prepared to monitor the success between the period of 2012 and 2017, years prior to the application of alternative sanctions, compared to the period of 2018 to 2022, the following was found:

1. A significant decrease in number of convicts held in correctional and rehabilitation centers to 45%(Figure21).
2. Social stability for beneficiaries of alternative sanctions (Figure22) and lower rates of instability compared to traditional sanctions.
3. Higher educational levels in alternative sanctions compared to traditional punishments (Figure 4 +5).
4. Beneficiaries of alternative sanctions were analyzed to determine their levels of risk, and it was found that 64.58% of them are of low risk, 35.42% of them are of medium risk, and there is no high-risk person, indicating a decrease in criminal risk after taking advantage of the alternative sanction (Figure23), where 95% of the beneficiaries mentioned that alternative sanctions had a role in not returning to crime.

Agency and Officer Information

Ministry of Interior, Kingdom of Bahrain

Project Team Members

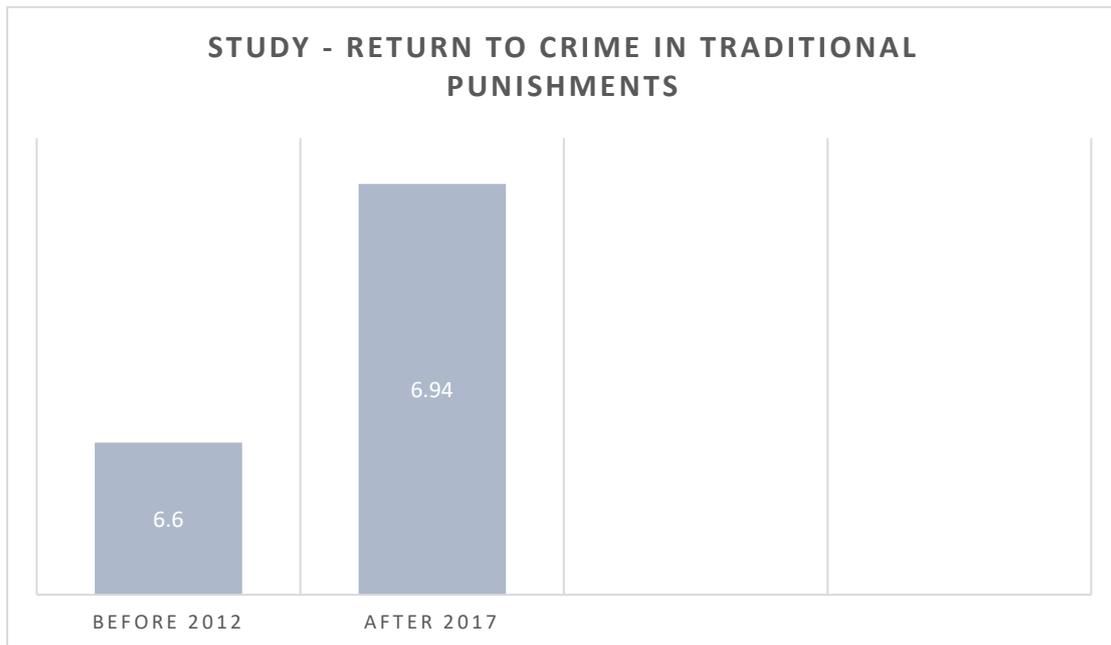
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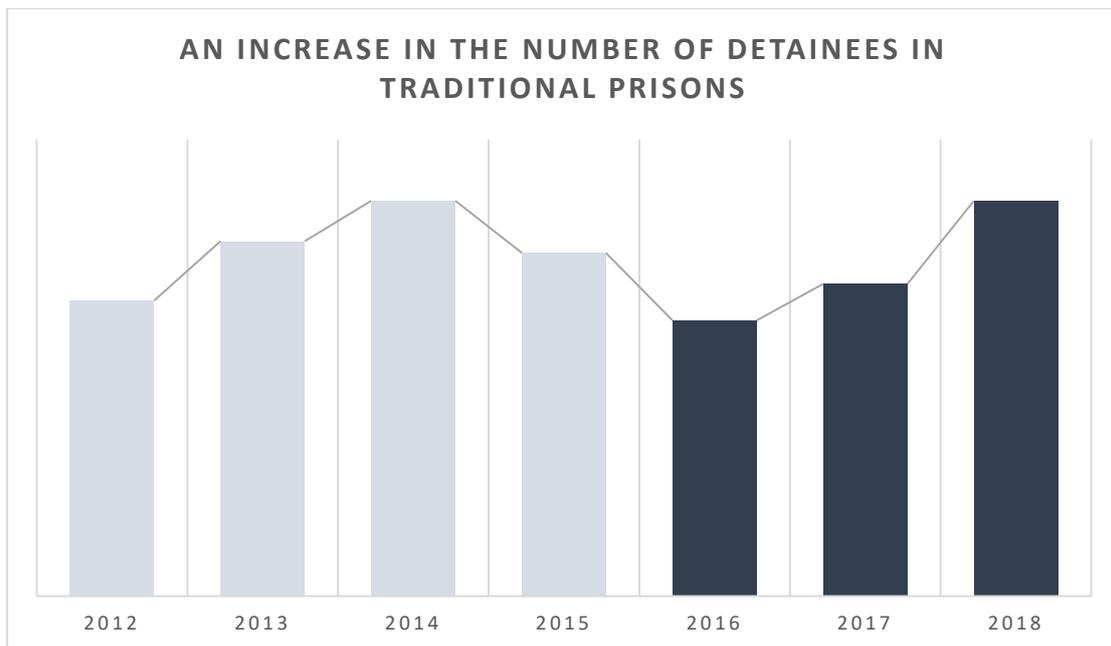
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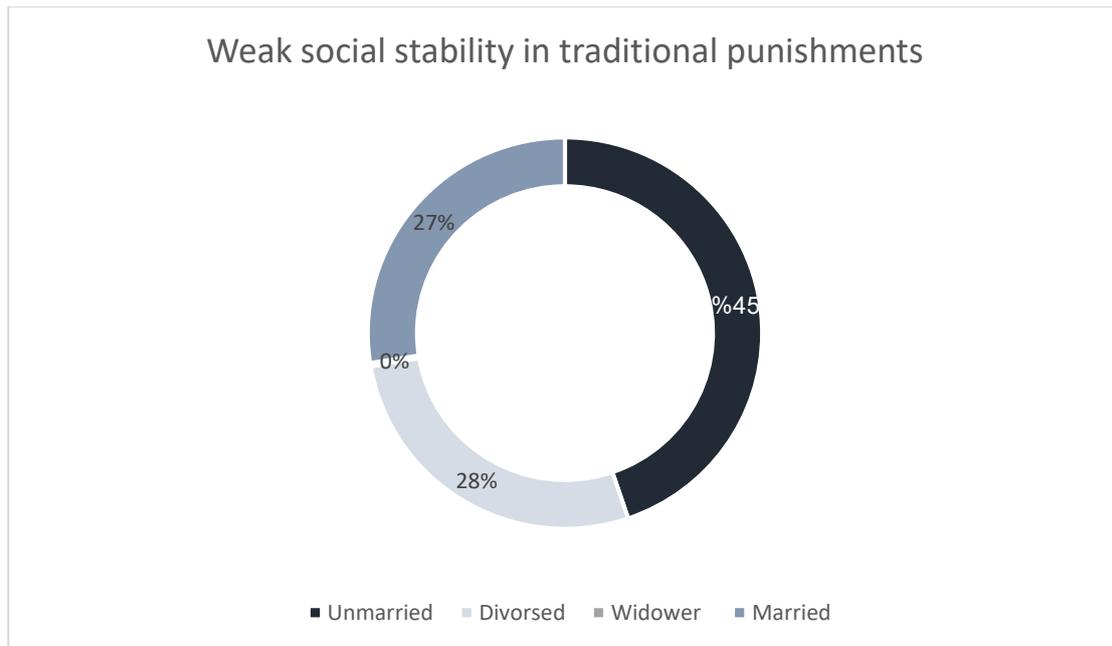
Appendices: Statistics and Figures



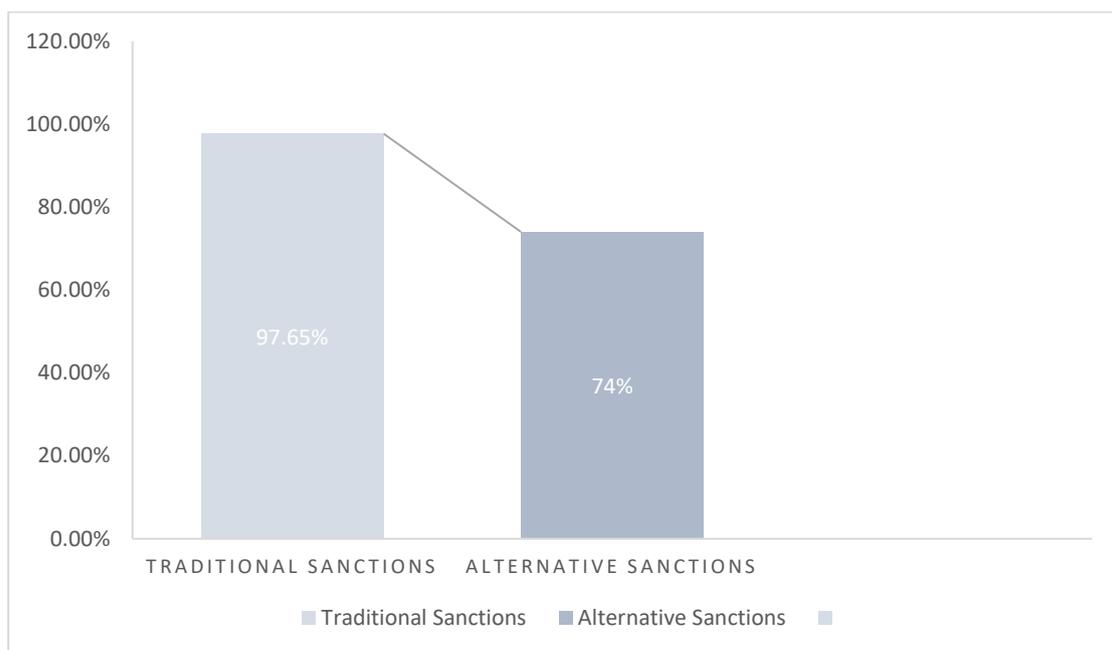
(Figure1) Recidivism rates in traditional punishments from 2012 to 2017



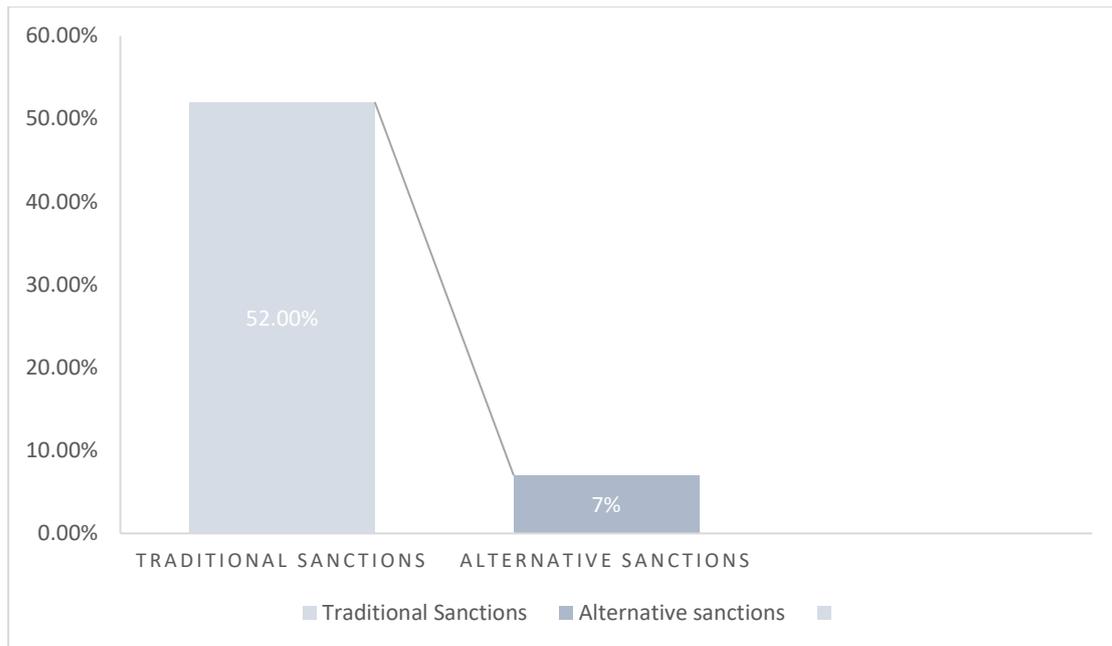
(Figure2) A significant increase in the last years from 2016 to 2018 in the number of detainees in traditional correctional centers



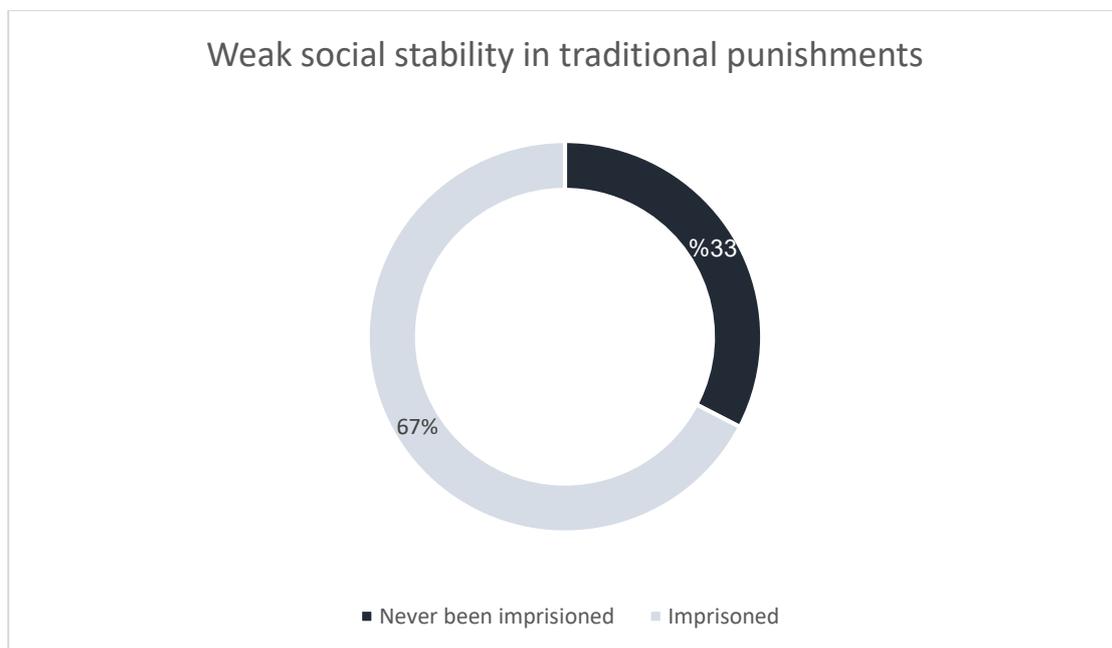
(Figure3) The high number of convicts who are socially unstable in traditional prisons



(Figure4) Percentage of people who have not completed university education—Alternative sanctions support education and facilitate access to knowledge



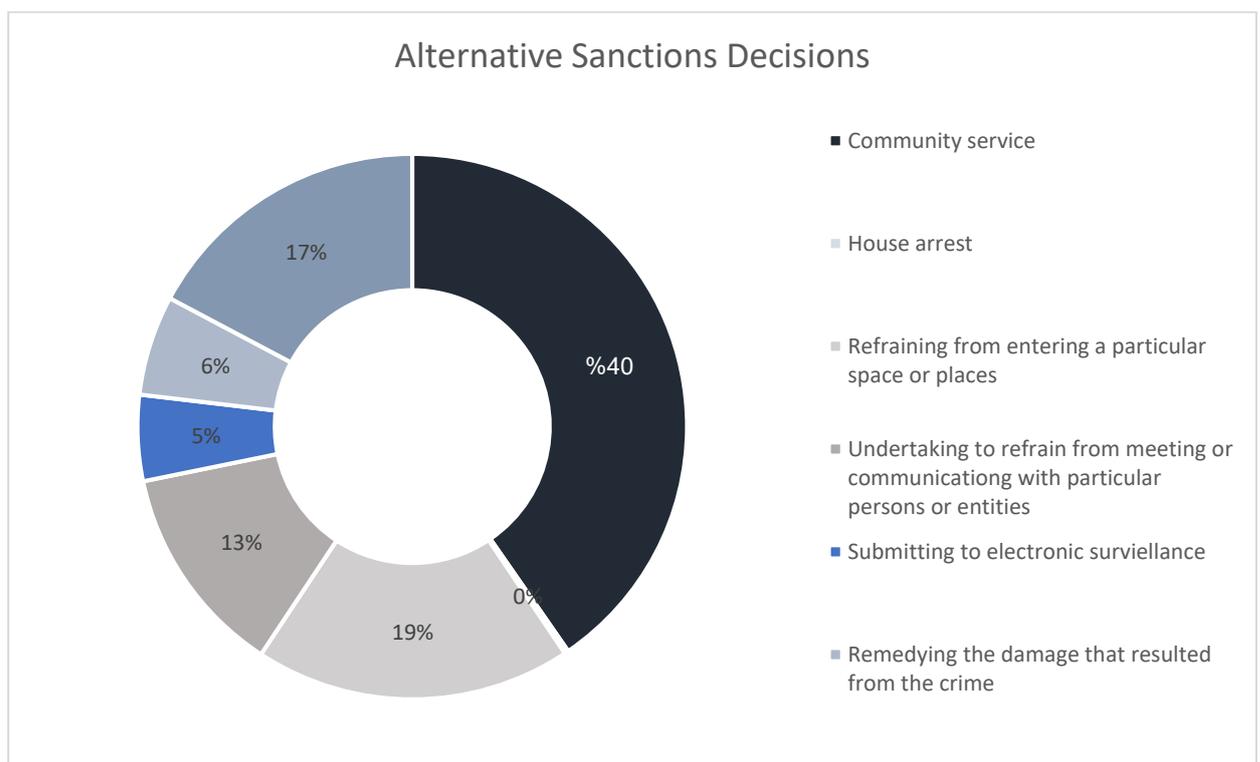
(Figure5) Percentage of people who have not completed primary education—Deterioration of numbers in alternative sanctions as a result of facilitating ways to access knowledge and complete education



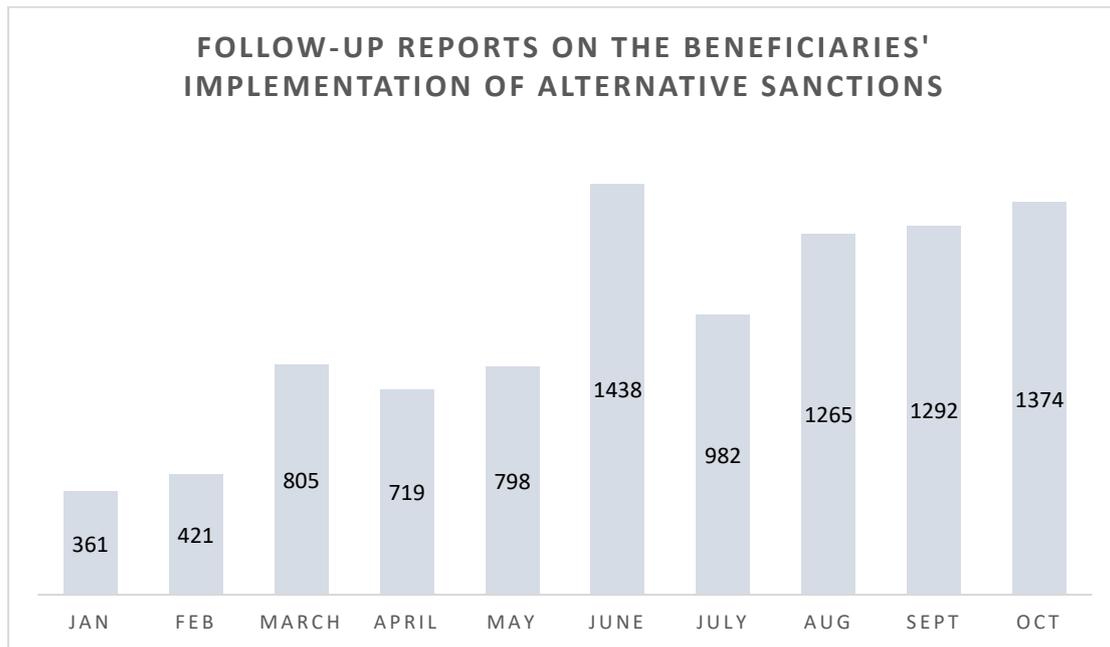
(Figure6) Percentage of persons who were not previously imprisoned for their crime before replacing the original penalty with an alternative sanction, which reduces the rate of contact with other convicts and learning new criminal behaviors



(Figure7) Number of requests submitted by convicts to replace their original penalties with alternative sanctions in 2022



(Figure8) Decisions to replace the original penalties with alternative sanctions—It is possible for a single beneficiary to have several decisions



(Figure9) Number of reports that were prepared and submitted in the information system in 2022 for beneficiaries of alternative sanctions

Employers for the punishment of working in community service			
Number of job vacancies	The number used	Carrying capacity	
7400	358	7758 beneficiaries	Governmental Entities (73)
207	74	281	private companies (5)
74	7	81	Charitable Societies (7)
7681	439	8120	total number

(Figure10) Number of entities that provide an opportunity to implement the penalty of working in the service of the community

مملكة البحرين
 وزارة الداخلية
 المملكة المتحدة
 وزارة الداخلية

Kingdom of Bahrain
 Ministry of Interior

الإدارة العامة لتنفيذ الأحكام والعقوبات البديلة
 إدارة العقوبات البديلة
 شعبة المتابعة اللاحقة

السيرة الذاتية

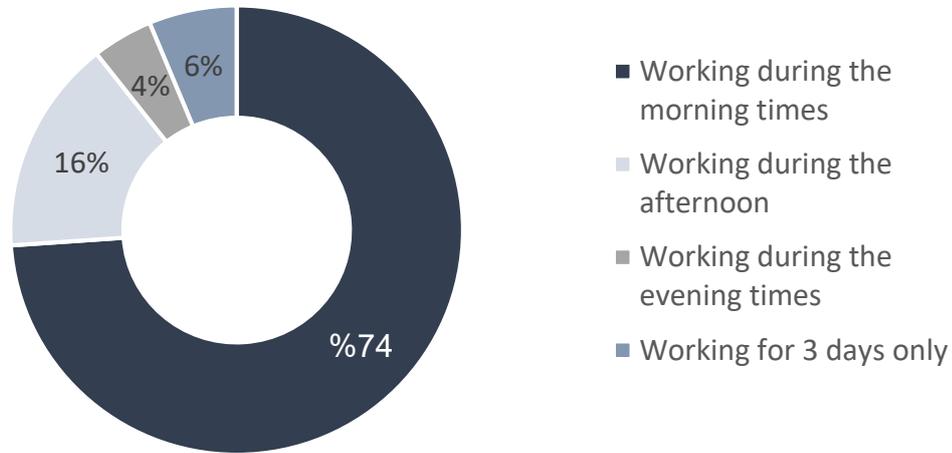
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المؤهلات العلمية		
.....		
اللغات والمهارات		
.....		
الخبرات المهنية		
.....		

(Figure11) A sample CV that is prepared for beneficiaries of alternative sanctions who wish to obtain jobs

Periods of execution of the penalty for working in community service	
74%	Work during the morning
16%	Work in the middle of the day
4%	Evening work
6%	Work 3 days a week only

(Figure12) Work periods in community service penalty

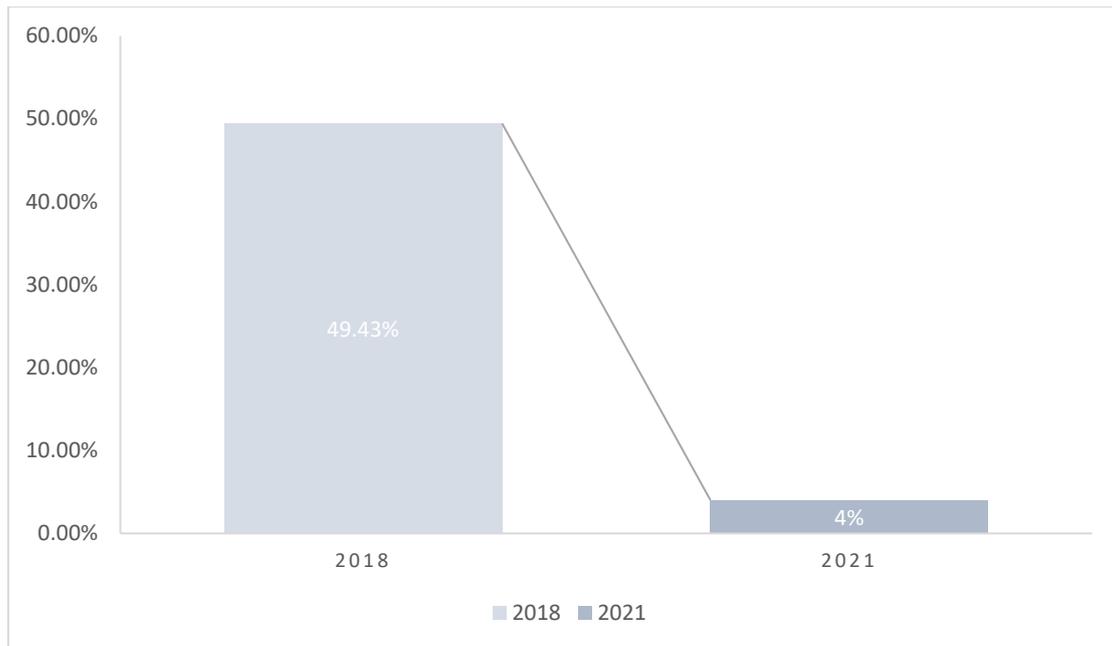
Punishment periods for working in community service



(Figure13) Work periods in community service penalty

Change the type of alternative sanction	
2022	2021
79 beneficiaries	88 beneficiaries
10.62%	9.57%

(Figure14) Percentages of changing the type of alternative sanction to consider the circumstances of the beneficiaries



Percentage of breach of alternative sanction		
2018		
The ratio	breach number	The number of beneficiaries
49.426%	129	261
2021		
The ratio	breach number	The number of beneficiaries
4.022%	37	920

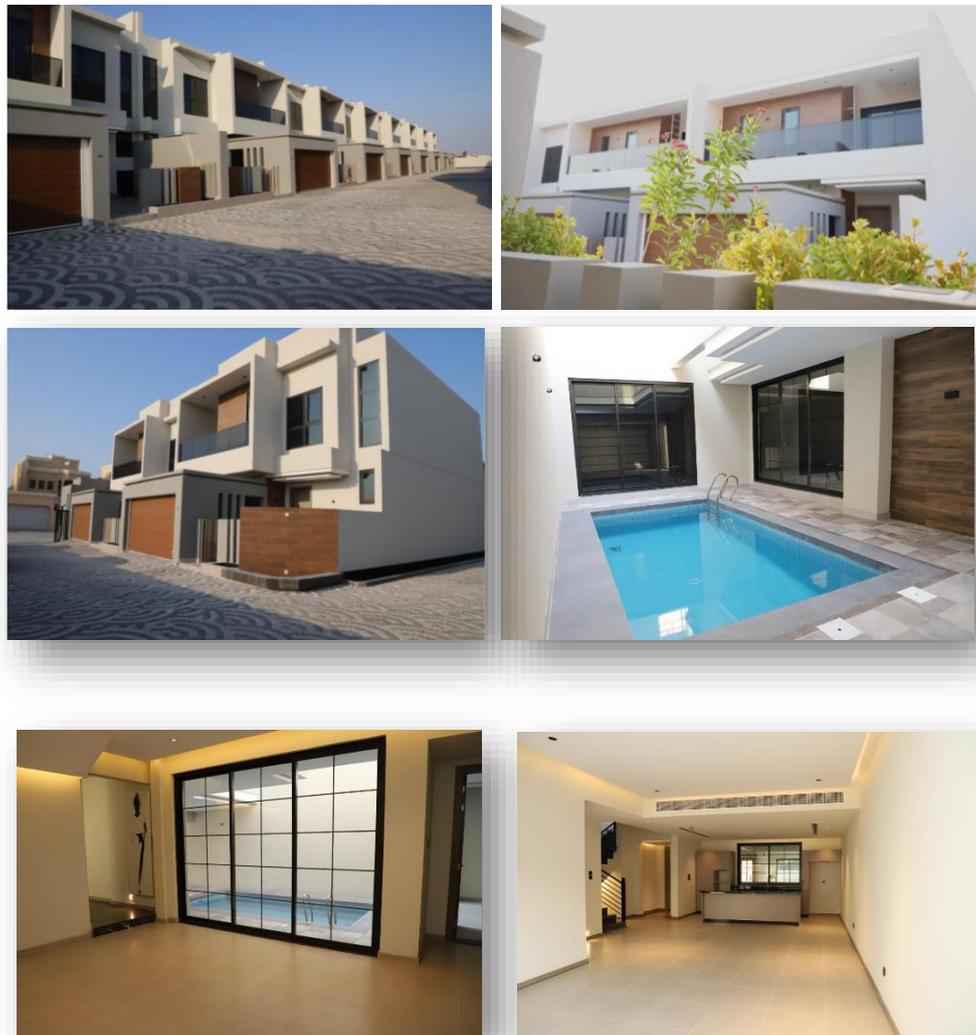
(Figure15) Decreased numbers of violations of alternative sanctions from the beginning of implementation in 2018 until 2021 as a result of continuous follow-up and society's acceptance and support for alternative sanctions.

Work assistance	
During 2022– interviews to those who have completed the implementation of the alternative sanction were conducted.	
55%	Percentage of people who worked in the public or private sector after Execution
8.8%	Completion of their study during implementation
53.46%	Work in the public or private sector during Execution

(Figure16) Beneficiaries of alternative sanctions and the practice of normal life during and after implementation

Percentages of beneficiaries with provisions for drug abuse
Until 10/24/2022
23.35%

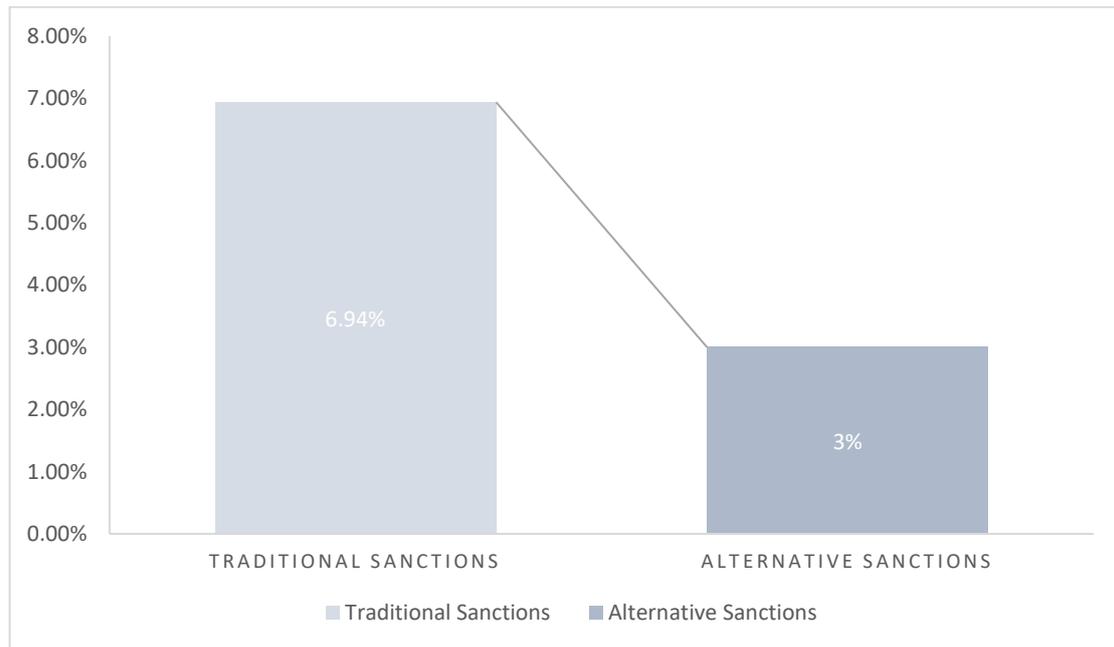
(Figure17) Percentage of holders of drug sentences whose original punishment has been replaced by an alternative sanction supporting addiction treatment.



(Figure18) Open Prisons Phase Two—Under construction, as the beneficiaries are still in the first phase of the qualifying program

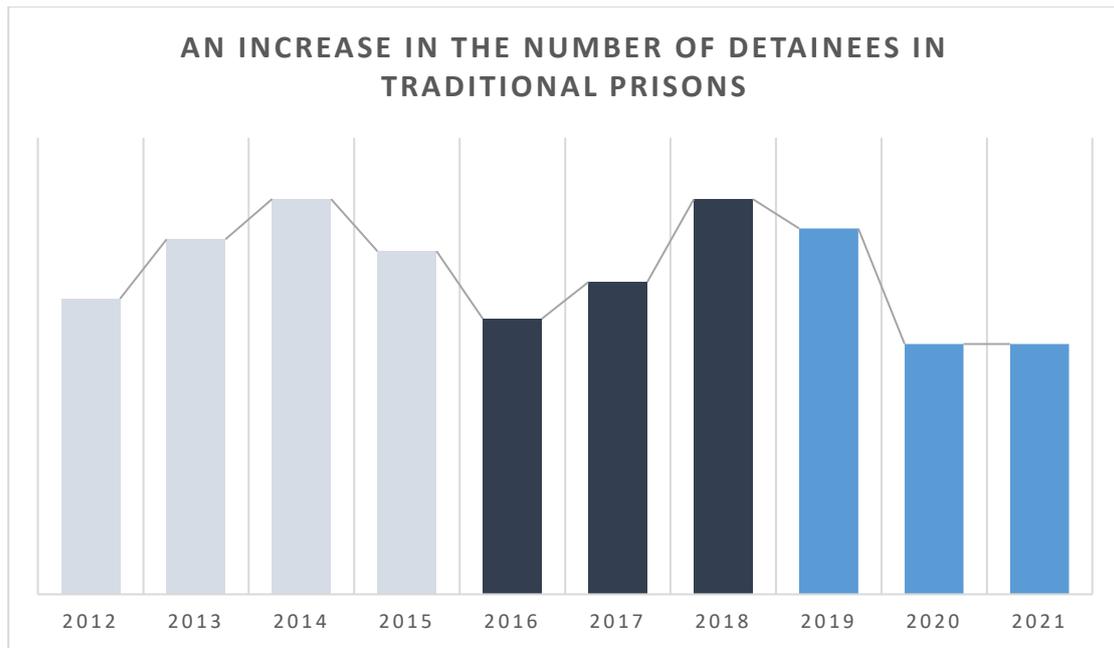


(Figure19) Open Prisons Phase One

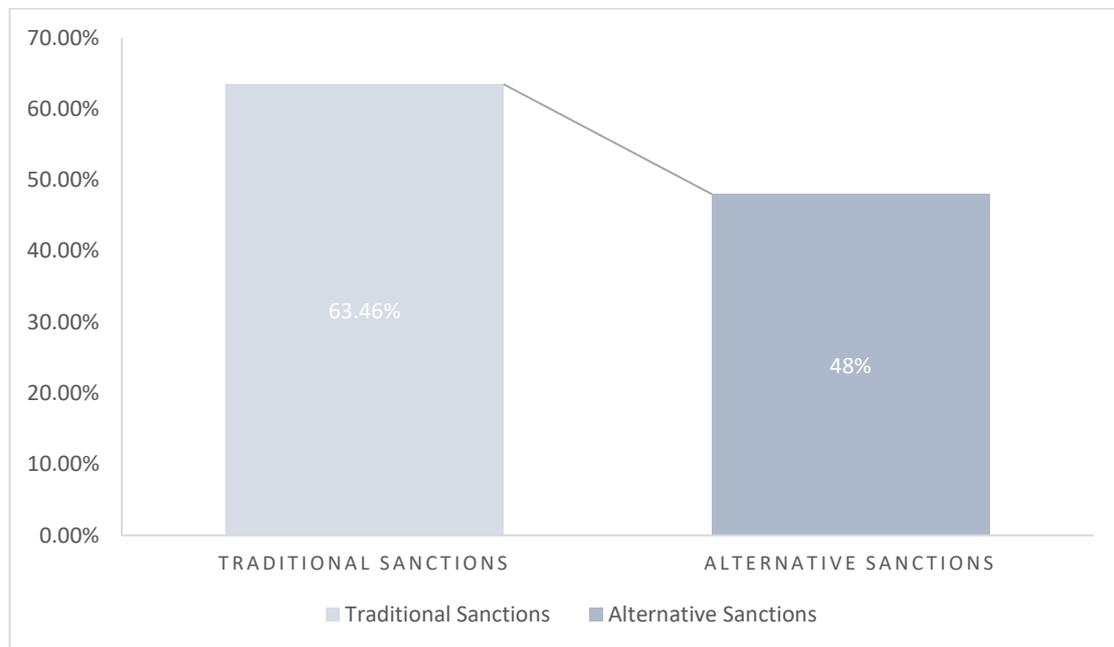


Traditional Punishments	
7%	Recidivism rate
Alternative Sanctions	
3%	Recidivism rate
57.14%	Decrease recidivism rate

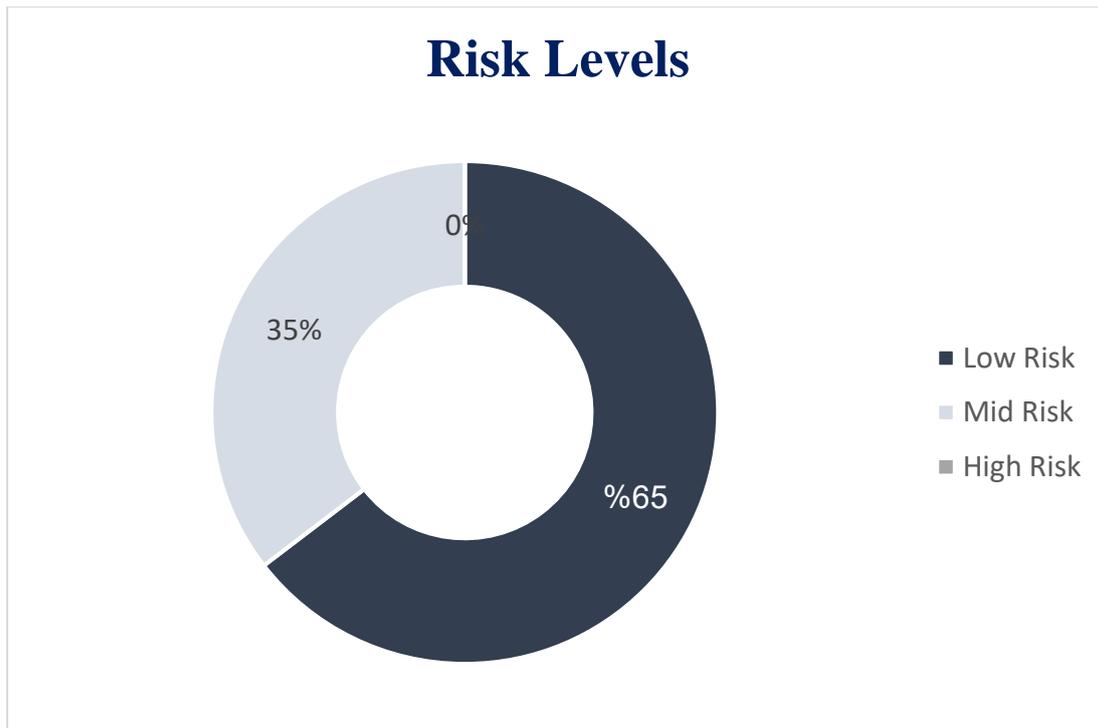
(Figure20) Decrease in the rate of recidivism in alternative sanctions by 57.14% compared to traditional punishments



(Figure21) The contribution of alternative sanctions led to a decrease in the rate of overcrowding in traditional prisons by 45%.



(Figure22) The small number of socially unstable people in alternative sanctions compared to traditional punishments which is more by 24.36%



(Figure23) Low levels of risk after taking advantage of the alternative sanction