



CALTRAIN 25
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY THIRD COMMITTEE
SOCHUM
STUDY GUIDE



Agenda Item: Reintegration of Ex-Offenders into Society

Academic Assistant: Zeynep Kuşçu

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1. Letter From the Secretary Generals

Esteemed Participants,

As the Co-Secretary-Generals of Cağaloğlu Model United Nations, it is our distinct honor to welcome you all to the 2nd edition of CALTRAIN, which will take place on December 6th and 7th, 2025. It is with great pleasure that we present the study guide for SOCHUM, which aims to equip you with the essential knowledge and context for the upcoming two days. After months of preparation and dedicated effort, we are proud to say that we are now just one step away from CALTRAIN 2025. We hope that, by reading this guide, you will feel as ready and enthusiastic as we are. Without a doubt, this conference would not be possible without the contributions of our remarkable academic team. We are extending our gratitude to our Head of Academy, Azra Kayar; our Heads of Crisis, Ahmet Taha Özkul and his deputy Elif Köse; our devoted and hardworking team members; and our motivated trainees. Their commitment and passion have brought this vision to life and elevated CALMUN's academic quality to its peak. Furthermore, I would also like to extend my best wishes to all delegates participating in CALTRAIN 2025. Whether this is your first conference or not, we thank each of you for taking a step forward and joining us. We truly hope that CALTRAIN will be a special experience that you will remember warmly in the future. From our perspective, MUN is about motivation, enjoyment, meaningful discussion, and connection. We wish each delegate an inspiring, engaging, and memorable experience.

Warm regards,

Meryem Sultan Çok, Akay Engin

Co-Secretary-Generals of CALTRAIN'25

2. Glossary

Ban the Box: A policy movement that prohibits employers from asking about criminal history at initial job applications.

Discrimination: Unfair treatment based on criminal history, preventing access to jobs, housing, or services.

Expungement: The legal process of clearing or sealing a person's criminal record.

Ex-offender / Former Offender: A person who has been released from prison after serving their sentence.

Nelson Mandela Rules: UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners — international guidelines for humane prison conditions and reintegration.

NGO (Non-Governmental Organization): Independent organizations that work to support reintegration through legal aid, training, counseling, or advocacy.

Penal Reform: Efforts to improve prison systems and criminal justice policies to focus on rehabilitation instead of punishment only.

Probation: A system that allows offenders to remain in the community under supervision instead of serving time in prison.

Recidivism: The tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend and return to prison.

Reintegration: The process of restoring marginalized individuals (such as ex-offenders) to full, active participation in society.

Restorative Justice: A community-based approach that involves dialogue between offenders, victims, and the community to repair harm and support reintegration.

Second Chance Act: A US law (2007) aimed at improving rehabilitation and reintegration opportunities for former prisoners.

Stigma: Negative labeling and discrimination that prevent ex-offenders from being accepted by society.

3. Introduction

The United Nations General Assembly (GA) is the principal policy-making body during which all 193 UN member states participate and retain one vote each. The Organization is determined to find national peace, solidarity, and the resolution of world problems. The GA consists of six central committees, each specified on a different topic.

The third committee of UNGA is the SOCHUM, the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee. One of the six central standing committees, the SOCHUM, deals with humanitarian issues such as women's rights, average living conditions, cultural conflicts, refugees, racism, gender discrimination, the social drug trade, and related problems within these issues. Also, youth, family and aging, people with disabilities, crime prevention, and criminal injustice are under the scope of the SOCHUM. It is also involved in other organizations, such as UNICEF, by acting with other GA Members.

SOCHUM operates under the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and works to develop peaceful solutions to a wide range of humanitarian and cultural issues worldwide. By analyzing details and making recommendations, the committee ensures that international cooperation is enhanced and fundamental freedoms are being protected for all individuals.

In many parts of the world, thousands of prisoners are being released after serving their sentences. They are expected to reintegrate into real life, turn back to standard norms, find housing, get employed and be beneficial to society. But in fact two-thirds (approximately 60 percent) of the ex-offenders are reincarcerated within three years. This statistics shows that governments and society somehow failed to help these people with their reentry to the public. Social reintegration is not only a personal issue but rather a social one.

Although the problem may seem individual on surface, it is directly related to public safety, social stability, and sustainable development. They mostly do not feel accepted, and do not feel associated with the real-life which pushes them into criminal behavior and a cycle that is called recidivism- the tendency to reoffend and return to prison. The relapse affects the peace of millions with repetitive behaviors that cause heavy problems with the governments, communities and families.

Reintegration is deeply connected to many psychological, economic, and social factors. Starting off with the treatment that offenders face in their post-life and prison time affects

their psychology and behavior. Many ex-offenders carry the heavy burden of stigma and discrimination from society due to their past actions. They may struggle with mental health issues that developed before or during their incarceration, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or substance abuse. Family ties are often damaged, and reconnecting with loved ones or children can be very difficult. And being labeled by society and mostly facing harassment is overwhelming. Many ex-offenders state the rehabilitation programs did not help them but also made them feel guilty and affected their recovery in a negative way.

In addition to psychological struggles, ex-offenders commonly face serious economic barriers. Finding a job is one of the most challenging parts of the process. Many workplaces do not welcome ex-offenders so it is difficult for them to get employed. Without a stable income, it becomes nearly impossible to afford housing, education, or even basic necessities. This economic insecurity can push individuals back into criminal behavior, creating a harmful cycle known as recidivism. Even if they receive the chance, workplace harassment is one of the significant struggles.

The social challenges are equally important. Discrimination and fear from communities often isolate ex-offenders, making it harder for them to find support and feel accepted. A lack of access to safe and affordable housing can leave many homeless or in unstable living conditions. Insufficient education or outdated skills also make reintegration more difficult, especially in rapidly changing job markets.

This committee will examine how governments, international organizations, and local communities can cooperate to tackle these interconnected challenges. Delegates are encouraged to discuss practical solutions to improve mental health care, expand educational and training opportunities, create fair employment policies, increase access to housing, and reduce social stigma and discrimination.



4. The definition of Reintegration

a. What is reintegration?

Reintegration is the comprehensive process through which an individual or group that has been separated, marginalized, or excluded from mainstream society is gradually restored to full, active, and meaningful participation in social, economic, cultural, and political life. It involves a coordinated set of actions, policies, and support systems designed to address the barriers that prevent successful reentry, such as stigma, lack of education or employment opportunities, psychological challenges, or broken social ties. Reintegration aims not only to help the person adapt and function independently within the community but also to ensure that the community is prepared to accept, support, and interact constructively with the returning individuals. Effective reintegration contributes to social cohesion, reduces the risk of recidivism or re-marginalization, and promotes mutual understanding and long-term stability.

-(United Nations Network on Migration, 2023, pg. 9)

b. Who needs to reintegrate?

Anyone who has been separated or excluded from society — due to prison, war, forced migration, addiction, or trauma — often needs reintegration to return as an active, accepted, and productive member of their community. Such as, former offenders, immigrants, survivors of human trafficking, recovering addicts, child soldiers and people who have been in post-war conflict areas.

c. What conditions must be met for this?

Reintegration is a long-term, detailed process that includes 5 fundamental factors and these are:

i. Education and Vocational Skills

Education and vocational skills are crucial in reintegrating individuals into society. Having a job and a steady income are crucial for individuals to achieve independence and be productive. Therefore, governments should provide and support skills training, vocational programs, certification programs and employment opportunities, and direct individuals to the right fields.

ii. Employment Opportunities

Employment is necessary to ensure reintegration. Unfortunately, for some segments of society, this is nearly impossible due to structural barriers. Ex-offenders are often singled out in job interviews with a simple question such as, "Do you own a criminal record?" Governments should provide incentives to businesses in this area also, laws and policies should be enacted to ensure fair hiring.

In employment, workplace harassment is a significant topic. Many offenders find it difficult to have a stable job due to discrimination. So after the hiring process, ensuring them a safe environment is also necessary. Therefore, it is also crucial that individuals are able to work in the same job for a certain period, because individuals, especially those who have been marginalized from society, can revert to their previous situation even with minimal stress

and detachment. Unfortunately, due to workplace harassment and intersectionality, they often change jobs or even quit their profession altogether which affects their economic independence. Workplaces must work to prevent this issue, as are educational institutions.

iii. Housing and Basic Needs

An estimated 10-15 percent of criminals released from prison become homeless. The provision of safe and permanent shelter, a fundamental requirement for survival, connects individuals to both society and life itself. Providing temporary shelter, even if only for a short time, is a service the state provides to both society and the individual by protecting them from crime and exploitation. And without a shelter it is impossible to keep a job, reconnect with family, or access education and healthcare. With physical safety it gives a sense of belonging and helps healing.

iv. Family and Community Support

Family support and social acceptance are among the most important factors that strengthen psychological and social adaptation in reintegrating individuals into society. If family ties are weak or broken, social services, volunteer networks, or neighborhood support systems should step in and create a new support network. This could help individuals overcome feelings of loneliness, strengthen their sense of belonging, and promote a healthier return.

v. Legal Framework and Public Policies

Reintegration can be achieved not only through individual efforts but also through conscious policies implemented by the state and institutions. The ability to clear criminal records under certain conditions, legal regulations facilitating employment, and the legal basis for social assistance and counseling services strengthen individuals' journey back into society. Furthermore, public policies in this area ensure that society embraces this process. Unfortunately many governments still lack law support, so NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) are in the lead. Although they have made progress, without the right law enforcement it is impossible to sustain.

5. General Overview

Over the last centuries, a different approach has developed due to the difficulties created by the situation and the changing perspective on human rights. In the early and mid-20th century, many governments focused heavily on strict punishment and long-term imprisonment, believing that isolating offenders would protect society and discourage crime. This led to expanding prison systems, harsher sentences for repeat offenders, and limited attention given to what happened after prisoners were released.

However, as prison populations grew and reoffending rates remained high, many countries began to recognize that punishment alone does not solve the deeper social and economic causes of crime. Research by international organizations and experts showed that people who leave prison without any support are far more likely to reoffend than those who receive help with housing, jobs, mental health care, and education. As a result, the idea of rehabilitation and reintegration slowly gained more attention in criminal justice debates.

International human rights movements and organizations such as the United Nations have played an important role in promoting more humane treatment of prisoners and more effective reintegration policies. The adoption of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, known as the Mandela Rules, reflected growing agreement that prisoners must be treated with dignity and that support for life after prison is essential to prevent future crime. Despite these standards, not all countries have adopted practical reintegration measures, and some continue to rely mainly on punishment and social exclusion.

Today, reintegration policies and success rates vary widely across the world. In some European countries, prisons focus on education and work experience that help inmates build skills for life outside. Norway, for example, is often praised for its rehabilitation-focused system and has one of the lowest reoffending rates in the world. In contrast, countries with overcrowded prisons and few support programs struggle with high levels of repeat crime. Many developing countries face additional challenges, such as limited funding for social services and deep social stigma attached to people with criminal records.

Politically, reintegration remains a difficult issue because it is closely tied to public attitudes about crime and safety. Tough-on-crime policies often gain political support, while investment in rehabilitation can be seen as too soft on criminals. In some places, fear and mistrust between communities and ex-offenders make it difficult to build local support for reintegration programs. In others, economic and social inequalities mean that people who leave prison return to the same conditions that led to crime in the first place.

6. History

As mentioned in the text above, civilizations have long sought to isolate disruptive individuals, or those deemed criminals, to maintain social order. Crime is often rooted in psychological, economic, and social concerns. Considering this, it is understandable that prisons in ancient times prioritized harsh physical punishment and cruelty over reforming criminals.

In ancient Greece, Rome, and the Ottoman Empire, criminals were viewed as a threat to society and were consistently humiliated. A state that sought to deter society through harsh punishment was dominant. Regular prisons were nonexistent.

In 1777, James Higgins introduced the concept of the modern prison with his work named, "The States of Prisons." He argued that these individuals should be treated humanely. In the 19th century, modern prisons increased in number, but a system of physical punishment became more prevalent. This situation changed for the first time with a reform. In 1835, the Prison Act was passed to standardize prisons in England. With this law, prisoners were subjected to specific rules, supervision was increased, and the first probation system was established.

In 1938, the Archambault Report, prepared in Canada, argued that the purpose of prisons should not be merely punishment but also the reintegration of offenders into society. This report marked the beginning of radical changes in the Canadian penal system.

In 1950, the Declaration on the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Prisoners, published by the Council of Europe, began to guide member states towards rehabilitation-based practices.

In 1955, the "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners," adopted by the United Nations, emphasized that prisoners have fundamental human rights. These rules became a part of the Nelson Mandela Rules in 2015.

The 2000s were a revolutionary period, with the United States, in particular, introducing the Second Act in 2007 due to the rising crime rate. This law stated that criminals deserve a second chance, regardless of their circumstances, and that rehabilitation programs would be prioritized. It also included positive discrimination that is going to be provided to those released from prison in areas such as housing, healthcare, and employment.

In later years, as the space occupied by criminals increased, and the need for energy, wages, and other resources increased, programs to encourage criminals to pursue a career and develop hobbies became more prominent.

Norway is among the countries that best provide prison service, and time spent in prison has a significant impact on the rate of recidivism. In Norway, this rate is only 20 percent, which again proves the point.

And lastly in 2011, the United Nations amended the Nelson Mandela Rules, requiring every state to treat prisoners with respect for human dignity and ensure their social reintegration.

7. Current Events and Laws

a. Current Events

In recent years, the issue of reintegrating former prisoners into society has become increasingly debated worldwide. One of the main reasons for this is that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted overcrowded prisons and the problems prisoners face in accessing basic human rights. During the pandemic, many countries were forced to release low-risk prisoners early, revealing the poor preparations for reintegration. In many countries, these prisoners faced significant difficulties accessing basic needs such as housing, employment, and psychological support. Organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Penal Reform International emphasize that the experiences of this period will inform new policies in the coming years.

Digital reintegration, however, is a new area of discussion. Many individuals who have served long periods of time lack basic digital skills. Former prisoners, lacking even the knowledge of daily transactions such as digital banking, online government services, or

digital job applications, are struggling to reintegrate into society due to this lack of understanding. Digital literacy courses have begun to be implemented as pilot projects in prisons or after release, particularly in Scandinavian countries, Canada, and some Asian countries.

Recently, gender-based reintegration has also become a significant issue. In many countries, female prisoners are more stigmatized than male prisoners upon release and face a higher risk of homelessness or violence. Because many women have caregiving responsibilities or are victims of violence, traditional rehabilitation programs do not offer sufficient support. The United Nations advocates for the expansion of women-specific temporary shelters, psychological support, and childcare services.

Youth reintegration remains a key area of concern. Young offenders are more prone to relapse into crime due to factors such as dropping out of school, being unable to find employment, or lacking family support. In countries like Germany, Norway, and New Zealand, alternative sentencing methods have been developed for young people, emphasizing models such as community service, education, and family counseling. However, in many parts of the world, harshly disciplined youth detention centers remain in place, negatively impacting young people's psychological well-being and making it difficult to return to society.

Community-based reintegration models are also being piloted in some countries. In some regions within the European Union, Canada, and Latin America, community-based halfway houses, neighborhood volunteer networks, or restorative justice practices are being tested. These systems aim to build trust between ex-offenders and the local community. However, because prejudices remain strong in society, government support is crucial for the sustainability of such projects.

Finally, international NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) and regional organizations are launching new campaigns to commonize standards. The Council of Europe organizes an annual Restorative Justice Week, encouraging member states to implement legislative changes. The African Union is currently developing a new African Prison Reform Charter to strengthen regional standards. All these developments demonstrate the emergence of models that prioritize human dignity and second chances over systems based solely on punishment.

b. Laws

The legal basis for reintegration has undergone a significant transformation from past to present. Early criminal justice systems focused solely on punishment and isolation from society. However, many countries today recognize the necessity of concrete legal frameworks to support the return of ex-offenders to society.



One of the most important documents supporting reintegration is the Nelson Mandela Rules. Originally adopted by the United Nations in 1955, these rules

were updated in 2015, emphasizing that every prisoner has fundamental human rights and that states are obligated to provide education, healthcare, psychological support, and vocational development services. These rules also recommend developing social support mechanisms after prisoners' release.

The Second Chance Act, enacted in the US in 2007, funds local projects that support ex-offenders' access to essential services such as housing, employment, addiction treatment, and counseling. It also introduces affirmative action measures to facilitate employers' employment of ex-offenders.

The Ban the Box movement has also gained legal standing in many countries worldwide. This practice aims to prevent prejudicial rejections by preventing employers from asking criminal record questions on job applications at the initial stage. The United Kingdom, some EU countries, and many US states have legalized this practice.

Another important regulation is the expungement or restriction of criminal records (expungement). Some countries allow criminal records to be expunged or made publicly secret after a certain period for certain offenses, increasing the employment and housing opportunities of ex-offenders. Canada, the United Kingdom, and some US states are cited as examples.

The Kyoto Declaration (2021), while non-binding, emphasizes the importance of social reintegration in crime prevention and the justice system. It recommends that member states invest not only in punishment but also in rehabilitation and social reintegration.

Some countries offer incentives, such as tax deductions, to employers for the employment of ex-offenders, while others introduce regulations prohibiting discrimination in hiring. These measures transform reintegration from an individual obligation into a societal responsibility.

This entire legal framework demonstrates that reintegration is not only a human right but also a necessity for public safety and sustainable development. Effective laws, when properly implemented, can offer ex-offenders a genuine second chance.

8. Major Parties and Stakeholders Involved



Brazil: Prisons in Brazil are known for their overcrowding and inadequate facilities. The country, waging a major war on crime, has one of the highest rates of return to crime, with prisons reaching 170 percent overcrowding, aggressive prison systems, and limited support programs. When offenders leave prison,

they often learn nothing new because prisons are so punishment-focused, resulting in a return rate of around 70 percent. They are also subject to stereotypes in society and are often unable to find employment. Because the state is so lacking in this area, social security institutions (SSIs) are trying to fill the gap. While various reforms have been implemented in recent years, they are generally unsuccessful in implementing them.



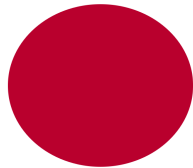
Norway: Norway is one of the countries with the most successful results in reintegration. With its new prison systems, they are highly focused on educating offenders. The fact that they have achieved a 20 percent rate of return is a testament to their success. While in prison,

inmates acquire job skills, receive psychological support, and maintain their connection to society. The state also runs various support programs for the employment and housing of former offenders.



United States of America: The United States has the largest number of prisoners. Prisoners are held in crowded, inadequate prison conditions, yet receive no additional training or other training. Consequently, the country, which has a high rate of return to crime, has

recently aimed to change this situation through various programs, such as the Ban The Box legislation in states like New York and California. NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) are actively involved, aiming to provide employment for prisoners in legal, psychological, and economic terms.



Japan: Japan is known for its low crime rate and disciplined penal system. While prisons are relatively clean and orderly, the emphasis on rehabilitation is limited; the system focuses more on punishment and maintaining order. Among the challenges faced by ex-offenders in the process of reintegrating into society

is the stigma caused by society's strong social norms and "culture of shame." This social stigma makes it difficult for ex-offenders to find employment and maintain family ties. In Japan, employers generally prioritize criminal records, and the integration of ex-offenders into the labor market is limited. However, government and non-governmental organizations offer some support programs, particularly vocational training and temporary housing. Japan, with its approach prioritizing social order and harmony, is taking steps to develop more holistic, rehabilitation-focused reintegration programs. However, cultural barriers and stigma remain significant obstacles.



El Salvador: Like other Latin American countries, El Salvador is waging a major war on crime. With overcrowded prisons and harsh judicial methods, they have one of the least improved prison systems in the world. This is largely due to criminal organizations that recruit individuals from a young age into gangs and

chains. While the country continues to fight these organizations quite successfully, reintegration is not even a topic of discussion. Both NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and law enforcement are not enough.



Germany : Although Germany does not have one of the lowest crime rates in the world, the country has addressed this issue with innovative methods. The government has improved prison education, equipment, and certification, preparing inmates for real life. It has different rehabilitation programs based on age, which reduces recidivism rates among young inmates. In some states, employment centers and social mentors specifically for former inmates are active. They also support other EU countries financially and help them improve their programs.



Russian Federation: Russia has one of the largest prison populations in the world. The country faces significant challenges regarding reintegration, and the disorganized agenda and its rigid structure are obstructing new regulations. The system, managed by the NGOs (Non-governmental organizations), requires strengthening through legislation. Prisons are run with harsh punishments, yet society is uneducated and prejudiced in this regard.



United kingdom : The United Kingdom has implemented various reintegration initiatives aimed at reducing recidivism and supporting ex-offenders. The country offers probation services, education and skills training, and employment support both during and after incarceration. Specialized charities such as Nacro and Unlock assist former prisoners with housing, legal advice, and job applications. Despite these efforts, challenges remain. A criminal record can significantly affect access to employment and public services, and the social stigma surrounding ex-offenders continues to be a major barrier to full reintegration. Recidivism rates vary across England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, with concerns over prison overcrowding, mental health support, and funding cuts to community services. Recent debates in the UK have focused on “through-the-gate” support, which aims to provide continuous reintegration assistance starting from inside prison through the first months of release.



Turkey : Turkey has recently implemented numerous reforms on this issue. Despite increased educational programs and job opportunities, society still harbors a prejudice and fear towards former offenders. Female offenders, in particular, are marginalized by society and unable to find employment. Universities and NGOs (Non-governmental organizations) are conducting significant research on this issue, aiming to raise awareness. Furthermore, the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) and some local municipalities provide vocational training courses, employment support, and guidance services to inmates. However, significant shortcomings remain in ensuring that these services reach all inmates equally.



South Africa: South Africa is notorious for its overcrowded prisons. While factors such as high crime rates, young unemployment, and other factors make addressing this issue even more challenging, the country is making efforts to make progress. Religious organizations provide prison sentences for former offenders, and unions are also playing an active role. While prejudice and stigmatization still persist in society, the government is actively working to address this issue and reduce the high rate of return to crime.



UNODC (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime)

UNODC is the United Nations office responsible for the living conditions, penal systems, and conditions of offenders. It is the legislative body concerned with prison conditions, reintegration, and reducing rates of return to crime. This office is directly involved in this issue and has conducted pilot studies and published guidelines on this issue in Latin America and various countries experiencing crime problems. Many of the

solutions outlined in the guide are being developed through various means and are implementing campaigns to this end.

9. Points to Cover

1. What legal measures can be taken to make the reintegration process faster?
2. What can be done to break the perception of labeling towards former offenders?
3. How should employers be encouraged to employ ex-convicts?
4. How can the UN ensure that a second chance is received by every of its member states?
5. What campaigns and programs will member states organize to end the issue?
6. How can rehabilitation programs can be improved in order to be more successful?
7. What is the impact of NGOs in reintegration?

10. Possible Solutions

- The process of reintegrating former offenders into society begins during incarceration and continues after incarceration. Therefore, offenders in prisons may be required to be directed to a specific institution, obtain at least one certificate, or complete a socially beneficial training program.
- Treatment of offenders in prison should be improved and supervised. Rehabilitation programs should begin in prison and be tailored to the individual (taking into account age, background, gender, and past offenses), as this yields the most effective results.
- Employment challenges should be monitored and supported by unions and governments. This support can be achieved through tax deductions, fund investments, capital support, etc.
- Work environments should also be monitored in the same way, and programs should be proposed to prevent the exclusion and marginalization of former offenders. This can be achieved by providing training and seminars to employees.

- Educational institutions should be made safer for young offenders. This can be achieved through campaigns run by various NGOs.
- The campaigns aim to break down prejudices, encourage public support, and foster normalcy.
- the UN, states, and the necessary legislative bodies should enact legal regulations on this issue and equality must be ensured within the legal system as well.
- Instead of directly releasing criminals into society, a short-term guidance should be established, at least in the short term, to make them feel safer and reduce their propensity to commit crimes. Orientation programs in the month before their release from prison can strengthen family ties in the real world. This program already exists in many countries, but it is recommended that it be supported.

11. Resources and Links for Further Research

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f7R3ESJLupk><https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pb/ctns/scl-rntgrtn/scl-rntgrtn-eng.pdf>

<https://www.unodc.org/>

[rights-ex-offenders](#)

<https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/usflr38&div=18&id=&page=locked-up-then-locked-out-how-nzs-bank-rules-make-life-for-ex-prisoners-even-harder-255110>

https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/resources_files/WG5%20Return%20and%20Reintegration%20Checklist%20formatted%20%28002%29.pdf

<https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/411786694.pdf>

<https://www.undp.org/publications/fast-facts-dismarmament-demobilization-and-reintegration>