

## **Response**

### **of the Government of the Republic of Moldova to the report of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) on its visit to the Republic of Moldova**

**from 14 to 25 September 2015**

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Strasbourg, 16 March 2017

**Response of the Government of the Republic of Moldova to the report of the European  
Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or  
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on the visit of 14 – 25 September 2015**

According to the provisions of the article 10 of the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (hereinafter – the Committee or CPT), after its visit, *shall draw up a report on the facts found during the visit, taking account of any observations which may have been submitted by the Party concerned. It shall transmit to the latter its report containing any recommendations it considers necessary.*

As a result of the undertaken ordinary visit to the Republic of Moldova, during the 14– 25 September 2015, the CPT submitted the visit report on 6 April 2016. The Committee requested to provide information on urgent measures within three months and invited the Moldovan Government to provide a response to CPT recommendations within 6 months. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ), in its capacity as CPT focal point, collected the responses and the requested additional information from all relevant public authorities. The Response of the Government of the Republic of Moldova compiles information provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Department for Penitentiary Institutions of the Ministry of Justice, the General Prosecutor’s Office, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, as well as the response of the Ombudsman Office.

At the same time, few recommendations submitted by CPT for which implementation requires a longer period of time, will be included in the next document of national policies in the field of Human Rights. This document currently is drafted. .

#### **D. Immediate observations under Article 8, paragraph 5 of the Convention**

7. The Governmental position related to the immediate observation of the CPT made under Article 8, paragraph 5 of the Convention concerning the conditions of detention at Penitentiary No. 6 - Soroca and measures undertaken in this sense, has been provided in July 2016, as requested by the Committee.

#### **E. General issues**

9. In accordance with the Law No. 52 of 3 April 2014 on People’s Advocate (The Ombudsman), in order to provide the protection of people against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the People’s Advocate ensures preventive and monitoring visits of the members of the Council for the Prevention of Torture to places where could be people deprived of their freedom, placed there by the disposal of a state body or at its directions, or with its agreement or consent.

Immediately after the re-organization of the Center for Human Rights in the Ombudsman Office, as provided by article 30, paragraph (1) of Law No. 52/2014, the institution initiated the establishment procedure of the Council for the Prevention of Torture in it’s capacity as National Preventive Mechanism, according to the Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The competition for the Council’s membership was initiated in July 2016 and the body became functional on 24 October 2016, as a result of completed composition of the Council. Meanwhile, a new specialized structural subdivision was created within the Ombudsman Office – *Section for torture prevention*. The Mission of the Section is: assurance of activity of torture prevention; informational and methodological assistance to the Council for the Prevention of Torture, ensuring the realization of activities to promote zero tolerance toward torture. The structural subdivision of the Ombudsman Office is, by Law,

independent toward the public authorities and persons with functions of responsibility of any level. For execution of provisions of article 31 paragraph (1), the Ombudsman has drafted and approved the Regulation of organization and functioning of the Council for the Prevention of Torture.

In the transit period, till the constitution of the Council for the Prevention of Torture as National Preventive Mechanism, the torture preventing activity was carried out by the staff of the Ombudsman Office. During year of 2015 the employees of the institution has performed 68 visits in the institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family. In 2016 were performed 17 visits in the institutions which assure the persons detention. In 2016 the Ombudsman Office has performed 17 visits in the institutions which assure the persons detention, inclusively 28 visits in prisons, in the context of examination of the requests from the convicted persons in which system problems were invoked.

During 2015 year, the Ombudsman Office has organized 6 trainings for the employees of penitentiary system, and in 2016 year – 9 training activities on combating and preventing of torture, inhuman and degrading treatments. Approximately 180 employees of the penitentiary system have benefit of the trainings (officers, sub-officers, debutants). In June 2016 was organized a round table with participation of the representatives of the Department for Penitentiary Institutions (DPI) where the challenges of the penitentiary system were discussed, methods of assurance of human rights in detention places, as well as the perspectives in achieving the goals of criminal penalty by the DPI. During 2016 trainings for the same group of professionals were organized repeatedly.

**11.** By Law No. 252 of 8 November 2012 which has introduced to the category of offences against freedom, honor and dignity of the individual the criminal liability for the crime of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment (art.166<sup>1</sup> of the Criminal Code), were also provided reshuffles in articles 60, 107 and 79 of Criminal Code, so that for the offense of torture the prescription and amnesty is not applied, nor the possibility to apply in such cases a milder punishment than provided by law.

In the same context, was adopted the Law No. 218 of 19 October 2012 on the application of physical force, special means and firearms, which regulates the fundamental principles and institutes general norms referring to the behavior of the subjects mentioned in the context of intervention in force. By Law No. 106 of 26 May 2016 (in force since 24 June 2016) the article 262 of Criminal Procedural Code was completed with paragraph (4<sup>1</sup>) according to which „any declaration, claim or other information which offer the base to presume that the person was supposed to torture actions, inhuman or degrading treatment, foreseen for in article 166<sup>1</sup> of Criminal Code, shall be presented or transmitted immediately to the prosecutor for examination in accordance with article 274 paragraph (3<sup>1</sup>) of this Code”.

At departmental level, were approved:

- by Order of the General Prosecutor No. 76/8 of 30 December 2013 „The methodological recommendations for prosecutors at efficient investigation of torture offences, inhuman or degrading treatment”. The recommendations comprise the methodical instructions for execution of criminal investigation in such cases and for judicial examination. The purpose – improvement of the quality of procedural actions executed by the prosecutors in the cases of investigations on torture and other ill- treatments, thus being respected with maximum exigency the fundamental principles

of these investigations: fullness, timeliness, independence, appropriate competence, victim's involvement and the public control.

- by Order of the General Prosecutor No. 39/8 of 30 December 2015 „The methodological recommendations for efficient investigation of torture offences, inhuman and degrading treatment, which implies persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities”, which come to improve the combating and investigation mechanism of the complaints about inhuman and degrading treatment which implies persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.

As regards the practical measures, in the last years were registered evolutions that led to the improvement of practices of warning and investigating of complaints about ill- treatment. Within National Institute of Justice were conducted waterfalls seminars entitled „ECHR Standards and those of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment” where over 300 judges and 400 prosecutors were trained. Within the Project of torture preventing, promoted by UNDP Moldova, with the support of the Institute for Criminal Reforms (ICR), as well as National Institute of Justice (NIJ), all prosecutors from territorial and specialized Prosecutor's Offices (in total 72 prosecutors), entitled to be responsible for examination of torture cases and ill- treatments, were trained during 2016 year by the experts from the field within a continuous training with theme „Preventing and combating of torture and of other ill treatments”. The goal of the seminars - familiarizing of the prosecutors with provisions of national legislation reported to provisions of international law ( Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment,

European Convention for the prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms), ECHR jurisprudence, methods and tactics of investigation of torture and ill- treatment cases, medical investigation and documentation of torture, of inhuman and degrading treatments, highlighting of physical and psychical consequences of the torture. The necessary informational support was assured, inclusively specialty literature offered: Istanbul Protocol, the European Standards Guidance on Effective Investigation of ill-treatments, the brochure of the expert Eric Svanidze on Combating ill-treatment and impunity through the respect of the rights of detainees, etc.

Within a joint program of the CoE and EU „Consolidation of combating measures of ill treatments and of the impunities”, in cooperation with the Association of Judges of the Republic of Moldova, during 2016 within National Institute of Justice were conducted trainings on the examination of cases of torture and ill- treatments. The efficiency of these seminars is due to the participation of mixed groups of prosecutors and judges.

In 2016 at the seminar organized by TAIEX „The combating of the impunity and ill- treatments”, attended by judges, prosecutors, lawyers, representatives of public associations, were discussed subjects on last developments in ECHR jurisprudence, international legal standards on preventing of torture and of other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments, rehabilitation of torture's victims, violation of human rights and power abuse of the police – the best practices of prevention and combating, inclusively related practice of European countries in preventing and combating of ill-treatments.

At the initiative of the UNDP Moldova, in the context of implementing the Justice Sector Reform Strategy, was implemented the project „Support to the justice sector reform of Moldova”. The

project offered trainings for the prosecutors and the staff of the penitentiary institutions in the field of standards of torture preventing so as to consolidate the professional capacities to answer to torture accusations and to prevent this type of situations. During 2016 were trained approximately 100 employees of DPI subdivisions from the central Apparatus and from different services of the prisons.

Following the objective of the promotion of a „zero tolerance regarding the torture and ill-treatments”, at the DPI initiative were organized a series of common meetings of the prosecutors’ offices with the representatives of the penitentiary system, where different concerns arising from the State's obligation to assure to the person in detention the full respect of fundamental rights were discussed, so as the penitentiary system staff could treat the detainees in a decent and human way.

In the context of cooperation of the General Prosecutor’s Office with the Ombudsman Office, during 2016 within the territorial and specialized subdivisions of the Prosecutor’s Office were displayed informative panels „zero tolerance toward the torture”, which reveal: general information on the activity of the Section of torture combating of General Prosecutor’s Office, Ombudsman’s Office, the trust phone numbers for claims about facts of ill-treatments and addresses, as well as were disseminated information leaflets with data/address of territorial and specialized Prosecutor’s Offices, inclusively the trust phone number of each Prosecutor’s Office, general information on inhuman and degrading treatment and torture, , accompanied by relevant national and international legal provisions on prohibition of ill-treatments.

According to the data of National Institute of Justice, during II Quarter of 2015 – I Quarter of 2016, were organized 4 activities of continuous training in the field of preventing of torture and maltreatments, which met together 89 participants, of which – 42 judges, 43 prosecutors and 4 employees of General Direction of Governmental Agent within Ministry of Justice. On 2 October 2015 and 7 December 2015 were conducted 2 seminars „The standards of efficient investigation of cases of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment” attended by 20 judges and 18 prosecutors. In 2016, on 14-15 April, National Institute of Justice has organized together with CoE other two seminars „Efficiently investigation of cases of torture and ill-treatments on the basis of article 3 of European Convention of Human Rights” which ensured the training of 22 judges, 25 prosecutors and 4 employees of the General Direction of Governmental Agent within Ministry of Justice.

The initial training of the candidates for the position of judges and prosecutors are included in thematic units on preventing of torture and ill-treatments within the following disciplines of the training curricula: Victimology; European Convention on Human Rights and implementation of jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights in order of national law; Methodology of investigation of some categories of offenses.

## II. FACTS FOUND DURING THE VISIT AND ACTION PROPOSED

### A. Police establishments:

#### 1. Preliminary remarks

By the Ministry of Internal Affairs Order No. 45 of 19 February 2016 “Concerning the approval of national plan of actions of Ministry of Internal Affairs for 2016”, the Plan of actions of the General Inspectorate of Police of MIA for 2016 was drafted (approved by Order of General Police Inspectorate No. 57 of 4 March 2016). In the document were included relative measures of preventing of torture, of penalties or inhuman and degrading treatments within the subordinated subdivisions in whose competence are the temporary detention facilities.

As a result of preliminary evaluation of the CPT’s delegation of 25 September 2015 by order of the General Police Inspectorate was initiated the internal (service) investigation on the grounds of the irregularities found in the activity of temporary detention facility within the Hîncești Police Inspectorate and of onerous functionality of detention cells within the Dondușeni Police Inspectorate. Consequently, on 26 October 2015, the gathered materials of the investigation, by recommended letter, were submitted to the General Prosecutor’s Office for examination according to its competence, in order to exclude the conflict of interests.

#### *Response of the General Prosecutors Office:*

The noted deficiencies in the activity of temporary detention facilities of Hîncești Police Inspectorate and of Dondușeni Police Inspectorate were investigated by the territorial Prosecutor’s Offices of respective districts, according to art. 274 of Criminal Procedure Code. Although on respective cases were issued ordinances of refuse in starting criminal investigation on reasons that the fact doesn’t meet the elements of the offences, the actions of the decision factors, responsible for placement of persons in temporary detention facilities, were qualified as contraventions provided for by in article 313 of Contravention Code (*excess of power or excess of service duties*). Consequently, taking into account that the criminal – procedural decision does not constitute a full remediation of the situation in this proper case, being issued for a particular case and representing, *in fact*, a measure of individual order, the General Prosecutor’s Office has submitted to MIA a request for drafting and implementing specific actions of a general character in order to be excluded and prevented similar practices in the future. These facts generated the need to review MIA departmental acts so that the provisions are clear and predictable regarding the basis and terms of placement, transfer and detention of persons in temporary detention facilities.

15. According to provisions of article 175<sup>1</sup> of Enforcement Code (Law No. 443-XV of 24 December 2004) the detention, as a procedural measure of constraint, till 72 hours is assured in temporary detention facilities, except the soldiers, whose retention is executed in garrison or in military Commandant of garrison. In temporary detention facilities of General Inspectorate of Police are persons of whose retention constitute: 72 hours for adults and 24 hours for minors. The persons are retained more than 72 hours only in exceptional cases or at request/demarche of the prosecutor or judge.

## **2. Ill-treatment**

**20.** During 2016 the police employees from around the country have benefit of seminars conducted by the prosecutors of Section of torture combating within General Prosecutors Office, in quality of trainers, on topic „Preventing of ill-treatments and of impunities in terms of European Convention of Human Rights”. The seminars were conducted as thematic meetings in the Central, North and South areas of the country, assuring the training of approximately 100 persons of various police structures. At the end of the program, within two seminars, 15 police agents were trained as future trainers, which have been selected from those three areas of the country. They will subsequently have the mission to instruct other police employees in the field of preventing of ill-treatments and impunities.

**21.** As regards the complaints about ill-treatment by police officers of persons at the retention moment, the forced constraints are applied legally and spontaneously if it is necessary to exclude risk factors on attempts to health of the Police employees being in service and civil persons being nearby detention operation.

During the period of 2013-2016 the criminal cases concerning the employees of the General Police Inspectorate, on the basis of torture and ill-treatments acts, have not been initiated. In order to fulfill the CPT’s recommendation, within hours of professional training, the policemen periodically are trained on fundamental rights and liberties of the persons, inclusively on rules of behavior with retained persons.

## **3. Safeguards against ill-treatment**

**25, 28, 29.** During 2016 the General Police Inspectorate has concentrated essential efforts to reanimate the situations of delayed access of the persons deprived of their liberty to consultations with a qualified lawyer chosen or from the bureau, as well as to inform a relative about his situation. The deprived of liberty minors are assisted during their statements by a parent, lawyer (as necessary by a representative of the educational system), and at his request – by the psychologist of the police subdivision. No complaints have been received by General Police Inspectorate from sectorial prosecutor’s offices or interlocutory conclusion from the Courts on the violations of procedure of the minor’s retention.

The rights of the person deprived of liberty to receive assistance of the lawyer at the very beginning of deprivation of his/her liberty are expressly governed by the following rules of the Criminal Procedure Code:

Article 11 (5) “Persons detained or arrested shall be immediately informed about their rights and the reasons for their detention or arrest, the circumstances and the legal qualification of the action the person is suspected or accused of in a language they understand and in the presence of a chosen defense counsel or an attorney providing the legal assistance guaranteed by the state.”

Article 17 (1) “In the entire course of a criminal proceeding, the parties (suspect/accused/defendant, injured party, civil party, civilly liable party) have the right to be assisted or, as the case may be, represented by a defense counsel of their choosing or by an attorney providing the legal assistance guaranteed by the state.”



(3) The criminal investigative body and the court must ensure the right of the suspect/accused/defendant to qualified legal assistance provided by a defense counsel of their choosing or by an attorney providing the legal assistance guaranteed by the state and independent of the investigative body.

Article 64 (2) “The suspect shall have the right:

- 1) to know what he/she is suspected of and immediately after detention or after being notified about a decision on a preventive measure or on his/her designation as a suspect to be informed in the presence of the defense counsel and in a language he/she understands about the essence of the suspicion and about the legal qualification of the criminal act the commission of which he/she is suspected of;
- 4) if detained to have confidential legal counseling by the defense counsel prior to his/her first interrogation as a suspect;
- 5) as of the moment he/she was informed about the decision on his/her designation as a suspect to be assisted by a defense counsel of his/her choosing and if he/she cannot afford a defense counsel to be assisted free of charge by a court-appointed attorney to provide the legal assistance guaranteed by the state and, if allowed by the law, to waive defense counsel and to defend himself/herself;”.

The System of State guaranteed legal assistance for persons being in the police arrest is regulated through Decision of National Legal Aid Council No. 8 of 19 May 2009 by which the Regulation on the procedure for requesting and appointing a lawyer to provide urgent legal aid was approved. The urgent legal assistance is the state guaranteed legal assistance which is provided to any person arrested in a criminal case or contravention process during whole period of retention, inclusively at the examination of the demarche on application of preventive arrest. The urgent legal assistance also is provided when examining the demarche on application of preventive arrest in cases when the suspected, convicted or defendant person has no defender, or in cases when the defender, being notified, didn't show at the examination.

Within the contravention procedure, the urgent legal assistance is provided only in the cases when the authority (person with responsible function) who has executed the arrest requires from the Court the application of contravention sanction under contravention arrest.

The body that arrested the person shall contact immediately, maximum within 1 hour from arrest, the Territorial Office of the National Legal Aid Council, that has to appoint a lawyer immediately, but not later than 2 hours from the moment it received the request. The Service Attorneys provide urgent legal assistance according to a monthly chart drawn up and approved by the coordinator of territorial Office of National Legal Aid Council. The territorial Office draws up service charts for the locality of residence and for each district of its area of activity. In the case of Chisinau municipality is for each sector. The incomes of the beneficiary are not taking into account nor verified when providing urgent legal assistance.

In the period of January – July 2016 was provided urgent legal assistance on 2059 cases, of which 1947 criminal cases and 112 contravention cases.

On 9 June 2016 were approved through Decision of National Legal Aid Council No. 19 the Quality standards of the activities of attorneys who provide state guaranteed legal assistance on criminal cases. The quality standards are drafted on the basis of international regulations and practices on effective defense, containing a set of practical recommendations for providing legal assistance by the lawyer in criminal process, having as goal the guidance of the lawyer during criminal case on key moments which follow to be respected, to assure quality of provided assistance, thus the legal assistance to be real and effective. The document regulates in a separate chapter the compulsory measures to be undertaken by a lawyer in detention and in the application of preventive arrest, their compliance is checked by external monitoring.

Through Decision of National Legal Aid Council No. 7 of 24 February 2015 were approved the quality Standards of the activities of lawyers who provide state guaranteed legal assistance on criminal cases of children in conflict with the law. The respecting of quality standards applied to the activity of lawyers, who provide legal assistance to children, who are in conflict with the law, is also verified by external monitoring.

**32, 33.** The medical assurance and examination is executed compulsory upon the placement and release from temporary detention facility, based on provisions of the Government Decision No. 1474 of 2 December 2001, MIA order No. 5 of 5 January 2004, Enforcement Code, as well as MIA order No. 31 of 27 January 2004, which introduced in temporary detention facility the unit of medical assistant. Currently, all persons detained in isolators, compulsory should be examined by a specialist in health field (medical staff) upon the retention in temporary detention facility and liberation from cells for being escorted for investigation activities or prosecution, in order to prevent cases of ill-treatment of retained persons. In each case of identified body injuries, necessary notifications are performed and the circumstances of the caused injuries are examined by the responsible staff.

#### **4. Conditions of detention**

Within the subdivisions of General Police Inspectorate are constituted 39 temporary detention facilities, of which, in 7 previously the activity was entirely suspended (Balti, Ialoveni, Straseni, Criuleni, Dubasari, Department of Operative Services (DOS) and Donduseni). During period of 7 March 2013 – 30 December 2016 (*as result of MIA reform*), 6 temporary detention facilities had partially suspended their activity (Anenii Noi, Ocnita, Singerei, Telenesti, Soldanesti and Vulcanesti) as result of non-compliance of technical norms to legal requirements and lack of minimum detention conditions.

According to the architectural plans and the deployment plans of temporary detention facilities within Police Inspectorate, there are constructions separated by administrative building and/or with separated entrances than those of reserve (in exceptional and of strategy cases). Respectively, from total of 39 temporary detention facilities under the General Police Inspectorate subordination, 17 temporary detention facilities are built at the ground level, semi-basement – 5 temporary detention facilities and basement – 11 temporary detention facilities. The information on the capacities and financial sources assigned to temporary detention facilities in the period of **2013-2016** are shown in the following chart:

N/R	Subdivision	Capacity of temporary detention facility	No. of cells	Closed/re-opened temporary detention facility	Financial means State and local budget - 2012	Financial means State and local budget 2013-2016
1.	INI of GPI/DGSO	0	0	stopped	0	0
2.	PD Chisinau	54	22		250000 euro	0
3.	PI Balti	6	3	stopped	100 000 lei	0
4.	PI Bender	72	9		75 000 lei	0
5.	PI Anenii Noi	35	11		50 000 lei	0
6.	PI Basarabasca	20	8		40 000 lei	0
7.	PI Briceni	25	7			0
8.	PI Cahul	12	6		70 000 lei	0
9.	PI Calarasi	15	5		50 000 lei	0
10.	PI Cantemir	10	5		50 000 lei	0
11.	PI Causeni	15	7		200 000 lei	0
12.	PI Cimislia	40	8		75 000 lei	0
13.	Criuleni			stopped		0
14.	Donduseni			stopped		0
15.	Drochia	50	12		70 000 lei	0
16.	Dubasari			stopped		0
17.	Edinet	15	4		50 000 lei	0
18.	Falesti	25	9		50 000 lei	0
19.	Floresti	10	5		75 000 lei	0
20.	Glodeni	4	2		75 000 lei	0
21.	Hincesti	4	1		30 000 lei	0
22.	Ialoveni			stopped		0
23.	Leova	30	9		150 000 lei	0
24.	Nisporeni	18	6		50 000 lei	0
25.	Ocnita	8	8		50 000 lei	0
26.	Orhei	9	3		150 000 lei	0
27.	Rezina	22	7		40 000 lei	0
28.	Riscani	6	9		50 000 lei	0
29.	Singerei	35	9		50 000 lei	0
30.	Soldanesti	12	4		50 000 lei	0
31.	Soroca	50	12		50 000 lei	0
32.	Stefan Voda	7	3			0
33.	Straseni			stopped		0
34.	Taraclia	16	4		30 000 lei	0
35.	Telenesti	8	3		100 000 lei	0
36.	Ungheni	20	7		40 000 lei	0
37.	Comrat	34	10		200 000 lei	0
38.	Ceadir-Lunga	3	1		80 000 lei	0
39.	Vulcanesti	8	2		50 000 lei	0
	TOTAL	645	213	7	2200000lei +250 000 EURO	0

Therefore, the lack of sufficient budgetary resources to ensure the functioning of temporary detention facilities of Police is evident; it doesn't allow ensuring decent conditions of detention and transport of prisoners. For this reason the recommendations on the improving of prison conditions largely have not been implemented.

On 12 May 2016 was approved the Government Decision No. 587 "the Police Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020 and its Implementation Action Plan". The policy document establishes clear steps for development of Police, including the consolidation of capacities of the Police on the detention and escorting of persons preventively detained.

Subsequently, MIA will further ensure the proper conducting of the Services of temporary detention of territorial subdivisions of the General Police Inspectorate, to respect human rights criteria and

minimum conditions of detention in temporary detention facilities, in order to exclude torture and ill-treatment by promoting and adopting of an Inter-institutional Plan of actions dedicated to the respective area.

## **B. Prison establishments:**

46. In March 2016 took place the assessment of the accommodation capacity of the prison system, for each living space. It was stated that for the minimum space of 4m<sup>2</sup> per inmate there can be placed 6758 persons. However, due to reasons of the regime it is necessary to have a reserve of accommodation of approximately 15%, which would mean that the limit of actually accommodation of the prison system is about 5500 seats. In order to reduce the prison population, there were drafted legislative proposals:

1. The law No. 210 on Amnesty in connection with the XXVth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova adopted by the Parliament on 29 July 2016 and published in the Official Monitor on 9 September 2016. For the reasons of implementing the law, on 12 October 2016 were submitted to courts 1295 requests out of 1548 processed. As a result, 149 persons were exempted from criminal punishment and for 88 persons the penalty has been reduced.

2. Draft Law on amending and supplementing certain acts (the humanization of criminal policy) aimed at:

- Completing the Criminal Code with art. 90<sup>1</sup> that will *create a mixed system of sentencing* (partially in prison and the rest with conditional suspension). This penalty does not apply to persons who have committed extremely serious or heinous crimes and for offenses under Articles: 165 (Trafficking), 166<sup>1</sup> (2) - (4) (Torture, inhuman or degrading treatment), 171-175<sup>1</sup> (Sexual offenses), 201<sup>1</sup> (Domestic violence), 206 (Trafficking of children), 208 (Involving juveniles into criminal activity or encouraging them to commit immoral acts), 208<sup>1</sup> (Child pornography) and 208<sup>2</sup> (Recourse to prostitution practiced by a child);

- *reducing conditions that should be met for release on parole* (art. 91 of the Criminal Code) including full compensation for the damage unless it proves that he/she had no possibility to do;

- *exclusion of self-harm and suicide attempts as a condition for replacing the unexecuted part of the punishment* with a milder punishment (art. 92 of the Criminal Code);

- postponement of the penalty not only for women with children aged up to 8 years, but for men too (art. 96 of the Criminal Code).

The draft law was adopted in the first reading on 8 December 2016.

3. By Law No. 138 of 3 December 2015 amendments were made to the Enforcement Code, the Criminal Code, Law No. 8-XVI of 14 February 2008 on probation in order to regulate electronic monitoring concept, which consists of electronic surveillance equipment by persons exempted from criminal punishment in accordance with art. 89 Criminal Code (No. 985 of 18 April 2002) and convicted persons traveling without escort or those moving for a short period of time outside prison, in accordance with Articles 216 and 217 Enforcement Code.

In accordance with primary rules, by Government Decision No. 1322 of 8 December 2016 the Regulation on electronic monitoring of persons was approved.

Government Decision No.812 of 30 June 2016 completed p. 312 of the Statute of serving the punishment by the convicts (Government Decision No. 583 of 26 May 2006) in order to

establish the right of the lawyer to have access to his client deprived of liberty unlimited, on days off, but provided the penitentiary administration prior notification.

47. At the Government meeting of 6 July 2016 was approved the Decision on Prison System Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for its implementation. The Strategy Implementation Plan contains multiple actions on the establishment of a progressive system of punishment execution, which will involve including the review of the prisons categories and of the regimes of detention without being limited in some actually executed time spaces, and the amendments previously operated in the Enforcement Code through which the initial regime (which will have solely the task to accommodate the person with the prison environment when placing him in detention) has been transformed into a disciplinary sanction, it was appreciated also by the administration as an unsuccessful solution and it will be excluded under the conditions of the mentioned changes development.

## **2. Ill-treatment**

51. During the operative sessions with the prison staff, it is constantly drawn the attention to the relationships between the inmates and prison staff which must be determined by the detention goals and be based on the principles of mutual respect, non-discrimination, prohibition of submission of a person to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or other ill-treatment, to the humanism, democracy and strict compliance with the law. Also, on a regular basis are undertaken actions to enhance the surveillance capacity of the behavior of the inmates through video cameras, which are installed in the prison, contributing including to the accountability of the employees from prison and to ensure immediate intervention in situations of conflict among the inmates.

Referring to the Goian Prison there were verified the legality and the need to apply the physical force and special means by the staff of the institution. The cases of the physical force and of special means were applied in order to stop the illegal actions of the inmates. They were documented in strict compliance with the legislation in force and with informing the prosecutor.

However, to the allegations of the minor inmates about the alleged verbal abuse of the prison staff, the management spends constantly explanatory meetings with the subordinate staff, not to allow such cases. However, the supervision of the inmates from the institution, for the non-admission of some illegal actions is carried out by conducting rounds by the daytime service and through the video cameras. In order to exclude such practices there are carried out theoretical hours with the Prison staff. Thus, by the end of 2016 there was held the lecture with the topic „Conflict situations in prisons - consequences and ways of managing them”.

Training is conducted regularly with prison staff in day service, as well as a daytime service on non-admission of physical ill-treatment, and that they bear responsibility in accordance with art.166<sup>l</sup> of the Criminal Code. According to the deployment plan of hours of training and specialist prison number, it is addressed topics on preventing the physical mistreatment.

Prison's education program is included on "Ethics penitentiary system personnel" with the following topics:

- Code of ethics for the prison system, approved by MoJ Order No.505 of 11.07.2012;

- Regulation of the Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Justice prison system, approved by MoJ Order No. 468 of 11.12.2007;
- Culture communication tools and communication techniques;
- Juvenile Justice. Children under the age of criminal responsibility. Length of stay of children in custody. Torture and ill-treatment of minors;
- Highlighting and prevention of self-harm, suicide and refusal of food in order to ensure respect for the rights of detainees;
- National and international standards on the right to physical and mental integrity.

Additionally, during 2016, training lessons included theme: "Torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, the consequences that may arise for acts of ill-treatment in accordance with national and international law". It was also held with a whole herd prison lesson on acting, identification, reporting and recording of the alleged acts of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment.

*The information presented by the Prosecutor's General Office:*

Based on the complaints received from inmates of the Penitentiary No.10-Goian, the Prosecutor's Office of Municipality Chişinău, Rîşcani district conducted separate investigations on each case before it. As a result of complex and objective researches, prosecutors issued in 3 cases a refusal ordinance to initiate a criminal investigation, and related to criminal cases No.2015028153 and No.2015028092 were adopted ordinances dismissing the criminal cases on the grounds that the facts are not under criminal law as a crime, although constituting offenses under article 312 and 313 of the Contravention Code. Investigations into these cases were primarily oriented towards research in all aspects, completely and objectively all relevant circumstances and that purpose was achieved. However, following verification of criminal reference materials, the Prosecutor General has not identified any deviations of the criminal procedure, decisions issued being lawful and motivated.

**The CPT recommends that steps should also be taken to ensure that the management of Goian Prison make use of all means at their disposal to defuse tension in the establishment. In addition to investigating complaints made by prisoners, this will require the regular presence of the prison's senior managers in the detention areas, their direct contact with prisoners, and the improvement of prison staff training (in particular in the management of violent incidents, especially in verbal de-escalation to reduce tension and professional restraint techniques).**

Based on the DPI Order No. 444 of 17 December 2015 there was created a Consultative Group to streamline the process of re-socialization of minors in the Prison No. 10 – Goian. The Consultative Group shall analyze the identified problems in the institution; identify the opportunities for development and institutional transformation, adjustment of the legislative framework in the relevant field according to the European standards and norms. The composition of the group included representatives of the institution, DPI, MoJ, NORLAM (The Norwegian Mission of Rule of Law Advisers to Moldova), UNICEF and NGOs operating in the Prison No. 10 - Goian.

**As regards Rusca Prison, staff should be reminded that disrespectful or insulting behaviour towards prisoners will not be tolerated and will be sanctioned accordingly.**

During the operative sessions with the prison staff, it is paying constant attention to the relations between the prisoners and prison staff which must be determined by detention goals and be based on principles of mutual respect, non-discrimination, prohibition of submission of a person to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or to other ill-treatment, respect for the principles of humanism, democracy and strict compliance with the law. The staff received in writing and verbally the message according to which the disrespectful or insulting behavior towards the prisoners will not be tolerated and will be punished accordingly.

**55** Based on the Order P-6-Sorooca No. 161 of 23.10.2015, in Sorooca Prison was initiated the implementation of the Program of violence reduction in prison environment, which is based on cognitive-behavioral approach. The program contains 8 group sessions and allows the prisoners the awareness of the problem and developing steps for its solution. Along with the basic aims, the program being organized in groups develops the communication skills of the prisoners. Currently the group consists of 9 (nine) prisoners, who are attending every Tuesday the group meetings.

In order to counteract the phenomenon of criminal hierarchy between the prisoners, crime prevention and other intimidation, there are carried out security measures, of regime and prevention, according to the provisions of the clause 99 of the Statute of punishment execution by convicts. As a result, it is performed the transfers of prisoners that impose their authority, from one prison to another. In 2016 more prisoners enjoying authority among prisoners were transferred to another prison to enforce their punishment.

Referring to the transfer of prisoners from common regime to initial regime of detention, currently, based on the decision the Sorooca prison there also were transferred in the initial regime several prisoners who violated fraudulent the regime of detention. For each prisoner have been prepared the necessary materials that were shipped to the DPI, for subsequent transfer and separate detention under the article 205 of the Enforcement Code.

Measures are taken in identifying and isolating the underworld leaders from the rest of prisoners, through the separate detention, according to the article 205 of the Enforcement Code for dismemberment the groups of prisoners with negative guidance and to reduce their authority. In the Development strategy of the prison system for the years 2016-2020, there is provided as goal of accomplishment the development of a Program to reduce violence in prison environment, which will diminish the influence of informal leaders from the penitentiary institutions. There are taken permanently special investigative measures, according to the article 222 of the Enforcement Code in order to identify, monitor and strictly document the prisoners that respects and promotes „thievishly ideas” in the prisoners’ environment, for further reducing of the influence of informal leaders on the prisoners’ environment. At the detection or notification from the part of employees or prisoners of cases of violence, threats, harassment, there are prepared the necessary materials and notified the competent authorities for taking appropriate action in accordance with the legal procedure requirements<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation on the procedure of identification, recording and reporting of the alleged cases of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, approved by the joint Order of the General Prosecutor’s Office, Minister of Justice, Minister of Internal Affairs, Director General of the Customs Service, Director of the National Anticorruption Center and the Minister of Health No. 77 / 572 / 408 / 639 o / 197 / 1589 of December 31, 2013.

In the Prison No.13 – Chişinău, the supervision of the prisoners in the cells is made permanently, aimed at preventing the abuse of the detention regime and preventing the commission of crimes by prisoners. Calling is conducted daily in the morning and evening, the inmates are examined visually for any injuries. In the case of identification of such cases, the prisoners are immediately subjected to medical examination with individual research of each case. The materials prepared on the cases of altercations between the inmates, physical aggression are remitted by the security service at the address of the Prosecutor of the Centru sector for examination according to his competence. The prisoners are placed in cells by the security service and with the regime and supervision service, taking into account the recommendations of the competent services on the prisoner character, emotional state, etc. The purpose of measures implementation - reducing the potential conflicts between the prisoners. The distribution of prisoners in prison cells is performed taking into account the type of crime committed, the criminal record of the person, inclusive there are hold discussions with each prisoner by the security service. Subsequently after passing the period of prisoners stay in quarantine, the repartization in cell is based on the results recieved after the work with the prisoner, aiming at preventing the intimidation of some prisoners by others, as well as violence between them.

DPI has introduced starting from 2016 under the program of initial training of new hired staff the themes: „Psychology of conflicts and the group excesses in prison environment” and „Effective ways to react in emergency situations”. These courses notes include the prison staff skills training in identifying the factors that generate the causes of conflict situations and skills of mediation and reaction in case of identification of conflicts in the prison environment.

Additionally, within the project „Supporting the reform of criminal justice in the Republic of Moldova” implemented with the support of the Council of Europe and financed by the Danish Government. Starting from September 2016 there takes place the staff training at all levels within the prison system by trainers trained under this project, which includes the topic „Settling the crisis situations in the prison system”.

According to the Prison System Development Strategy 2016 – 2020, there will be implemented a specific objective on combating violence in the penitentiary field, including the development of a Program to reduce violence in the prison system that will include concrete actions on all the directions of activity of the system, as well as in relations with the staff by: psychodiagnosis of the newly arrived inmates in prisons oriented towards the detection of people predisposed to aggression; study of the environment of the prisoners in order to identify the crisis situations which may encourage mass violence; professional training of the penitentiary institutions staff; prevention of violence cases.

Within the Prison No.10 Goian, the detained minors who respect and support the ideas and traditions of the criminal hierarchy are subject to monitoring and preventive measures from the part of the security services. There are conducted discussions with educational and preventive guidance with the detainees that have a negative manifestation and who try various illegal actions in order to avoid exercise of authority over other juveniles. By trusted individuals who have authority and through other operational methods and operative tactics there is permanently carried out preventive work in this regard.



**56.** The Prison System Development Strategy for the years 2016-2020 and the Action Plan to implement the Strategy are included as Annex. 1 and, respectively, Annex. 2 to this Report.

**57.** At the level of DPI after the CPT visit, was drafted the action plan for improving the living conditions in the Prison No. 6 - Soroca. In order to reduce the prison overcrowding phenomenon there was initiated the reconstruction of the old building earmarked for disciplinary isolation.

Referring to the reconstruction of the sectors of the army barracks type, into smaller living sections, there is the probability that buildings walls will not withstand the weight. However, in 2016 were submitted proposals for funding the reconstruction of these sectors, by splitting them into smaller living spaces. There were conducted activities to improve the detention conditions and undertaken some specific measures for reparationreconstruction of the current elements, which are in a poor state, there were drawn up local estimates to overhaul and current repair: capital repair of the sector no. 9, capital repair of the roof of the sectors no. 3-6 and capital repair of the sector no. 5, capital repair of the sector no. 8 by dividing the premises of the army barracks type into cell-type premises, capital repair of the sector no. 7, capital repair of the sector no. 10, capital repair of the disciplinary isolator.

The following works were conducted during 2016:

- it was carried out the capital reparation of two sections from the sectors No. 5 and No. 9 (124 m<sup>2</sup> by 62 m<sup>2</sup>), where was built the foundation and were built the walls for three rooms;
- it was changed the route of water near the meeting room up to the medical point of plastic pipe;
- there were whitewashed the facades of the locative area No. 1, 2 and the driveway of the prison;
- there was carried out repairs of the roof of the sector No. 5 from Profnastil sheets;
- there were made the repairs of the roofs of premises with linocrom (vocational school, wood and coalwarehouse) made of linocrom worth 1000 m<sup>2</sup>;
- cosmetic repairs were carried out in all the living sectors;
- there was performed the placement of 128 m<sup>2</sup> of wall tiles (terracotta) on the walls and 400 m<sup>2</sup> of tile (terracotta) on the floor, in the meal reception hall of the prisoners (dining room);
- there were carried out repairs in the salon No. 3 from the medical ward where terracotta was placed on the floor - 38 m<sup>2</sup>;
- there was finished the preparing and equipping of the glass windows that were needed to be repaired and the windows were glazed with glass. Also there were installed PVC windows in the sector No. 3, and in the sector No. 1, in the guard station, in the medical ward;
- there was offered walk space to all the prisoners of the sector No. 8, including to the elderly, as well as there was performed the installation of the devices required for drying the clothes of the prisoners from the same sector, where there was used the land and space for drying and installed all the pieces in order to satisfy the respective requirements;
- there was arranged the waiting space from outside the prison for the people who come to meet with the prisoners, as well as the place-object predisposed for parcels of the people who is coming to visit, there were performed the works that concerns the respective arrangement;
- there were repaired and adequately equipped the bathrooms and toilets inside the sector No. 8 with the implementation of the tiles and the overall of works on ensuring the living

conditions, as well as there were finished the repairs in the central bathroom of the living area No. 1 and No. 2;

- there were finished the repairs of the medical ward and namely the salon No. 3, there were implemented in the corridors sandstone plates (terracotta), as well as the proper arranging / cleaning of the baths and sanitation routes;

- there were executed and installed 8 doors at the entries in the sectors in order to avoid the dropping of the indoor air temperature and to maintain the limits of consumption of the energy resources.

### **3. Conditions of detention of adult male prisoners**

**59.** In order to reduce the number of inmates in prisons, according to the article 266 of the Enforcement Code there have been reviewed all the personal files of the prisoners from all the penitentiary institutions, being identified the inmates meeting the legal conditions for conditional release ahead of schedule, according to the article 91 of the Criminal Code, as well as those eligible for replacing the unexecuted part of the punishment with a milder one, in accordance with the article 92 of the Criminal Code. Therefore, from 1 January 2016 until now, to the courts have been sent demarches on the examination of the possibility of applying the provisions of the article 91 of the Criminal Code on 198 prisoners and of the article 92 of the Criminal Code on 24 prisoners.

To the address of the Prosecutor General's Office and to the Supreme Court of Justice were submitted demarches on changing / application to persons accused of minor and less serious crimes of a preventive measure without deprivation of liberty. In the last period of time there is observed a decrease in the total number of inmates in the prison, such being identified larger cells and allocated uniformly inmates to cells, being made certain efforts in order to comply with the criteria submitted by the Enforcement and Criminal Law. In the Penitentiary No. 13 - Chisinau on 31 December 2016 there were detained 1 029 people, the detention limit being 1000.

**60.** Under the provisions of the clause 89 of the Statute of punishment execution by convicts, approved by the Government Decision No. 583 of 26 May 2006, prisoners are obliged to comply with the sanitary and hygienic rules and of personal hygiene, to have a neatly exterior and to keep the clothing and bed linen released by the prison, to permanently maintain the cleanliness in the premises of detention, in cells, to arrange after awakening their beds according to the established model, to clean in turns the cells and to air daily the rooms where they are detained. Ventilation is provided through the cell windows, as well as through the little window located above the entrance door to the cell provided specifically for ventilation.

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Educational activity service employees are constantly performing educational talks with the inmates in order to maintain their personal hygiene and that of the cells where they are living. The prisoners who do not comply with the hygiene rules are disciplinarily sanctioned.

Referring to heating, the Prison No. 13 - Chisinau has autonomous heating that provides the premises heating during the cold season so that the temperature on the average in the detention

premises varies from 19°C to 22°C. Even if there has been registered a significant decrease in the number of prisoners, the architecture of the Prison makes it impossible to ensure each prisoner with a minimum of 4m<sup>2</sup>. In 2016 were initiated several redevelopment works of the detention spaces (for example, in the Prison -13 - 60 cells) works that have to be performed gradually, but no later than in 2020. In the institution, daily and by necessity, is carried out wet cleaning with disinfectants. However, medical service employees check every day the sanitary-hygienic condition of the premises and of the prison territory. They visit the places of living of the prisoners, the canteen, laundry, bathroom, food products warehouses coming up with recommendations to eliminate the identified shortcomings, then jointly with other services such action are taken.

**62.** Given that the buildings of the Prison No. 13 are old constructions, there is not enough space and the overcrowding of the institution does not allow granting more time for long walks outdoors, which are carried out in strict accordance with the article 215 of the Enforcement Code. Considering that the number of walk boxes is insufficient compared to the number of cells, it is impossible to grant daily walks on a longer period of time than the minimum prescribed by law. However for the inmates who are placed into large cells (15 - 20 persons), the prison authorities take steps to grant more time for the daily walk outdoor than the minimum provided.

Following the visit of CPT, it was intensified the explanatory and educational work for the fully identification of the prisoners who want to participate in socio-educational, sports, religious activities etc. There was carried out regularly the preparation of athletes for their participation in sports competitions planned for 2016 within the Sports Contest both of the detainees and the contents within the prison.

However, in everyday life, in carrying out educational activities with the prisoners, the service faces the following challenges :

- high rotation of inmates – it is not possible to ensure the continuity of educational activities;
- lack of premises for the conduct of concepts;
- lack of premises, sports fields for practicing sports competitions in group;
- the large number of prisoners who are allocated to one single head of sector - the daily activities of the head of the sector does not offer the possibility of spending more time on educational activities for all the prisoners, decreasing the quality of educational work, the lack of spaces for the effective deployment of the educational measures.

Since April 2016, every Wednesday and Thursday there are performed religious services in the church. There are also carried out various social therapy programs involving the willing prisoners. However, the minimization of the duration of stay of prisoners in cells of the regime blocks is difficult to perform, because the factor of prison overcrowding does not give the opportunity to have at own disposal specially arranged premises for conducting group activities adapted to the recommendations and international requirements where shall predominate a safe, peaceful and benevolent psychosocial atmosphere not supervised by prison employees. The measures of administration training of prisoners into socio-educational activities, sports activities aim to minimize the duration of their stay in the cells of the blocks regime.

**66.** Educational and recreational activities intended for the prisoners from all the sectors are planned and conducted with a constant character. According to the weekly schedule there are carried out 13 Social therapy programs with the prisoners. On the occasion of national / international holidays, under the strict leadership of the heads of sector responsible for the activities there are carried out concerts, artistic activities, informative hours, round tables, sports competitions, volunteering activities. Thus, during the Ist Semester of 2016 in addition to social therapy programs, there were carried out 22 cultural artistic measures with the support of the NGOs and civil society and 12 sports competitions. For the prisoners who are assured personal security, according to the article 206 of the Enforcement Code there are organized activities as: checkers, chess, table tennis, they have access to the prison library, the right to attend vocational school.

**67.** All the prisoners are provided with the minimum necessary for living (bed linen, objects of basic necessity, hygiene items and other essentials as needed), as well as with hot meals three times a day at preset times, free of charge, at the expense of the state budget, according to the preset rules by the: Government Decision No. 609 of 29 May 2006 including the rules for special categories of prisoners who require different food rations. These features are taken into account when estimating the needs for forming both the budget and at the distribution of food for cooking the meals.

Also according to the order of the Minister of Justice No. 512 of 26 December 2007 regarding the approval of the Regulation on nutrition organization of the inmates in prisons and the order of the Minister of Justice No. 100 of 7 March 2007 on the Approval of the nutrition norms of the prisoners for exceptional cases when the supply of prisoners with hot food is not possible, including of the rules of substitution of food products by other products.

The information about the fact that the prisoners are forced to pay between 15 and 25 MDL per each portion received does not correspond to reality. In this regard it is necessary to do some embodiments, and namely that the prisoners or their relatives pay only the costs incurred by the penitentiary institution for transportation services of the packages received by them by Moldova Post Office for the segment of road from the post office up to the prison.

#### **4. Conditions of detention of female prisoners**

**68, 69.** In accordance with European minimum standards, the Prison No. 7 - Rusca has a maximum capacity of 225 female prisoners. Currently, in the penitentiary are 359 female prisoners toward the 327 at the time of the visit performed by the CPT. The increasing of the number of female prisoners, mostly is justified by increasing of the rate of relapse and of increase of special attention to persons being in custody, and the reluctance of judges to the application of the provisions of article 91 of Criminal Code on conditional liberty. However, with support of some NGOs, during 2016 within the Prison No. 7 was opened an open sector, to facilitate the reintegration into society of persons who have been deprived of their liberty. According to the latest data, in this sector 6 female prisoners serve their punishment.

The female prisoners engaged in the kitchen of the prison at the moment of the CPT visit were transferred in another living building, in this sector remaining only mothers with children and 2 minors.

**72.** The activities program outside the cell and, specially, to provide work places, was diversified beginning with year of 2016 thus, being possible to offer 20 more places of work at Rusca State Enterprise and 15 places of work at „Mobus” Limited Liability Company.

Regarding the female prisoners passed to the initial regime of detention as a result of disciplinary sanctions, are applied the provision of Code of penalty execution, as well as of the Statute of execution of punishment by the convicted persons which states that the disciplinary sanction in the form of transfer in the initial regime is extinguished after expiration of one year from the date of her transfer in the initial regime, and in case of committing of other violations sanctioned by the chief of prison – at expiration of one year from the date of application of last disciplinary sanctions. The sanction under the initial transfer can not be extinguished before term.

The Courts of rides of the sector of initial regime were covered in percentage of 50% with slates.

**73.** Currently, the control of the presence of convicted persons is performed in accordance with provisions of 14<sup>th</sup> section of the Statute of execution of punishment by the convicted persons. The appeal in the days with unfavorable weather conditions is carried out on the halls of the living sectors of the prison.

**74.** In the Prison No. 13 - Chisinau the lighting is assured both, natural via windows with size of 1m x 1,2 m, as well as via artificial electrical installation, equipped with a lamp of 100W capacity. All cells are supplied with electrical outlets. If possible, the female prisoners are involved in unpaid work within the prison, and at paid work. A group of nine female prisoners are involved in social therapy program "At evening sitting", implemented with the support of RCTV "Memoria", which provides the ability to crochet and embroider. In 2016,5 female prisoners were involved in cultural and artistic festival dedicated to holiday of 1<sup>st</sup> June "International Children's Day". On the occasion of International Children's Day (on 28 May 2016) in the festive hall of the prison a group of nine prisoners have presented the sketch "Madagascar" cultural and artistic activity seen by children of prisoners and their relatives. Visits with relatives have been granted to the female prisoners in the context of open doors Day. Since April 2016, the female prisoners, upon request, every Wednesday and Thursday may be escorted to the prison church where religious event take place.

**75.** Monthly, the female prisoners being in the custody of Prison No.7 - Rusca and Prison No.13 - Chisinau are provided with toiletries and cleaning objects. In equal size, at request, is unacceptable the own purchase of necessary goods from the prison's shop, with compliance of the rules established by Government Decision No.609 of 29 May 2006. The access of female prisoners to sanitary installations is performed within the compliance of law in force. The working group established for development of proposals to amend the Enforcement Code, will ensure the inclusion in the project of necessary provisions that will meet CPT's recommendations.

## **5. Conditions of detention of juvenile prisoners**

**77-78.** In the budget of public spending for the 2016-2018 years were foreseen funds for equipment with call systems for the Penitentiary No. 10 - Goian. Currently, the sport activities are conducted in accordance with a graphic drawn up in such way that all detained persons can practice sport one by

one. At the same time, in the warm period of the year they have the possibility to participate at sport activities on the arranged land in open air.

**79-80.** Partially the problem with the overcrowding will be solved at the same time with the implementation of Law No. 210 of 29 July 2016 on amnesty regarding the XXV<sup>th</sup> anniversary from the adoption of Independence Declaration of the Republic of Moldova. The law establishes new criteria of identification of beneficiaries once primary will be evaluated the risk of relapse and behavior during punishment execution, or active regret at deed investigation, which will exclude the return of respective persons in detention (unlike of anterior acts of amnesty in which the unique criteria was the severity of the act committed by the detained person and condition of recovery of caused damage).

The Prison No. 13 - Chisinau has the statute of prosecution isolator and assures the preventive arrest in the basis of art. 175 paragraph 9 of Enforcement Code. In accordance with provisions of p. 117 of the Statute of punishment execution by the convicted persons *“the regime of detention in the prosecution isolators corresponds with initial regime established for the prisons of closed type”*, and these conditions are described by p. 170 of the same national normative act *“they are kept in completely isolated room, which are permanently closed”*. In such legislative conditions, the assurance of the facilities of minor detained persons in prosecution isolators becomes impossible, even in weekend days. All international tools in the field of child’s rights have the same objectives – the higher interest of the child. In legal procedures, the minors should benefit of the same procedural guarantees and it is important that the accused minor to be treated in a way taking into account his age, his maturity, intellectual and emotional capacities, or art. 31 para 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees the recognition of child’s rights at rest and vacation, the right to practice recreational activities appropriate to their age, to participate in a free way to cultural and artistic life. For training of the minors to social-educative programs with cultural character and general education in accordance with their age are deposited essential efforts by their maximum participation during working day, taking into account the rest days, without violate the right of rest of the employees of the penitentiary institution, taking into account provisions of Law No. 1036 of 10 October 2008 on penitentiary system (art. 19 para 183 and art. 28 para 3).

In Prison No. 13 - Chisinau the training measures of minor detained in social-educative, sports activities are based on working days, offering to the minors the opportunity to relax in the cell during the weekend.

**81.** Within the Prison No. 17 - Rezina the prisoners, inclusively the minor prisoners are involved to follow occupational educational measures besides cell: Educational program “Minifootball”, “Volleyball”, “Chess and checkers”, “Table Tennis”, “Weight lifting”, “Vocational guidance program”, visiting of the library, attending of the church, attending the lessons.

**82.** Currently is executed the capital reparation of 2 buildings in the Prison No. 10 – Goian, of which one is planned to be for placement of minors in preventive arrest. For 2017-2018 period shall be conducted rehabilitation works of security infrastructure and of support walls.

**83.** In accordance with art. 228 of Enforcement Code, the detained minors are provided with food three times per day at preset times, in a free way, in sufficient quantities and with compliance of food's quality. In the case in which the detained minors suffer of an acute pathology, is offered an additional food ration. The access to drinking water is permanently ensured.

## **6. Conditions of detention of life-sentenced prisoners**

**86.** The administration of Prison No. 13, permanently undertakes concrete actions, which are directly and immediately directed to improvement of detention conditions of prisoners. Within the limit of financial resources available, during 2016 was carried out current repair in 87 cells, with separating of sanitary facilities (toilet, washbasin and extra valves). There were conducted current reparation works of portions of pipe water of supply system and heating, the heating system has been checked and removed the detected shortcomings, were prepared the deposits of prison for storing the food for prisoners feeding. There were purchased and stored building materials for the overhaul reparation of the building No.1.

**88.** For avoiding of non-activity condition, the life convicted persons are involved in occupational educative measures as: "Minifootball", "Volleyball", "Chess and checkers", "Table Tennis", "Weight lifting", "Acquiring of the computer", "Musical rehearsals", "Recital of poems", Manufacture of objects of artistic creation, visiting of the library, attending of the church, Educational program "Billiards", "Woodworking".

Currently, the law in force doesn't allow the undertaking of necessary measures to assure the life convicted persons, with the possibility of association with prisoners from other cells. To prevent certain conflicts the life convicted prisoners are separated by other categories. Daily they benefit by walk in open air during 2 hours. The prisoners are regularly escorted to church or the priest goes directly to them in cells. Once the association with prisoners from other cells will be allowed, there will be admitted exemptions from the provisions of art. 205, 257 and 257<sup>1</sup> of Enforcement Code.

**89.** In accordance with article 16 para 6 of Criminal Code the criminal offences which are sanctioned with life detention are *exceptional sever offences which are considered the offences committed with intention for which the criminal law foreseen life detention*. Such a maximum criminal punishment foreseen by Criminal Code presupposes the isolation of the convicted/detained persons from the citizens because he constitutes the major risk factor on health and life of other persons around him. Considering the provisions of national law (art. 205 of Enforcement Code) the detention in prisons is separated: women from men; minors from adults; persons being under preventive arrest from convicted persons; persons convicted for first time from persons who previously have executed prison punishment and who have outstanding criminal convictions; life convicted persons from other participants to the same offence; prisoners transferred in initial regime of detention in quality of disciplinary sanction from prisoners being in initial regime for first time; prisoners who, pursuant to anterior occupied functions, can be threatened with revenge from other prisoners; prisoners who benefit of the right to move without escort or accompanying from other prisoners.

The conditions of execution of criminal punishment by life convicted persons are described by Chapter XXVIII of Enforcement Code and their moving on the prison's territory is performed after complete searching and applying of handcuffs, if in the result of an evaluation was stated that in the lack of these measures exists an imminent danger for other prisoners, prison's employees or for other persons or if the life convicted person refuses to participate in evaluation. The evaluation of life convicted persons is performed in function of each separate case, but not less frequently than one in six months (p. 95 of the Statute of punishment execution by the convicted persons). In this context the legislation has taking into account the justifications, risk factors that appear and conditions of handcuffing or the alternative of the individual assessments with the possibility of revisions in a regular and frequent way of cases of escorting of life prisoners without handcuffs in the presence of prison staff. The recommendation emphasizes the provisions of national legislation which corresponds to the principle of humanism in the execution of criminal penalties with life sentence.

**90.** By Department of Penitentiary Institutions Order No. 420 of 6 September 2016, a working group was set up to revise the law, regulations and procedures specific to criminal execution area; the named aspect will be inclusively examined. On 2 December 2016 the members of working group have presented the concept of institution of progressive system of execution of custodial sentencing. The working group has argued the necessity of adjusting the legal framework by renouncement from the currently model of execution of the punishment and institution of a new model based on the best practices of European countries in which the execution mode of the punishment follow to be applied in an individualized manner.

## **7. Health-care services**

**92.** In order to fulfill the vacancies for the doctor's positions, were sent demarches to educational institutions with medical profile from the country, inclusively to University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu". Were distributed announcements via social and mass-media networks. On 18 January 2017 the vacant functions in the Prison No. 6 - Soroca and Prison No. 17 - Rezina were not filled.

**93.** Within the medical service of Prison No. 6 - Soroca, from the June 2016 began reparation works, some salons already are finished. Also in 2016, in the result of public tender were purchased dental tools and materials which were distributed in all prisons.

**94.** In prisons still opt for keeping of the partitions because of several cases of verbal abuse, as well as of the attacks on medical personnel that have occurred over the years. In such conditions was requested that in the medical services where it is not possible to remove the metal partitions used to protect the health workers while performing medical procedures, to propose alternative solutions by installing of devices that would allow the protection of patients against view of other persons.

**95.** All prisons are supplied with medicines in the limit of allocated budget. In each prison are distributed medicines according to the requirements. The average annual total amount allocated for health care spending is about 5.9 million MDL and is intended to cover both medical services



contracted by the Ministry of Health, as well as procurement of medicines and other costs. The current requirement of funds for the medical care of prisoners is about 24 million MDL annually. For full assurance with medicines it is necessary to increase the sum allocated in the conditions in which in the last years their price has essentially increased. The state budget austerity does not allow increasing the spending for medical care of the convicted persons.

**98, 99.** According to legal requirements, the registration of a medical examination in cases of traumatic injuries should be executed on a special form foreseen for this goal, with “diagrams of the body” for marking of traumatic injuries, these being kept in medical dossier of the prisoners.

Moreover, it should be desired to use the photos which will present the body injuries of the prisoners; these photos should be included in medical dossier. Additions, the evidence of all types of observed body injuries in a special register is mandatory.

Medical examination of all prisoners is executed upon arrival in prison. The medical staff examines the prisoners in order to state the existence of body injuries or of other violence signs, of existence of drunkenness etc. The result of the examination which contains data on their mental and somatic condition is registered in outpatient medical records. In case of body injuries identified, the necessary medical care is offered. If required, the person is hospitalized in medical unit of the prison.

In case of urgent treatment in hospital required by the prisoner, medical aid is granted and according to doctor’s conclusions undertaken measures for his/her transportation to hospital.

About the findings of existing body injuries of prisoners who come in prison, the administration of the institution is obliged to inform in written form, in the shorter term, the Department of Penitentiary’s Institutions and territorial authority of the Prosecutor’s Office in whose jurisdiction the prison is deployed.

The employees of medical unit are trained on examination rules of prisoners in order to finding body injures or of other signs of violence. Whenever body injuries are found is drawn-up a medical certificate in two examples, which is attached in personal dossier and medical record of the detainee, fact brought to the attention of the service officer and administration of the institution, who in mandatory way will announce, in written, in shorter time, the Department of Penitentiary’s Institutions.

Each penitentiary has registers where the medical staff records all cases of traumatic injuries.

No third person without medical specialization is present during the medical examination of the patient, except the cases required by the doctor or medical assistant due to security reasons. Each medical examination/consultation is performed in a cabinet of medical consultation special equipped, for assurance the confidentiality.

The employees of medical services from prisons are obliged to respect the confidentiality of medical record in accordance with the provisions of art. 232, paragraph 1 of Enforcement Code. Medical examination is executed in confidentiality and intimate conditions except the cases in

which the doctor, for the security reasons, requires the presence of other representatives of the prison's administration, fact consigned in the corresponding way. In no prison the non-medical staff nor the prisoners have access to medical cards, which are kept in specially equipped offices.

While performing the cleaning procedures in these offices the sanitary workers are always supervised.

Following the CPT visit was disposed: the access to medical cards of the prisoners will have only the doctors, medical assistants, and other medical staff; they are being obliged to respect the medical confidentiality, the cards are closed kept. The doctors or medical assistants of the penitentiaries are regularly reminded about interdiction of disclosing medical information about patients to prison administration or to third parties without explicit consent of the patient. The exception situations from general rules is: order of the Court (in this case, the doctor should give information direct to the Judge) and rare cases in which the doctor should decide to violate the confidentiality to protect a solid legal right, such as saving the health or life of another person. The keeping of medical cards of the prisoners is the responsibility of the doctor.

In the result of CPT's visit, with doctors of prison's system were organized multiple meetings for warning about not-allowance of involving of prisoners at fulfillment of tasks of medical staff. Now the cases of involving of prisoners in medical activities are not registered.

**100.** The problem of behavior deviations and mental illnesses is of overriding importance and actuality in places of detention. The detention, even for assurance of the best conditions, exercise however a negative influence on psychical health condition of persons deprived of liberty. The official statistics show in an eloquent way that only one out of 10 prisoners do not manifest psychiatric disorders. The patients with severe mental illnesses are hospitalized in the psycho-neurology unit of prison's hospital where they are treated and carried in a corresponding way by the qualified medical staff.

## **8. Pruncul Prison Hospital**

**104.** Referring to the case raised in the CPT Report, as a result of insistent undertaken verifications the Department for Penitentiary Institutions has not identified any complaint raised by the Committee.

### *b. patients' living conditions*

**105.** Currently, the Department for Penitentiary Institutions provides for the children born by the mothers who are in the custody of the prison system, nappies and the entire essential for their care. Both the children and mothers prisoners are provided with personal hygiene, pharmaceuticals and parapharmaceutical products. Thanks to the collaboration with various NGOs, the institution succeeds to provide and create the necessary reserves (hygiene products and the rest needed) for the mothers caring for their children. The process of provision with sanitary objects is under permanent monitoring.

**107.** With reference to the material conditions, it is ensured within the limit of financial possibilities the replacement of worn wastewater sanitary facilities with a long service life with new ones, but not in all sections. In the recent years, DPI has not been provided with furniture for the premises. Institution spaces are maintained within the financial limits possibilities, annual repairs are carried out within the current allocation of building materials by the DPI and the administration of the institution is making considerable efforts to attract also other funds in order to improve the detention conditions.

Current reparations were made partly in 5 cells from the phthiology block. Was repaired the sanitary block of the therapy department, provided the capital repair of the sanitary block in the surgery department with the installation of a shower.

At the moment it is finished the capital reparation of the living spaces in the service sector with the changing of all networks and with the arrangement of the sanitary block. Patients are placed in salons that are corresponding to the number of the persons for the space intended, given their diagnoses and thus not exceed the threshold of keeping them in the institution.

The current number of prisoners corresponds to the number of beds in cell. The sanitary blocks of all the cells are separated and maintained in cleanliness. Cells are equipped with beds per patient, as well as mattresses and bed linen. Since many patients are seriously ill and the operating of a mattress is 4 years, these mattresses wear out before they can be settled. The deposit of the institution is insured with reserve beds, mattresses, bed linen.

**109.** The Prison No. 16 Pruncul it is an institution that provides medical care to persons detained by qualified inpatient and consultative healthcare, according to the Unique Program of Mandatory Health Insurance. Prison hospital is provided for 330 beds: 45 beds – psychiatric profile, 36 – therapeutic profile, 34 – infectious diseases profile, 45 – surgical profile, 170 – Physiopneumological profile. Respectively in each section, there are salons for hospitalization of the prisoners who need medical care and treatment.

The procurement of sanitary facilities is held annually, and these are distributed to the prisons. Unfortunately, most often, the inmates vandalize these facilities, and the procedure for attracting them to account is difficult. In most cases, the inmates are released before issuing a decision to attract them to any material liability.

**110.** The prisoners from the Pruncul Prison Hospital are fed in accordance with the Government Decision No. 609 of 29 May 2006 on the Minimum Standards food and toiletries and daily housekeeping of detainees, Annex No. 3 and No. 5.

**111.** Taking into account the specific of the institution, to the outdoor activities program participate more inmates from the household service sector, but also those to whom the health condition allow this. The institution has a spacious room equipped with suitable equipment and a mini sports field for performing exercises outdoors.

The sanitary condition of residential areas is good. Inmates have access both to natural and artificial light. The temperature in salons is comfortable, with the compliance of the minimum ensured. The

number of inmates in the cells corresponds to the number of beds. Sanitary blocks of all cells are separated and maintained in cleanliness.

According to the legal provisions, the resocialization process of the prisoners in the Prison No. 16 - Pruncul is conducted taking into account the individual peculiarities of the convict's personality, after the complex assessment and forecasting of the behavior, using individual or group forms based on the psychosocial methods. The prisoners of the Prison No. 16 – Pruncul are not marginalized and benefit from engaging in the following activities (depending on the state of health): psychosocial activities; sport activities; cultural and artistic activities; moral and spiritual activities.

*c. staff*

**112.** Referring to the lack of personnel in the prison system, efforts are made to fulfill the vacancies of medical staff, but this is defective as this area in the penitentiary institutions is not a motivated one. Currently the addressed problem persists in all the divisions subordinated to the Department for Penitentiary Institutions (DPI).

Starting with 2016, the vacancies of medical services within the DPI are placed on the website of DPI. However, according to the provisions of the point 1 of the Government Decision No. 953 of 8 August 2016, there was set the moratorium on the increase of the number of units of staff actually framed within the public authorities and other institutions financed from the state budget recorded as of 1 August 2016.

With the review and increase in the staffing and in accordance with European Prison rules there will be possible to change the work schedule from 24 hours to 12 hours. CPT recommendation to review the practice of „24 hours shifts” was approached and announced to the staff involved in the 24 hours service. Following discussions, it was found that most of employees involved in the 24 hours service live in the suburbs of the Chişinău municipality up to several tens of kilometers away from the prison, which constitutes an impediment to the presentation in time for service at night. Hours of rest for the staff of the service and supervisory regime involved in the diurnal service of 24 hours is not currently granted because there is not such a possibility due to the lack of state (personnel) in the diurnal shifts.

**113.** The employment scheme in the prison hospital household service sector also provides positions of nurses who are trained and supervised by medical staff on a day-to-day activity, the duties of the job are made aware at employment, upon signature.

**114.** Currently, the detention service staff in the Prison No. 16 Pruncul is composed of 12 officers (4 each of whom are duty officers with a working regime of 24 hours) and 53 under-officers (divided into 4 shifts in a 24 hour regime, rest period - 72 hours). Under the supervision plan in the prison there are provided 10 internal positions. Typically, there are daily involved in the service 8-9 officers (1 duty officer, 1 specialist and 4 senior specialists (sector chiefs)) responsible for the distributed sectors (sections) and in the medium 8-9 sub-officers (who must cover 10 permanent posts) who are charged with the obligations to maintain the regime in the institution, the rule of law and all the necessary measures according to their functional duties.

Because the institution is not provided, according to the staff, with a service and escort guard, the escorting outside the living area of detainees is the charge of the detention service (civil curative institutions, courts of first instance and the Court of Appeal) so from the staff involved in the service there occurs the need to involve them in the guards. Also, the existing staff is appointed as guards in the case of hospitalization for various reasons in the civil curative institutions for several days.

At the moment, due to insufficient staff for the security, surveillance and escort services there are involved to the escorting of prisoners the staff from other services, including from medical services. The involvement of medical personnel in the security, surveillance and escort services is unacceptable since the prison doctors must act as personal doctors of prisoners by establishing a doctor-patient relationship with them. Involvement in of non-medical activities of the medical personnel only serves to exacerbate this relationship.

**115.** Medical psychologists units are missing in the structure of staff, their necessity is obvious for the consideration cases of self-harm and destructive attitude to the personal health of the prisoners. Psycho-neurological patients follow a treatment according to the medical standards and protocols approved by the Ministry of Health, valid for all the medical institutions of the country. Psycho-neurology ward of the prison hospital is provided with psychotropic medication upon written requests of the prison. However, in the cases where the patients are suffering from illnesses that are not included in the list of diseases or of conditions that require medical assistance financed by mandatory health means, according to the Enforcement Code, article 211 (1) they may receive, based on the medical prescriptions, from their own account, medicines and para-pharmaceutical products which shall be preserved in the prisons Health Services.

**118.** Prisoners detected to be suffering from tuberculosis are isolated from the rest of the detainees and transferred urgently for hospital treatment in the profile prison hospitals based on the recommendations of doctors of medical units of the prisons. BAAR-positive patients are divided according to the classification of tuberculosis: new cases are separate from other types, especially failure and dropout.

**119.** The administration of the institution has initiated the procurement process and the installation of an effective ventilation system, but estimated costs exceed the financial possibilities. During 2016, there were distributed special protective masks for the staff working in the phtisiopneumology sections. Protection rules for non-equipment with masks are made aware to staff on a regularly basis.

**121.** Because of frequent cases of verbal (words uncensored, threat of physical punishment, aggressive behavior) from the part of prisoners on the employees, the possibility of ensuring a permanent surveillance post is inconsistent with CPT recommendations on privacy. The supervisor is present anyway while performing medical procedures but only the booth allows him the supervision at the examination room door. Removing of the metal bar partition will result in the need to stay directly beside the patient while performing the procedures, during the collection of the analyzes, etc.

**122.** According to the provisions of the article 251 of the Enforcement Code and point 508 of the Statute of execution of punishment by the convicted persons, the prisoners with tuberculosis are undergoing compulsory treatment. The inmate suffering from tuberculosis is bound to comply with the curative regime of the curative penitentiary institution. For the breach of discipline in the prison curative institutions, there occurs the liability established by law. Convicts perform the application of disciplinary sanctions according to the procedure provided by the Enforcement Code and the Statute of execution of punishment by the convicted persons. The prisoners with tuberculosis cannot refuse the transfer to the prison hospital; the refusal in this case is considered a violation of the detention regime.

*e. discipline*

**123.** The arrangement of the cells from the disciplinary isolators, as well as inventory items of the disciplinary cell isolators' equipment is provided according to the rules set out in the Annexes 24, 25 of the Statute of execution of punishment by the convicted persons, respected in full.

*f. visits*

**124.** Currently, the long and short-term meetings are granted in strict accordance with the Article 213 of the Enforcement Code and Section 25 of the Statute of execution of punishment by the convicted persons.

## **9. Other issues**

*a. prison staff*

**125.** According to the DPI Disposition No. 103d of 13 June 2016 there was established a working group on the assessment of the necessary staff in the prison system and the evaluation of the functions necessary to the prison system, being repealed the order of the Ministry of Justice No. 341 of 28 July 2004, on the improvement of organizational structure in which there cannot be found much of the current functions. Major efforts are undertaken to ensure the filling of vacancies but without much success, since the salaries in the field are not motivational. With the review and increase in the staffing and in accordance with the European Prison rules there will be possible to change the work schedule from 24 hours to 12 hours.

**126.** Between the period of 13 -20 April 2016, at the DPI instruction Centre there were conducted trainings within the Project „Support to systems of enforcement, probation and rehabilitation in Moldova” (EUTAP4) being trained the regime and supervision, guard and escort regime services staff, where they discussed issues related to the juvenile offenders personality research as a field of research, effective management procedures for operational incidents involving juvenile detainees, as well as the best practices in the security, escorting and communication with juvenile detainees. Such trainings were conducted also with the employees of the educational activity and social assistance services within the DPI subordinated subdivisions (being trained 60 employees).

*b. contact with the outside world*

**128.** According to amendments made by Law No. 82 of 29 May 2014<sup>2</sup> Chapter XXIII of the Enforcement Code and namely letter d) paragraph 3) the article 257<sup>1</sup>, prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment that are detained in a joint regime, have the right to long-term meetings within the conditions established for the convicted persons in the article 213 of the Enforcement Code (“Meetings of the convicts”), which is granted for a period from 12 hours to 3 days (is not provided to those sentenced to life imprisonment placed in the initial regime).

**129.** According to the provisions of the Article 252 of the Enforcement Code the juvenile prisoner can benefit: in the common regime – from a brief meeting once a week and from a lengthy meeting once in two months; under resocialization regime - a short-term meeting once a week, with the right to travel outside the prison accompanied by his legal representative, and to a meeting lasting once in two months, with the right to live together with the family in a separate residential area in the prison territory or near it.

**130.** According to amendments made by Law No. 82 of 29 May 2014 to Article 306 paragraph 4) of the Enforcement Code, the remanded prisoners have right to long-term meetings, up to 24 hours under the conditions established for the sentenced people.

**131.** Currently, long and short-term meetings are granted in strict accordance with the provisions of the article 213 of the Enforcement Code and Section 25 of the Statute of punishment execution by convicts.

*c. discipline and security*

**133.** Following the new amendments to Article 246 paragraph 2) of the Enforcement Code (in force since May 2014) the minor can be applied the following disciplinary sanctions: a) warning; b) suspension of right to the parcels, packages with supplies and armbands, except supplies necessary for individual hygiene and medical assistance for a period of no more than 2 months; c) suspension of the right to short and long term meetings, for a period of no more than 3 months; d) prohibition to live outside the territory of the prison, in the case of a convicted who has the right to move without escort or accompaniment; e) disciplinary isolation of the convicted juvenile – for a period of no more than 3 days. In cases referring to minors, the maximum time limits for sanctions established by letter b) are reduced up to one month and for sanctions established by letter c) – up to two months.

**134.** The application, under the law, of disciplinary sanctions against the prisoners has as priority goals:

- prevention of disciplinary infringements in prison,
- counteracting the committing of criminal acts by the inmates,
- ensuring the medical treatment regime,
- ensuring the rights and legal interests of the inmates,
- protection of honor and dignity of the prison staff,

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<sup>2</sup> Official Monitor No. 319 324 of October 24, 2014, art. No. 632

- ensuring the ordinary development of social inclusion process.

However, at the application of disciplinary sanctions, the director of the prison takes into account the following circumstances which determine the character of the detained person responsibility who admitted the deviation from law:

- the circumstances that influenced the admission of disciplinary offense,
- danger nature of the offense committed,
- inmate behavior for the punishment execution period,
- the degree of resocialization,
- inmate participation in the socio-educational activities in prison,
- involvement in paid or unpaid work,
- application of previous disciplinary sanctions, and the cause of their application,
- the incentives granted to the inmate.

According to the article 246 paragraph 1 letter „e” of the Enforcement Code – the disciplinary isolation of the inmate detained in a prison of close type - can be for a period not exceeding 20 days, so this provision refers only to mature male convicts who are sentenced to imprisonment in a prison of closed type. Although the isolation period provided for by the mentioned article is more than 20 days, such situations can be encountered only in cases of a very serious misconduct and only under the terms of the article 246<sup>1</sup> of the Enforcement Code.

**136.** The disciplinary sanction „transfer of the convict in the initial regime” is a penalty imposed under the terms of the article 246<sup>1</sup> of the Enforcement Code, only for serious disciplinary offenses and only when they are admitted repeatedly. During the first period of detention in initial regime the detainee is not limited to the access to social therapy programs conducted in the prison. However, there are permanently carried out educational discussions with the respective inmates to comply with the detention regime.

There are organized and carried out many programs, the schedule of which is posted on the information panel of the initial program, such as:

- a) Studying the state language by Russian Language speakers
- b) English Language studying
- c) Knitting art
- d) Embroidery, origami
- e) Fitness
- j) Vocational training (tailors, computer operator, maker of leather goods, starting with September 2016 2 new professions are also studied: plasterers and bakers).

Most detainees under the initial regime, after the enforcement of the sentence are involved in such activities. Namely the common prisoners transferred from detention regime at the initial regime, as disciplinary sanction refuse the given activities under various pretexts. In the given sector there has been set up a room for watching TV broadcasts, especially news program, to which have access all the detainees in the initial regime of detention. The walk courts from the initial system were half covered with slates.



**140.** There are continuously checked and identified larger cells; the prisoners are distributed by cells uniformly, being made certain efforts in order to comply with the rigors submitted by the enforcement-criminal law. Because of insufficient space problem facing by the Prison No. 13 - Chisinau, the cells in which the spaces with at least two meters between the opposing walls are not possible to be withdrawn from use and are used for holding certain categories of prisoners, given that the prison is permanently overpopulated and there is exceeded the threshold established under the legislation. In the Prison No. 17 Rezina the cells measuring less than 6 m<sup>2</sup> are only in the disciplinary isolator, these cells are not functional.

**142.** In the Prison No. 6 – Soroca there has been opened a gym where the inmates from the Sector No. 12 play sport (tennis, chess, checkers, etc.) in accordance with a separate schedule, as they are involved in unpaid work.

**143.** All TV sets that were removed from the prisoners were returned to their owners.

#### *d. complaints procedures*

**144.** As a result of receiving the CPT recommendations regarding the access of the inmates to the information, the Department for Penitentiary Institutions has undertaken all measures so that all prisoners from all the prisons have received an information sheet setting out their basic rights, including the right to complain, and the internal rules of the institution.

### **C. Balti Psychiatric Hospital**

The CPT report, drawn up following the visit undertaken at the Balti Psychiatric Hospital, on 14-25 September 2015, was brought immediately after the receiving to the attention of doctors and administration staff at their weekly planning meeting. The presented recommendations were discussed and subsequently, taken decisions regarding the implementation measures.

#### **3. Patients' living conditions**

**149.** Regarding the living conditions of the hospital, renovations works that were ongoing at the time of control have been completed until the end of September 2015, including due to the fact that the hospital was on the eve of the accreditation process. In Wards No. 3 and No. 5 men – the major repairs of the sanitary blocks were planned and carried out during 2016.

Referring to the high capacity rooms (12-16 beds), given that it is required the continuous supervision of patients, particularly at the moment of hospitalization in the acute stages of mental disorders, to the nurses and hospital attendants it is not possible to ensure this supervision otherwise, due to insufficient medical personnel as well as the architectural organization of the Wards.

**150.** Currently, water supply in the institution continues to be discontinued for economic reasons. Since 2017 there were reviewed the overhead costs in order to ensure further continuous water supply.

#### **4. Staff and treatment**

**159.** The treatment of patients is done according to the existing national protocols and clinical protocols developed and the occasional interruptions in the supply of medications do not influence the development of the psychical state, the lack of some pharmaceutical remedies is replaced with homologous remedies. The Committee of pharmaceutical formulation of the Balti Psychiatric Hospital monitors the new drugs emerging on the pharmaceutical market, which are inserted in the form of new medicines during the periodic meetings, depending on the needs and possibilities of purchase, thus ensuring if possible patient access to new pharmaceutical treatment methods.

#### **5. Means of restraint**

Regarding the inpatients hospitalized based on the court decisions to medical coercive measures under ordinary regime, which are in the same sections with the patients admitted voluntary for treatment, is an issue analyzed by the institution administration for a long time. Currently, there is no opportunity to reorganize one of the special sections for the treatment by constraint since the reorganization and the creation of such separate section requires a separate regulations, different staff and additional expenses. There remains valid the issue of funding these patients for which treatment there are no allocated separate sources by the funds of the National Health Insurance Pay Office and there does not exist a financing method. Creation of such sections is one of the priorities of the hospital's development strategy for the coming years.

Within the institution operates a committee of deputy director, department heads and treating physician who meet on a regular basis to analyze each case for the extension or revocation of the medical coercive measures within the terms established by law. The members of this committee are warned, on a regularly bases, to be very explicit in communicating decisions to the patients and to provide them the copies of court decisions.

#### **6. Safeguards**

The hospitalization without the free consent is made respecting the requirements of the legislation, each hospitalized patient through such way is presented in court or if necessary, is invited the court within the hospital, observing the terms of legal submission. As for the validity of the consent from the inpatients in psychotic conditions, the current legislative gaps do not imply the default consent of the patients hospitalized who are critically ill, or conditions that endanger the life, cases when they cannot openly declare their consent.

*Ministry of Health, including the Balti Psychiatric Hospital is firmly committed to address the deficiencies highlighted by the CPT through the reforms planned for the coming years, which will improve the conditions for the admission and treatment of the hospitalized patients.*

## **D. Edinet Psychoneurological Home**

### **3. Living conditions**

**179.** According to the situation at the time of reporting, all beneficiaries of the institutions are divided into wards with a capacity of up to 4 people, dressed according to the norms and taking into account the season. Beneficiaries are fed 4 times daily in the dining room, where they are given the right tools and food under the current rules.

**181.** Due to the budget austerity, for the year 2017 is planned the capital repair of the sanitary installations from the residential blocks No. 1 and No. 2 and all at once we mention that the problem with the wheelchair resident's accessibility has been corrected throughout the institution.

**183.** As a result of remedy the problem with the rampant within the institution, all the residents in wheelchairs have daily access outdoors.

### **4. Staff and care provided to residents**

**184.** The staff of Edinet Psychoneurological Home is approved according to the staff-member type by the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family and because of the number of residents there is not allowed to hire a neurologist and a gynecologist. In this context we mention that we have 0.5 unit of a gynecologist nurse. When needed, all the beneficiaries are consulted by a neurologist and gynecologist from the Edinet Health Center.

**186.** All institution staff including the nurses and occupational therapists of the institution have attended training courses in the relevant field, organized in the context of cooperation with non-commercial organizations (NGOs).

**189, 191.** As a result of the implementation of the national program of deinstitutionalization, all the beneficiaries are systematically evaluated by the working team, with the due inscriptions to the individualized assessment plan, which also contains the goals of the supportive treatment, the necessary therapeutic treatment and the needs in matter of social assistance of each beneficiary.

**188.** If needed, the beneficiaries of Edinet Psychoneurological Home receive the necessary consultations and inpatient treatment in the district and republican medical institutions.

In respect of the provision of medications, the pharmacy of the institution is permanently secured with the necessary medicines which are procured through Public Auction.

### **5. Means of restraint**

Within the institution is open a registry for recording the cases of rapid medicated immobilization, as well as the register of cases of aggression amongst the beneficiaries with the record of the injuries sustained. All the occurred cases will be recorded.

### **6. Safeguards**

All the beneficiaries of the Edinet Psychoneurological Home are placed based on the decision of the Ministry Labor, Social Protection and Family and there are no cases of involuntary placement and stay in the institution.

## **PRISON SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2016-2020**

### **I. INTEGRATION INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK. PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGY**

The development strategy of the penitentiary system of the Republic of Moldova, hereinafter “the Strategy” is a policy document of sectorial importance and is correlated with relevant national policy documents and international instruments.

The document includes the mission, vision and values of the prison system in Moldova, defines and explains its functions in applying the legislation specific to the execution of custodial sentences, presents the current situation and problems that require Government’s intervention, the objectives and targets and the needed measures to achieve them.

The document aims to define a simple and functional strategic framework for the development of the prison system in Moldova, including for intervening in solving the causes of the current problems of the prison system and mitigating their effects on prisoners and reaffirming the role of the prison system in the act of justice.

The need to develop a strategy is determined by the fact that the current policy document – The Concept on Reforming the Penitentiary System 2004-2020, is considered outdated and with no new significant initiatives. It cannot meet the needs in performing the tasks covered by the national and international regulations, as well as the recommendations of the European Committee for Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (CPT) after monitoring visits carried out in Moldova. At the same time, there is no organizational framework for action in order to address the problems that have been exposed by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in those 30 cases against Moldova related to the prison field. Hence, should there be no intervention; there is a higher risk that they are qualified as systemic problems that violates the fundamental rights of prisoners. Shall be included the many problems highlighted in the national and international reports about the degree of respecting the rights of prisoners. Also, now the prison system should be a social service of great importance that provides prisoners with access to education for social reintegration and empowerment, and diminishes the risk of degradation of their condition during the execution of sentence.

#### **1.1. Mission, Vision, Values**

##### ***Mission:***

The Moldovan prison system enforces custodial punishments and measures for the purpose of increasing social safety and preventing recidivism.

##### ***Vision:***

An effective prison system - a guarantee of public safety

**Values:**

**a) Integrity**

- We demonstrate compliance with the prison system's values in our activities;
- We act without aiming at personal gains and without abusing the authority or power;
- We actively support the decisions and policies of the prison system in achieving its mission;
- We react promptly in cases of lack of professionalism and unethical behaviour.

**b) Professionalism**

- We promote transparency and support the prison system's activity and results;
- We show competence, safety and firmness in the exercising our duties;
- We are efficient in achieving the work obligations under the required terms and conditions;
- We approach the crisis situations in a balanced way.

**c) Transparency**

- We periodically inform the public about our actions and results;
- We facilitate the access of the public and mass-media to information about the activity of the prisons;
- We openly present all aspects specific to a prison service undergoing reform.

**d) Respect**

- We respect prisoners' rights and the freedom of conscience;
- We regularly review our own behaviour in order to avoid biased or stereotypical reactions;
- We act for mitigating the negative effects of deprivation of liberty;
- We do not discriminate any imprisoned person or group.

**1.2. Functions of the prison system**

Prison system is a public service with a special social role, given its punitive-educative functions in preparing prisoners for release.

**1.2.1. Enforcement of custodial punishments and measures**

The prison system enforces court decisions applying custodial sentences and measures, in a differentiated and individualized way, maintains order and discipline while ensuring a climate that respects the rights and dignity of prisoners.

**1.2.2. Improved public safety**

The correct application of the prison regime is one of the main responsibilities of the prison system. The safety of detention refers to all activities conducted by the prison administration in order to establish legal restrictions to the freedom of movement, so as to prevent them from evading the execution of custodial penalties and to protect the life, body integrity and health of inmates and personnel and of others who have direct contact with penitentiary system.

### **1.2.3. Prevention of re-offending**

The penitentiary service aims at rehabilitation of persons deprived of liberty in order to reduce recidivism. Rehabilitation of people is achieved by conducting general and specific (psychosocial) interventions which are aimed at developing skills and abilities that would facilitate social integration after release. Reducing the risk of relapse depends on effective interaction between all services of the prison system and on the proper assessment of the risk and criminogenic needs.

## **II. DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION**

Currently, the penitentiary system comprises the Department of Penitentiary Institutions, 19 prisons (two of which with suspended activity), 4 - specialized institutions (Division of troops of guarding, surveillance and escort, the Training Center, the Special Detachment Division<sup>1</sup>, Centre for technical and material supply) and 9 state enterprises of the penitentiary system.

Currently the prison system has:

- a) closed prisons (11 institutions of which 5 pre-trial/remand detention isolators)
- b) semi-closed prisons (3 institutions);
- c) one prison for women
- d) one prison for juveniles;
- e) one prison hospital.

The current legislation allows for creation of several distinct detention sectors in penitentiary institution in line with particularities provided in the Enforcement Code of Moldova.

Thus, under the terms of article 72 of the Criminal Code of RM, imprisonment, life-imprisonment and pre-trial detention measure is executed in open, semi-closed and closed prisons, and if necessary, temporarily in specialized medical institutions and prison hospitals. The detention of pre-trial/remand inmates is carried in pre-trial centres and in designated sectors in prisons.

The peculiarities of distribution of prisoners in the mentioned prison categories is regulated in the Criminal Code, Enforcement Code and the Statute of penalty execution by convicts and other normative acts adopted by the Government, Ministry of Justice and Department of Penitentiary Institutions.

The staffing level in the prison system is 2920 positions, with an annual fund for remuneration within the limits of the approved State Budget Law for the respective year.

The budget for the penitentiary system for 2015 was about 488.0 million lei, which represents 0.40% of GDP or 1.05% of the national public budget (NBP). In the period of 2006-2015 the share of prison budget in the NBP ranged from 0.76% to 1.08%.

The share of prison expenditures in GDP for the same period has reached the maximum level of 0.42% in 2009, being in decline in 2008 down to 0.31% and a slight increase in 2013 up to 0.35%.

Over the past nine years, the expenditures of the prison system had fluctuated, reaching a peak in 2014, when the volume of expenditures amounted to about 488.0 million lei, by 344.6 million lei more than in 2006.

The major part of the spending is the costs of personnel, which in 2010 reached 66.35%. The expenses for prisoners' food varied between 7-11% during 2006-2014. The share of capital

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<sup>1</sup> *Translator's Note: This division is a team of operative intervention in exceptional cases.*

investments in the total expenditures over the past nine years was 0.20% in 2009, 6.41% in 2014 and 2.3% in 2015.

As of 01.01.2016, the ceiling of detention places was 8654. Currently, 8054 people are in the prisons' custody, of which: sentenced - **6334**, pre-trial/before final sentence - **1720**; women - **496**; juveniles - **70** (68/2); former civil servants - **83**; contravention arrest - **3**.

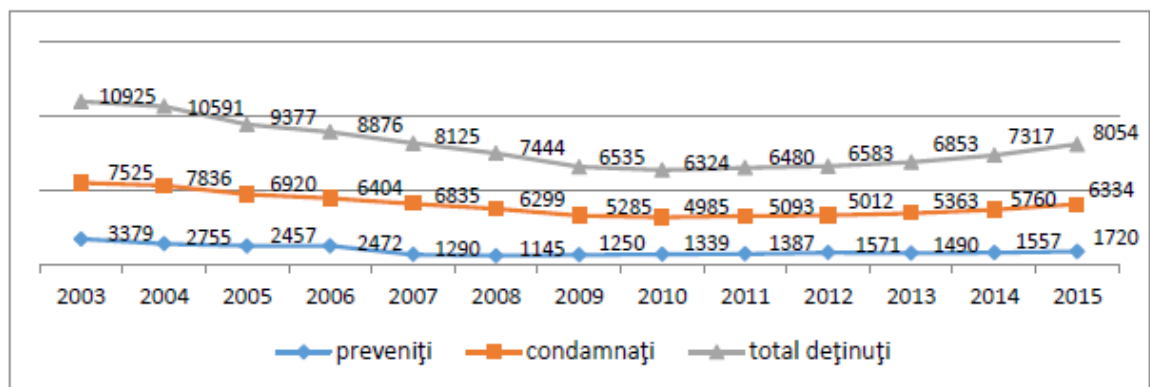
In women's prison and in the prison hospital there is one block for mothers with children, respectively.

### III. DEFINITION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM

#### 3.1 General aspects

Despite the efforts of humanisation of the penal legislation for reducing punishments, the prison population rate in Moldova is 215 inmates per 100 000 inhabitants and it exceeds the European average of 140 inmates. In January 2016 this rate exceeded the 2008 level and reached the total of 8054 persons detained, of which 1720 persons - before final sentence.

In approximatively 14 years (2003-2016) the dynamics of prison population varied a lot, from 10925 prisoners in 2003 to 6324 in 2010. Starting with 2011 until present, this number increased with 300-500 persons yearly.



Under constant pressure of prison population increase, and given the current capacity of 5500 places, there is an 40% overcrowding of detention spaces. In other words, the majority of prisoners are detained in overcrowding conditions, this being the main factor that leads to detention below national standards with consequences contrary to the purpose of the punishment.

Execution of sentence in these circumstances generates relapse, exposing communities to insecurity and the taxpayers to triple costs because the complaints against detention conditions reach the European Court of Human Rights. The European Convention requires the state to ensure detention of persons under conditions compatible with respect for human dignity, and the lack of financial resources is not a justification.

Currently, about 8000 Moldovan citizens are in the custody of the prison system, of which about 20% are in pre-trial/remand, 6% are women and 1% are minors. Only 3 of the 17 prisons were renovated and meet minimum standards of detention (prison No.7, Rusca Penitentiary No. 10-Goian and Prison No.1-Taraclia).

The old infrastructure which is not adapted to the cells system that would allow for separation of prisoners into small sectors, combined with understaffing leads to the perpetuation

of violence and prison subculture. Intimidation and ill-treatment of certain categories of prisoners is a phenomenon harshly criticized by CPT for years. Moreover, the informal hierarchy, governed by its own rules and its interaction with the criminal groups outside the prison system is threatening the safety of the whole society.

Another set of major problems faced by persons deprived of liberty are the reduced capacities of prisons to provide healthcare services, the supply of needed tools/equipment, cooking and serving of food and lack of possibilities to perform pro-social activities focused on motivation for change of persons deprived of liberty.

These problems are exacerbated by prison overcrowding phenomenon that is often a symptom of an unbalanced criminal justice. In consequence, the prison system, part of the criminal justice faces big problems at the operating level, which hampers it from achieving its mission.

The central problem of the present strategy is **the low efficiency of the prison system in achieving the purpose of punishment - social reintegration of the convict and preventing him/her from committing new crimes.** According to international indicator Rule of Law Index 2015 World Justice Project, Moldova has a score of 0.28 out of a maximum 1, for the sub-indicator *Correctional Services are Effective in Reducing Criminal Behaviour*.

In the process of identifying all of the challenges and difficulties of the prison system, several internal consultations, working sessions have been conducted, with participation of all heads of structural and subordinated subdivisions involving experiences specialists, and necessary interventions for resolving them were proposed. These activities have been carried out with the contribution of the Norwegian Mission of Rule of Law Advisers to Moldova (NORLAM).

In addition, the expertise offered by the European Union through the project "Support to systems of enforcement, probation and rehabilitation in Moldova" was used, part of which project, several studies about key sectors of prison activity were conducted.

From the accumulated information, six major areas of intervention have been outlined:

1. Organization/management in the prison system;
2. Human Resources management of the prison system;
3. The prison infrastructure to improve detention conditions;
4. Preparing for social reintegration of prisoners;
5. Safety in prisons;
6. Healthcare services of inmates.



### 3.2 SWOT Analysis of the prison system

Internal environment	
S - Strengths	W - Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The existence of a management team motivated for change and improvement;</li> <li>2. Ongoing technical assistance projects;</li> <li>3. The intention to change recruitment procedures and criteria for selection of personnel;</li> <li>4. Strong political will and support for reforms;</li> <li>5. Adaptable/flexible specialized staff;</li> <li>6. Transparency;</li> <li>7. Responsiveness and adaptability in the legislative framework to the diversity of duties;</li> <li>8. Trust, respect and loyalty of employees to the institution.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insufficient financial resources;</li> <li>2. High number of damaged buildings, “camp” type, built according to Soviet standards;</li> <li>3. Poor organization of logistics process;</li> <li>4. Low number of employees involved in the treatment and correction of prisoners;</li> <li>5. Imperfect system of recruitment, selection and employment of staff;</li> <li>6. Insufficiently objective and transparent evaluation process of prison staff, of both general and specialized knowledge;</li> <li>7. Limited use of modern educational technologies in the training of staff;</li> <li>8. Insufficient technical equipment;</li> <li>9. Failure to ensure the minimum living space (4m<sup>2</sup>) in prisons;</li> <li>10. The technical inventory of detention facilities, including their degree of compliance with international norms and standards is not fulfilled;</li> <li>11. Shortage of food in prisons to manage to feed prisoners according to Government Decision no. 609 of 29 May 2006;</li> <li>12. The high risk of intimidation and violence in prisons;</li> <li>13. A continuously tensed atmosphere at the working place for prison staff;</li> <li>14. Lack of performance indicators in key areas of activity;</li> <li>15. Insufficient involvement of employees in decision making process;</li> <li>16. Lack of internal and external audit on the rationality of use of resource;</li> <li>17. Insufficient cooperation between services, poor organizational culture;</li> <li>18. Professional dependence of medical and psychological personnel, dual loyalty, poor working conditions and inadequate technical equipment.</li> <li>19. Understaffed prisons for fulfilling the workload;</li> <li>20. Overlapping of work duties;</li> <li>21. Ongoing redundant activities that are time-consuming;</li> <li>22. Reduced access to information and high technologies;</li> <li>23. Poor system of recruitment, integration and motivation of staff;</li> <li>24. Lack of a separate institution for training of staff before</li> </ol>

	<p>employment;</p> <p>25. Outdated legislative framework, the new one is pending;</p> <p>26. Outdated internal regulations;</p> <p>27. Job descriptions that do not comply with methodology (unclear tasks and duties);</p> <p>28. Lack of a Procedures Manual;</p> <p>29. Large pension system, eating up financial resources;</p> <p>30. Early retirement scheme (a sub-officer can retire at 32 years of age);</p> <p>31. Unattractive salaries for the work in the prison system;</p> <p>32. Hiring and promotion to management positions mainly from external sources.</p>
<b>The external environment</b>	
<b>O- Opportunities</b>	<b>T- Threats</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partnerships and effective cooperation with governmental and non-governmental human rights organisations;</li> <li>2. Human rights awareness in society;</li> <li>3. Relations with similar structures in the European Union;</li> <li>4. Opening on behalf of EU member states to provide technical assistance for completing the transition stages as fast as possible;</li> <li>5. Location of prisons in the proximity of and/or built in the district centres (rayons).</li> <li>6. Possible co-financing from extra-budgetary funds;</li> <li>7. Implementation of internal control/management standards within institution.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic recession both nationally and internationally;</li> <li>2. The existence of loopholes and contradictions in the legal provisions;</li> <li>3. Financing mainly from the public budget;</li> <li>4. Extra-budgetary resources lowly diversified.</li> <li>5. The low level of managerial and civic education;</li> <li>6. Resocialization is hampered due to the mentality of the community;</li> <li>7. Low prestige of the profession of prison employee in the society;</li> <li>8. Experienced employees migrate to other sectors of the economy;</li> <li>9. High stigmatisation of prison staff and prisoners from society;</li> <li>10. Shortage of specialized staff (doctors and psychologists) and lack of efficient mechanisms of integration in service;</li> <li>11. Resistance to changes due to human factors (mentality, tradition, culture, etc);</li> <li>12. The reduced capacity of reaction to the structural transformations in the organization;</li> <li>13. Bureaucracy;</li> <li>14. Unstable political context;</li> <li>15. Lack of interest on behalf of the private sector to interact with the prison system for work employment of prisoners.</li> </ol>

#### **IV. GENERAL OBJECTIVES. IMPACT**

##### **General Objective I: Improved efficiency in the administration of the prison system**

As a result of the analysis of existing documents and the results of the organized focus groups, the obvious conclusion is that an objective of the strategy must relate to the strengthening of institutional capacity, strengthening managerial and leadership capacity at strategic and operational levels.

The measures and activities within this strategic objective are aimed at optimization of the legal and institutional framework specific to the functioning of the prison system.

The concrete actions from the action plan are aimed at internal working procedures, management control system, optimizing the structure and functional organization.

**Expected impact:** By achieving this objective it is desired to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the prison system, as well as to improve the management and leadership skills in the prison system.

##### **General Objective II: Efficient organization of human resources management of the penitentiary system**

The central problem of the human resources management of the prison system is the poor administration of the human potential. Therefore, although the ratio of total prisoners per employee is approximately 2.6 to 1, in the prison institutions this ratio varies enormously, reaching 10 prisoners per employee and 50 to 100 per employee during night shifts and holidays.

Measures and activities within this strategic objective are aimed at optimization of the specific legal and institutional frameworks related to management of personnel of the prison system.

Concrete actions from the action plan are aimed at obtaining a new status by the staff, decentralizing the recruitment procedure, implementation of modern management procedures of human resources, enhancing the quality in training, performance appraisals and motivation of individual staff.

**Expected impact:** By achieving this goal we aim at building and maintaining professional, politically neutral and demilitarized personnel in the penitentiary system through an efficient management of human resources, in order to fulfil the prison system's duties related to the enforcement of imprisonment sentences and measures, ensuring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and conferring a complex of legal and social protection measures for its employees.

##### **General Objective III: Modernization of the prison system infrastructure in order to improve detention conditions**

Setting this goal is determined by the fact that execution of custodial sentences and measures should be done in a healthy environment guaranteeing respect for all the fundamental rights of prisoners.

For solving the identified problems related to living conditions of persons deprived of liberty, radical interventions are required. This implies the construction of 7 new prison institutions with a capacity of 1200 prisoners, by closing down the existing ones.

However, given the economic realities and financing possibilities of Moldova, the strategy includes a multi-annual plan to improve conditions of detention especially focused on renovating the existing prisons.

The measures and activities within this strategic objective are aimed at modernizing and developing the infrastructure, by improving conditions of detention.

Concrete actions consist of identification, proposed assessments for a multi-annual planning and execution of investment objectives such as capital reparations, and tools that would ensure a consistent and continuous development.

**Expected impact:** Achievement of this goal will lead to humanization of detention and compliance with international and national standards, so, as to ensure long-lasting sustainability.

#### **General Objective IV: Instituting a progressive system of punishment enforcement**

Meeting the purpose of imprisonment punishment, that is social rehabilitation of the convict and prevention of relapse, cannot be achieved without individualization of safety measures and daily regime according to the degree of risk and progress in changing one's criminal behaviour.

The proposed measures and activities are aimed at adjusting the regulatory penal-execution framework, working procedures and activities offered in prison, developing tools and working methods, developing professional skills to contribute effectively to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the convicted person.

**Expected impact:** Achieving this objective will lead to adjustment of the criminal enforcement regulatory framework, work procedures and activities offered in prison. By achieving this objective, it is desired to increase in the chances of social reintegration of prisoners and reduce the number of negative events in the prison system.

#### **General Objective V: Guaranteeing safety in prisons**

Violence in detention is caused by, especially, lack of tools for the prison administration to guarantee the safety in detention places. The cases where groups of prisoners are allowed to self-govern themselves constitutes a serious threat to safety in prisons in general and to the physical safety of prisoners and staff, in particular, as well as to society after prisoners' release.

The measures and activities within this strategic objective aim at reducing the vulnerability of prison administration as to guaranteeing safety in the prison system.

A full list of actions is developed in the action plan to the strategy, including among others modernization of means and work for ensuring safety in prisons, optimize procedures, resources and work tools, reorganization of security services and prison regime.

**Expected impact:** Achieving this goal will limit the violence in prisons and discourage the informal hierarchies, eliminating any form of influence at the prisons level, through zero tolerance to this phenomenon and plans of immediate intervention.

**General objective VI: Developing qualitative healthcare services for inmates, equivalent to those provided in the public healthcare system**

In the process of drafting the Strategy, a well-functioning and properly integrated healthcare is recognized as being important.

The purpose of this objective is to develop healthcare services equivalent to those in the community for all persons deprived of liberty.

Specific actions regard the activity of medical services, mainly their procedures and operational mechanisms. Therefore, concrete actions are taken into account towards internal procedures, tools and legislation for providing healthcare.

Achievement of proposed objectives and measures aim at ensuring the quality of medical service equivalent to those in community by: providing professional independence, adjusting the legislation, efficient management, accreditation of healthcare services, increased medical professionalism.

**Impact:** By achieving this objective, we pursue a qualitative medical act, reducing morbidity and mortality, in the specific conditions of the prison system, and in compliance with the evolution of these indicators in the general population.

**V. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES. MEASURES NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN**

**General Objective I: INSTITUTING AN EFFICIENT MODEL OF MANAGEMENT OF THE PRISON SYSTEM**

**Specific Objective 1.1. Strengthening the institutional framework**

- 1.1.1. Reorganization of the prison system;
- 1.1.2. Development of the strategic capacity of the prison system;
- 1.1.3. Development of the operational capacity of the prison system.

**Specific Objective 1.2. Strengthening the legal framework**

- 1.2.1. Review of legislation and procedures specific to criminal execution area;
- 1.2.2. Review of legislation and procedures that have a direct bearing on the functioning of the prison system.

**Specific Objective 1.3. Optimisation of the interaction of prisons with courts**

- 1.3.1. Setting up the mechanism and conditions for conducting hearings in the premises of prisons on matters that arise in the process of execution of penalties;
- 1.3.2. Implementing the concept of conducting on-line hearings with prisoners.

**Specific Objective 1.4. Development of IT capacities**

- 1.4.1. Establishment of IT services in the penitentiary system subdivisions;
- 1.4.2. Improving the infrastructure of information technologies, telecommunications, other means of data transmission and systems of security and data protection;

1.4.3. Automatization of work processes.

**Specific Objective 1.5. Strengthening the prison system's capacity for material supply**

1.5.1. Developing the production sector of the penitentiary system.

**Specific Objective 1.6. Use the opportunities of developing the prison system with the assistance of development partners**

1.6.1. Developing the capacity to access external financing;

1.6.2. Developing national and international partnerships.

**Specific Objective 1.7. Transparency and integrity of the penitentiary system staff**

1.7.1. Ensuring transparency of decision-making and work processes;

1.7.2. Develop a system for standardizing the criteria for integrity;

**Specific Objective 1.8. Promoting the image of the prison system**

1.8.1. Improve the work of internal and external communication, to present an objective image of the prison system;

1.8.2. Promoting the work of the prison system in order to change the perception of the community;

1.8.3. Development of cooperation with civil society, academia and media.

**General Objective II: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE PRISON SYSTEM**

**Specific Objective 2.1. Training of employees of the prison system**

2.1.1. Building the capacity of the Training Centre to train the staff

2.1.2. Streamlining the programs of continuous education.

**Specific Objective 2.2. Developing procedures for human resources**

2.2.1. Decentralisation of staff management powers in the prison system by Order of the Minister of Justice;

2.2.2. Optimization of recruitment and selection of personnel procedures;

2.2.3. Increasing efficiency of the automated system of human resources records;

2.2.4. Operational adaptation of the staffing and payroll schemes to the needs of the prison system;

2.2.5. Developing a system of career management.

**Specific Objective 2.3. Developing a system to motivate staff in the penitentiary system based on individual job performance**

2.3.1. Establish a decision making mechanism of promoting in professional careers based on individual professional skills;

2.3.2. Creating and improving the working conditions for the staff of the prison system.

**Specific Objective 2.4. Psychological assistance of the penitentiary staff**

- 2.4.1. Assessment of the psychological needs in the penitentiary system;
- 2.4.2. Increased psychological competence of employees of penitentiary system;
- 2.4.3. Increasing the efficiency of the process of initial, continuous and regular psychological assessment of staff of the prison system.

**General objective III MODERNISATION OF THE PRISON SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE IN ORDER TO IMPROVE DETENTION CONDITIONS**

**Specific Objective 3.1: Strengthening the capacity of the prison system to material supply**

- 3.1.1. Identifying the real needs of prisons to ensure the enforcement of custodial sentences according to their purpose;
- 3.1.2. Drafting proposals for amending the rules for assessing the actual financing needs of the prison system;
- 3.1.3. The allocation of needed funds from the state budget according to the current norms.

**Specific Objective 3.2. Modernizing the detention areas and the infrastructure of prisons**

- 3.2.1. Identification new areas or rooms that could be rehabilitated and arranged as placement of prisoners;
- 3.2.2. Construction of new detention facilities;
- 3.2.3. The reconstruction of detention facilities.

**General Objective IV: INSTITUTING A PROGRESSIVE SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT ENFORCEMENT**

**Specific Objective 4.1. Strengthening the role of prisons in the process of progressive execution of sentences**

- 4.1.1. Revision of the regulatory framework for introducing a progressive system for enforcement of sentences;
- 4.1.2. Creating progressive regimes and adapting the infrastructure of prisons for the purpose of applying a differentiated regime of sentence enforcement;
- 4.1.3. Establishing an effective system of motivating prisoners.

**Specific Objective 4.2. Creation of a mechanism of individual assessment and planning of sentence enforcement**

- 4.2.1. Creating a structure (unit) of assessment and planning of sentence execution;
- 4.2.2. Development of tools for assessment and planning of sentence enforcement;
- 4.2.3. Establishing the mechanism for implementing Individual Sentence Plans;
- 4.2.4. Capacity building of the staff working in the structure/unit for assessment and planning of sentence enforcement.

**Specific Objective 4.3. Developing the educational function**

- 4.3.1. Reorganization of educational service;
- 4.3.2. Development of effective educational standards and methodologies;
- 4.3.3. Development of education activities.

**Specific Objective 4.4. Developing methods and techniques of psycho-social intervention**

- 4.4.1. Implementation of tools for assessment of psychosocial needs of prisoners in all prisons;
- 4.4.2. Development of specific psychosocial interventions for various categories of prisoners;
- 4.4.3. Development and implementation of standardized methodologies of psychosocial intervention;

**Specific Objective 4.5. Developing partnerships with prisons probation offices, local authorities and other public or private organizations, members of civil society, families and communities to promote rehabilitation and social inclusion of persons deprived of liberty**

- 4.5.1. Concluding collaboration partnerships between prisons and probation offices;
- 4.5.2. Cooperation with social services from outside and involvement of civil society in the process of resocialization.

**General objective V: GUARANTEING THE SAFETY OF DETENTION SYSTEM**

**Specific Objective 5.1. Develop and implement procedures regarding prison safety**

- 5.1.1. Standardize procedures specific to prison safety;
- 5.1.2. Implementation of a differentiated program for staff that work in shifts;
- 5.1.3. Capacity building for the intervention in crisis and emergency situations (critical incidents, fires, floods, earthquakes, etc.).

**Specific Objective 5.2. Developing the infrastructure in order to ensure the safety of detention**

- 5.2.1. Improving security systems, surveillance and security arrangements;
- 5.2.2. Equipping the staff with specialized (protective) equipment;
- 5.2.3. Adaptation of safety measures to progressive regimes for enforcement of punishments;
- 5.2.4. Establishment of electronic access – control system;
- 5.2.5. Creation of the canine centre.

**Specific Objective 5.3. Preventing and combating crime, terrorism and eradicating the criminal subculture in the prison environment**

- 5.3.1. Strengthening the organizational framework for activities aimed at preventing and combating organized crime, terrorism and at eradicating the criminal subculture in the prison.



**Specific Objective 5.4. Reducing the violence in prisons**

5.4.1. Developing a program to reduce violence in prisons;

5.4.2. Reorganization of living spaces by rearranging smaller residential units;

**Specific Objective 5.5. Safety of escort and transport of prisoners**

5.5.1. Escorting inmates outside of the prison.

**General objective VI: DEVELOPING QUALITATIVE HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR INMATES, EQUIVALENT TO THOSE PROVIDED IN THE PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SYSTEM**

**Specific Objective 6.1: Improved management of healthcare services in prisons**

6.1.1 Establish a unit coordinating the healthcare services provided to detained persons;

6.1.2 Strengthening the capacity of the unit coordinating the healthcare services provided to detained persons;

6.1.3 Collaboration between the unit coordinating the healthcare services provided to detained persons with public medical institutions, NGOs;

6.1.4 The implementation of the integrated information management system for healthcare in prisons.

**Specific Objective 6.2: Improving the financing of healthcare provided to prisoners**

6.2.1. Full funding for healthcare services provided to prisoners;

6.2.2. Reforming funding mechanisms for hospital services within the prison system.

**Specific Objective 6.3: Improve the quality of healthcare provided to prisoners**

6.3.1. Capacity building for medical assistance of prisoners;

6.3.2. Accreditation of medical services;

6.3.3. Implementation of healthcare programs to prisoners in prisons;

6.3.4. Change the methodology of payment and staffing for medical personnel hired on contract to provide services;

6.3.5. Improve efficiency of medical staff activity.

**VI. EXPECTED RESULTS**

**General Objective I: Establish an effective model of administration of the prison system**

- Approval of the draft Law on the penitentiary system administration;  
- 100% of the prison system subdivisions developed new organisational charts based on the functionality assessment;

- Personnel standards approved by fields of activity and types of subdivisions subordinated to DIP;

- Procedures Manual approved and used by all subdivisions of the prison system;

- Implementation of quality management system (ISO 9001: 2016) at the level of DIP;

- Building the strategic planning skills of the prison managers;
- Developing the skills of prison leaders for management of financial and human resources to increase efficiency in administration;
- Create favourable environment for establishing public-private partnerships;
- Amending the relevant legal framework for the implementation of international regulations and recommendations;
- Effective interaction with Courts;
- Creating the necessary conditions to provide opportunities for employment and occupations or all prisoners;
- IT infrastructure and telecommunications will cover at least 80% of the identified needs by 2020;
- Implementation of 75% of identified options for automating processes;
- Every prison shall have the capacity to develop projects for external financing independently.

**General Objective II: Efficient organization of human resources management in the prison system:**

- Increasing the quality of training of employees of the penitentiary system;
- Filling in vacancies through competition;
- Establishment and employment of 90% of real human resources needed by 2020;
- Develop the Career Guide for civil servants with special status;
- Increase the salaries of employees in the penitentiary system for increasing the interest of qualified specialists for employment and staying in the penitentiary system;
- Establish a decision-making mechanism of promoting staff in their career based on individual professional skills;
- Improving working conditions for prison staff;
- 25% increase in capacity of providing psychological assistance to prison system employees.

**General Objective III - Modernization and development of the infrastructure in the prison system to improve detention conditions**

- 50% increase in investment level per detention subdivision;
- 40% increase the accommodation capacity of the prison system of at least 4 m<sup>2</sup> per person;
- Establishment of a minimum of 2000 new detention places given the current standards by the end of 2020;
- Modernization of at least 2000 detention places given the current standards by the end of 2020.
- Total occupation index will register a value below the threshold of 100% based on the national standard;
- The transportation capacity of the prison system will increase by 20% by 2020;
- The number of spaces that do not meet the minimum conditions of detention will decrease by 50% by 2020.
- Improving the quality of food for inmates.

#### **General Objective IV - Instituting a progressive system of punishment enforcement**

- Changing the regulatory framework for excluding the types of prisons, and giving the prison administration the power to place prisoners in detention regimes based on individualization rules;
- Creating detention sectors for separate detention of prisoners in differentiated detention regimes;
- Creating a structural unit for assessment and planning of sentence enforcement;
- Efficient mechanism for implementation of the individual sentence enforcement program;
- Establish criteria for changing the detention regime to a milder one based on the accomplishment of the individual sentence enforcement program;
- Education and psychosocial intervention programs are available to all vulnerable prisoners at an appropriate quality level in line with undertaken standards;
- Creating conditions of engaging willing prisoners in literacy programs, trainings and professional qualification;
- Share of psychosocial interventions in total activities will increase by 50% by 2020;
- Establishing an effective system of motivation of inmates to participate in programs and activities as recommended in the individual sentence plan;
- Efficient interaction with probation and social services in the community.

#### **General Objective V: Guaranteeing safety of the detention system**

- Detailed regulation of all processes specific to guarding, escort and surveillance (particularly for crisis situations involving physical force and applying special means);
- Instituting certain institutional guarantees for legal protection of staff working in regime and guarding;
- Division of detention spaces (bedrooms and courtyards walk);
- Creating intervention teams and negotiators at the prison level;
- Automatizing of the access to control posts, entrance doors to detention sections;
- Implementation of a violence reduction program with the aim at lowering acts of aggression against staff and inter-prisoner violence by 25% by 2020;
- Improving the systems of detection, alarm and signalling of operational critical incidents and emergencies;
- Appropriate equipment to all employees according to the work missions;
- Establishment of escort teams in each prison;
- Rehabilitation and construction of fences, facilities and safety equipment, redirecting allocated human resources to the services which guard and perform activities with inmates;
- Report to justice bodies all cases of irregular relations and corruption committed by prison staff.

#### **General objective VI: Developing qualitative healthcare services for inmates, equivalent to those provided in the public healthcare system**

- Establish a unit coordinating the healthcare services provided to detained persons;
- Accreditation of medical services in prisons;
- Purchasing of medicine and healthcare services according to the needs;
- Including certain categories of prisoners in the category of medically ensured persons.
- Effective mechanism of interaction with the institutions under the Ministry of Health to facilitate implementation of national health programs in prisons;

- Creating public medical institutions of specialized saloons for healthcare of prisoners.

## **VII. ACOMPLISHMENT DEADLINES**

The strategy is implemented for a period of 5 years from 2016 until 2020 on the basis of an action plan structured into strategic objectives, measures, activities, results, deadlines, responsible units and assessment tools.

The Action Plan is annually reviewed in order to assure the necessary degree of flexibility and immediate response to changes in the system, however, the changes will not affect significantly the Strategy's purpose. Flexibility is therefore necessary and appropriate with regards to resources, tools and actions.

The implementation itself envisages two levels of action: central and local. At the central level are implemented actions within the exclusive competence of the Central Apparatus - through heads of divisions/sections. At the local level, by prison governors who will have direct responsibility in terms of respecting the timing of the subdivision's action plan by coordination with Central Apparatus.

## **VIII. RISK ANALYSIS**

The risks related to Strategy for the Development of the Penitentiary System 2016 - 2020 are both general (mostly external in nature, as characteristic for all projects), but also specific.

*General categories* of risk:

1. Technical-financial risks;
2. Risk related to the adaptation of strategic thinking;
3. Risk of non-engagement or losing support for the Strategy;
4. Risk related to management;
5. Profession related risk.

Given the above issues, we notice risk factors in each of the analyzed sectors. The prison system has considered a number of activities designed to raise awareness, reduce and control the general risks of the proposed project.

1. When it comes to reducing the risk of technical and financial issues, we took into account the existence of a logical intervention in the activity plans transposed into the causal link between the activities proposed for the fulfilment of objectives and expected results. The results have been formulated by taking into account the expected benefits (outcome) and not just as natural consequences of activities carried out (output). Reaching the expected results is verified through proposed indicators. The financial risk was reduced by a cost-benefit analysis of the actions. There were highlighted mainly the actions with minimal cost producing the most significant impact. In cases where the analysis pointed at high cost, the deadlines have been adjusted accordingly and the financing plans were consulted to obtain the certainty of providing the resources needed for the Strategy.

2. Adaptation of the Strategy for the development of the penitentiary system took into account both fundamental conception in the society about what the prison service should do

(through meetings with representatives of civil society, NGOs, debates), as well as the opinion of employees of the penitentiary system. Should be noted that the Strategy was developed by a working group made up of people with experience in the prison system, assisted by an international expert using modern methods of drafting development policy papers.

3. The prison system acknowledges the risk of losing the involvement or support for the Strategy. In this case, the purpose of the Strategy is seriously affected, with implications on the expected results. The periodic renewal of the formal declaration of support coupled with effective support is a necessary condition for the achievement of objectives.

4. The Project management risk can affect the proper execution of stipulated activities. The scale activities implying implementation and monitoring of the strategy, lead to a high degree risk, due to workload and diversity of issues to be considered by members of the Commission. It should be noted that to a certain degree, the project presents a novelty for many of those involved; there is a risk of deficient understanding and application of the Strategy.

5. The risk of occurring problems of professional nature refers especially to the quality of the human resources who take part in the selection. Because of specific issues for today's society (problems of corruption, hierarchy of values) the project can reach an impasse due to the fact that we hire human resources that were available, and not always the best resources.

General risks are characterized by the fact that they do not depend directly and fully on the prison system and therefore are not under its control or influence.

## **IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES**

The implementation of the Strategy is ensured by the Government through the Ministry of Justice. At the same time, in the implementation process are also involved both central public institutions such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, Family, and Social Protection , Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior as well as civil society organizations.

The Ministry of Justice is primarily responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the Strategy implementation through the Prisons Department.

The Director of the Department of the Penitentiary Institutions informs annually the Ministry of Justice about the level of implementation of the Strategy's Action Plan. Information is conveyed via an annual progress report.

At the Department of Penitentiary Institutions level, the monitoring and reporting mechanism is the following:

- The subdivision responsible for reporting on the implementation of the Action Plan for implementation of the Strategy reports quarterly to DIP Director on the measures taken during the reporting period. The monitoring subdivision centralizes the reports received, processes the information, prepares a report summarizing the degree of implementation, and presents it in DIP's Consultative Council meeting;

- Consultative Council of DIP analyses the realization of the Action Plan for the Implement of the strategy, checks whether deadlines were met, analyses the issues and causes that led to non- or poor implementation, establishes the necessary measures to correct errors and ensures through every member that these measures are sent to the subordinated staff.

At the level of subdivisions subordinated to DIP, the monitoring and reporting mechanism is based the plan of their activities, as follows:

- Quarterly, or whenever necessary, analyses in the reporting meeting of the subordinated subdivision, the degree of accomplishment, whether deadlines were met, analyses the issues and causes that led to non- or poor implementation, establishes the necessary measures to correct errors and ensures through every member that these measures are sent to the subordinated staff;

- A copy of the minutes of the meeting shall be sent to the subdivision responsible for reporting the status of implementation of the strategy.

The basis for the reporting achievement of results shall constitute the indicators from the Action Plan to the Strategy. In this regard, the subdivision responsible for organizing the planning activity of DIP, and in case of subordinated subdivisions, the working group responsible for planning the activity, shall ensure that the necessary actions for implementing the strategy are included in the annual plan.

Monitoring of the implementation will be a continuous process that will take into account the achievement indicators set in the Action Plan on the implementation of the Strategy. The evaluation of the progress in implementation of the Strategy will be done through two interim independent evaluations according to the targets set for 2017 and 2018, in order to bring the plans in line with the needs and trends at that time. The interim evaluation will focus on measuring outcomes and set objectives, through the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Based on these interim evaluations shall be defined the expected results and targets. Moreover, these evaluations will be used to determine the necessary actions for the coming years in line with the realities and budget planning for the subsequent period.

The first evaluation report will be prepared at the end of 2017, based on annual reports submitted by the institutions responsible for implementation and will include the degree of achievement of objectives and proposed actions for the respective period and the progress level in achievement of impact indicators. In this way, the factors that influenced the success or failure of planned activities will be identified; this information is used for planning activities thereafter.

The results from the implementation of the Strategy will be presented in a final independent Evaluation Report that will measure the impact of the results achieved in each strategic priority and of the overall strategy on the prison system. The final evaluation will be conducted in light of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, impact and human rights based approach, by involving the civil society.

**Action Plan to Implement  
the 2016-2020 Penitentiary System Development Strategy**

<b>General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management</b>					
<b>Impact indicators:</b>					
1. Effectiveness of the managerial internal control = risks that produced effects/risks identified in the risk register (%).					
2. Effectiveness of the penitentiary system = number of specific achieved objectives/number of specific objectives proposed in the strategy (%).					
3. Effectiveness of the penitentiary system = number of achieved objectives/number of proposed objectives.					
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5. Efficiency of the relationship with the media = number of positive + neutral media appearances/total number of media appearances (%).					
6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).					
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>In charge</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Costs, MDL thousand</b>
<b>Specific objective 1.1. Strengthen the institutional framework</b>					
1.1.1. Reorganise the penitentiary system	1.1.1.1. Assess the operation efficiency of each structure of the penitentiary system	Performed study	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter IV, 2016	-
	1.1.1.2. Develop the reorganisation proposal related to the actual operational needs	Identified reorganisation solutions		Quarter IV, 2016	-
	1.1.1.3. Debate and approve the new organisational charts at Central Office and subdivisions level	Optimised and approved organisational charts		Quarter I, 2017	-
	1.1.1.4. Develop draft regulatory acts or draft amendments to the normative acts on the	Developed and approved draft regulatory acts		Quarter I, 2017	-

## General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management

### Impact indicators:

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	Organisation, Operation and Internal Rules				
	1.1.1.5. Transpose the new organisational charts at subordinated subdivisions level	Transposed organisational charts at subdivisions level, optimised staff structures		Quarter II, 2017	-
	1.1.1.6. Modify the staff lists in order to harmonize the necessary staff with the European average	Allocated number of staff in relation to the needs found		Quarter I, 2017	214,800.00
1.1.2. Develop the strategic capacity of the penitentiary system	1.1.2.1. Assess the strategic capacity of the penitentiary system	Performed study	MoJ (DPI)	December 2016	-
	1.1.2.2. Draft the concept for the development of the strategic capacity of the penitentiary system	Drafted concept		December 2016	-
	1.1.2.3. Organise professional training for high level managers in the strategic and related management in order to develop abilities necessary to plan and perform the development strategies	Organised professional training		March 2017	28.00



## General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	1.1.2.4. Develop and implement the internal procedure on the calendar and the strategic management method in order to plan and perform the development strategy	Developed and implemented the internal procedure		December 2016	-
	1.1.2.5. Develop and submit for approval the priorities on the long-term development of the penitentiary system	Developed priorities for development and submitted to Government for approval		March 2017	-
	1.1.2.6. Draft and publish, for internal use, the Handbook for the strategic management of the penitentiary system	Drafted and published the Handbook on the penitentiary system's website		March 2017	45.00
	1.1.2.7. Develop the managerial agreements as tools to assess the quality of the implementation of strategic demarches	Developed managerial agreements		December 2016	1,200.00
1.1.3. Develop the operational capacity of	1.1.3.1. Assess the operational capacity of the penitentiary system	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI)	December 2016	-

## General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
the penitentiary system	1.1.3.2. Approve the Internal Procedures Manual	Approved the Internal Procedures Manual		December 2016	-
	1.1.3.3. Implement a quality management system (for instance ISO 9001:2016)	Implemented a quality management system		March 2017	441.50
	1.1.3.4. Implement and develop an internal managerial control system	Developed and implemented an internal managerial control system		June 2017	-
	1.1.3.5. Develop and include in the current activity the system of evaluation, reward and motivation of the penitentiary system employees	Developed and approved regulation		September 2018	156,000.00
<b>Specific objective 1.2. Strengthen the legal framework</b>					
1.2.1. Review the legislation and procedures specific to the criminal enforcement field	1.2.1.1. Approve the Draft Law on the Penitentiary Administration System	Approved Draft Law	MoJ (DPI)	July 2016	
	1.2.1.2. Establish the Commission for the review of the legislation, regulations and procedures specific to the criminal	Established Commission for the review of the legislation, developed institutional framework		September 2016	-

## General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	enforcement field				
	1.2.1.3. Identify all provisions specific to the criminal enforcement field that need to be amended	Performed study/report		September 2016	-
	1.2.1.4. Develop and submit for approval the proposals to amend the legislation, rules and procedures specific to the criminal enforcement field	Developed and submitted for approval the proposals for amendments		December 2016	-
	1.2.1.5. Prepare the implementation of the legislative amendments (for instance, the action plan when the implementation supposed a range of implementation measures)	1) Undertaken actions to implement the legislative amendments 2) Drafted and approved the Action Plan		March 2017	-
1.2.2. Review the legislation and procedures with a direct impact on the penitentiary system	1.2.2.1. Establish the Commission for the review of the legislation, regulations and procedures with a direct impact on the penitentiary system operation (for instance, economic, financial, medical, constructions,	Established Commission for review of the legislation	MoJ (DPI)	September 2016	-

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

**Impact indicators:**

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<b>Measures</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>In charge</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Costs, MDL thousand</b>
operation (for instance, human resources, economic, financial, medical, logistics, qualifications, safety and public order, etc.)	logistics)				
	1.2.2.2. Identify all the provisions with a direct impact on the penitentiary system operation that needs to be amended	Performed study/report		September 2016	-
	1.2.2.3. Develop and submit for approval the proposals to amend the legislation, rules and procedures with a direct impact on the penitentiary system operation	Developed and submitted for approval the proposals for amendments		March 2017	-
	1.2.2.4. Prepare the implementation of the legislative amendments (for instance, the action plan when the implementation supposed a range of implementation measures)	1) Undertaken actions to implement the legislative amendments  2) Drafted and approved the Action Plan		March 2017	-
<b>Specific objective 1.3. Organise the process of interaction between the penitentiary institutions and courts of law</b>					
1.3.1. Establish the necessary mechanism and conditions to conduct court hearings	1.3.1.1. Assess the needs to implement the mechanism to conduct court hearings relating to the examination of the issues related to the punishment execution at the penitentiary	Performed study/report	MoJ, SCM	June 2017	-

## General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management

### Impact indicators:

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
relating to the examination of the issues related to the punishment execution at the penitentiary institutions	institutions				
	1.3.1.2. Coordinate jointly with the judicial self-administration body the mechanism to conduct court hearings relating to the examination of the issues related to the punishment execution at the penitentiary institutions	Coordinated mechanism	MoJ, SCM	December 2017	-
	1.3.1.3. Create and arrange spaces at the penitentiary institutions to conduct court hearings, according to the standards set	Properly arranged 17 rooms to conduct court hearings at the penitentiary institutions	MoJ (DPI)	July 2019	340.00
1.3.2. Implement the concept of conducting online court hearings with the attendance of the prisoners	1.3.2.1. Analyse the impact of implementing the concept of conducting online court hearings with the attendance of the prisoners	Performed analysis, providing clear positive and negative aspects of the concept of conducting online court hearings with the attendance of the prisoners	MoJ (DJA, DPI)	December 2016	-
	1.3.2.2. Review the relevant legislative	Developed and approved draft	MoJ (DWG,	July 2017	-

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	framework	regulatory act	DPI, SCM		
	1.3.2.3. Create the infrastructure to conduct online hearings	Equipped 17 penitentiary institutions with the necessary technical equipment to conduct online court hearings	MoJ (DPI)	December 2018	4,080.00
	1.3.2.4 Pilot the system to conduct online court hearings at the Penitentiary no 7 - Rusca, Penitentiary no 15 - Goian, Penitentiary no 3 - Leova and Penitentiary no 6 - Soroca	Piloted functional system to conduct online court hearings	MoJ (DPI)	January-June 2018	-
	1.3.2.5. Implement the mechanism of conducting online court hearings with the attendance of the prisoners	Implemented mechanism to conduct court hearings	MoJ (DPI)	December 2018	-

**Specific objective 1.4. Development of the IT capacity**

## General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management

### Impact indicators:

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
1.4.1. Include IT services into the penitentiary system subdivisions	1.4.1.1. Create an IT structural subdivision at the DPI	1) IT subdivisions with 4 staff units created at the central office (DPI), 17 staff units created at 17 subdivisions	MoJ (DPI)	January 2017	4,725.00
	1.4.1.2. Organise contests to fill vacancies	Organised contests		Quarter II, 2017	-
	1.4.1.3. Prepare the regulations on the activity of the IT subdivision	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		January 2017	-
1.4.2. Improve the infrastructure of information technologies, telecommunications,	1.4.2.1. Develop the information and telecommunication infrastructure (technical means and information programs)	Developed ICT infrastructure, ensured technical support	MoJ (DPI)	December 2017	5,000.00
	1.4.2.2. Maintain and repair the existing computer systems	Functional computer systems		December 2017	2,500.00

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
other data transmission means and data security and protection systems	1.4.2.3. Establish a Center for electronic monitoring and reserve network management	Established the Center for monitoring, achieved activities of surveillance and control of prisoners and penitentiary employees	MoJ (DPI)	December 2017	6,500.00
1.4.3. Automate the activity processes	1.4.3.1. Develop the informational database of prisoners – provide support for educational services	Developed informational database of prisoners	MoJ (DPI)	December 2017	-
	1.4.3.2. Automate the fingerprint process for the special contingent	Automated fingerprint process		December 2016	70.00
	1.4.3.3. Implement communication protocols and the case management registry on access to information contained in the databases of courts	Achieved interoperability of AIS Register of detained, arrested and sentenced persons with the Integrated File Management Program	MoJ (DPI)	December 2016	-
	1.4.3.4. Automate the database of persons who visit the penitentiary	Automated database of persons who visit the penitentiary		Semester II, 2017	70.00



**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	1.4.3.5. Automate the process of granting the prisoner the right to make phone calls	Automated process of granting the prisoner the right to make phone calls		2017-2020	-
	1.4.3.6. Automate the access to legal provisions and documents on the enforcement of custodial sentences	Automated access to documents		Semester I, 2017	-

**Specific objective 1.5. Strengthen the ability to materially ensure the penitentiary system**

1.5.1 Develop the production sector of the penitentiary system	1.5.1.1. Exempt from VAT the state-owned enterprises from the penitentiary system	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MoJ (DPI)	2016-2017	
	1.5.1.2. Oblige public authorities to firstly purchase products and services provided in the penitentiary system	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MoF	2016-2017	-
	1.5.1.3. Offer penitentiaries the opportunity to produce goods and services that would satisfy the penitentiary's needs	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		2016-2017	-
	1.5.1.4. Amnesty penalties applied for the debts owed by state-owned enterprises from	Developed and approved draft		2016-2017	-

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	the penitentiary system to the National Public Budget	regulatory act			
	1.5.1.5. Provide tax incentives (exempt from income tax for a specified period, minimum 3 years) for business operators who create new jobs for the prisoners in DPI subdivisions	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		2016-2017	-

**Specific objective 1.6. Use of partners' support to develop the penitentiary system**

1.6.1 Develop the capacity to access foreign funds	1.6.1.1 Identify the staff needs and training of employees in charge of developing and implementing assistance programs	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI)	August-October 2016	-
	1.6.1.2 Employ staff in charge of developing and implementing assistance programs	Employed staff	MoJ (DPI)	June 2017	1,000.00
	1.6.1.3. Organise professional training for employees in charge of developing and implementing assistance programs	Organised professional training		October-November 2016	125.00

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
<b>1.6.2. Develop national and international partnerships</b>	1.6.2.1. Sign new cooperation protocols	Signed new cooperation protocols	MoJ (DPI)	Ongoing	-
	1.6.2.2. Adhere to profile foreign organisations, such as: European Prison Training Academy Network (EPTAN) /International Correctional and Prisons Association (ICPA) and the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris)	Established cooperation with international organizations		Semester I, 2017	360.00

**Specific objective 1.7. Ensure transparency and integrity to the penitentiary system staff**

1.7.1. Ensure the transparency of the decision-making and activity processes	1.7.1.1. Establish an internal mechanism to publish information on the organisation of public consultations over the draft regulatory acts on the Department of Penitentiary Institutions' website	Published information on public consultations on the website, at the "Decision-making transparency" section	MoJ (DPI)	As needed	-
1.7.2. Develop a system to standardize	1.7.2.1. Establish the integrity criteria for the penitentiary' staff	Performed study and formulated recommendations	MoJ (DPI)	2018	-

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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6. Number of projects, contracts/approved for funding/no of applications (%).

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
the integrity criteria	1.7.2.2. Amend the Code of Conduct of the penitentiary' staff by introducing integrity criteria for the employees	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		2017	-

**Specific objective 1.8. Promote the image of the penitentiary system**

1.8.1. Make the internal and external communication activity efficient in order to present an objective image of the penitentiary system	1.8.1.1. Promote and conduct information campaigns on changes in ensuring the prisoners' rights	Conducted information campaigns on changes in ensuring the prisoners' rights	MoJ (DPI)	December 2016	27.00
1.8.2. Promote the penitentiary system's activity in order to change the perception of the community	1.8.2.1. Promote individualized training and social reintegration programs existing in penitentiaries	Published press releases and materials	MoJ (DPI)	December 2016	-
	1.8.2.2. Promote health good practices on the penitentiary institutions (therapeutic communities, syringe exchange program and substitution treatment)	Published press releases		December 2016	-

**General objective I: Establish an effective model for the penitentiary system management**

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
1.8.3. Develop cooperation with the civil society, academia and	1.8.3.1. Sign new cooperation protocols	1) Signed cooperation protocols 2) Achieved cooperation	MoJ (DPI)	Annually	-

**General objective II: Administrate efficiently the penitentiary system's human resources**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The number of persons professionally trained before being employed;
2. The number of developed procedures/Number of procedural activities X100;
3. The resignation rate among penitentiary employees
4. The rate of negative incidents among employees.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
<b>Specific objective 2.1. Professional training of penitentiary system's employees</b>					
2.1.1. Develop the Instructive	2.1.1.1. Create conditions for the professional training of the	Organised professional trainings	MoJ (DPI)	February 2017	1,050.00

**General objective II: Administrate efficiently the penitentiary system's human resources**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The number of persons professionally trained before being employed;
2. The number of developed procedures/Number of procedural activities X100;
3. The resignation rate among penitentiary employees
4. The rate of negative incidents among employees.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
Center's professional training capacities	penitentiary system's professionals (officers and non-commissioned officers) at the DPI's Instructive Center prior to their employment				
	2.1.1.2. Attend specialized training courses for instructors	Attended professional training courses		May 2017	90.00
	2.1.1.3. Develop educational material support	Developed material support		July 2020	25,000.00
	2.1.1.4. Arrange and equip a computer room to assess the performances of the penitentiary trained staff	Arranged assessment room		May 2017	350.00
	2.1.1.5. Create the Instructive Center's website	Created functional website	MoJ (DPI)	March 2017	22.00
	2.1.1.6. Involve external teachers (profile experts) to teach lessons	Number of contracted professionals to perform training activities		Quarter II, 2018	100.00
	Provide modern equipment to the aerophone orchestra	Purchased equipment		2017-2018	400.00
2.1.2. Make ongoing training	2.1.2.1. Develop the methodology on organizing and conducting professional training of civil servants	Developed and approved methodology	MoJ (DPI)	March 2017	-

**General objective II: Administrate efficiently the penitentiary system's human resources**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The number of persons professionally trained before being employed;
2. The number of developed procedures/Number of procedural activities X100;
3. The resignation rate among penitentiary employees
4. The rate of negative incidents among employees.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
programs more efficient	with special status from the penitentiary administration system and its criteria of results assessment				
	2.1.2.2. Develop the Regulation on the probation period for the junior civil servants and ensure implementation of its provisions	Approved and implemented draft regulation		May 2017	-
	2.1.2.3. Implement modern methods of professional and personal development	Implemented modern methods of professional and personal development		June 2017	-
<b>Specific objective 2.2. Develop human resources procedures</b>					
2.2.1. Decentralise management skills of the staff of the penitentiary administration system	2.2.1.1. Assess the human resources management skills	Assessed human resources management skills	MoJ (DPI)	July 2016	-
	2.2.1.2. Delegate powers according to the assessment results	Delegated powers by the Order of Minister of Justice approved		February 2017	-
2.2.2. Optimise the staff recruitment and selection process	2.2.2.1. Develop the Regulation on organising and conducting the competition to occupy vacant positions	Developed and approved draft regulation	MoJ (DPI)	January 2017	-

**General objective II: Administrate efficiently the penitentiary system's human resources**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The number of persons professionally trained before being employed;
2. The number of developed procedures/Number of procedural activities X100;
3. The resignation rate among penitentiary employees
4. The rate of negative incidents among employees.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	2.2.2.2. Ensure the establishment and activity of the competition commissions to select and employ the candidates for a position	Established functional commissions		January 2017	-
2.2.3. Make the human resources automated record-keeping system more efficient	2.2.3.1. Assess the human resources record-keeping system according to the needs to efficiently manage the staff	Assessed record-keeping system according to the needs to efficiently manage the staff	MoJ (DPI)	October 2016	-
	2.2.3.2. Adjust the human resources record-keeping system	Adjusted, automated and implemented record-keeping system		January 2019	70.00
2.2.4. Harmonise the staffing list and staffing tables with the penitentiary system needs	2.2.4.1. Establish the working group to modify the staffing lists	Established working group	MoJ (DPI)	September 2016	-
	2.2.4.2. Adjust the staffing tables	Adjusted staffing tables		May 2017	-
2.2.5. Develop a career management system	2.2.5.1. Develop the Career Guide of civil servants with special status	Developed and approved draft guide	MoJ (DPI)	July 2019	-
<b>Specific objective 2.3. Develop a motivation system of the penitentiary system staff on the basis of individual professional performances</b>					



**General objective II: Administrate efficiently the penitentiary system's human resources**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The number of persons professionally trained before being employed;
2. The number of developed procedures/Number of procedural activities X100;
3. The resignation rate among penitentiary employees
4. The rate of negative incidents among employees.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
2.3.1. Establish a decision-making mechanism on promoting the professional career according to the staff individual professional skills	2.3.1.1. Develop the Regulation on assessing the professional performances of civil servants with special status from the penitentiary system	Developed and approved draft regulation	MoJ (DPI)	January 2017	-
2.3.2. Create and improve proper working conditions to the penitentiary system's staff	2.3.2.1. Assess the working conditions of the penitentiary system's staff	Assessed working conditions		January 2017	-
	2.3.2.2. Improve working conditions of the employees in the penitentiary system according to the assessment results	Improved working conditions		January 2018	22,000.00
<b>Specific objective 2.4. Provide psychological assistance to the penitentiary system's staff</b>					
2.4.1 Assess the needs of psychological assistance in the penitentiary system's subdivisions	2.4.1.1. Develop the assessment methodology of the needs of psychological assistance	Developed and approved methodology	MoJ (DPI)	May 2017	-
	2.4.1.2. Develop programs for psychological assistance appropriate	Developed and approved programs		December 2017	-

**General objective II: Administrate efficiently the penitentiary system's human resources**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The number of persons professionally trained before being employed;
2. The number of developed procedures/Number of procedural activities X100;
3. The resignation rate among penitentiary employees
4. The rate of negative incidents among employees.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	to the employees' needs				
2.4.2 Increase the psychological competence of the penitentiary system's employees	2.4.2.1 Develop programs on psychological skills development	Developed and approved programs on psychological skills development	MoJ (DPI)	March 2017	-
2.4.3 Make effective the process of initial, ongoing and periodic psychological assessment of the penitentiary system's staff	2.4.3.1. Provide DPAP (Division of Psychological Activity for Personnel) with standardised tools of psychological assessment	Provided DPAP with standardised tools	MoJ (DPI)	December 2018	-
	2.4.3.2. Organise professional training for the psychologists evaluators	Organised professional trainings		December 2018	-

**General objective III – Modernise and develop the infrastructure of the penitentiary system to improve the conditions of detention**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of reduction of overcrowding in the penitentiary system = number of new places created for prisoners related to the number of necessary places
2. Effectiveness of the investment plan to modernise the penitentiary system = number of objective investments, works of interventions as investments, finished capital repairs/number of started objectives (%)
3. The usability of the qualifying/production spaces = number of used spaces/number of identified spaces (%)

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
<b>Specific objective 3.1. Strengthen the ability to materially ensure the penitentiary system</b>					
3.1.1 Identify the actual needs of the penitentiary institutions in order to ensure the enforcement of custodial sentences according to their purpose	3.1.1.1. Estimate the needs and resources necessary for each institution	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI)	October 2016	-
	3.1.1.2. Develop and implement multi-annual investment plans to improve the conditions of detention	Developed and implemented multi-annual investment plans		October 2016	10.00
3.1.2 Propose amendments to the regulatory framework to objectively assess the funding needs of the penitentiary system	3.1.2.1. Estimate the real needs in order to be included into the funding project	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI)	November 2016	-
	3.1.2.2. Develop the plans for measures to be funded	Developed and approved plans for measures to be funded		December 2016	-
<b>Specific objective 3.2. Upgrade the detention spaces and the infrastructure of the penitentiary institutions</b>					
3.2.1. Identify new spaces or rooms that could be	3.2.1.1. Prepare the inventory of the detention spaces	Prepared inventory of the detention spaces	MoJ (DPI)	October 2016	10.00

**General objective III – Modernise and develop the infrastructure of the penitentiary system to improve the conditions of detention**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of reduction of overcrowding in the penitentiary system = number of new places created for prisoners related to the number of necessary places
2. Effectiveness of the investment plan to modernise the penitentiary system = number of objective investments, works of interventions as investments, finished capital repairs/number of started objectives (%)
3. The usability of the qualifying/production spaces = number of used spaces/number of identified spaces (%)

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
rehabilitated and arranged for prisoners' detention	3.2.1.2. Identify possible spaces to be refurbished for prisoners' detention	Identified possible spaces to be refurbished	MoF	October 2016	-
	3.2.1.3. Draft estimates of expenses to refurbish the identified spaces	Drafted estimates of expenses to refurbish the identified spaces		November-December 2016	-
3.2.2. Build a new detention institution	3.2.2.1. Finalise the construction of Balti penitentiary with a capacity of 650 places	Finalised building of Balti penitentiary	MoJ (DPI) MoF	December 2020	275,000.00
	3.2.2.2. Start, build, finalise and put into service the new penitentiary in Chisinau intended for persons held in preventive detention	Started building of the new penitentiary in Chisinau, performed and finalised within the set deadline		December 2020	100,000.00
	3.2.2.3. Start building a new penitentiary to replace Soroca Penitentiary no 6	1) Developed project documentation  2) Started building of the new penitentiary to replace Soroca		December 2019	3,000.00

### General objective III – Modernise and develop the infrastructure of the penitentiary system to improve the conditions of detention

#### Impact indicators:

1. The rate of reduction of overcrowding in the penitentiary system = number of new places created for prisoners related to the number of necessary places
2. Effectiveness of the investment plan to modernise the penitentiary system = number of objective investments, works of interventions as investments, finished capital repairs/number of started objectives (%)
3. The usability of the qualifying/production spaces = number of used spaces/number of identified spaces (%)

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
		Penitentiary no 6			
3.2.3. Renovate the detention institutions	3.2.3.1. Allocate financial resources needed to renovate and maintain the buildings	Allocated financial resources	MoJ (DPI) MoF	2016-2020	24,000.00
	3.2.3.2. Renovate Leova Penitentiary no 3	Performed works		December 2020	33,000.00
	3.2.3.3. Rehabilitate the security infrastructure and support walls of Goian Penitentiary no 10	Performed works		December 2020	24,000.00
	3.2.3.4. Rebuild a sector of 300 places at Cahul Penitentiary no 5	Performed works		December 2018	100,000.00
	3.2.3.5. Rebuild 2 system blocks at Rezina Penitentiary no 17	Performed works		December 2018	80,000.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
<b>Specific objective 4.1. Strengthen the role of the penitentiary institutions during the progressive enforcement of the sentence</b>					
4.1.1. Review the regulatory framework to introduce the progressive enforcement of the sentence	4.1.1.1. Analyse the effectiveness of all forms of penitentiaries and existing regimes	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI)	Semester I, 2017	5.00
	4.1.1.2. Amend the regulatory acts relating to the enforcement of the sentence	Developed and approved draft regulatory acts		Semester II, 2017	10.00
4.1.2. Create progressive regimes and adapt the penitentiary institutions' infrastructure to apply a differential regime of enforcement of the sentence	4.1.2.1. Establish differential regimes for the penitentiary institutions	Established differential regimes	MoJ (DPI)	2020	-
4.1.3. Establish an effective system to motivate the prisoners	4.1.3.1. Establish a mechanism of relief or restriction of the detention regime depending on the implementation of the Individual Program of Sentence Enforcement	Established mechanism of relief or restriction of the detention regime, established procedures and authorities	MoJ (DPI)	Semester II, 2017	5.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	4.1.3.2. Identify the criteria to motivate the prisoners to involve in some activities	Identified criteria		Semester II, 2019	5.00
<b>Specific objective 4.2. Establish a mechanism of individual assessment and planning of the enforcement of the sentence</b>					
4.2.1. Establish a Division in charge of assessing and planning the enforcement of the sentence	4.2.1.1. Develop the establishment concept of the Division in charge of assessing and planning the enforcement of the sentence	Developed establishment concept of the Division in charge of assessing and planning the enforcement of the sentence	MoJ (DPI)	Semester I, 2018	350.00
	4.2.1.2. Develop regulatory acts that regulate the activity of the Division in charge of assessing and planning the enforcement of the sentence	Developed and approved draft regulatory acts	MoJ (DPI)	Semester I, 2018	5.00
4.2.2. Develop tools to assess prisoners and plan the enforcement of the sentence	4.2.2.1. Develop the assessment methodology of the needs and risks of the prisoners	Developed assessment methodology of the needs and risks of the prisoners	MoJ (DPI)	Semester II, 2016	5.00
	4.2.2.2. Approve the model of the Individual Program of Sentence	Approved model of the Individual Program of Sentence Enforcement		Semester I, 2017	75.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	Enforcement				
4.2.3. Establish the mechanism to implement the Individual Program of Sentence Enforcement	4.2.3.1. Draft the Instruction on the implementation of the Individual Program of Sentence Enforcement	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MoJ (DPI)	Semester I, 2017	5.00
	4.2.3.2. Establish the criteria on the implementation of the Program of Sentence Enforcement	Established criteria on the implementation of the Program of Sentence Enforcement		Semester II, 2017	5.00
4.2.4. Develop the skills of the staff of the Division in charge of assessing and planning the enforcement of the sentence	4.2.4.1. Organise trainings for the staff of the Division in charge of assessing and planning the enforcement of the sentence	Organised trainings	MoJ (DPI)	Semester II, 2017 – Semester II, 2020	110.00
	4.2.4.2. Supervise the activity of the staff who will assess and plan the enforcement of the sentence	Supervised staff activity		2019-2020	50.00

**Specific objective 4.3. Develop the educational function**



## General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement

### Impact indicators:

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
4.3.1. Reorganise the educational system	4.3.1.1. Define the area of work and eliminate the duties that do not relate to the educational function	1) Identified area of work 2) Eliminated duties that do not relate to the educational function	MoJ (DPI)	Semester IV 2016	30.00
	4.3.1.2. Establish the position of expert educator	Established position of expert educator		Semester I, 2017	-
	4.3.1.3. Develop and implement the Curriculum for initial and ongoing training of the expert educator	Developed and implemented Curriculum for initial and ongoing training of the expert educator		Semester II, 2017	10.00
	4.3.1.4. Develop a practical guide for the expert educator	Developed and published guide		Semester II, 2017	45.00
4.3.2. Develop effective educational standards and methodologies	4.3.2.1. Develop and implement minimum educational standards	Developed and implemented minimum educational standards	MoJ (DPI)	January 2017	55.00
	4.3.2.2. Develop and implement the training materials for the educational staff	Developed and implemented the training materials for the educational staff	MoE	March 2017	30.00
4.3.3. Develop educational	4.3.3.1. Identify the educational needs of the prisoners to establish the	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI)	December 2016	25.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
activities	offer for educational programs		MoE		
	4.3.3.2. Develop and implement a set of standardised educational programs	Developed and implemented set of standardised educational programs		2017-2020	150.00
	4.3.3.3. Identify and arrange rooms to carry out educational activities	Identified and arranged rooms		Semester I, 2018	2,606.60

**Specific objective 4.4. Develop methods and techniques of psycho-social intervention**

4.4.1. Implement a number of tools to assess the psychosocial needs of prisoners in all penitentiary institutions	4.4.1.1. Purchase and apply test batteries to assess the prisoners' psychological condition	Purchased and applied test batteries	MoJ (DPI)	Semester II, 2017	200.00
4.4.2. Develop the psycho-social intervention process specific to different categories of prisoners	4.4.2.1. Develop and implement the Psycho-social Intervention Program for prisoners who committed sexual crimes;	Developed and implemented Psycho-social Intervention Program	MoJ (DPI)	Semester I, 2018	50.00
	4.4.2.2. Draft and implement the Psycho-social Intervention Program	Developed and implemented		Semester II,	50.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	for old prisoners	Psycho-social Intervention Program		2017	
	4.4.2.3. Draft and implement the Psycho-social Intervention Program for old prisoners that committed domestic violence crimes	Developed and implemented Psycho-social Intervention Program		Semester I, 2019	50.00
	4.4.2.4. Develop and implement the Program on Parental Skills Development	Developed and implemented Program on Parental Skills Development	MoJ (DPI)	Semester II, 2018	50.00
	4.4.2.5. Create and arrange spaces to conduct psycho-social interventions	Created and arranged spaces to conduct psycho-social interventions		Semester II, 2018	2,000.00
	4.4.2.6. Develop, jointly with the public authorities in charge, a National Program on Preparation for Freedom and Social Adaptation of the Prisoners	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MoJ (DPI)	2019	150.00
4.4.3. Develop and implement standardised methodologies of	4.4.3.1. Develop and implement the procedures support specific for the	Developed and implemented specific procedures	MoJ (DPI)	October 2017	10.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
psycho-social intervention	expert psychologists and social assistants				
	4.4.3.2. Develop a practical guide for the expert psychologist who works with the prisoners	Developed guide		Semester II, 2017	50.00
	4.4.3.3. Develop a practical guide for the expert social assistant who works with the prisoners	Developed guide		Semester II, 2017	50.00
<b>Specific objective 4.5. Develop partnerships between penitentiary institutions and probation bureaus, local public authorities, other public and private organisation, members of the civil society, families and communities in order to promote the rehabilitation and social inclusion of the prisoners</b>					
4.5.1. Establish cooperation partnerships between penitentiaries and probation bureaus	4.5.1.1. Establish partnerships with the probation bureaus	Established partnerships with the probation bureaus	MoJ (DPI)	2016-2017	5.00
4.5.2. Cooperate with foreign social services and involve the civil society in the re-	4.5.2.1. Establish partnerships with the civil society during the re-socialization of the prisoners	Established partnerships with the civil society	MoJ (DPI)	2020	10.00

**General objective IV - Establish the progressive system for punishment enforcement**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of recidivism among prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of recidivist prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the total number of prisoners who participated in these programs.
2. The rate of attendance of educational, psychological and social assistance programs = number of prisoners who participated in educational, psychological and social assistance programs related to the number of prisoners identified with needs in education, psychological and social assistance.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
socialization process	4.5.2.2. Implement psycho-social intervention projects and programs jointly with NGOs with the purpose of social reintegration	Implemented psycho-social intervention projects and programs jointly with NGOs		2020	150.00
	4.5.2.3. Involve the volunteers in performing educational activities and psychosocial intervention for the prisoners	Involved volunteers in performing educational activities and psychosocial intervention		Semester II, 2019	10.00
	4.5.2.4. Contract services and experts to perform re-socialization activities	Contracted services and experts		2020	100.00

**General objective V: Guarantee a safe detention system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of critical incidents – the number of critical incidents related to the number of prisoners
2. The rate of operational incidents – the number of operational incidents related to the number of prisoners
3. The rate of discovered prohibited objects/substances – the number of prohibited objects/substances related to the number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
<b>Specific objective 5.1. Develop and implement the procedures on the detention security</b>					
<b>5.1.1. Standardize the procedures specific to the detention security</b>	5.1.1.1. Develop the system of standards and procedures on the detention security (Procedures Guide)	Developed and approved system of standards and procedures on the detention security	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter I, 2017	-
	5.1.1.2. Review the reporting system specific to the interest field in order to ensure the detention security	Reviewed reporting system		Quarter II, 2017	-
<b>5.1.2. Implement a differential work program for the staff who performs the diurnal service</b>	5.1.2.1. Develop the differential work program depending on the penitentiary	Developed differential work program	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter III, 2017	-
<b>5.1.3. Develop the capacities of intervention in crisis and emergency situations (critical incidents, fire, floods, earthquakes)</b>	5.1.3.1. Establish the intervention teams and negotiators in all penitentiaries	Established structures	MoJ (DPI) GPI	Quarter I, 2018	5,000.00
	5.1.3.2. Update and check the plans and procedures of intervention in critical and operational incidents and	Updated and checked plans and procedures of intervention		Quarter III, 2017	-

**General objective V: Guarantee a safe detention system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of critical incidents – the number of critical incidents related to the number of prisoners
2. The rate of operational incidents – the number of operational incidents related to the number of prisoners
3. The rate of discovered prohibited objects/substances – the number of prohibited objects/substances related to the number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	emergency situations				
	5.1.3.3. Review (amend) the legislative framework on performing exercises, reaction and management methods in case of critical and operational incidents and emergency situations	Reviewed (amended, as needed) legislative framework		Quarter IV, 2017	-
	5.1.3.4. Improve detection, alarm and signalling systems of the critical and operational incidents and emergency situations	Improved detection, alarm and signalling systems	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter III, 2017	20,000.00

**Specific objective 5.2: Develop the infrastructure to ensure the detention security**

<b>5.2.1. Improve the security, supervising and safety arrangement systems</b>	5.2.1.1. Rehabilitate and/or build fences and exterior and interior security arrangements, and build new security tours	Built and/or rehabilitated fences and arrangements	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter II, 2020	200,000.00
	5.2.1.2. Purchase and install systems of blocking/reducing the GSM signal in penitentiary institutions in order to	Purchased and installed systems of blocking/reducing the GSM signal		Quarter III, 2018	165,000.00

**General objective V: Guarantee a safe detention system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of critical incidents – the number of critical incidents related to the number of prisoners
2. The rate of operational incidents – the number of operational incidents related to the number of prisoners
3. The rate of discovered prohibited objects/substances – the number of prohibited objects/substances related to the number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	eliminate/reduce the possibility of prisoners to illegally use the mobile telephony and IT equipments				
	5.2.1.3. Install modern technical and lighting equipment (for example video cameras, detecting wire, presence sensors, microwave barriers or infrared radiation, projectors, lighting products)	Installed technical and lighting equipment		Quarter II, 2018	6,000.00
<b>5.2.2. Provide the staff with specialized equipment</b>	5.2.2.1. Properly equip the subdivisions and staff that run security, supervising, escorting and intervention missions with outfit, special means, armament (lethal and non-lethal) and specific equipments	Properly equipped subdivisions and staff	MoJ (DPI)	2018-2020	92,000.00
<b>5.2.3. Adjust the security measures to the progressive regimes of sentence enforcement</b>	5.2.3.1. Automate the access to control posts, of the entry doors of the detention sections, and install an access gate concurrently	Automated access to control posts, detention sections	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter III, 2018	3,400.00



**General objective V: Guarantee a safe detention system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of critical incidents – the number of critical incidents related to the number of prisoners
2. The rate of operational incidents – the number of operational incidents related to the number of prisoners
3. The rate of discovered prohibited objects/substances – the number of prohibited objects/substances related to the number of prisoners.

<b>Measures</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>In charge</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Costs, MDL thousand</b>
<b>5.2.4. Establish the electronic access – control system</b>	5.2.4.1. Ensure access, electronic, individualised means when entering the subordinated subdivisions, penitentiaries	Ensured access means	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter I, 2019	170.00
<b>5.2.5. Create a Police Dog Center</b>	5.2.5.1. Build the Police Dog Center	Built Police Dog Center	MoJ (DPI)	2018-2020	6,164.00
<b>Specific objective 5.3. Prevent and combat crime, terrorism and eradicate criminal subculture phenomenon at penitentiaries</b>					
<b>5.3.1. Strengthen the organisational and functional framework on preventing and combating crime, terrorism and eradicating criminal subculture phenomenon at penitentiaries</b>	5.3.1.1. Identify and classify risks specific to the penitentiary system	Identified and classified risks specific to the penitentiary system	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter II, 2017	-
	5.3.1.2. Complement the current legislative framework, applicable to conduct special investigative measures, in order to ensure the detention security, prisoners' safety and witnesses' protection.	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MOJ (DPI, DWG)	Quarter IV, 2017	-

**General objective V: Guarantee a safe detention system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of critical incidents – the number of critical incidents related to the number of prisoners
2. The rate of operational incidents – the number of operational incidents related to the number of prisoners
3. The rate of discovered prohibited objects/substances – the number of prohibited objects/substances related to the number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	5.3.1.3. Strengthen the interaction between penitentiary system' subdivisions to exchange information	Strengthened interaction	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter I, 2017	-
<b>Specific objective 5.4. Reduce violence at the penitentiary system</b>					
<b>5.4.1. Implement a program to reduce violence at the penitentiaries</b>	5.4.1.1. Develop a program to reduce violence at the penitentiaries	Developed and approved program	MoJ (DPI)	2017-2020	-
	5.4.1.2. Organise trainings for the staff on the implementation of the program to reduce violence at the penitentiaries	Organised trainings		2017-2020	-
<b>5.4.2. Reorganise the living spaces by refurbishing the smaller living spaces and areas</b>	5.4.2.1. Identify the detention spaces that need to be refurbished	Identified spaces	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter IV, 2017	-
	5.4.2.2. Perform the works to refurbish the living and walking spaces of high capacity in lower capacity spaces	Performed refurbishing works		2017-2020	20,000.00

**Specific objective 5.5. Provide safe escorting and transporting of the prisoners**

**General objective V: Guarantee a safe detention system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The rate of critical incidents – the number of critical incidents related to the number of prisoners
2. The rate of operational incidents – the number of operational incidents related to the number of prisoners
3. The rate of discovered prohibited objects/substances – the number of prohibited objects/substances related to the number of prisoners.

<b>Measures</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>In charge</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Costs, MDL thousand</b>
<b>5.5.1. Escort the prisoners outside the detention place</b>	5.5.1.1. Create escorting structures at the penitentiary level	Created escorting structures at the penitentiary level	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter I, 2017	4,114.00
	5.5.1.2. Purchase and upgrade vehicles used to transport the prisoners	Purchased and upgraded vehicles		2018-2020	2,427.00
	5.5.1.3. Monitor permanently the vehicles used to transport the prisoners	Monitored vehicles used to transport the prisoners		Quarter III, 2018	50.80
	5.5.1.4. Arrange detention spaces in the courts	Arranged detention spaces in the courts		Quarter I, 2018	-

**General objective VI: Develop quality medical services for prisoners equivalent to those provided in public healthcare system**

**Impact indicators:**

1. The mortality rate due to medical reasons = number of deceased prisoners due to medical reasons related to the total number of prisoners.
2. The incidence rate of infectious and contagious diseases = number of newly diagnosed and treated infectious and contagious diseases related to the total number of prisoners.
3. The prevalence of chronic medical diseases = number of diagnosed and treated chronic medical diseases related to the total number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
<b>Specific objective 6.1. Improve the management of medical services in the penitentiary system</b>					
6.1.1 Establish the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners	6.1.1.1. Approve the Government Decision on the establishment of the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter III, 2016	-
	6.1.1.2. Open the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		Quarter III, 2016	
	6.1.1.3. Identify the administrative head office and the location of the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners	Identified and allocated head office		Quarter II, 2016	36.4
6.1.2 Strengthen the unit's capacity to manage medical	6.1.2.1. Develop the reporting indicators to monitor and control the medical activity (for example	Developed reporting indicators	MoJ (DPI)	Quarters III-IV, 2016	-

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3. The prevalence of chronic medical diseases = number of diagnosed and treated chronic medical diseases related to the total number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
services provided to prisoners	morbidity, mortality, etc.)				
	6.1.2.2. Develop and implement medical records	Developed and implemented medical records		Quarter IV, 2016	-
	6.1.2.3. Strengthen the unit's capacity to manage medical services provided to prisoners during the development of regulatory acts on the healthcare assistance provided to prisoners	Strengthened management capacities		2016-2020	-
6.1.3 Ensure the cooperation between the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners and public medical and sanitary institutions, NGOs	6.1.3.1. Regulate the procedure of providing medical services to prisoners in public medical and sanitary institutions from their funds	Developed and approved draft regulatory act	MoJ (DPI) MoH	Quarter IV, 2016	-
	6.1.3.2. Establish and maintain a permanent dialogue with the partners from non-governmental organisations	Concluded cooperation agreements		During 2016-2020	-

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	6.1.3.3. Implement the system of purchasing community medical services for the prisoners	Implemented system of purchasing		During 2016-2020	8,000.00
6.1.4 Implement the integrated information system to manage the medical assistance in the penitentiaries	6.1.4.1. Develop the report on the specialised soft offers (e-hospital, automatised management of medicines)	Developed report	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter III, 2016	-
	6.1.4.2. Purchase softs/licenses for the use of specialised softs	Specialised softs, purchased licenses		Quarter II, 2017	70.00
	6.1.4.3. Organise trainings on the use of the specialised soft	Organised trainings	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter II-III, 2017	-
<b>Specific objective 6.2. Improve the funding for the health services provided to prisoners</b>					
6.2.1 Integral funding of expenses for the healthcare provided to prisoners	6.2.1.1. Identify and increase the funds to implement the National Program for Control of Tuberculosis	1) Developed report on identified funds 2) Allocated funds	MoJ (DPI) MoF	During 2016-2020	45,831.50

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3. The prevalence of chronic medical diseases = number of diagnosed and treated chronic medical diseases related to the total number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	6.2.1.2. Identify and increase the funds to implement the National Program for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and STIs	1) Developed report on identified funds 2) Allocated funds	MoH NHIC	During 2016-2020	7,823.00
	6.2.1.3. Identify the financial needs to implement the National Program for Combating Viral Hepatitis, Mental Health Program, Diabetes and Healthy Lifestyle Promoting, etc.	Developed study/report on financial needs		Quarter I-II, 2017	582.00
	6.2.1.4. Increase the number of prisoners mandatory ensured with healthcare	Increased number of ensured prisoners		Quarters III-IV, 2016	6,784.00
	6.2.1.5. Identify and plan the financial resources for disease prevention and healthcare among prisoners	Performed study/report		Quarter II-III, 2016	582.10
6.2.2 Reform the mechanisms	6.2.2.1. Develop and implement new mechanisms of funding in-patient	Developed and implemented new	MoJ (DPI)	Quarter I-II,	-

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
of funding hospital medical services in the penitentiary system	medical assistance	mechanisms of funding	MoF	2017	
	6.2.2.2. Estimate and allocate costs for palliative and intensive care	Estimated and allocated costs	MoH NHIC	Quarter I-II, 2017	1,223.00
<b>Specific objective 6.3. Improve the quality of the healthcare provided to prisoners</b>					
6.3.1 Develop the capacity to provide healthcare to prisoners	6.3.1.1. Strengthen the implementation of diagnosis and treatment medical standards	Implemented diagnosis and treatment medical standards	MoJ (DPI) MoH	During 2016-2020	-
	6.3.1.2. Implement the national clinical protocols	Implemented national clinical protocols		Quarter I-II, 2017	-
	6.3.1.3. Review the Regulation on the provision of healthcare to prisoners	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		Quarter III, 2017	-
6.3.2 Accredit the healthcare	6.3.2.1. Develop and adjust regulatory acts to accredit health institutions/services at the assessment and accreditation	Developed and approved draft regulatory acts	MoJ (DPI) MoH	Quarter III, 2017	-



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3. The prevalence of chronic medical diseases = number of diagnosed and treated chronic medical diseases related to the total number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	standards				
	6.3.2.2. Equip institutions/services with medical equipment and furniture	Equipped medical institutions/services		During 2017-2018	6,290.00
	6.3.2.3. Build/renew medical services' head offices	Renewed medical institutions/services		During 2017-2018	100,000.00
	6.3.2.4. Organise assessment and accreditation of medical subdivisions in penitentiaries	Assessed and accredited medical subdivisions		Quarter I-IV, 2019	-
6.3.3 Implement medical programs for prisoners	6.3.3.1. Perform activities under the National Program for Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and STIs	Performed activities under the Program	MoJ (DPI) MoH	During 2016-2020	-
	6.3.3.2. Perform activities under the National Program for Control of Tuberculosis	Performed activities under the Program		During 2016-2020	-
	6.3.3.3. Implement programs of risk reduction (syringe exchange,	Implemented programs		During 2016-2020	-

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Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	pharmacotherapy with methadone, etc.)				
	6.3.3.4. Implement National Programs for Combating Viral Hepatitis, Mental Health, Diabetes, etc.	Implemented programs		During 2016-2020	-
6.3.4 Modify the methodology of payment and employing medical staff on service contract	6.3.4.1. Analyse the opportunities to employ medical staff on contract	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI) MoH	Quarter IV, 2016 – I, 2017	3,166.80
6.3.5 Make the medical staff work more efficient	6.3.5.1. Identify gaps, difficulties in ensuring the prisoners' examination by prior appointment	Performed study/report	MoJ (DPI) MoH	Quarter II-III, 2016	-
	6.3.5.2. Ensure the independence of medical staff in decision-making activity and its non-involvement in daily activities with regime and supervision nature	Developed and approved draft regulatory act		Quarter III, 2017	-

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3. The prevalence of chronic medical diseases = number of diagnosed and treated chronic medical diseases related to the total number of prisoners.

Measures	Activities	Outcome indicators	In charge	Deadline	Costs, MDL thousand
	6.3.5.3. Organise ongoing professional training for the staff working in the medical services subordinated to the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners	Organised professional trainings		During 2016-2020	169.79
	6.3.5.4. Create a motivation and stimulation system to ensure the unit in charge of the management of medical services provided to prisoners with medical workers	Developed and approved by regulatory act the motivation and stimulation system	MoJ (DPI) MoH	Quarter IV, 2017	3,801.60
	6.3.5.5. Identify the public medical and sanitary institutions where special rooms will be set up for prisoners to benefit from healthcare	1) Identified public medical and sanitary institutions 2) Set up specialised rooms		2017-2018	2,500.00