



Resettlement of Dutch nationals in foreign detention

background / support / needs / expectations / solutions?

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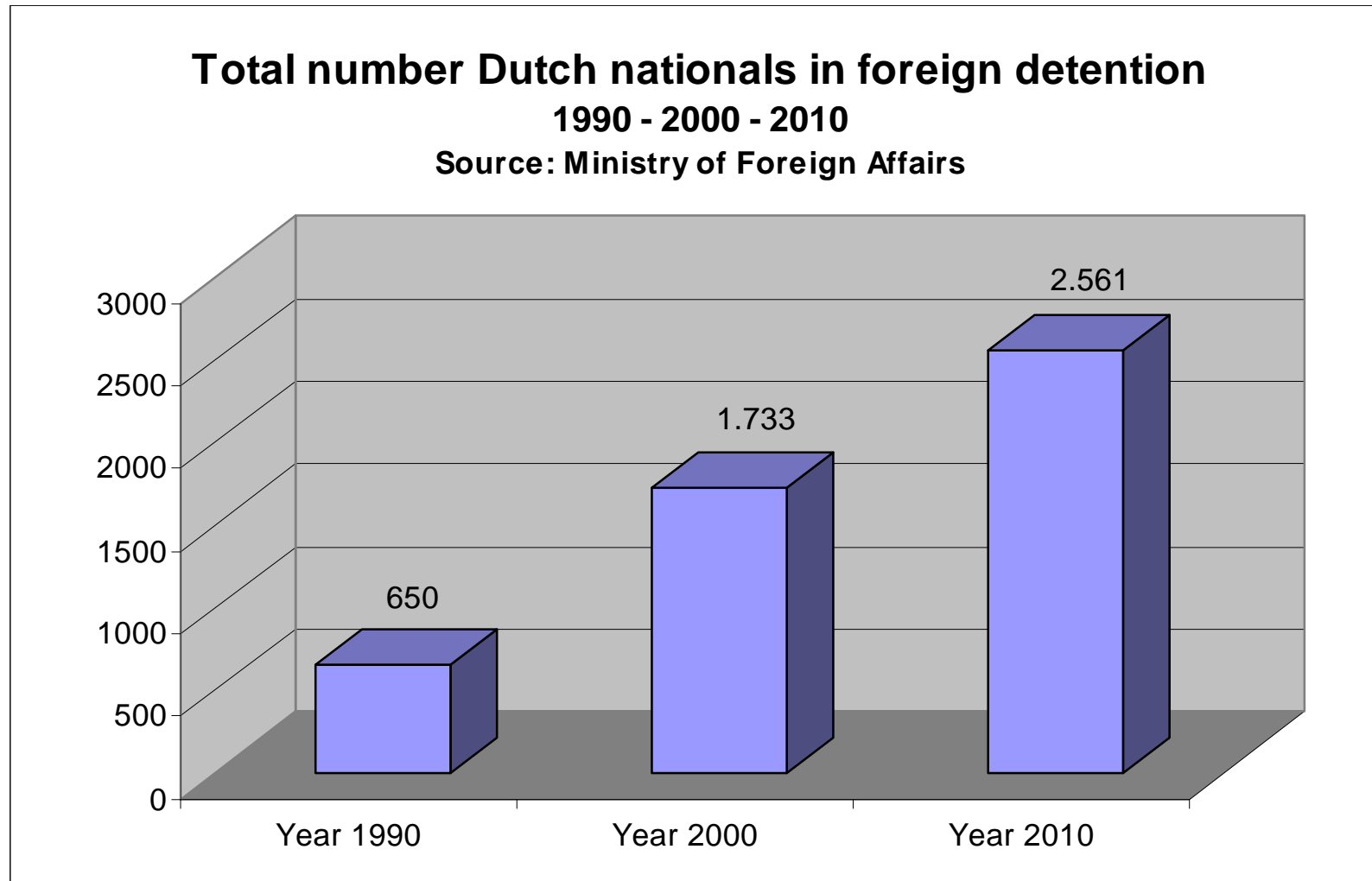
CEP Expert Group on 'Foreign Nationals'



Total number Dutch nationals in foreign detention

1990 - 2000 - 2010

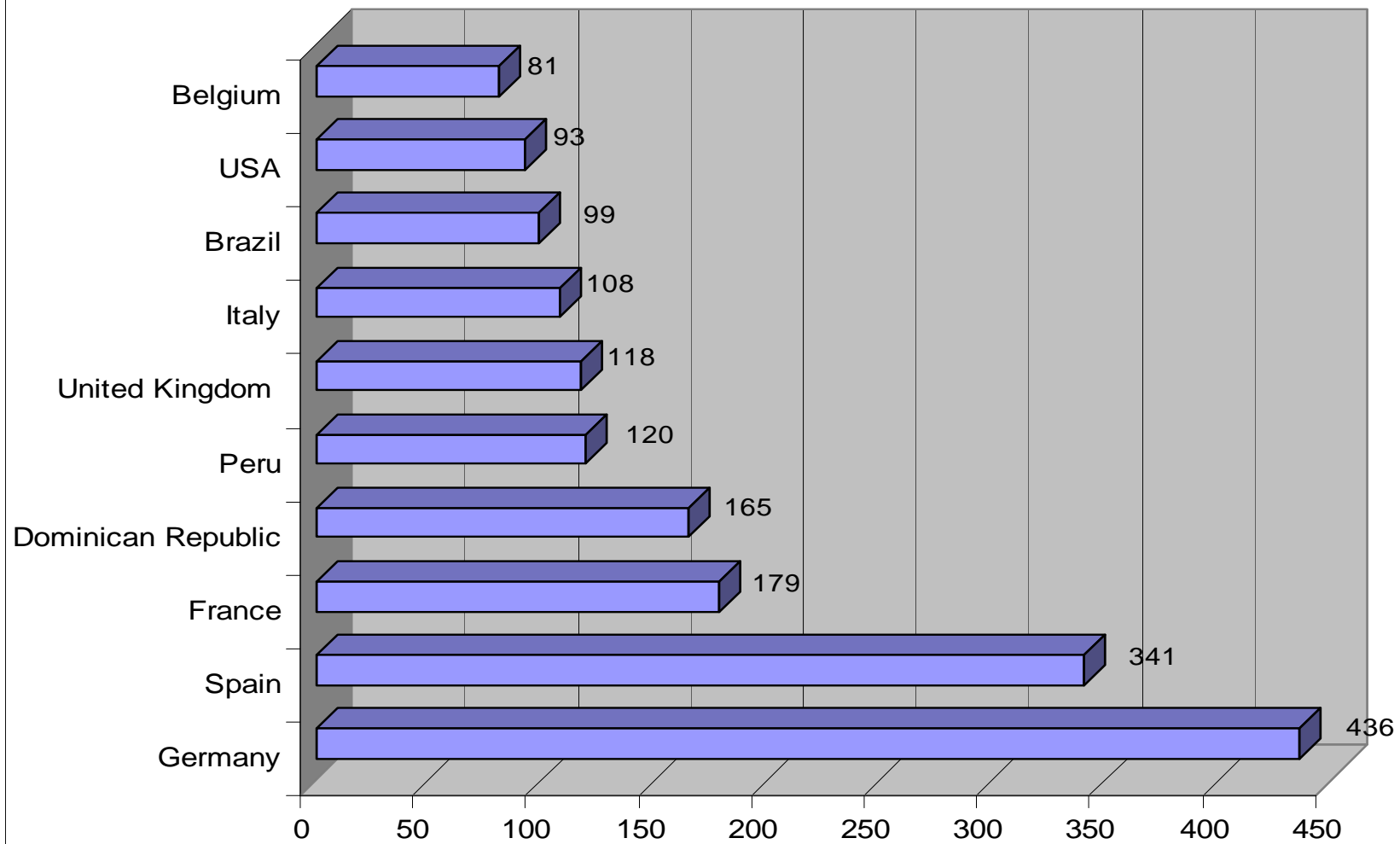
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs





Top 10 countries of detention in 2010

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs





Characteristics

- Around 100 different countries of detention
- 83% ♂ 17% ♀
- Average age 41 years (4/5 between 20-50 years)
- 43% born in the Netherlands, 1/3 dual citizenship
- 55% Dutch cultural background
- 74,3% finished at least primary school



Delicts

- ¾ drugs (↓ 83% in 2006)
- Motives: 42% to pay debts, 18% to earn quick money
- Low estimation of risks
- Netherlands 'well-known' for tolerant approach towards drugs, production of XTC and transit country
- 70% recidivist



Key actors

- Dutch diplomatic embassies and consulates (137)

'no absolute right to consular assistance'

'Right to contact, communicate and have access to consular officers'
(Art 36 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations)

- Visiting volunteers of International Office of Dutch Probation Service
- Pastoral visitors of Epafra



Support during detention

- Visits
- Information about legal process and transfer
- Contact with contact-person at home
- Attention for health
- Monthly gift € 30 (outside EU)
- Magazine 'De Gezant'
- Newspapers, medicines, toiletries
- Study



Preparation for release during detention

- 81% is preparing for release
- 77% does not receive support in preparing for release
- Desired support considers of:
 1. Talks about future
 2. Assistance with transfer procedure
 3. Information about first support upon arrival in the Netherlands
 4. Advice on administrative procedures (applying for social benefits)
 5. Support with practical matters



Needs

- 85% is thinking of returning to the Netherlands
- Upon release the following support is needed:
 - Housing (56%)
 - Work (56%)
 - Application social benefits (47%)
 - Administration of official papers (46%)
 - First support upon release (33%)
 - Medical support (32%) & psychological support (27%)
 - Study (24%)
 - Contact with family (23%)



Expectations

- Dutch nationals expect support after release from:
 - Family and friends (76%)
 - Dutch Probation Service (46%)
 - Municipality (35%)
 - Epafras (13%)
 - Prison Service (6%)



Daily practice upon release

- Support from family / friends / partner
- Diplomatic mission has no role anymore
- International Office Dutch Probation Service can give advice during 3 months, no capacity to offer short-stay accommodation,
- Dutch Prison Service no role
- Dutch municipality, important player in resettlement process, is not (yet) equipped
- Exodus



Recidivism

- 20% expects to become a recidivist
- Causes:
 - Shortage of money (60%)
 - Shortage of housing (55%)
 - Shortage of support (35%)
 - Shortage of medical care (20%) & psychological care (23%)
 - Shortage of social ties (22%)
 - No papers (21%)
 - No alternative (19%)
 - Shortage of education (16%)
 - Addiction (12%)



**What is needed to stimulate resettlement of
Dutch nationals into the Dutch society
after they return from detention abroad?**



What can be done during detention?

**What can be done directly after return to
the Netherlands?**



How to address needs during detention?

- Individual talks between prisoners and visiting volunteer during the last months of detention about preparations for release and reintegration into Dutch society
- Drafting a personal reintegration-plan (based on standard-format) by visiting volunteer in co-operation with regional officer Dutch Probation Service and prisoner
- Informing municipality about arrival of Dutch ex-foreign prisoner
- Offering practical and up-to-date information about return to the Netherlands including opportunities for assistance



How to address needs upon return?

- Shelter for first few days after return
- Financial support for accommodation first nights
- Information about administrative procedures
- Offering support about practicalities
- Providing advice how to find a job, medical care etc
- Regular contact with municipalities
- Cooperation with organisations that can provide support like for example Exodus



Conclusion

- Around 900 persons return every year from detention abroad
- Majority is preparing for release but only 23% receives support
- Prisoners like to talk about their future, to receive assistance about (transfer) procedures, what will happen upon return, advice and support on administrative procedures and practical matters
- High expectations Dutch Probation Service and municipalities
- Opportunity and necessity to work together, during detention and also after release.
- Implications for role visiting volunteer and after-care activities
International Office Dutch Probation Service



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