



British  
High Commission  
Lilongwe

# Information Pack for British Prisoners Arrested and Imprisoned in Malawi

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## Introduction

### Who can help?

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO):

The FCO is represented overseas by its Embassies and Consulates (High Commissions in Commonwealth Countries). Both employ Consular Officers, and one of their duties is to provide help and offer advice to any British National who gets into difficulty in a foreign country.

### About the High Commission

We are impartial; we are not here to judge you. We aim to make sure that you are treated properly and fairly in accordance with local regulations, and that you are treated no less favourably than other prisoners.

We can answer questions about your welfare and about prison regulations but you must ask your lawyer or the court about legal matters. The attached list of lawyers is provided by the British High Commission for your convenience, but neither Her Majesty's Government, nor any official of the Consulate, take any responsibility for the competence or probity of any firm/advocate on the list or for the consequence of any legal action initiated or advice given.

We cannot get you out of prison, pay fines or stand bail or interfere with local judicial procedures to get you out of prison nor secure you an earlier trial date; we cannot investigate a crime.

We have tried to make sure that the information in this booklet is accurate and up to date, but the British High Commission cannot accept legal responsibility for any errors or omissions in the information. If in doubt contact a lawyer.

### Who are the Consular Representatives?

*Yamikani Maluza*

*Vice Consul*

[Yamikani.Maluza@fco.gov.uk](mailto:Yamikani.Maluza@fco.gov.uk)

### Contact Information

British High Commission Lilongwe  
P.O Box 30042  
Lilongwe

Tel: +265 1 772 400

E-mail: (Consular) [Lilongwe.Consular@fco.gov.uk](mailto:Lilongwe.Consular@fco.gov.uk)

E-mail: (General) [bhcliilongwe@fco.gov.uk](mailto:bhcliilongwe@fco.gov.uk)

Website: [www.gov.uk/government/world/malawi](http://www.gov.uk/government/world/malawi)

Consular opening hours: Monday - Thursday: 08:00 - 11:30

## First Steps

### **Who will know I have been detained?**

When a British citizen is arrested and detained in Malawi the authorities must inform the British High Commission. However, this does not always happen therefore it is essential that you inform the British High Commission as soon as possible after your arrest. It is the prisoner's right to have this notification undertaken by the authorities. However, on occasion we may learn of an arrest informally from friends or family.

### **What will my family be told?**

For reasons of confidentiality we are not permitted to tell anyone, even your family, that you have been detained or what charges you face without your permission. Upon our first visit to you, Consular staff will obtain consent from you about what you permit us to share with family or friends about your situation. However, your family and friends could find out that you have been arrested and charged via other sources like local online newspapers.

### **What will the High Commission do?**

We aim to contact you within 24 hours of being made aware of your arrest. We will visit you as soon as possible, frequency of further visits depend on prisoner's circumstances and condition and proximity of prison. However, we will keep in regular contact with the prison authorities to check on welfare of detained British Nationals. As it is necessary to obtain prior clearance from the Malawian authorities there may be some delay in hearing of the arrest and the visit. In this event, we will do our best to keep you informed. During our routine visits you will have the opportunity to discuss any health issues, security concerns, your treatment whilst in detention and any other general issues that you wish to raise with Consular staff. At each Consular visit, our staff will complete a visit report which will be disclosed to your next of kin if you have agreed that we may do so. If there is any information that you do not wish to be shared you can advise Consular staff of this during the visit.

We will provide you with information about a UK charity called Prisoners Abroad who may be able to assist you financially. We will also provide information on local lawyers. If appropriate and with your consent, we will consider approaching the local authorities if you are not treated in line with internationally acceptable standards.

The role of Consular staff is primarily to look after your welfare while you are detained. We cannot:

- get you out of prison or pay your fines;
- get you special treatment because you are British;
- give or pay for legal advice, start legal proceedings on your behalf or interfere in local judicial procedures;
- investigate a crime;
- forward parcels to you on behalf of other people;

- prevent the local authorities from deporting you at the end of your sentence, even if you were previously resident in Malawi.

**Would I have a criminal record in the UK?**

You should be aware that if you have been convicted for certain serious offences, such as sexual assault or drugs trafficking, we are obliged to inform the UK police. It is therefore possible that information about this offence may appear if a Criminal Records Bureau check were carried out by a prospective employer.

## Visits

### How do my family and friends arrange a visit?

Officially visitors are only allowed in prisons between 0900 and 1130 and 1400 and 1500. However at Maula prison in Lilongwe we have witnessed visits occurring at other times. There is often not a specific visiting area or room and visits take place across fences outside.

Prior to any visit, Consular staff will give family and friends as much information as they can about:

- what to expect on arrival in Malawi
- what happens when they reach the prison
- the “do’s and don’ts” of visiting

Please bear in mind that all prisons vary and therefore it is essential that you check visiting regulations with the prison or a Consular officer prior to arranging any visits for friends or family. Visiting regulations are subject to change by the authorities at any time.

### How many visits am I allowed?

Visitors are officially allowed once a month. However, this is rarely adhered to and family are often allowed to visit once a day. This will vary between prisons and you should check this with prison staff prior to any visits taking place.

### What can visitors bring?

Family can usually bring food when visiting as well as essential toiletries e.g. tooth paste, soap, toilet paper.

Again, this can vary and you should check with prison staff about what is permitted to be brought by visitors. If you need assistance with this, then a Consular officer can contact the prison on your behalf.

### Consular visits

Consular staff are there to support you and take an interest in your welfare. We are sensitive and non-judgemental and treat all prisoners in the same manner no matter what crime you are detained for, or whether you are on remand or have been sentenced.

After being notified of your arrest we can:

- contact you and visit you (once permission has been granted), if that is what you want;
- Give you information about the local legal system and about prosecution, remand, bail and appeal procedures. It is important to consider carefully whether you want legal representation and to discuss all costs beforehand. We can provide a list of local English speaking lawyers and interpreters, but cannot provide financial assistance for either;

- explain the local prison system, including visiting arrangements, mail and censorship, privileges, work possibilities, and social and welfare services;
- put you in touch with a prisoners' welfare charity in the UK called Prisoners Abroad;

## **Prison Condition / Services**

### **Arrival at police station**

Once you arrive at a police station your statement will be taken and, depending on your crime, you will be put into a holding cell pending a court hearing.

### **Arrival at prison**

Upon arrival at the prison, you assigned to a room with other inmates. Any belongings that are not part of the investigation, process, or evidence will be sent to the prison, if the prison has enough space to keep them. It is unfortunately not unusual for some belongings to go missing right after arrest or during prison transfers.

The British High Commission cannot store your personal belongings on your behalf. Family, friends or legal representatives should keep all personal belongings including your passport and driver's licence. However, these are usually retained at the courts until the end of your sentence. Please note that your passport might be kept by the courts as evidence of the alleged crime or as a condition for your bail or parole. This measure is taken by the courts to prevent you from skipping bail.

Medical checks will be carried out by the prison health department in order to assess if you need any treatment for ongoing medical conditions (e.g. blood pressure, diabetes, HIV).

### **General prison conditions**

Malawi's prisons are not designed like prisons in the UK which house prisoners in individual or two-man cells. Cells are large rooms, originally designed to house 60 prisoners, however, years of under-funding has meant that cells are now very overcrowded and it is common for 150 prisoners to sleep in one cell. Facilities are extremely basic.

The prison diet is very limited and not geared to Western tastes. Rations consist of Nsima (maize meal) and beans. There is virtually no variety. Prisoners with friends or relatives in the area may arrange to have food brought in. Before this is done, however, you should check with the Officer-in-Charge whether this will be permitted and whether it will result in the withdrawal of all prison rations.

If you experience serious harassment, threats or violence you should report it to Consular Staff as soon as possible. It is our responsibility to take up any allegations of mistreatment Made by British Nationals. Even the suggestion that you will be reporting to the Consul can Have a positive impact upon how you are treated.

### **How can I receive money?**

A small amount of money may be deposited with the reception officer at the prison. This may be used for daily needs such as cigarettes. Arrangements can usually be made with the prison officers or visitors for small items to be purchased on your behalf. There is a great deal of pilfering within the prison and it is unwise to leave anything of personal value unattended.



## OPTIONS TO TRANSFER FUNDS TO BRITISH NATIONALS OVERSEAS VIA THE FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Please note that we can only advance funds to the person overseas once your payment has cleared in our account.

### 1. Electronic Bank transfers

Payment by electronic/internet bank transfer can be made either using online or telephone banking, or at your local bank or building society.

For all bank transfers, you will need to include the following details:

Bank:	National Westminster Bank
Account Name:	FCO Multi Vote
Sort Code:	60-70-80
Account Number:	10012362
Reference:	FCO <b>case reference number, surname and first name of the person</b> you are sending the funds for, plus country name if possible, e.g. 11-THB-123456 SMITH JOE - THAILAND    or CON-1234 SMITH JOE – THAILAND
IBAN	GB56NWBK60708010012362
SWIFT/BIC	NWBKGB2L

You may also need our bank address which is:  
National Westminster Bank, Government Banking, CST PO Box 2027, Parkland, De Havilland Way, Howich, Bolton, BL6 4YU

### 2. By Post

Payments by **Postal Order, Bankers Draft, Building Society Cheque or personal cheque** should be crossed and made payable to "The Foreign and Commonwealth Office". They should be sent to:

Accounts Receivable  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
Corporate Service Centre  
PO Box 6108  
Milton Keynes  
MK10 1PX

We recommend that you use Special Delivery.

Please ensure that you include a note briefly explaining who the money is for, why you are sending these funds and quoting the FCO case reference number. You may wish to use the payment slip on the next page.

If you would like a receipt, please include a stamped addressed envelope.

Please note that it can take approximately 15 days for personal cheques to clear and for payment to be received. Please write the cheque guarantee number and expiry date, and the FCO case reference number, on the back of the cheque.

We are unable to receive payment by credit or debit card, or by cash.

To: Foreign and Commonwealth Office

FCO case reference number:  
 Date:  
 Please find enclosed funds for:  
 Full Name:  
 Country/place the above is in:  
 Amount enclosed:  
 Fee to be deducted:  
 Payment method:  
 My name is:  
 My address is:

### **Can I work or study in prison?**

You should check working and studying regulations with the prison as the opportunities will vary. Some prisons offer limited training opportunities e.g. carpentry, arts and crafts.

If you have the funds to pay for learning material, Consular staff will try to provide them. There is also the possibility of funding for education courses through Prisoners Abroad. If you are interested, you should write to them for further information. You should note that it is unlikely that you will have access to IT.

You may want to consider learning Chichewa or another local language. Knowing the local language will help you to understand what is going on, communicate your needs and also ease the boredom of prison life.

### **Can I receive medical and dental treatment?**

Standards of healthcare in Malawian prisons are poor in comparison to the United Kingdom. Poor sanitation, inadequate ventilation, lower grade food and people sleeping in close proximity to each other – often shoulder to shoulder, can allow the spread of infections.

There is generally a health clinic on site. However stocks of drugs are limited and prisoners may need to rely on friends or relatives to purchase prescribed medication.

### **Mail/Parcels**

Sending and receiving mail is permitted. However, the prison authorities are likely to read all incoming and outgoing mail. Writing paper, envelopes and stamps must be provided by the prisoner.

Please note that the British High Commission does not accept parcels on behalf of British nationals in prison in Malawi.

### **Can I make telephone calls?**

Prisoners are allowed to make and receive telephone calls. However, in practice, the situation will need to be determined at each individual prison. For example, if the telephones are out of order a prisoner should speak to a member of the Paralegal Services team and ask for their advice/assistance. Mobile phones are not allowed.

**Leisure and entertainment**

Unlike in the UK there are limited facilities available for the purpose of entertainment and these will be dependent on which prison you are incarcerated in.

Some prisons in Malawi have a small library. In some, prisoners can play games outside or join an arts and craft group.

**Drugs**

In most prisons drug abuse is rife. If you inject drugs, you run the risk of contracting serious blood-borne infections, such as AIDS and hepatitis. Punishments for possession or use of drugs can be severe.

**How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?**

There is no official complaint procedure in place for mistreatment cases in Malawi. If you experience serious harassment, threats or violence you should report it to Consular staff as soon as possible. It is our responsibility to take up any allegations of mistreatment with the authorities on your behalf, but we will only do so with your permission. Even the suggestion that you will be reporting mistreatment to the Embassy can have a positive impact upon how you are treated.

## **The Malawian Judicial System**

The Malawian legal system is based on an accusatorial system in which accused persons are presumed innocent until proved guilty by a Court of competent jurisdiction. It has similarities with English Common Law and is derived from some United Kingdom legislation.

The Malawian Constitution requires that an accused person be given a fair hearing within a reasonable time, and that any person charged with a criminal offence should be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of the nature of the charge to enable him to prepare his defence. However, the judicial process in Malawi can be slow. This is partly due to a lack of resources within the prison service and judiciary.

Criminal cases in Malawi are dealt with by both the Magistrates Court and High Court of Malawi depending on the offence involved. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) office has the constitutional responsibilities to prosecute offenders – in practice most of the prosecutions in the Subordinate Court are conducted by prosecutors from the Malawi Police Service. Some of the cases are also prosecuted by other Agencies such as the Immigration Department, Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Malawi Revenue Authority. A private lawyer can act as a public prosecutor in a criminal case upon getting prior consent from the DPP. A Private person may also conduct a prosecution with the permission of the Court.

The cost of having your case heard varies depending on the case/offense and whether you employ a lawyer. Consequently many Malawian prisoners embark upon the judicial process independently, in some cases obtaining free advice from Paralegal Advice Services Institute (PASI) and other paralegal organisations.

### **What should happen when I am arrested?**

You will be taken to a police station; it is possible that you will spend one night or more in a holding cell or police station.

At the moment of your arrest you should be made aware of your rights; one of them is to communicate with a family member. You should inform the authorities if you wish the British High Commission to be informed of your arrest.

A statement will then be taken from you, this should be done by an officer who can speak English.

### **For how long can I be remanded in custody?**

Arrested persons should be brought before the Court as soon as it is reasonably possible, but not later than 48 hours after the arrest to be charged or informed of the reason for his or her further detention.

You may remain be remanded in prison until and during your trial, but there are usually provisions for bail.

**What provision is there for bail?**

Arrested persons may be admitted to bail depending on the circumstances of their cases. In general, all offences in Malawi are bail able. Following your arrest your lawyer will advise you whether you are eligible to apply for bail. Bail may be decided by the police officer in charge of the case or in court.

If you do not have enough money to post bail, we can contact friends in Malawi on your behalf, or ask the FCO in London to contact relatives or friends in the United Kingdom (or elsewhere overseas), who may be willing to help you. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is not able to facilitate the transfer of bail funds.

If bail is successful, you may find that the court keeps your passport. You are usually free to travel within Malawi during this period.

Bail conditions laid down by the police or court, such as residence or police reporting, must be strictly adhered to. Failure to adhere to bail conditions, or failure to attend a scheduled court hearing, could result in revocation of the bail consequent upon which a new warrant may be issued for your arrest and the bail money being forfeited. Similarly, any attempt to leave Malawi could result in re-arrest or the Revocation and forfeiture of bail.

**What kind of legal assistance is available?**

Arrested persons are constitutionally entitled to legal representation from the time of their arrest and allowed access to their legal representation whilst in custody. You can hire a lawyer at any time after your arrest.

Consular staff cannot give legal advice, but they can provide you with a list of local English speaking lawyers. Normally, if you hire a private lawyer they will ask for a cash advance for their estimated legal fees before they will take your case on. The British Consulate cannot pay legal fees or guarantee to a lawyer that you will pay them.

In the event of financial hardship Paralegal Advisory Service Institute (PASI) operate in Malawi and can advise you, free of charge, on legal proceedings. Please see their contact details below or alternatively, speak to a member of the PASI team during their daily visits to the prison. However, we strongly recommend that you contact a lawyer if you are in a position to do so.

If you are in financial difficulties and unable to pay for a lawyer Prisoners Abroad can sometimes assist with legal expenses and can also supply information on legal aid, court proceedings and advise on appointing a lawyer.

Clifford W. Msiska (National Director Paralegal Advisory Service Institute)  
ADL House  
P.O. Box 30311  
Lilongwe 3

Malawi

Tel: +265 (0)1 770 141

+265 (0)1 770 142

Mobile: +265 (0)999 953 451

Email: [cliffmsiska@gmail.com](mailto:cliffmsiska@gmail.com).

### **What happens at the trial?**

The police or the courts will inform you, your lawyer/public defender and the prison authorities of the charges against you. A judge or Magistrate will be appointed and a trial date will be agreed. The date agreed could be a considerable way into the future.

The trial may be heard by a Subordinate Court or the High Court depending on the charges. Subordinate courts are presided over by Resident Magistrates and Graded Magistrates with differing powers of imprisonment depending on the seniority of the magistrate. The criminal jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts is limited to their local jurisdiction. The High Court of Malawi has unlimited jurisdiction throughout Malawi and is presided over by High Court Judges.

The Subordinate Court Magistrates and High Court Judges normally sit alone. There is no jury system in Malawi.

### **Sentences**

Sentences can vary greatly depending on the seriousness of the offence of which you have been convicted. The Court may pass sentences for varying length of imprisonment, community service orders or fines. Certain offences can incur substantial prison sentences including life or even death sentences. Your lawyer will be able to assist you further with information relating to sentencing.

### **How can appeals be made?**

The High Court for Malawi hears appeals from decisions made by the Subordinate Courts. Appeals against decisions in the High Court can be made to the Supreme Court of Appeal

Appeals are subject to time limits and your lawyer/public defender will be best placed to advise you on the processes.

### **What provision is there for reduction of sentence (remission) e.g. for good behaviour?**

Generally within the Malawian prison system, there is some provision for reduction in sentence. Your lawyer/public defender will be best placed to advise on those.

*The law provides that the Commissioner of Prisons may recommend to the Minister, who, if he thinks fit, may recommend to the President that remission should be granted to a prisoner by reason of the meritorious conduct or the mental or physical condition of such prisoner. As it is, it is at the Commissioner's discretion to recommend remission of a sentence of a particular prisoner.*

**What provision is there for early release e.g. on parole?**

The law empowers the Minister to release on licence, at any time if he thinks fit, a prisoner undergoing imprisonment for life for any offence for which he was convicted.

**What provision is there for clemency or pardon?**

In death penalty cases the President has the power to commute or pardon the sentence.

The President may pardon convicted offenders, grant stays of execution of sentence, reduce sentences, or remit sentences. The President is required to take such a decision in consultation with an Advisory Committee on the Granting of Pardon. Further, judgments in cases of impeachment of the President or Vice President are not liable to pardon by the President. Other than the judgment on impeachment of the President or Vice President, it would appear that the presidential pardon may extend to all cases.

**What about any financial penalties?**

Financial penalties can be used during sentencing instead of or as well as imprisonment.

Your lawyer/public defender will be best placed to advise you on any financial penalties depending on the offence of which you have been convicted and your sentence.

**Is transfer to another prison within Malawi possible?**

The law provides that the Commissioner may, by any general or special order, direct that any prisoner shall be removed to any prison other than that in which he is confined or to which he has been committed. However, before any such transfer is made, a medical officer shall examine any prisoner who is to be transferred to another prison. No prisoner shall be transferred to another prison unless the medical officer has certified that he is fit to be transferred and otherwise than in accordance with such instructions in regard to his health as the medical officer may give.

**Is transfer to the UK a possibility?**

Malawi are signature to the Commonwealth Scheme for the Transfer of Convicted Offenders.

A prisoner can apply to transfer to a prison in the UK once their judgment is final. They should apply in writing to the Prison Governor/Authorities copying their letter to Consular Section British High Commission; or direct (or via Consular Section) to HM Prison Service.

There are conditions for the transfer of any prisoner, these include but are not limited to:

- I. The prisoner is a national of the administering country, or has close ties of a kind that they may be recognized by the country for the purposes of the Scheme.
- II. At the time of receipt of the request for transfer, the convicted offender must have at least six months of the sentence to serve or if the sentence must be indeterminate.

- III. The convicted offender must consent to the transfer or, where in view of their age or physical or mental condition one of the two countries considers it necessary, a person entitled to act on behalf of the convicted offender must consent.
- IV. The sentencing and administering countries must both agree to the transfer.

### **What are the procedures for release and deportation?**

Sometimes people find that they face difficulties adjusting to life in the UK once they have left prison. You may find yourself ready for life on the outside but not prepared for living in the UK. Possibly you have never lived in the UK and have no connections there, or perhaps you have lost touch with friends and family. You may simply want to talk to another person who understands what you have been through, to help you consider what to do next.

When you first arrive back in UK you can visit Prisoners Abroad on weekdays between 10am and 4 pm for advice, to take a shower, use their temporary luggage store, make essential phone calls or use a computer. If you have no belongings Prisoners Abroad may be able to help with basic toiletries and finding suitable clothing. If you know your release date in advance it is best to write and notify them when you are likely to arrive and what help you think you might need. If you have no money and nowhere to go, Prisoners Abroad' Aftercare Service can help with:

- advice on finding emergency accommodation in the London area
- Claiming welfare benefits, including emergency benefit payments if you are destitute.
- making appointments with doctors and dentists
- Putting you in touch with local agencies if you are not returning to the London area.

Later on you may want advice on housing, looking for work, applying for training or getting counselling. Prisoners Abroad can refer you to the right agency. Other sources of practical help back in the UK are the Salvation Army and the Prison Fellowship (see additional information).



## **Additional Information**

### **Prisoners Abroad**

Since 1978 the charity Prisoners Abroad has offered practical support and advice to British citizens imprisoned overseas. It is the only UK charity providing this service and it is available to all, whether guilty or innocent, convicted or on remand. Prisoners Abroad is concerned with your health and welfare, both during your imprisonment and also on your return to the UK, through their resettlement service (if you have registered whilst in prison). They can also provide support and advice to your family during your imprisonment. In order to access any services, prisoners must first register with Prisoners Abroad by signing and returning their authorisation form.

Once you seek help from Prisoners Abroad, the Prisoner & Family Support Service will be your point of contact for advice and information. The type of assistance they can offer will vary from country to country, but generally they can provide you with information, in English, on:

- your rights as a prisoner and issues that may affect you such as health or transfer to the UK
- obtaining magazines, newspapers, books and the regular Prisoners Abroad newsletter
- writing to a pen pal
- learning the language of your country of imprisonment
- translation of documents
- grants for food if you are in a developing country and don't have funds from other sources
- grants for essential medicines and toiletries if you don't have funds from other sources
- preparing for release
- help for your loved ones, including information, family support groups and assistance with the cost of visiting

Prisoners Abroad  
89 – 93 Fonthill Road  
Finsbury Park  
London  
N4 3JH  
UK

Telephone: 00 44 (0)20 7561 6820 or, for your relatives in the UK, Freephone 0808 800 4444 (Mondays to Fridays 9.30 am to 4.30 pm, UK time)

Email: [info@prisonersabroad.org.uk](mailto:info@prisonersabroad.org.uk)  
Website: [www.prisonersabroad.org.uk](http://www.prisonersabroad.org.uk)

### **Prison Fellowship International**

Prison Fellowship is a Christian organisation that gives support and help to people of all religions and those with none. It has volunteers in 120 countries and territories; they can visit or write to prisoners. If you obtain a transfer back to a UK prison, PF can help with transport so your family can visit. They also work with ex-prisoners and their families through their local group network.

Prison Fellowship, England and Wales  
PO Box 945  
Maldon  
Essex CM9 4EW  
Tel: 0044 (0) 1621 843 232  
Fax: 0044 (0) 1621 843 303  
Email: [prisonfellowship@dial.pipex.com](mailto:prisonfellowship@dial.pipex.com)

Prison Fellowship, Scotland  
110 St James Road  
Glasgow G4 0PS  
Tel/fax: 0044 (0)141 552 1288  
Email: [pfscotland@cqm.co.uk](mailto:pfscotland@cqm.co.uk)

Prison Fellowship, Northern Ireland  
39 University Street  
Belfast BT7 1FY  
Tel/fax: 0044 (0)2890 243 691  
Email: [info@pfni.org](mailto:info@pfni.org)

### **The Salvation Army**

They can support prisoners overseas through their international service.

The Salvation Army  
International Headquarters  
101 Queen Victoria Street  
London  
EC4V 4EH  
Email: [websa@salvationarmy.org](mailto:websa@salvationarmy.org)  
Email: [info@salvationarmy.org.uk](mailto:info@salvationarmy.org.uk)  
Website: <http://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/>

## **Annexes**

Annex 1: List of English-Speaking Lawyers

Annex 2: List of Private Translators/Interpreters

Annex 3: FCO leaflet: *In prison abroad*

Annex 4: FCO leaflet: *Transfers home for prisoners abroad*

Annex 5: Prisoners Abroad authorisation form

Annex 6: Prisoners Abroad family contact form

Annex 7: Prisoners Abroad CFF form

Annex 8: Fair Trials International questionnaire and leaflets

Annex 9: Reprieve information

## **Disclaimer**

This booklet was compiled by the Consular Section, British High Commission Lilongwe. It is revised on a regular basis

If any of the information contained in this booklet is incorrect, please draw inaccuracies to our attention so that we can make amendments.

The British High Commission Lilongwe is not accountable for the information provided in this booklet. Local proceedings are subject to change at any time.

Thank you.

Last updated: January 2020