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REPORT

PDMH / MPS / Le Chantier Workshop

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Anelia Hotel, Flic-en-Flac Mauritius

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The PDMH team wishes to express its gratitude to The Wellcome Trust (ref. 314805/Z/24/Z)

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2. Abstract

This first one-day PDMH workshop in Mauritius aimed at familiarizing the Mauritius Prison Service (MPS) with the Prisons, Drugs Mental Health Project funded by the Wellcome Trust. Another aim was for the PDMH Team to obtain direct and first-hand evidence from Prison Officers about the current situation in Mauritian prisons. The Workshop was divided into an Open Session and a Closed session. This enabled the free flow of ideas and open discussion between members of the MPS and the PDMH Team. The results of the discussion at the Workshop will lead to the formulation of a plan of work for the next 2-3 years and with a narrower focus on issues of crucial importance to the Prisons service while at the same time fulfilling the needs and allowing the PDMH Project to attain its research objectives.

3. Background

In Mauritius, the scientific study of drug trafficking, drug use and its impact (physical and psychological) on the island's Prison officers and detainees, is still in its infancy, compared to the Caribbean. Professor Anderson, PI of the PDMH project is however a well-known expert in the history of Mauritian and other British colonial prisons and her guidance in project implementation is invaluable.

The PDMH Project in Mauritius began on June 1st, 2025. Prior to this, the Mauritius team spent a few months familiarising ourselves with the topic, requesting permissions to access documents and establishing contact with the Mauritius Prison Service and NGOs working in the sector of rehabilitation and mental health.

We were pleased that the MPS has warmly welcomed this project, the first global study to be undertaken on the history of prisons, drugs and mental health in Mauritius. They have set up a Core Team made up of the Chief Welfare Officer, the Senior Communications Officer and the Health Officer, amongst others. The Core team will be in charge of liaising with us.

The Research Team in Mauritius is slowly learning that Prison Officers in Mauritius cannot function to their maximum or best capacity when policies, facilities and infrastructure fail. The Workshop had a three-fold aim: i) to present the PDMH Project to a larger body of Prison Officers, ii) to share historical data about Mauritian Prisons and iii) to obtain firsthand information about the current situation in Prisons.

In Mauritius, several incidents had occurred in 2025 within the prison system that attracted public attention and the media and led to calls for urgent reform of the prison system. Our research project, the only one of its kind currently being undertaken in Mauritius, had aroused interest and I was requested to contact Prof Anderson and request collaboration. The PDMH Project thus inadvertently become involved.

The visit of the PI Clare Anderson and CI for Guyana Mellissa Ifill to Mauritius at the invitation of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the context of Human Rights Day December 10th, 2025, was thus the catalyst for the idea for this workshop. For the Mauritius team of 3, having our two experts from the project present in Mauritius was an opportunity not to be missed: we proposed a Workshop with the Prison Officers.

As the Guest Speakers at the event organised by the NHRC, Professors Anderson and Ifill spoke on the history of British colonial prisons and on the historical and contemporary experience in Guyana prisons. The audience understood that their past studies on Guyana had contributed to reform of the overarching prison infrastructure.

There was a recognition that in Mauritius, no other organisation undertakes in-depth scientific research into prisons, research which should underpin and direct any major policy change.

The idea of a Workshop with a closed session was very much welcomed by the MPS, already reeling from the negative publicity of the NHRC Report. Some 30 Officers attended this unique event. This Report provides an account of the activities taking place on that day. The collection of first-hand experiences currently existing in Mauritius today, has given the research team a newfound energy. We can now not only better understand the system, because there seem to be parallels to be drawn between 19th century and 21st century prison systems. There seem to be many continuities, and I stress the word "seem". The infrastructure has not changed much because many of the buildings in the main and regional prisons are considered of heritage value and demolition of historic features not allowed.

4. Organisation of the Workshop

An Organising Committee was set up, composed of members of the Universities of Leicester and Guyana, members of Le Chantier and the Core group at MPS, to organise the event. The members were:

Clare Anderson, Principal Investigator, PDMH, UK
 Mellissa Ifill, Co-Investigator, PDMH Guyana
 Vijaya Teelock, Co-Investigator, PDMH, Mauritius
 Joël Valérie, Research Associate, PDMH, Mauritius
 Elodie Laurent Volcy, Research Associate, PDMH
 Mahesh Ramassur, Chief Welfare Officer MPS
 Josian Babet, Senior Welfare Officer & PRO MPS
 Ihtisham Miraj, Secretary, Le Chantier
 Doorga Ujodha, Member, Le Chantier
 Gundeea Narrainen, Member, Le Chantier
 Amit Bholah, Member, Le Chantier
 Priya Bahadoor, University of Mauritius

The General Manager of Anelia Hotel, Manoj Letoah, was contacted and assisted in providing all the facilities we required: Conference room, refreshments, IT equipment etc.

Premnatsingh Jokhoo, PDSM, Commissioner of Prisons was also fully involved in the organisation.

Invited guests for the public part of the programme were:

HE The Deputy British High Commissioner
 Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission Mr Satyajit Boolell
 Professor Clare Anderson Principal Investigator, PDMH
 Mr Premnatsingh Jokhoo, PDSM, The Commissioner of Prisons,
 Dr Mellissa Ifill, University of Guyana & CI, PDMH
 Mr. Jean Bruneau, Former Commissioner of Prisons

The programme was finalised and various persons assigned to tasks:

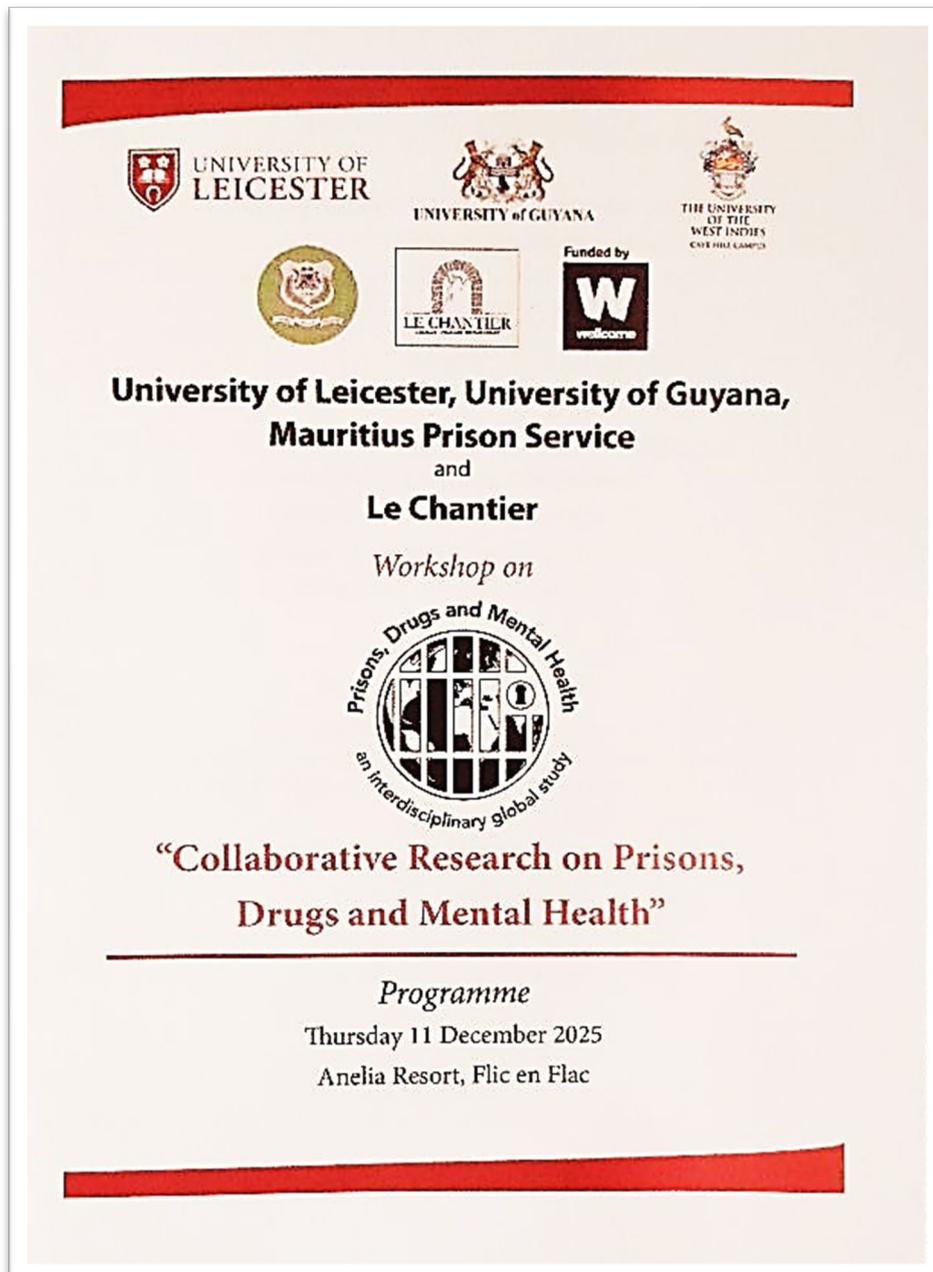
- The Master of Ceremonies was Mr Joël Valérie, RA, PDMH
- Registration of participants was undertaken by Elodie Laurent Volcy, RA, PDMH
- Digital documenting of the Open Session was ensured by Ihtisham Miraj, Secretary, Le Chantier assisted by Amit Bholah, Asst Treasurer, Le Chantier and Adnan Juggoo, Camera Operator.
- Design and Printing of Materials: Doorga Ujodha and Gundeea Narrainen, from the University of Mauritius and members of Le Chantier
- PDMH Facilitator: Amit Bholah, Priya Bahadoor, Elodie Laurent Ihtisham Miraj Joël Valérie and Vijaya Teelock
- Archival Research: PDMH Team
- Poster Exhibition Elodie Laurent
- CI Mauritius, Vijaya Teelock coordinated the overall event.

At the request of the Prisons Service, only Government media was invited: the National TV station: the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and the Government Information Service.

A few changes were made at the last minute in the programme due to unavailability of Commissioner of Prisons and the British High Commissioner for the Opening Ceremony.

Thus, the speech of the Chairperson of the NHRC was made by the Deputy Chairperson of the National Preventive Mechanism Division of National Human Rights Commission, Mrs. Najah Abdulla Ahmed and the speech and Launch of the Workshop was made by the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Raj Rughoobee instead of the Commissioner of Prisons.

No particular issues or problems were reported, and the programme was able to be completed on time.



(FULL PROGRAMME AT ANNEX 1)

Revised Programme

	Programme
09:00 – 09:30	Registration & Welcome Tea Participant check-in and informal networking
09:30 – 09:35	Opening Ceremony Welcome and overview of the day Master of Ceremonies, Joël Valérie
09:35-09.40	Speech by Deputy Chairperson of the National Preventive Mechanism Division of National Human Rights Commission Mrs. Najah Abdulla Ahmed
09:40-09.48	Speech by Principal Investigator, PDMH Professor Clare Anderson
09:50-10.00	Speech and Launch of the Workshop by the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Raj Rughoobear
	Short tea break - Guests depart
10.05	Session 1 (Open) Guest Lectures
10:05-10:15	Mr. Jean Bruneau , Former Commissioner of Prisons & Author of <i>Une fenêtre ouverte sur la prison Mauricienne</i> <i>History of Mauritius Prison Service</i>
10:15-10:45	Professor Clare Anderson , University of Leicester & PI, PDMH <i>'Colonial Prisons and their Legacy'</i>
10.45 – 11.15	Dr Mellissa Ifill , University of Guyana & CI, PDMH <i>'Lessons from Guyana'</i>
11.15 -11.45	Questions and wrapping up of Session 1
	Guests depart
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
13.00-13.30	Session 2 (Closed) Prison Officers only
	Chairs: Prof. Clare Anderson and Vijaya Teelock Introduction to Wellcome PDMH by PI and CIs Action Planning
13:30 – 15:00	Group Discussion – 5 tables of 6 officers with rapporteurs Sharing historical documents on Mauritian prisons and in-depth discussion of issues raised. We are interested in finding out about your experiences as prison officers and are interested to hear your views on stress and well-being in your job, for you and for prisoners under your charge.
15:00 – 15:30	Rapporteurs' feedback Collect feedback and share reflections
15:30 – 16:00	Closing Remarks Distribution of Certificates of Participation
	Tea/mocktail - informal networking

5. Registration

Registration of Participants was ensured by Elodie Laurent Volcy.

Attendance sheets at Annex.

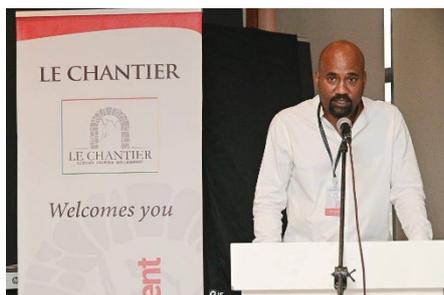
All but three Prison Officers listed were present.

Additional Guests included the Consul of the British High Commission, Mrs Melissa Louison and the Deputy Chairperson of the NHRC Mrs Melany Nagen.

A total of 51 persons attended the Opening Ceremony.

(ANNEX 2 LIST OF ATTENDEES)

6. Opening Ceremony



The Master of Ceremonies was Joël Valérie, RA, PDMH who gave the Welcome Speech and provided an overview of the day's activities.

(FULL SPEECH AT ANNEX 3).



Speech by Deputy Chairperson of the National Preventive Mechanism Division of National Human Rights Commission

Mrs. Najah Abdulla Ahmed

Mrs Ahmed welcomed 'this important training session', deepening our understanding of the human rights framework' and expressed her gratefulness to be part of it.

She explained that as part of her work the HRC visits various institutions, international bodies, investigating the ill-treatment of people deprived of liberty.

She stated that the role of the HRC is often misunderstood and is seen as 'adversarial' and 'punitive'. But to her, prevention does not work well in a battle but by working together to achieve a society where the objective is safety and dignity for all. Prisons should be 'safe, lawful and rehabilitative' spaces.

She recognised that the Prison Officers' situation was difficult. They are in charge of people detained against their will. She understood that the POs face extraordinary pressure: facing the violence and frustration of detainees and that they had to manage somehow, often at the expense of their health and their families. This is often overlooked and should not be the case. She believed we can do better in Mauritius that having two psychologists for 2,800 detainees and 1500 Prison Officers.

The HRC agreed with the Commissioner of Prisons on the principle of 'alternative sentencing' especially for those given short sentences.

(FULL SPEECH AT ANNEX 4).



The Principal Investigator, PDMH Professor Clare Anderson

Prof Anderson presented herself and the PDMH project. She felt it was important to say that the funder the Wellcome Foundation is a charity and give funds for unbiased pure research. There is no political or other agenda, simply the wish to explore and investigate the challenges you face.

She stated she had worked previously with Dr Ifill on Guyana prisons and found so many similarities with Mauritius which she knows well, having first come to Mauritius in 1995.



In Guyana they had found that mental health and drugs were related.

They had built a good relationship with the Prison Service. They had found that what Prison Officers needed most was: to reform and modernise, to have training programmes, to revisit legislation, the infrastructure and prison management.

To Prof Anderson, understanding the 'power of history' is fundamental. Today, prisons in former British colonies are still fundamentally 'colonial'. They are also multi-ethnic character – what the project does is to work across similar countries.

She described the team as composed of experienced researchers with a mixed background in history, law and criminology. But she stated, one cannot understand the full situation without partnering with Prison service and with the British High Commission.

The project aims at creating a network of young researchers – that is the power of the project: to take it to the 4 corners of the globe.

Prof Anderson described the research activities: 'We have started with historical research, which we are sharing with the MPS. We are searching for documents in the UK and Mauritius, where there are many documents for the colonial period. But modern records, the post-independence period, we need your help.'

'We hope also to visit prisons, conduct interviews and focus groups – in an anonymous and confidential way. We will maintain the highest ethical standards possible.'

She recounted her visit to Mazaruni prison in Guyana: the assistant to the Prison Commissioner, who had followed all our interviews, said to her that he never known what prisoners were thinking until the interviews started. He thus obtained a new perspective.

She concluded by saying that the Team would produce academic papers but Prison Officers need to tell the Team what is useful to you, and that the Team could organise well-being surveys, give tools, and compare present and past legislation.

She thanked the Officers and Guests for being present.

(FULL SPEECH AT ANNEX 5).



Invited Guests
HE Deputy High
Commissioner and Consul,
Deputy Chairperson
MHRC, Senior Officers of
the MPS
Former Commissioner of
Prisons



Group Photo: Chief Guests, Senior Members MPS, PDMH/Le Chantier Team



Speech and Launch of the Workshop by the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Raj Rughoobur on behalf of the Commissioner of Prisons

Good morning and welcome to the Anelia Resorts

It is my distinct honour and privilege to welcome you all to this one-day introductory workshop marking the official launch of our collaborative research initiative on 'Prisons, Drugs and Mental Health in Mauritius'.

Today represents an important milestone for the Mauritius Prison Service as we embark on an ambitious journey of reflection, analysis and transformation - one grounded in evidence, international expertise and a deep respect for our shared history.

Our partnership with the University of Leicester, the University of Guyana and NGO Le Chantier is a remarkable opportunity. These institutions bring rich academic experience, diverse perspectives and a strong commitment to social justice. The University of Guyana, in particular, shares with us a common thread of British colonial history which has shaped the development of prison systems in many post-colonial countries. Their experience offers invaluable insights as we examine the legacy of incarceration in Mauritius.

Indeed, history does more than explain where we come from - it also helps us understand who we are and where we need to go. As we reflect on the evolution of imprisonment during the British colonial period, we uncover patterns, structures and philosophies that continue to influence our prisons today. Since Independence in 1968, the sector has made significant progress, yet we still grapple with challenges that are deeply rooted in historical models of punishment and control.

This research collaboration compels us to ask critical questions:

How can we shift from punitive traditions to a modern correctional and rehabilitative approach?

How do we address drug-related harm, mental health vulnerabilities and the social realities of those in our custody?

And most importantly - how can we move forward into the future when we do not fully understand our past?

To answer these questions, we need more than opinions or assumptions. We need data, rigorous research and an evidence-based platform for reform. This project offers exactly that. It will help us analyse key historical features of imprisonment, understand their ongoing impact and develop informed strategies for a humane, effective and modern prison regime - one that aligns with both international standards and the aspirations of a post-independence Mauritius.

I am confident that the outcomes of this collaboration will not only enrich our knowledge but also contribute meaningfully to the administration of criminal justice in our country. It will strengthen our ongoing reforms and support our vision of correctional services that promote rehabilitation, reintegration and public safety.

To all prison officers of different ranks and files present today: your participation is essential.

You are not only witnesses of the system but active contributors to its evolution. Your insights, experiences and reflections will shape the quality and relevance of this research.

I understand that some countries with British colonial prisons like Guyana, Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago, Jamaica, Mauritius and Seychelles are involved in this interdisciplinary global study. I firmly believe that all these jurisdictions can create a common platform to share best practices and introduce evidence-based programmes for both staff and prisoners.

I extend my sincere gratitude to our international and local partners for their commitment and to all officers who have worked tirelessly to organise this workshop. With these words, I wish you a fruitful and engaging session. May today mark the beginning of a transformative journey for the Mauritius Prison Service.

It is now my honour to officially declare this Workshop open.

7. Open Session Guest Lectures

MC Joël Valérie introduced the speakers for the Open Session after VIP guests had departed.



Mr. Jean Bruneau, Former Commissioner of Prisons & Author of *Une fenêtre ouverte sur la prison Mauricienne*

Mr Bruneau gave a comprehensive lecture on the History of Prisons in Mauritius from the Dutch period to modern day Mauritius. This was a highly informative and enjoyable speech, punctuated with many puns and jokes, as well as providing invaluable insights into the Mauritian Prison system. He also reminisced about his own life and career: he was born in Port-Louis and joined the Police Force in August 1968. He had served the Police Force for 42 years. He joked about his return into public service, stating he was ‘imprisoned’ for another 5 years as Commissioner 1968.. When asked to continue, he declined and he ‘signed his own release! He is proud of the advances of the Prison system. He also recalled some of the dramatic events that occurred: the Prison Rebellion of 1979, the last execution of detainee Eshan Nayeck in 1987 and the escape of Rajen Sabapathee and five others in 1999 from Phoenix high security prison. He recalled the brilliant detainee Jhurry who just married with a baby girl was caught with drugs and given a 42-year sentence. He managed to obtain a degree in prison, became an exemplary prisoner and was released after 12 years. He is today a CEO of a commercial firm.

The whole speech can be viewed in the recording currently being edited.

Professor Clare Anderson, University of Leicester & PI, PDMH spoke about *Colonial Prisons and their Legacy*

In this talk, Professor Anderson spoke about the historic reasons for the establishment of prisons, across British colonies including Mauritius, connecting them to slavery and indentureship. She suggested that there remain parallels between historic and present-day prison structures, operations and experiences.

ANNEX 6 POWERPOINT



HMS Leicester



Beau Bassin Prison Mauritius



Mazaruni Prison Guyana – Then and Now

Dr Mellissa Ifill, from the University of Guyana & CI, PDMH spoke on 'Respecting the Rights of Prisoners Begins with Respecting the Rights of Their Jailers'.

She gave a most inspiring and in-depth review of the situation in Guyana and her analysis of the particular link between ensuring the welfare of prison officers as well as that of prisoners.

Dr. Ifill noted that:

- Prison officers face deep stress and trauma from working in the prison environment
- Prison officers' working conditions mirrored the neglect faced by prisoners
- Officers are a vulnerable labour force within global capitalist structures

Dr. Ifill advocated for a human rights-centred system but argued that such a system must:

- Protect **both** prisoners and officers
- Safeguard officers' mental health
- Improve working conditions
- Affirm officers' human dignity

Striking photos were presented, contrasting the situation of the prison and prisoners before and after renovation.

Overall, it was a most inspiring speech which deserves to be circulated to the Prison Officers, if agreed by PDMH and Dr Ifill.

ANNEX 7 POWERPOINT AND NOTES



8. Questions and wrapping up of Session 1

This is a part summary, part transcription of the Q & A with Prison Officers with Prof. Clare Anderson and Dr. Melissa Ifill. Chair was Dr. V Teelock.

Question 1 Mr Mahesh Ramassur, Chief Welfare Officer

'We are at a turning point with respect to prison management in Mauritius right now. We have a lot of officers being interdicted in the course of their duties. Is there any sort of support that can be provided to the Prison Dept because in most cases around 80% with time, they are not found guilty and are reinstated at work. However, when they come back at work, a diff type of persons comes back and their output at work is different. They are changed persons. From your experience and your jurisdiction, how do you deal with such cases?'

Dr. Ifill's response:

Dr Ifill's replied that she was not aware of instances where officers were interdicted or if any Prison officers were ever reinstated and went back to work following interdiction. A possible reason posited is that there is fairly low tolerance for corruption in the system so even when allegations were unproven, in multiple instances, individuals were terminated. She further noted that even in circumstances when terminated officers sought recourse from the Ministry of Labour or the courts, they were reinstated by the Prison Service. Dr. Ifill noted that there is a lot of corruption within the criminal justice institutions and in Guyana generally. However, in instances where an individual is charged, even if the individual is not convicted, such individuals are still not let back in the service.

Question 2 Ravind Lugun, Deputy Commissioner Prisons

He referred to the speech of Jean Bruneau, former Commissioner of Prisons and stated that Mr. Bruneau was the *'best Commissioner of Prisons, a Level 1 Commissioner'* who had introduced many positive changes reforms in the Prison Service, was an *'inspirational leader, a transformational leader'*.

It was thanks to him that the MPS won many local, regional and international awards for projects.

'This year my colleague Mr. Salick went to South Africa to collect his first prize in the Kaizen awards'.

Today however, we are a 'turning point' in Mauritius for the Prison Service. He thanks the Committee for organising this workshop.

'We are facing many challenges, many difficult moments, many questions on our minds We thank Dr Ifill and I think we have much to learn from you'.

'Prison Officers at the forefront...we are the unsung heroes of the criminal justice system'.

There are *'conflicts between prison management and human rights'* has become an issue here in the press and in the public mind.

His question is: *'How do we strike the right balance between the rights of the prisoners and the risks that we as prison officers face; we face professional risks, legal risks'* and this has caused *'demotivation'* among Prison Officers. *This is the feeling we are currently experiencing right now.*

He is also concerned when there are attacks against the *'discretionary powers of the Commission of Prisons'*. *Are we not putting prison officers at risk?* he asks.

'Nou pe pil lor staff', he remarked. [Eng. Trans. 'We are pounding on our staff']

This is also causing the feeling of ‘demotivation’.

‘This situation has caused the breakdown of discipline in the prisons because prisoners know we will be taken to task’ and ‘our staff will be taken to court’.

‘Prisoners have the upper hand today and how do we strike a balance between human rights and the operational security of the prisons?’

[clapping in audience]

Dr. Ifill noted that when previous UoL-UG projects worked with prison officers in Guyana, one question that was always asked: ‘What about us?’ Officers noted that virtually all programmes and initiatives concerned the welfare of prisoners and therefore questioned ‘What about us?’

She stated that, as researchers, *‘While we have taken a serious look at what is happening mentally with prisoners, we simultaneously have to focus on prison officers. While we were making recommendations concerning capacity building, rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners, simultaneously we were also focused on capacity building, mental health support etc for prison officers.’*

She noted that these projects have worked to boost professionalism among prison staff through training. However, one senior prison officer said to them that *‘when prison officers are trained and gain all these qualifications, they will leave the system’.*

Dr Ifill stated that she replied that the prison service will therefore be forced to offer competitive packages in order to retain officers. Subject *ministries will hopefully recognise the skill sets those qualified/ trained officers have, and reward them accordingly.*

She stated that she recognises the tension between human rights and the work of prison officers. She said she understood prison officers’ situation *‘in a very real way’.*

She said, *‘we have engaged with the Human Rights Commission, yesterday and we will continue to engage with them.’*

Prof Anderson and her both stressed to the HRC that the

‘Needs and rights of the prison officers must be taken seriously as much as the rights of prisoners and so that is going to be our approach going forward.’

Prof Anderson’s response:

Prof Anderson said she understood the difficulties and the conflicts caused for Prison Officers:

‘..we know that prisoners know a lot about what is going on in prisons and in other prisons’..’ ‘today’s words travel fast we need to make sure that outside of prisons, people understand what goes on inside prisons’... ‘but that is a very delicate thing... it is unfortunate that sometimes there are unintended consequences’.

During the pause, Chair Vijaya Teelock encouraged Prison Officers to make a list of the priorities, whether it was on mental health’ or other issue.

From audience: *‘A shopping list’.*

Question 3 Mr Satya Prakash RANDA, Senior Health Service Officer

He stated he had been working in Birmingham not far from Leicester in the forensic department and mental health sector and has worked with prisoners in the UK. Here he works with difficult prisoners. In Mauritius,

'Only some changes have taken place' but on the whole the Prison system has not kept up with such changes in society.

'We certainly are not prepared for what is coming ahead'.

'How can prison officers' function when they're poorly equipped and poorly trained... there are things waiting to happen'.

'They are not getting the training they need nor the tools and often the training is outdated'.

'How do we face the future?'

When compared to the UK perspective, he can see that we lack many things in Mauritius.

He saw in the documents, the use of whips in the past to discipline prisoners.

He asks: *'Now what do we have?'* *'What are our tools?'*

Dr Ifill's response:

Dr. Ifill stated that *this project is funded by the Wellcome Trust which is a medical NGO that funds medical research.* She further stated that *'We believe in working with mental health professionals and other medical personnel and developing strong relationships with the relevant Ministries and all the different professionals involved in the system'.* That there exist *'multiple challenges which require multiple and multidisciplinary skills'.*

Also discussed intensively was the Guyana Prison Service (GPS)'s partnership with HMP Leicester. There was a recognition however that it is not possible to replicate the UK system in Guyana because there were differences in how the population has evolved in Guyana.

Dr Ifill:

Also

'As people from former British colonies, we are not simply recipients of aid, we have much local expertise and much to contribute.'

'Clare and I have worked well together'. *'In every project there has been co-creation of knowledge'.*

Local knowledge was very important, stated Dr Ifill. In every project, the local population is involved. Even though they may not be highly qualified, there are *'nuances'* and *'understandings'* that one gets from local people.

It is also *'collaborative'* work in terms of writing and publication.

She believed in working with the UK and also South-South collaboration

Dr Ifill ended by saying: *'I am here in Mauritius, and I feel completely at home'.* *There is a lot that can be shared between our two countries'.*

Prof Anderson's Response:

'The Prison Officers that we brought to Guyana from the UK (HMP Leicester) were both female officers'.

They learnt of women officers' particular skills and the need to build on these skills.

They worked mostly with women prisoners and brought examples of de-escalation.

Employing women to help in de-escalation was found to be successful. Women could be employed in ways that might be more difficult for male colleagues.

The Leicester Prison in UK adopted the Guyanese method in prisons which involved

'Deployment of a prisoner, like a guardian of the wing, by appointing a prisoner to become the sort of 'go-between' in a corridor. This became a highly prized position in Guyana and

many aspired to get that role.'

UK Officers loved this practice. For Prof Anderson, this was a great example of co-creation, not *'imposition, and figuring out what works and what doesn't.'*

Question 4 Mrs Nandane DUSOYE, Women Superintendent, Women's Prison

Mrs Dussoye stated she works in a team of 3, which includes Mrs Ramtohl, Mrs Aungnoo and Mrs Ootur.

There are 3 women's prisons: the open prison, the main prison and the special prison. They are overcrowded and most of the detainees are foreign. It is no surprise that foreigners form the majority. Most are remand prisoners.

There is also a special mother care unit for mothers with children.

She invited the Team to visit the Prison. *'We conform to all rules and regulations'* she stated. The HRC also makes surprise visits.

In terms of conditions in the prisons, she stated that the prison dates to 1951 and has been operational since then. The infrastructure is limited and the prison has become old.

Currently as prisoners are on long term sentences and are ageing, they are working on creation of a geriatric unit. Other projects include introducing hairdressing, with the help of NGOS.

Prof Anderson asked for the number of foreign women. Mrs Dussoyer replied that there were 4 women foreigners with 4 baby girls. Language was not a barrier.

Question 5 PO did not introduce himself

He referred to the sentence on the slide: *'Reform begins with Officers' well-being and workplace dignity'*.

He wanted to know how this can this be implemented in Mauritius.

Prof Anderson's response:

In Guyana, prison officers told the team that this was the first time that they were being taken seriously. The fact that they were being taken seriously immediately raised their status, not just at the level of the service, but at the level of Government.

Just the level of engagement with the programme over a period of time, they felt higher, not being attacked because they were not the enemy, they were being partnered with.

One of the *'highlights of the project'* was when they were taken to Mazaruni, a remote prison. They were taken on a tour of the prison by a young officer and given a lecture on the history of the prisons...He did not know that we had written this history! It had been part of the training of officers, and it was a *'very proud moment'* for us.

Dr Ifill's response:

Dr. Ifill noted that the project's approach is: *'you will tell us what dignity looks like for you'*. She noted that it will not necessarily look the same in Jamaica or Trinidad or the Seychelles. She further noted that while *'There may be some elements that cut across jurisdictions, we want to engage with you through focus groups, surveys, interviews, etc and get your recommendations.'*

Dr. Ifill noted that traditionally, the Guyana Prison Service was seen as *'the stepchild of the*

criminal justice system, certainly below the Guyana Defence Force and the Guyana Police Force in terms of allocation of resources, and respect and regard received. However currently, it is the Guyana Prison Service that is leading the way in terms of innovative and relevant training and are inviting the police and army to participate.

She noted that both the police and the army approached the project team and asked whether we could do undertake similar research.

Dr. Ifill noted that, 'Prison Officers have started to take the lead in showing how the system can be transformed. I am not suggesting there is an easy way. We have been working with the prisons for 9 years now and are nowhere close to being finished. However, once leaders see that there are possibilities of transformation and change, there is a shift in their thinking. To successive governments' credit, they recognised that the system that existed needed to be enhanced and they have allocated more resources.'

Dr. Ifill further noted, just looking at your infrastructure, just looking at your build structures, there needs to be a recognition and an understanding that it was built to serve another time and it might well no longer address the needs of prisoners and Prison Officers.

Dr. Ifill referenced a historical presentation on diet and nutrition that was delivered to Prison Officers who laughed because they said that the diet was still the same as what we the records detailed was being served in the 19th century. It was literally the same food rations in 2021-2022'. In Guyana, the studies revealed that the food being served had little to 'with nutrition.' Such research findings were then used by officers to press for the appointment of nutritionists and health and wellness professionals. Dr. Ifill stated, 'I heard you talk about your geriatric prisoners. As prisoners get older they experience certain health challenges. In Guyana we see a lot of diabetes and high blood pressure among the prison population and that is likely partly connected to the food that was being served to them: bread in the morning, bread in the afternoon and rice in the evening. Our research showing the historical diet and the fact that it wasn't based upon nutritional value was used to encourage authorities to rethink their nutritional approach. She concluded that we hope to similarly partner with the MPS and through our research, present you with evidence and work with you to craft it in such a way that you can take you forward to national authorities.

Question 6 Marclaine David, Principal Officer, Beau Bassin prison

'I was asking myself if it is possible that officers from HRC be posted in prison on a permanent basis.'

[Laughing and clapping from Officers]

'I am asking this question because when a crisis occurs in prison the blame is put on officers, where all officers are trained for safe custody and rehabilitation, we care a lot about detainees, we pay a high cost for the blame we receive.'

Chair: *What you are saying is you want human rights for Officers?*

[Officers agreeing]

'When something happens in prison the HRC officers come afterwards They only get information detainees want them to have. This is very unfair'.

[Agreement of audience]

Chair: *I think this the beginning of the project, and the first workshop, there will be many more.*

Prof Anderson's response:

Prisons, when they were established 200 years ago, were violent places...not that people are violent, but the whole architecture, the structure...It is not about individual officers but about the system.

You are working in a historic structure, not fit for the purpose.

There is a realisation that this is correct, not appropriate for today...*'It is very unfair, it feels unfair.'*

Dr Ifill's response:

'During my preparation, when I was thinking about our engagement here, I thought I could say something academic. But I decided that I should speak from the heart and I am happy I did. I hear exactly what you are saying to me, I hear the same in Guyana from officers. I would not have listened to them a few years ago. I would not have given them a hearing. But the context of prisons, as Clare has been saying, is a context of structural violence.'

Dr Ifill mentioned the photos she showed during the presentation. The photo after the fire and the shed where almost 700-800 prisoners were held in a yard she described as, *'a concrete floor, a shed with no walls, they were there for 5 years.'* She noted, *'Every time I went there, I could not help but cry.'* *'It was so inhumane'*. She noted however that, *'officers went there every day – put their lives on the line everyday'*.

Dr Ifill recounted one day when Prof Anderson and the Team went into the holding bay.

'I listened to the stories of prisoners. Many spoke about one of the officers being very violent. They said, "we know after you leave here, we will have to pay for speaking out." *The named officer did not respond, but when we walked away, I asked him how he was doing.*

To my shock, he started to cry. He admitted he was overwhelmed.

He spoke about shortage of staff and being fearful for his life by going into the yard. He referenced prisoners digging tunnels to escape. He reported with only 2 or 3 additional officers and if there was some incident, he had to go into the yard. He noted that after dark, no officer went into that yard unless they were forced to and many often reported sick rather than go to work. His mechanism to cope was, frankly, brutality.

He further told me about what happens at home with his family. His wife said he would jump out of bed. He felt that he had no support. He felt that he could not tell anyone.

I am not suggesting he was right to brutalise prisoners. He was wrong but when we think of the context within which he was forced to work, can we reasonably expect him to conduct himself in a more appropriate manner?

Dr. Ifill stated that it is important for the Team to hear the officers, hear about their challenges and once the team hears their needs and challenges, the Team will be able give Officers the research findings and recommendations that can take it forward to the relevant ministries.

She repeated what Prof Anderson said that: *'prisons are violent spaces'*.

She said that it was important to train officers and inmates so that they can *learn to manage their triggers*.

Chair thanked Prof. Anderson, Dr Ifill and officers and invited them back after lunch for the Closed session.

9. Poster Exhibition on Prisons



Elodie Laurent, Research Associate, PDMH prepared a Poster exhibition of old photos of Beau Bassin, Barkly, Richelieu and Port-Louis Prisons, old cells, reception block and a view of Grand River North West from the 1860s.



Interior of a cell block



new reception block 2



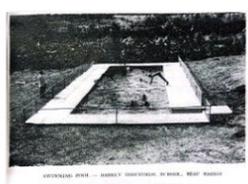
richelieu rehab dormitories



Richelieu Rehabilitation



the old cell



IMG_7543



IMG_7544 (1)



IMG_7544



IMG_7545

ANNEX 8 POSTER EXHIBITION

10. Folders with Historical Documents

Folders containing copies in A3 format of historical documents were distributed on each table. The topics chosen were:

1. The situation in Prisons – 1860s, 1940s, 1950s
2. Prison Regulations - 1887
3. Prison Labour – 1890, 1961
4. Violence against Prison Guards 1864
5. Corporal Punishment – 1832, 1880s
6. Incarceration of Women – 1803, 1852, 1866, 1882, 1961
7. District Prisons – 1871
8. Juvenile Offenders - Timeline – 1867, 1877, 1880s, 1900, -

We also printed several copies of a very informative Report on Prisons in Mauritius, found by Prof Anderson, *Report by Mr. N.R. Hilton on penal establishments in Mauritius 1952*.

ANNEX 9 HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

11. Session 2 (Closed) Prison Officers only

No recording or photography was permitted.

a. Action Planning session

This Action Planning session was co-chaired by Prof. Clare Anderson and Vijaya Teelock. They introduced the project, what the Wellcome Foundation was and how they expected the Project to be implemented in Mauritius.

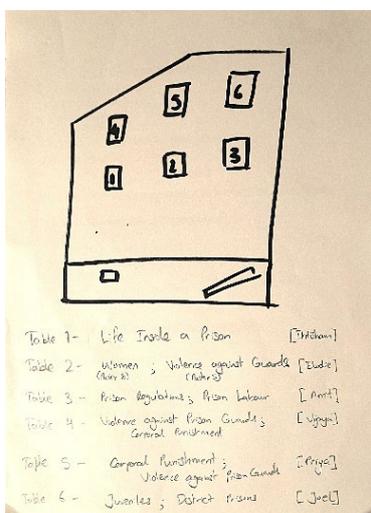
They also explained what they hoped to achieve in this first Workshop and invited POs to express themselves openly. They re-assured POs all documentation or information received would be treated confidentially.

They explained the purpose of providing historical documents and their desire that the questions posed be answered.

Overall, they explained that they wanted to find out from POs what the research can do, to help prison officers and that they were interested in finding out about POs' experiences as prison officers and are interested to hear POs views on stress and well-being in their job, and for prisoners under their charge.

b. Organisation of Discussion – Tables

The MPS had previously sent a list of POs who would be present and the list of names per table and the Rapporteur. Each PO was directed towards their tables. One member of Le Chantier was assigned to each table to take notes and provide any assistance.



Group Discussion was thus organised around 5 tables with 6 officers with rapporteurs sharing historical documents on Mauritian prisons and with an ensuing in-depth discussion of issues raised.

It was stressed again to the POs that we were interested in finding out about their experiences as prison officers and are interested to hear their views on stress and well-being at work and for prisoners under their charge.

Group One – Prison Regulations / Prison Labour (Table 3)

1. DCP R. Lugun
2. **ACP P. Bhogun (Rapporteur)**
3. ACP I. Ramdane
4. ACP Vinay Bhunjun
5. SP A.K. Sallick
6. **Amit Bholah (Le Chantier)**

Group Two – Corporal Punishment / Violence against Prison Guards (Table 5)

1. Dr. N. Ibrahim Saib
2. Mrs. L. S. Sungkur Curum - Prisons Psychologist
3. **SPHSO S.P. Randha (Rapporteur)**
4. PHSO M.M.J Figaro Jolicoeur (Mrs.)
5. SP L. Sowamber
6. **Priya Bahadour (Le Chantier)**

Group Three – Life Inside a Prison (Table 1)

1. CPWO M. Ramassur
2. PPWO R. Juleemun
3. SPWO J. Babet
4. PWO K. Nunchoo
5. **PWO C.T. Jerie Ramdoo (Mrs.) (Rapporteur)**
6. **Ihtisham Miraj (Le Chantier)**

Group Four – Violence against Prison Guards / Corporal Punishment (Table 4)

1. ASP S. Mohung
2. **ASP (Industries) O.S. Padiachy (Rapporteur)**
3. PPO (Works) A. Nahar
4. PPO S. Hemraz
5. PPO J.M.B. David
6. **Vijaya Teelock (Le Chantier)**

Group Five – Incarceration of Women / Violence against Prison Guards (Table 2)

1. **SP N. Dussoye (Mrs.) (Rapporteur)**
2. PPO Y. Ootur (Mrs.)
3. LPO Y.Y.J.K. Aungnoo (Mrs.)
4. LPO S. Ramtohul (Mrs.)
5. PO/SPO A. Sagum
6. **Elodie Laurent (Le Chantier)**

Group Six – Juveniles in Prison / District Prisons (Table 6)

1. LPO R. Seegoolam
2. LPO A.M.S. Junggee
3. **LPO A. Carpen (Rapporteur)**
4. PO/SPO A. Appadoo
5. PO/SPO M.S. Askurn
6. **Joel Valerie (Le Chantier)**

Professor Anderson and Dr Ifill circulated among all tables and interacted directly with MPS staff.



One hour was allocated for this discussion divided into 2 parts:

1. Each Table of 6 PO and 1 Le Chantier member was provided with 3 sets of historical documents and were asked to comment on the documents, and to reflect on what similarities might exist with today's prisons.
2. Questions were put to them on screen in English and Creole. These questions were:
 - a. Does the prison environment affect your mood, stress level, or patience on a daily basis? In what ways?
Eski lanvironnman prizon afekte ou moral, ou nivo stres, ouswa ou pasians toulezour? Kifer ou dir sa?
 - b. What aspects of your job cause the most stress, and which is most meaningful?
Ki parti ou travay ki koz plis stres, ek ki parti donn ou plis satisfaksion?
 - c. Can you share some strategies you use for managing your stress? Which ones work, and which don't?
Eski ou kapav partaz bann stratezi ki ou servi pou kontrol ou stres? Lekel ki mars bien, ek lekel ki pa marse ?

Analysis of the responses is on-going as we have not yet received copies of PO's notes. This session was not recorded.

12. Summary of views

a. Tables 2,3,5

Summary of views compiled by Elodie LAURENT from reports by Prof. Anderson, Dr Bahadoor, I. Miraj, E. Laurent

Group Five – Incarceration of Women / Violence against Prison Guards

SP Mrs. N. Dussoye (Rapporteur), PPO Mrs. Y. Ootur, LPO Mrs. Y.Y.J.K. Aungnoo, LPO Mrs. S. Ramtohul, PO/SPO A. Sagum, Elodie Laurent (Le Chantier)

Group One – Prison Regulations / Prison Labour

ACP P. Bhogun (Rapporteur), DCP R. Lugun, ACP I. Ramdane, ACP Vinay Bhunjun, SP A.K. Sallick, Amit Bholah (Le Chantier)

Group Two – Corporal Punishment / Violence against Prison Guards

SPHSO S.P. Randha (Rapporteur), Dr. N. Ibrahim Saib, Mrs. L. S. Sungkur Curum - Prisons Psychologist, PHSO Mrs. M.M.J Figaro Jolicoeur, SP L. Sowamber, Priya Bahadoor (Le Chantier)

i. Offences and Violence on Prison Officers

- Prison officers are frequently subjected to assaults by detainees, often involving repeat offenders who are well known to staff.
- Officers acknowledge that repeated violent behaviour is commonly linked to underlying mental health issues.
- The use of corporal punishment or excessive force is viewed as counterproductive, as it may increase aggression and foster resentment toward officers.
- Negotiation and de-escalation strategies are considered more effective than the use of violence.
- Prison offences are categorised as minor or aggravated, with sanctions for minor offences including forfeiture of rations or solitary confinement, and more serious offences resulting in transfer to another ward.

ii. Difficulties in Maintaining Discipline

- Upon admission, detainees are informed of their rights through a booklet available in French, Kreol, and English.
- Officers report that detainees' rights are clearly outlined, while the rights and protections of officers are insufficiently addressed.
- In cases of alleged abuse, detainees have access to multiple reporting and support mechanisms, while officers feel their perspectives are often disregarded.
- Officers believe the current system allows prisoners to make false accusations without facing repercussions.

iii. Sense of Powerlessness Among Officers

- Officers describe a lack of authority despite wearing uniforms.
- Detainees' awareness of complaint mechanisms and disciplinary measures against officers often leads them to challenge authority.
- To avoid personal and professional risk, officers may refrain from confronting detainees.
- Officers compare their experience to serving an indefinite sentence, in contrast to prisoners who have a defined release date.

iv. *Women Prison Officers*

- Female officers report relying primarily on negotiation to manage tensions and disorder.
- Their strategy often involves engaging informal leaders among detainees to assist in de-escalation.
- Limited incentives, such as access to telephone calls, may be used to encourage cooperation.
- Female officers note that detainees are more likely to resort to violence against male officers.

v. *Threats and Informal Power Structures*

- Officers report feeling constantly threatened, particularly as some detainees possess detailed knowledge of officers' personal lives and families.
- Due to insufficient protection, officers may choose to overlook certain illegal activities to avoid retaliation.
- Some detainees are perceived to hold significant informal power and exert control over prison dynamics.

vi. *Working Conditions of Prison Officers*

- Low wages are identified as a key factor contributing to high resignation rates.
- Many officers leave the profession in favour of better-paid private-sector employment.
- Officers typically work eight-hour shifts, six days per week, and are frequently required to cover additional shifts due to understaffing.
- Overtime is compensated for by taking time off rather than pay, though staff shortages often prevent officers from taking this leave.
- Officers believe negative public perception and media portrayal discourage potential applicants.

vii. *Impact on Officers' Mental and Physical Well-Being*

- Routine work and monotonous tasks significantly affect morale.
- Poor sanitary conditions, prolonged standing, constant noise, and lack of rest contribute to psychological distress.
- Many officers report feeling irritable and feel a strong need for silence after work, sometimes affecting family relationships.
- Boredom and routine may lead some officers to develop inappropriate familiarity with detainees, increasing the risk of trafficking or corruption, particularly in the context of financial hardship.

viii. *Women in Prison*

- Approximately 210 women are currently incarcerated, with around 50% being foreign nationals.
- Most women inmates are imprisoned for drug-related offences, including trafficking, smuggling, addiction-related crimes, and larceny.
- Some women report feeling safer in prison, particularly those who were victims of sex trafficking or domestic violence.
- Prison provides access to food, healthcare, and shelter, contributing to this perception of safety.
- Separation from family members, especially children and mothers, causes significant emotional distress.

- Officers report feeling empathetic toward female inmates but powerless in many situations.

ix. Health and Vulnerability of Female Inmates

- Female inmates may be affected by pregnancy, hormonal changes, and postpartum depression.
- Incarcerated mothers must care for their children without family support.
- Foreign inmates serving long sentences face additional hardship when caregivers for their children are no longer able to provide care.
- Officers can provide emotional comfort but have limited ability to intervene practically, often leaving inmates distressed or suicidal.

x. Group Dynamics Within the Prison

- Cultural and national differences among detainees lead to informal segregation and occasional tensions.
- Prisoners often form groups based on origin, and individual conflicts may escalate into group disputes.
- Officers observe that prisoners tend to unite when conflicts involve prison staff.

xi. Moral Support Among Prison Officers

- Officers experience emotional distress and provide mutual support by allowing colleagues space to express emotions.
- Officers showing signs of severe distress may be referred to psychological services.
- Family life represents a key source of emotional support, and officers frequently express pride in their children's academic achievements.

xii. Observations

- Prison officers were very open to discussion and shared their experiences candidly.
- During the workshop, Elodie observed that at her assigned table, which included five women and one man, the male officer appeared more overwhelmed. He expressed a pessimistic outlook and appeared to be seeking support. He stated that he often takes his frustration home.
- The female officers appeared more optimistic and demonstrated strong mutual support, indicating a cohesive and resilient peer network.
- Officers expressed a very negative perception of the National Human Rights Commission, highlighting the importance of building trust and fostering collaboration between these two institutions.
- They emphasised the role of the media in devaluing their work and stressed the need to communicate the realities of their profession to the public.
- Prison officers expressed a strong willingness to maintain contact with the PDMH team and to contribute wherever possible.

b. Table 4

ASP (Industries) O.S. Padiachy (Rapporteur), ASP S. Mohung, PPO (Works) A. Nahar, PPO S. Hemraz, PPO J.M.B. David, Vijaya Teelock (Le Chantier)

Group profile:

Officers in this group had all worked at the Prison for a minimum of 23 years and two, 32 and 36 years. They were thus able to observe the changes that the prison system had undergone over 2-3 decades.

i) Examining the historical documents

The following comments were made:

- Drugs had changed the atmosphere in prisons. With more young people in prison, there was less respect for Officers.
- Violence had increased. Parents possibly were using violence. Attacks on prison guards had increased when compared to what was found in the historical documents. Terms used in documents were 'striking a guard' in modern terms this would be termed 'assault'
- Examples of assault: being pricked with a sharp object through the eyehole, will it become a police case? POs are not protected from violence by prisoners, but prisoners are protected and they know they can 'depasser limites'.
- There must be a National Protective Mechanism for Prison Officers as well.
- No flogging existed anymore. No 30 lashes. The baton is no longer allowed. They have a whistle (Sifflet).
- Escape was rare nowadays, compared to before. However, one case was that rope is made by prisoners from mattresses and was found during searches. Could have been used to escape over rooftop.
- According to Mr. Lugun an example of the cat 'o' nine tails exists in the Training School Museum.
- Punishment today includes giving work to do but many refuse to do so, feign illness

ii) Work inside the Prison

- Rewards system does not work well anymore
- Families spoil their children, do not ask them to work so in prison, they are reluctant to do so. This applies especially to the youth in prison.
- Before there was one incentive to work and that was giving cigarettes. They would lift ('Sarier ros') for half a cigarette.
- But Officers did not want a return to cigarettes as an incentive.
- Being placed in isolation was one punishment: because it means less earnings as one cannot work and there is no association with others. But some prisoners prefer it so they do not have to work.

iii) Drugs

Most problems in the prisons today are related to drugs and contraband.

iv) Youth

- Officers felt there was a breakdown in families, parents neglecting children, did not teach them good manners (only one young person said 'thank you')
- One young person of 26 years had never been to school, parents were separated and had no employment.

v) *Professional training, legal issues*

- There is an urgent need for professional training, for a safety manual, on how to manage difficult prisoners, on attitudes and behaviour.
- The existing manual does not reflect the reality. It needs to be amended.
- Training is done by asking officers to follow rules and regulations and standing orders.
- Mode of punishment is too mild, so others are punished...
- Human rights Commission protects prisoners, but who protects POs?
There is no law that protects Prison Officers.
- A few examples:
 - When a prisoner refuses to go to his cell, ans has to be forced, it is called aggression.
 - When a prisoner is violent, only minimum force is allowed to be used.

vi) *Prisoners' behaviour*

- The Prison has become 'lakaz mama' for prisoners!
- POs were sceptical about rehabilitation and Petit Verger prison: they felt that if a young person could not be disciplined by their parents, how could being in prison do this?
- Prisoners know how to manipulate the system. Sometimes there are self-inflicted wounds: scrape inside the nose, break light bulbs and swallow the broken glass and accuse the POs etc

vii) *What affects them most in the prison system?*

- 'Afekte moral': their morale is very poor.
- They are closed in day in day out with prisoners. This causes stress.
- Vulgar language used and sometimes they carry home this language, with their wives and children.
- Home life is affected.
- They are not allowed cell phones at work.
- There are no proper meals at night. Only yoghurt.
- Their wellbeing is affected by the poor infrastructure, Beau Bassin, Melrose.
- Old cells, old keys which often break.
- The prison should be in an isolated area and not in a built-up area.
- Most stressful is to manage staff who take sick leave very often

c. Table 6

Compiled from memory as notes were lost.

Group Six – Juveniles in Prison / District Prisons

LPO A. Carpen (Rapporteur), LPO R. Seegoolam, LPO A.M.S. Junggee, PO/SPO A. Appadoo, PO/SPO M.S. Askurn, Joel Valerie (Le Chantier)

i) *Comments on historical documents*

- District Prisons
The PO's found it interesting that there are still 9 district prisons spread out over the island today in Mauritius as in the 19th century.
- The big difference was there were a smaller number of people detained in District prisons compared to now as the carceral population has increased over time, Some of the prisons used today are the same buildings used in the British period and are considered today as obsolete due to the insalubrity.

- In the Juvenile Prisons (Reformatory), today renamed 'Correctional Youth Centre' and 'Rehabilitation Youth Centre', the population of detainees is not overwhelming since the Children's Act does not align with or contradict the laws on detention of the youth.

ii) Current situation: Juveniles

- Most of the youth come from an underprivileged background.
- The youth are fully aware of their rights when they enter the detention centres, and they use their power against the PO's.
- There are fewer than 10 juvenile girls compared to a higher number of boys.
- A high percentage of the young juveniles have direct and indirect drug-related cases (possession and larceny)
- The recidivism rate is high among them.
- The emergence of the "Ti Patrons" (small bosses') is alarming. The cause is most likely the proliferation of synthetic, cheap and dirty drugs.
- There seems to exist a recurrent pattern as many of the youth find themselves in the adult prison to complete their sentence once they turn 18 years old.

13. Closing Remarks and Distribution of Certificates

The Commissioner of Prisons made a short speech and proceeded with the distribution of certificates to participants.



Professor Anderson and Dr Ifill with Commissioner of Prisons Dev Johhoo



CP Mr Jogoo with
Dr Ifill and Prof
Anderson



Dr N
Ibrahim-Sahib



Mr J David



Mr Josian Babet



Mr L Sowamber



Mr Josian Babet



Mr L Sowamber



Mr R Seegolam



Mr R. Juleeman



Mr S Hemraz



Mr S Randa



Mr Sajid Mohung



Mr A Carpen



Mr A Jungee



Mr A Sagum



Mr L Sowamber



Mr M Askurn



Mr M Ramassur

ANNEX 10 PHOTOS OF AWARD OF CERTIFICATES

14. Photos of the Visit of Prof. Anderson and Dr. Ifill to Mauritius

Prof. Anderson and Dr. Ifill were Guest Speakers Human Rights Day 10 December 2025 at the invitation of the Mauritius Human Rights Commission



Prof. Clare Anderson



Dr. Mellissa Ifill
Speech during Human Rights Day



Group Photo with Le Chantier Members

15. List of Annexes

Annex 1	Invitation and Full programme
Annex 2	Attendance sheets
Annex 3	Speech of MC Joël Valérie
Annex 4	Speech of Mrs. Najah Abdulla Ahmed
Annex 5	Speech of Professor Clare Anderson
Annex 6	PowerPoint of Prof Anderson
Annex 7	Notes and PowerPoint of Dr Ifill
Annex 8	Poster Exhibition by Elodie Laurent
Annex 9	Historical Documents
Annex 10	Award of Certificates