



CRIMINAL LAW CO-OPERATION



Highlights 2018



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List of Abbreviations

CLCU	Criminal Law Co-operation Unit
CoE	Council of Europe
CPT	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
EOM	External Oversight Mechanism
EU/CoE	European Union and Council of Europe
HF	Horizontal Facility for Western Balkans
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
PGG	Partnership for Good Governance
RNA	Risk and Needs Assessment
SNCO	Penitentiary Medicine Centre State Non-Profit Organisation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
VC	Voluntary Contribution

Some of CLCU achievements in 2018



1175 prison managers and staff enhanced their knowledge on **dynamic security concept**, prison management, addressing **inter-prisoner violence** and implementing **rehabilitation programmes**.



1851 of prison health care staff, including mental health staff learnt about **suicide prevention** and **self-harm**, **medical screening**, **medical ethics**.



428 police staff is able to apply **human rights standards** and follow good police practices when **interacting with citizens** and **preventing ill-treatment** of persons under police custody.



50 legislative reviews, operational procedures, instructions, guidelines and strategies were developed under **15** projects.



12 rehabilitation and treatment programmes and risk and needs assessment tools developed in **6** beneficiary countries and piloted in **7** prisons.

Criminal Law Co-operation Unit

1 SUMMARY

As part of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (DGI), the Criminal Law Cooperation Unit (CLCU) provides advice and assistance to CoE member States in the field of prison, police and probation, with reference to the CoE standards and monitoring mechanisms which have revealed the need for new measures or a change in approach in the application of the CoE instruments and standards relating to rule of law and human rights in the field of **prison, police and probation**.

The fact that member states agreed upon and adopted standards does not mean that these standards will be put in practice immediately, or without difficulties. Many times we come across comments in different assessment reports that in some of our Members states the legislation is in line with CoE standards – but that at the same time there is a lack of proper and unbiased implementation. Sometimes the implementation of these standards was hindered by absence of the local expertise and know-how, or by lack of resources to undertake a systematic capacity building of the first liners, such as prison guards and police officers. Sometimes there is a need to assist a Member state in introducing a new institution which proper functioning can lead to a chain reactions within the criminal justice system and further on in the society in general. One of these institutions is probation service which proper functioning would lead to decrease of recidivism, incarceration rate and consequently to reduction of overcrowding in prisons – a disease that affects prisons across Europe and that *inter alia* jeopardise rehabilitation of prisoners and thus general security of the society.

In 2018, through 18 projects and CoE budgetary programmes, 33 member states benefited from the CLCU's assistance. A total of 7 029 participants in 449 activities enhanced their professional knowledge and skills and are able to apply higher standards in their professional work.



■ CLCU geographical presence in CoE member states in 2018

2 ALBANIA

2.1 Protection of human rights of prisoners

The HF Action (the Action) addressed particularly the shortcomings in the prison system identified by the CPT and emphasised in its visit reports on Albania, establishing a sound basis for substantial improvements in the system. The implementation of the Action was also in line with the National Plan for European Integration and Action Plan 2016-2020. Expert assessment reports with recommendations for improvements, prepared at the start of the Action, remained the focus for the efficient implementation of the Action's last phase, completed in September 2018. This period was marked by the finalisation of most of the deliverables, drafted in the previous year, namely: "Rehabilitation Programmes"; "Dynamic Risk Assessment and Initial Categorisation of Prisoners"; a "Manual on Mental Health"; a "Strategy for the Prevention of Suicide" and the training of about 50 health care and custodial staff to implement the Strategy; a "Curriculum and a Manual on Using Risk and Needs Assessment for Individual Sentence Planning" and the training of 90 prison staff to develop individual planning for prisoners.



Working Group session on development of training curricula and a Manual on individual sentence planning, Tirana

A group of trainers received further training to better acquire and be able to disseminate to peer staff the advanced concepts, integrated in the newly developed induction and in-service training curricula. The trainers disseminated the acquired knowledge on dynamic security and pro-social modelling to around 140 peer security and social staff.

A team of staff from the General Directorate of the Prison Administration benefited from a study visit to the Irish Prison Service. The team got acquainted with the initial and in-service training curricula used at the Irish Training College and with rehabilitation programmes for different categories of prisoners, individual sentence planning and regime, pro-social modelling and prison management through visits to several prisons in Dublin.

"The most important thing is not to get out of here with the same way of thinking and not to repeat a mistake and then have to come back here. I feel like I am maturing, even now I'm thinking and reacting differently."

Prisoner in Women's prison Pozarevac, Workshop on general behavioural programme, Serbia

In line with the CPT recommendation to the Albanian authorities to establish a clear policy with urgent measures to improve the conditions of the criminally irresponsible persons, placed by the court under compulsory treatment orders and in response to an official request by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in this regard, substantial support was provided through an expert visit and a thorough analysis of the MoJ's relevant long-and short-term measures with recommendations for necessary adjustments and improvements. Furthermore, staff of the MoJ, the General Directorate of the Prison Administration and the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Social Protection, benefited from two study visits, respectively, to mental health institutions in Estonia and to the Forensic Institute in Kosovo*.

Enhancing the protection of human rights of prisoners in Albania

Duration: 24 months

Budget (€): 700,000

Overall Objective:

To enhance the protection of human rights of prisoners in line with CoE and CPT standards.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/tirana/home>

2.2 Prison reform and the fight against radicalisation in prisons

The implementation of the HF Action established the ground for CoE further support to the Albanian authorities to bring the penitentiary system to the level required by the CoE standards. In line with the priorities of the MoJ and with the financial contribution of the British Government, a six-month project followed the completion of the HF Action. The project supported the development of a 4-year Action Plan for carrying out prison reform in

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

a systematic and strategic way and the improvement of the legal framework of the execution of criminal sanctions through legal opinions on four draft laws.



Working Group session on 4-year Action Plan on development of the penitentiary system, Tirana

The institution-building with a co-ordinated approach to countering violent extremism in Albania and the capacity of the countering violent extremism Co-ordination Center to establish networks with prisons, civil society and religious communities and to strengthen its internal procedures and information-sharing protocols, were also strengthened.

Support to prison reform and the fight against radicalisation in prisons

Duration: 6 months

Budget (€): 127,000

Overall Objective:

The capacities of the national authorities to plan long-term reforms in the penitentiary sector and to counter radicalisation in the society have increased.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/tirana/home>

3 ARMENIA

3.1 Health Care in Prison

The results achieved during the implementation of the project in the previous years were significantly strengthened in 2018. The adoption by the Armenian Government (in March 2018) of the Decree “On establishment of Penitentiary Medicine Centre State Non-Profit Organization (SNCO)”, was a direct outcome of the implementation of the project. The setting up of the SNCO was substantially supported with a strategy on recruitment of medical staff, on the administrative structure and an effective management model. The resources allocated in the 2018 state budget for penitentiary health care services were redistributed to include also funds for material and technical maintenance of the SNCO. The establishment of the SNCO is of a paramount importance for enhancing the professional independence and competences of the prison medical staff, creating a strong basis for sustainability within the prison health care system.

“The project helps us to revisit our vision on organisation of healthcare services in the penitentiary service. We are confident that ongoing reform of prison healthcare system, particularly, aiming at ensuring independence of the medical staff will raise the quality of provision of healthcare services for our inmates.”

Head of medical service of penitentiary institutions, Armenia

The legal/institutional framework was further improved with the drafting of new regulations on secondary and mental health care services and on prison hospital services. The relevant Decree was submitted to the MoJ for adoption.

Comprehensive guidelines for prisoners and prison staff on sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic issues and a package of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were developed and submitted also to the MoJ.



Examination room – before and after

The material conditions of prison health care units were further improved, ensuring equivalence of care with the community health care. In 2018, new medical equipment of about 45,000 € was delivered to eleven prison health care units and the medical staff working in these units was trained to use the equipment.

To address the lack of training and poor qualification of medical staff, a shortcoming identified by the CPT and the Human Rights Defender of Armenia, 10 training modules on sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic issues and 5 modules on professional development of prison medical staff were developed, followed by peer-to-peer training. Medical and non-medical staff was trained on medical screening of prisoners upon admission in line with Istanbul Protocol, as a safeguard against ill-treatment, and on mental health care in prison.

Awareness of health care rights was raised among different categories of prisoners through the distribution in all eleven prisons in Armenia of 1,500 copies of the Guidelines “On healthcare rights of convicts and detainees and mechanisms of its implementation”, which integrate the health care rights of vulnerable prisoners also, such as females and juveniles. In addition, 300 copies of the project publication "Prison health: issues and reforms in the republic of Armenia" were distributed to MoJ.

Strengthening healthcare and human rights protection in prisons

Duration: 43 months

Budget (€): 1,154,000 Euros

Overall Objective:

Provision of healthcare (including mental/psychiatric health care) and the capacities of the staff in prisons are improved and brought in line with European Standards

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/yerevan>

4 AZERBAIJAN

4.1 Further Support to the Penitentiary Reform

A core group of trained trainers cascaded the acquired knowledge and skills to peer prison medical and non-medical staff on health promotion and disease prevention. Trained prison doctors increased their knowledge on cardiovascular and nervous system diseases and non-medical staff was trained on first aid.

Instructions on the use of restraint measures to persons who may inflict harm to themselves and to others in case of acute mental disorders were developed and submitted to the MoJ for adoption.



Training session on diagnosis and effective treatment of cardio-vascular and nervous system diseases among prison inmates, Baku

Further to the establishment in 2017 of an Occupational Therapy Room for non-pharmacological treatment and rehabilitation of persons placed in the Psychiatric Ward of the Prison Hospital, in 2018 support was provided with occupational therapy items for the Room.

Further support to the penitentiary reform

Duration: 24 months

Budget (€): 556,000

Overall Objective:

To strengthen the implementation and enforcement of criminal sanctions in Azerbaijan based on the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/baku/home>

5 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

5.1 Protection of the detained and sentenced persons' rights

Particular focus was placed on introducing Information Technologies in the prison system(s). Technical specifications for software and hardware for future IT system(s) were developed while the work continued on embedding local training capacities among law enforcement agencies and on reinforcing a human rights approach to the treatment of forensic patients.

Twelve police officers, accredited to deliver human rights-based training programmes in closed environment, provided a 4-session training cycle. The training focused on the *Guidelines for dealing with persons deprived of liberty in closed environment*, prepared earlier through the Action by the core prison staff training team and senior police officers from all 10 police agencies in BiH. Five out of ten police agencies in BiH (Court Police(s) of Federation of BiH, Brčko District of BiH and Republic Srpska, Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska, and Border Police of BiH), have integrated the Guidelines in their annual training programmes. Senior police authorities have requested further support for more detailed operational procedures and protocols in order to establish closer co-operation between various law enforcement agencies and prisons.



Training session on human rights-compliant performance for staff of the Forensic Facility Sokolac and police officers, Trebinje

The undeveloped prisoner's case management system in BiH is most evident by the fact that the management of prisoners falls almost exclusively under the responsibility of the treatment staff. Relevant staff in 8 out of 14 prisons in BiH was therefore trained to develop and implement a multidisciplinary approach to the risk and needs assessment and treatment of prisoners, in line with the *Handbook on prisoner management and enhancing human rights in closed environment*. A recent report on the evaluation of the training, based on a survey from prison staff of various professional backgrounds, show that the level of transferred knowledge is at steady 74%. More precise figures on the level of application of acquired knowledge among prison staff will be available after completion of the extended training cycle in March 2019. For the time being, it can be safely said that the multidisciplinary team-work with prisoners is best received among more experienced security prison officers and junior treatment officers.

Prison medical staff was trained in a 6-session training cycle on *Protocols for enhancing health care and human rights in closed environment*, delivered by the accredited core prison staff training team. As a result of the positive feedback from the training, further support was requested to develop operational procedures for prison medical staff aligned with security concerns, particularly regarding therapy administration in prison, compatible with that in the community; fulfillment of necessary requirements when isolating prisoners in medical/padded cells; institutional response to hunger strike, etc. Some of the provisions in the BiH MoJ's Rulebook on House Rules were amended as a direct response to the said Protocols (Art 17a, 52a and 52b, regulating provision of health care to prisoners).

“On behalf of all judges of the Supreme Court of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I would like to express gratitude and respect towards the work of the Court Police of the FBiH, in particular for abiding by human rights standards in their honourable daily performance in dealing with persons deprived of liberty. I should also like to thank the Council of Europe and European Union for their support and I am happy that Court Police is a part of the project. These meetings are an alarm for raising standards in the area of human rights of persons deprived of liberty. I am sure that we will invest even more efforts in the future on the implementation of the Guidelines for dealing with persons deprived of liberty in closed environment, which resulted from the joint project between the Council of Europe and European Union in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

President of the Supreme Court of the Federation of BiH, Coordination meeting with commanders of the Court Police(s), May 2018, Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina

A training Manual on provision of care to forensic patients was drafted in close co-operation with the nursing staff of the Sokolac Forensic Facility. An assessment was conducted to evaluate if the draft manual reflected the needs of the forensic medical staff and addressed the shortcomings in the treatment of patients.

A positive feedback by the management of the Forensic Facility from a 4-session training cycle, delivered by the core prison staff training team, was the adoption of the concept of individual medical treatment plan and improvement of some daily practices such as, searches, processing of complaints, reporting and maintaining medical records, etc.

Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons

Duration: 34 months

Budget (€): 1 084,000

Overall Objective:

To support BiH authorities in ensuring compliance with European standards as necessary and to assist them in advancing further towards the stabilization and European integration

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sarajevo>

5.2 Reintegration of violent and extremist prisoners

A forum for discussing effective mechanisms for rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist prisoners was established with representatives of prison services and law enforcement agencies from BiH Ministry of Security, BiH Border Police, RS Ministry of Interior, FBiH Ministry of the Interior, State Investigation and Protection Agency and the Service for Foreigner Affairs.

“A Treatment Programme for radicalised persons with individualised approach, a Risk Assessment Instrument, a Screening tool and a Brochure for recognising radicalisation signs are being currently drafted with the support by the Council of Europe.

I am hopeful that once these documents are finalised and applied in practice, we will be able to provide a better treatment to radicalised sentenced persons for their successful resocialisation and preparation for release, as well as to involve other institutions for their successful reintegration in the community”.

Prison staff member working in the Resocialisation unit, Prison Stip, North Macedonia

A Manual on assessment and rehabilitation of violent extremist prisoners in Bosnia and Herzegovina with pre-release programmes and a risk and needs assessment (RNA) tool was approved by all Assistant Ministers for Execution of Criminal Sanctions;

Forty one prison staff from admission units and treatment and security services was trained to implement the pre-release programmes for violent extremist prisoners and to use the RNA tool. Based on the evaluation of the training, 87% of the trained staff are able to use the acquired knowledge in dealing with violent extremist prisoners.

Supporting reintegration of violent and extremist prisoners

Duration: 14 months

Budget (€): 137,000

Overall Objective:

To support BiH authorities in standardising prisons’ operational procedures with respect to violent and extremist prisoners that are based on lawful exercise of public safety duties, thereby enabling prisoners’ effective and efficient reintegration in the community.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/sarajevo>

6 BULGARIA

6.1 Implementation of ECtHR Judgments and CPT standards (Human Rights Trust Fund)

January 2018, marked the last phase of the implementation of the project. During this phase, initial and in-service training on preventing and combating ill-treatment, inter-prisoner violence and corruption in prison was cascaded to prison staff in training sessions held at the Pleven Training Centre and in Sofia, Varna, Burgas and Plovdiv prisons. An evaluation of the training showed that the majority of the trained staff can apply the acquired knowledge in the everyday work.

Support for the implementation of ECtHR judgments and CPT standards and recommendations

Duration: 15 months

Budget (€): 400,000

Overall Objective:

Improvement and development of effective and comprehensive prison reform in Bulgaria in conformity with the European standards and in particular with the European Convention on Human Rights and CPT standards and recommendations.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/programmes/human-rights-trust-fund>

7 FRANCE

7.1 Conference on the importance of training prison staff to detect and combat radicalisation and to encourage disengagement from violence in prison, Toulouse

The Conference brought together prison authorities, practitioners and trainers of prison staff from 20 CoE member States. The Conference highlighted the necessity to further enhance the training of prison staff to combat radicalisation.

"They (prisoners) develop communication skills, how to regulate and control emotions, they learn how to control their anger and exercise conflict resolution. It is important for them to develop life skills and plan their future life."

Psychologist, Women's prison Pozarevac, Workshop on general behavioural programme, Serbia

Particular emphasis was placed on the identification and handling of radicalised inmates and on ensuring appropriate exit strategies. The CoE Guidelines and Manual for prison and probation services dealing with radicalisation and violent extremism, were the main references in the discussion.



Conference on the importance of training prison staff to detect and combat radicalisation and to encourage disengagement from violence in prison, Toulouse

The conference established an excellent forum for exchange of good practices on addressing the issue of radicalisation within the initial and continuous training for prison staff, including prison management staff. The necessity to develop tailor-made training programmes for prison staff, based on the specific needs of their respective services, by respecting the human rights of the inmates and ensuring prison safety, was strongly emphasised. The conclusions of the conference are an important basis for the CoE future work in the field of prison staff training.

Promote increased capacity of prison administrations in the area of prison management through targeted technical co-operation

Duration: n/a

Budget (€): 78,000

Overall Objective:

Enhance capacities of member states to fight radicalisation in prisons

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/criminal-law-coop/home>

8 GEORGIA

8.1 Mental health care of detained persons

Assistance was provided to the Georgian relevant authorities to create a healthier prison environment with policies that regulate the functioning of mental health care services in prisons and other closed institutions and by providing prison staff with knowledge and skills to better understand and handle mental health issues in prisons.

A mental health care strategy was developed and submitted to the Government for adoption. Strategic documents to improve the treatment of prisoners with mental disorders, integrating CoE standards and good practices, were also developed.

Crises management is a challenge for the prison staff. Further to the development, through a previous project, of a crises intervention strategy and an action plan, this project supported the development of a crises check list, the risk indicators, crises prevention, early identification, planning and management.

"A will to see my mistakes so I would not repeat them has motivated me. I already see a change, I have consolidated my boundaries, I am quite calm and now I know what I want and how I want it. I learned which emotions originate from wrong thinking and how I can control them, now I am less nervous."

Prisoner, Zabela Prison, Workshop on general behavioural programme, Serbia

Suicide in prison still remains a challenge. Despite the hard work of the prison staff to eliminate suicide attempts, the rate of accomplished cases is still fluctuating. Continued assistance was therefore provided to effectively implement the already developed Suicide Prevention Programme in prisons.

The management of the prisoners with mental disorders also remains a problem in prisons and other Temporary detention isolators.

Lack of qualified staff and appropriate health care services and prison overcrowding leads to poor treatment of mentally disordered prisoners. Medical and

non-medical staff of prisons and other closed institutions were therefore trained to improve the treatment of prisoners with mental disorders and to effectively apply the MoH screening instruments. About 90% of the medical staff working in Temporary detention isolators received additional training on application of Istanbul Protocol for the documentation of injuries, as a safeguard against ill-treatment.

The management of prisoners with mental health problems requires a careful approach and involvement of skilled staff. To this end, a programme for psychiatric nurses was developed,



Training session on teaching methodology, trainer's skills and refreshing training on mental health nursing for psychiatric nurses, Tbilisi

as the first of its kind in Georgia. Trained nurses cascaded their knowledge to their peers in the health care units of the prison establishments.

Prison medical and non-medical staff increased their professional capacity also regarding Prevention of Drug Abuse, Substitution Therapy, Reduction of Harm and Psychosocial Rehabilitation in Prisons and Changing the Discriminatory Attitudes and Stigma for Drug Addicted Prisoners.

Improving mental health care of persons detained in Georgia

Duration: 18 months

Budget (€): 535,000

Overall Objective:

To strengthen the Human rights observation and the rule of law in treatment of prisoners with mental health problems in Georgia

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/tbilisi/home>

9 KOSOVO*

9.1 Protection of human rights of prisoners

Through the implementation of the Action the professionalism of prison staff, including managerial staff was enhanced, safeguards for a better protection of the rights of prisoners were strengthened, and the provision of health care, including mental health care, and the application of medical ethics in prison were improved.



Closing event, Pristina

In 2018, Administrative Guidelines on the internal mechanism of prisoners' complaints and requests and a Suicide Prevention Strategy were developed and approved by the Kosovo* Correction Service.

Further to the work started in the previous year, a Dynamic Security Training Module was cascaded to 120 prison staff and two treatment programmes for inmates with short and long sentences were successfully piloted in two prisons. The Action also enhanced prison oversight by assisting the Prison Inspectorate with new comprehensive and human rights based working methodology and tools and by coaching inspectors in conducting prison inspection. The capacity of the staff of the Prison Health Care Department in charge of providing mental health services for prisoners, was increased with the development of a manual and training staff. Furthermore, a local pool of trainers on prevention of transmissible diseases was established and more than 50% of all medical staff was trained on application of medical ethics.

The standard operational procedures (SOPs) on provision of health care in prisons, developed in 2017, was printed in 200 copies and distributed to all prison medical staff. Approximately 80% of the MoH staff was trained to apply the SOP in their everyday work. The monitoring report on the SOP pilot phase, implemented in two penitentiary establishments, showed that the medical staff was using the standard operating procedures in practice.

Enhancing the protection of human rights of prisoners in line with CoE and CPT standards

Duration: 23 months

Budget (€): 620,000

Overall Objective:

To enhance the protection of human rights of prisoners in line with CoE and in particular CPT standards

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/pristina/home>

9.2 Enhancing Human Rights policing

An assessment of the legal framework of the Kosovo* Police (KP) and of the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo* (PIK) revealed the need for necessary improvements. To this end, proposals were made to amend three Administrative Instructions and one SOP for the KP and to enhance the SOP on management of complaints for the PIK into an Administrative Instruction, i.e. a binding sub-legal act for complaints management. The proposed amendments integrate relevant CPT standards and provide a good legal framework for policing and for strengthening PIK independent control over police.

The improvement of the initial training curricula, the development of in-service training curricula and a trained group of trainers has significantly increased the training capacity within the Kosovo* Police. A needs assessment with recommendations for improvements facilitated this process.



Working group session on drafting the in-service police training programme on human rights, Pristina

The in-service police training curricula focuses on human rights and police ethics, prevention of ill-treatment, police inspection and respect for gender equality and non-discrimination and integrates advanced teaching methods, tools and materials. A strategic document on the training needs of PIK with human rights perspective of police oversight was also developed as a long-term tool for identifying and bridging the gaps of knowledge and skills of the staff.

Enhancing Human Rights policing in Kosovo*

Duration: 18 months

Budget (€): 600,000

Overall Objective:

To enhance the human rights protection by the police and to further strengthen the system of independent police control

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/pristina/home>

10 REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

10.1 Promoting a human rights compliant criminal justice system

The implementation of the Programme “Promoting a human rights compliant criminal justice system in the Republic of Moldova” assists the relevant authorities to establish an effective criminal justice system. Main focus is placed on prison management, provision of health care to prisoners and an effective and targeted implementation of community sanctions and measures to support their social reintegration.



Working group session on Reorganisation of probation to increase its efficiency, Chisinau

The needs of the probation and prison services, including organisation of prison health care, were assessed and discussed with the beneficiaries, creating a sound basis for an efficient implementation of the Programme.

Amendments to relevant legislation to introduce a progressive change of regime for prisoners were drafted and submitted to the national authorities.

"There is rarely an opportunity to be creative here, so this has now given us the freedom to make practical workshops through which they will get to know themselves better. Convicts sometimes feel very emotional about what they see "on the stage" because it brings back memories of their "early works" that brought them to jail."

Psychologist,, Zabela Prison, Workshop on general behavioural programme, Serbia

The Regulations on provision of health care to persons in detention, particularly, regarding release from prison of severely ill prisoners and on management of medications were amended and technical specifications of medical equipment for the needs of the Prison Hospital were also submitted to the authorities.

Support was provided to increase the efficiency of the probation service, to revise the status of the probation staff, to develop the curriculum for the training of probation councillors in

drafting pre-sentence reports and to improve the curriculum on core competences for the initial training of prison staff.

The National Administration of Penitentiaries and the National Inspectorate of Probation started jointly to develop RNA tools for prisoners' pre-release rehabilitation and post-release supervision.

A detailed report with terms of references for the purchasing/renting of electronic monitoring equipment with the aim to increase the capacity of National Inspectorate of Probation to supervise an increased number and extended categories of persons under probation, was submitted to the National Inspectorate of Probation.

Promoting a human rights compliant criminal justice system in the Republic of Moldova

Duration: 36 months

Budget (€): 1,196,000

Overall Objective:

The criminal justice system of the Republic of Moldova is effective, functions in line with the European human rights standards.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/chisinau>

11 MONTENEGRO

11.1 Protection of human rights for detained and sentenced persons

Continued support was provided to the Montenegrin authorities to further strengthen the prison and police systems. The support for *capacity building* was further intensified with provision of further training to an already trained team of trainers. The sustainability was also strengthened with knowledge and skills disseminated to 160 prison and police peer mid-management officers.

Amendments to Internal Regulations to improve the management of prisoners, particularly regarding their classification were drafted with expert support. A Code of Ethics for the staff of the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions was also developed. The Code defines the obligations of the staff and for the first time it also sets the framework for a professional conduct in prisons, thus, enhancing efforts against corrupt practices in prisons.

Additional amendments to the Guidelines on Health Care for medical staff were proposed to address ill-treatment in prison and the skills and knowledge of trained medical and non-medical staff were enhanced.

Particular attention was paid to the evaluation of the quality of the different training sessions provided to staff in order to identify the real impact in terms of attitudes,

knowledge and practical application. One such evaluation provided an overview of the impact from the staff training and its relevance to the capacity–building of national institutions, and also recommendations for improvements.



**Training session for prison medical staff on Istanbul protocol,
Podgorica**

At a more general level, a training methodology was developed with expert support for the evaluation of the staff training, to be used by the MoJ in the future.

Continued support was provided to facilitate the reintegration of prisoners into society after their release by enhancing rehabilitation programmes in cooperation with CSOs targeting the most vulnerable groups. With the help of small grant schemes, CSOs developed different types of rehabilitation programmes, such as on psychological and psycho-social support for prisoners with history of drug abuse. For patients in the psychiatric hospital the support focused on occupational therapy, with the provision of arts and crafts equipment and the training of the staff and patients on how to use the equipment.

To the same end of facilitating the reintegration of prisoners, the staff of prison treatment department is now better equipped to address issues related to individual sentence planning, life sentenced persons, sex offenders and the application of cognitive behaviour programs, after attending a series of workshops.

Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons

Duration: 28 months

Budget (€): 782,000

Overall Objective:

To enhance human rights protection of detained and sentenced persons in Montenegro in line with CoE and in particular CPT standards

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/podgorica/home?desktop=true>

12 NORTH MACEDONIA

12.1 Strengthening the protection of the sentenced persons' rights

A visitor's room for the children of imprisoned parents was officially opened in prison Stip as the first of its kind in the country, in line with the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers' Recommendation CM/Rec (2018)5 concerning children with imprisoned parents.

"Ever since we were presented with the idea for refurbishing a children's corner for the children of sentenced parents by the staff of Prison Stip we became aware of the importance of this idea. Better conditions in the institutions means better resocialisation, better resocialisation means better reintegration of sentenced persons in the community after their release from prison and better reintegration means safer local community. All of the stated above was a motive to involve myself actively in the project by coordinating the activities among Prison Stip and certain local schools. It is my tremendous honor, obligation and pleasure to have been a small part of the project entitled "visitor's room dedicated for the visits of juvenile children of sentenced parents."

Biljana Kazandziska, Municipality Stip

The revised Code of Conduct in line with the European Code of Ethics for prison staff was adopted by the Minister of Justice, published and disseminated to all prison staff members nation-wide. Approximately 40% of prisons staff was acquainted with the document through cascade trainings.

A specific treatment module for violent offenders was developed and piloted in Idrizovo Prison, the biggest prison in the country. A total of 170 prison staff was trained through cascade training on the treatment of violent offenders in prisons.

"As the result of the signed Memorandum of cooperation with Prison Stip, we have coordinated the activities aimed at improving the conditions in premises for visits of sentenced persons by their families with children, well aware that the sentence imprisonment is passed towards concrete sentenced persons, and not to their families, least of all their children. We have all witnessed the personal sentiments of children with imprisoned parents throughout our work on this project. Having in mind the stated above, our motive for participation was to improve visually the conditions in the visitor's room in order to make it less traumatic for the children. We wish to note that we are still at disposal in order to help realise similar ideas."

Pavle, school director

A Violence Reduction and Anti-Bullying Policy, a Trainers' Manual on Managing Inter-Prisoner Violence, and a Standard Operating Procedure on Inter-Prisoner Violence were also developed. Approximately 80 prison staff from various penitentiary institutions country-wide were trained on violence reduction and managing inter-prisoner violence.

The dynamic security concept was introduced in the national penitentiary system by training a total of 90 prison staff from various penitentiary institutions country-wide.



A visitor's room for the children of imprisoned parents – before and after, Prison Stip

The screening and the RNA tool and the Methodology for dealing with radicalised inmates have been developed and submitted to the Directorate for Execution of Sanctions (DES) of the MoJ.

“Despite the fact that it was the summer holidays season, I have accepted with enthusiasm the idea and the proposal to volunteer in this project and I got involved in its realization whole-heartedly. The work on the project has been a new experience for me due to the fact that I witnessed highly-motivated staff and active cooperation with persons with long prison sentences. Overall, my experience on this project was a very pleasant one.”

Miki, artist

The implementation of the Action was based on the priorities identified in the National Strategy for Development of the Penitentiary System (2015-2019), developed with the support of the Action as a continuation of the JP IPA 2009 Project and in line with the recommendations in the CPT country visit reports.

“I was pleased to be a part of the project that contributed to develop my understanding of the need for a bigger social responsibility vis-à-vis sentenced persons, and especially their families. I was content and happy to spend each day at the prison Stip during the realization of this project.”

Tose, artist

Strengthening the protection of the rights of sentenced persons

Duration: 36 months

Budget (€): 980,000

Overall Objective:

To strengthen the protection of the rights of sentenced persons in line with CoE standards

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/skopje>

12.2 “Human Rights Policing”

The HF Action “Enhancing Human Rights Policing” was a continuation of the VC Project “Support to the establishment of an External Oversight Mechanism (EOM) in North Macedonia where several EOM models were discussed and a consensus was reached on the EOM model, best applicable in the country. The strengthening of the capacities of the Internal Control Unit and the training of police officers further strengthened the results

achieved from the implementation of the EU/CoE Joint Programme “Capacity Building of the Law-Enforcement Agencies for Appropriate Treatment of Detained and Sentenced Persons”.

In 2018, the legal framework for the establishment of the external oversight mechanism over the work of police and prison police, developed with the support of the HF Action “Enhancing Human Rights Policing”, was adopted by the Parliament. The Standard Operating Procedures on the treatment of persons deprived of liberty, also developed with the support of the Action, were adopted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.



Study visit to the State Criminal Investigation Bureau, Brandenburg, Germany

Enhancing human rights policing

Duration: 33 months

Budget (€): 550,000

Overall Objective:

To strengthen the protection of the rights of apprehended and persons in police custody in the country in line with CoE and international standards.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/skopje>

13 NORWAY GRANTS

Under the EEA/Norway Grants cycle 2014 – 2021, the CoE acted as an International Partner Organisation. In this role, it provided advice on the design of six programmes in six countries – Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania - in the area of Justice and Home Affairs and in particular the Correctional Services. The programmes focus on

strengthening the training capacities of the prison training centers and on rehabilitation of prisoners and offenders by piloting new open space model prisons and half-way houses. To this end, the CoE provided advice to

“The process of designing and implementing individual treatment plans is demanding and time-consuming but indispensable...we should pass the message to all colleagues.”

Psychiatrist, about the training session on development of model individual plans for psychiatric patients, Specialized Psychiatric Hospital in Vrsac, Serbia

the beneficiary countries to develop ten pre-defined projects fully aligned with the CoE and CPT standards in the prison and probation fields and the judgments of the ECtHR.

14 REGIONAL ACTIVITY

14.1 Deradicalisation, management and rehabilitation of prisoners in Western Balkans

More than 50 officials and practitioners from 6 prison systems in Western Balkans, CoE and RAN experts, representatives of EU delegations in the region and of OSCE and UNODC attended the regional Conference, held in Skopje, on 3-4 October 2018. The Conference initiated an exchange of good practices on addressing radicalisation in prison, management of offenders and implementation of rehabilitation programmes for radicalised prisoners and violent extremists. The participants discussed and shared ideas on strategies to combat radicalisation in prisons with specific screening and assessment tools and tailor-made interventions and treatment plans. Sharing good prison staff training strategies and modules among the prison services of the Western Balkans was emphasized as a way forward. The need for inter-agency and regional co-operation in addressing violent extremism and preventing radicalization in prisons was also highlighted.



The participants shared practices and challenges in addressing the issue of violent extremism and radicalization in prisons. The conclusions, adopted at the end of the Conference, will serve as a basis for the development of future regional co-operation on countering radicalisation in prisons. The designing of safety and security measures related to radicalized and violent extremist offenders based on the rule of law and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, was among the conclusions of the Conference.

The conference was organised within the “Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey” programmatic framework, co-funded by the European Union and the CoE and implemented by the CoE.

**Sharing experiences on Deradicalisation, management and rehabilitation of prisoners
in Western Balkans**

Duration: n/a

Budget (€): 27,000

Overall Objective:

To contribute towards enhancing regional security through increased collaboration
among prison authorities

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/criminal-law-coop/home>

15 SERBIA

15.1 Protection of human rights for detained and sentenced persons

The Action continued to support the four beneficiary line ministries in accordance with the relevant priorities in national policy papers, the CoE standards and the findings and recommendations in the CPT reports.

A Mental Health Strategy and Action Plan, incorporating CoE standards and European good practices, was finalised and submitted to the authorities for adoption. The Strategy contains a comprehensive set of priority measures, a gender perspective and issues related to forensic psychiatric patients. It highlights close inter-sectorial co-operation and the role of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs.

Two Offender Behaviour Programmes, namely, a general cognitive behaviour program and a substance abuse treatment program, were developed and are ready to be implemented. The programmes integrate more interactive methods, proven to enhance offender motivation for change. They were piloted in six prison facilities, closely monitored by the CoE experts, and will be adopted and used as official treatment programs at the Serbian Training Centre.

To address ill-treatment the project strengthened the capacities of the newly revived Anti-Torture Commission within MoI with a series of training sessions. Anti-Torture Commission will be the main coordinating factor for the fight against ill-treatment by police in Serbia.

Advanced in-service training curricula for police on prevention of torture and ill-treatment and a draft Manual for trainers were finalised. The content focuses on zero tolerance to torture and ill-treatment and includes case studies and discussion brainteasers in line with European and international standards. Cascade training to peer staff will be provided in 2019.



Training for members of the Commission for the prevention of ill-treatment and torture by police staff on CPT standards and ECtHR case law, Vrsac

A Model of Individual treatment plans for psychiatric patients was developed with support of CoE experts and was tested in Vrsac psychiatric hospitals by trained staff. The accreditation of the training in the remaining four psychiatric hospitals will take place in 2019. The Model was submitted to the Republic Commission for Mental Health for adoption and mandatory use in all five major psychiatric hospitals.

A pilot pre-release course for prisoners serving 5+ years started to be developed in line with the CPT recommendation. The Task Force working on the course is comprised of prison treatment staff, probation officers, Civil society organisations and National Employment Service staff.

“You are teaching us how to swim in life”...“we are feeling safe and secure”

Inmates from Krusevac Juvenile Detention Centre and Pozarevac Correctional Facility for Women about the two piloted Offender Behaviour Programmes

Upon request of the Ministry of Interior, assistance was provided for the assessment of the custody record system, presentation of internationally accepted models for

monitoring/inspecting social care and psychiatric institutions, assessment of the status of persons with mental disabilities in social care institutions and recommendations and examples of good practices to address the identified shortcomings. The innovative approach and the use of the drafting sessions for coaching purposes and the acquired know-how and skills by police officers, prison treatment staff and the personnel working with forensic and general adult psychiatric patients have significantly strengthened the sustainability of the interventions.

The Action has established a sound basis with improved human rights protection for different categories of persons: detainees, prisoners, psychiatric patients and persons with mental disabilities in social care institutions and it will be further strengthened at operational, legislative and institutional level with a change of culture.

Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons

Duration: 29 months

Budget (€): 858,000

Overall Objective:

To strengthen human rights of detained and sentenced persons in Serbia, focusing on issues highlighted in CPT reports and ECtHR judgments.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/belgrade/home>

16 UKRAINE

16.1 Penitentiary Reform

The Ukrainian authorities were supported to create a prison environment with more humane conditions of detention and a wider range of rehabilitative programmes for inmates and to strengthen prisons' oversight with systematic prison inspection.

Staff of the MoJ Department of Penitentiary Inspection acquired basic knowledge on the concept of gender issues in the penitentiary system, particularly regarding gender equality and gender mainstreaming with also reference to the CPT fact-sheet "Women in Prison".

Inspectors of the MoJ Department of the Penitentiary Inspections acquired knowledge and skills to conduct inspections in line with international standards. Prison governors and senior prison officers from Interregional Prison Administrations got acquainted with a new prison inspection approach and standards, developed earlier with the support of the project, through participation in workshops in Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipro, Lviv and Kyiv.

Deputy prison governors in charge of social and educational issues and psychologists from prisons in Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipro, Lviv and Kyiv acquired knowledge on the

multidisciplinary approach contained in the revised Suicide Prevention Policy for Prison Services. The experience and results from the implementation in practice of such an approach in Kremenchuk Juvenile Colony were shared and discussed.

Staff from 9 pilot prisons, trained in social skills courses, acquired knowledge and capacity to provide prisoners with social and life skills. Support was provided to integrate the social and life skills courses into the dynamic security and pro-social modelling course of the curriculum of the Bila Tserkva In-Service Training Centre.

"It is very important to recognise our own mistakes and to change them. I want to have a normal life and establish a good relationship with my family when I get out. I am honoured to have the opportunity to look at my mistakes from another angle."

Prisoner in Women's prison Pozarevac, Workshop on general behavioural programme, Serbia



Conference Vision for Change for Senior Managers, Kyiv

Staff of three pilot prisons, namely, the female prisons in Chernihiv and Zbarazh and the male prison in Drohobych and also prisoners were trained by rehabilitation mentors on the basis of the short training course “Making good use of prison time”.

Senior prison officers from the Kharkiv, Odessa, Dnipro, Lviv, Kyiv Interregional Prison Administrations discussed ways of combating ill-treatment in prison and the application of ethical standards in prison management, in line with international standards and with reference to the case law of the ECtHR.

A group of civil servants and instructors from the MoJ, the Administration of State Criminal-Justice Service of Ukraine and the Bila Tserkva In-Service Training Centre benefited from a study visit to 4 Irish prison establishments and 2 training centres. The group was acquainted with on-the-job training methods and a rehabilitation approach.

At the annual Conference on “Vision for Change”, awareness was raised of the case law of the ECtHR related to detention conditions in Ukraine and of the supervision of execution of judgements. The Conference was attended by the governors of all prisons of the Administration of the Criminal-Executive Service of Ukraine.

Further support for the penitentiary reform

Duration: 43 months

Budget (€): 1,383,000

Overall Objective:

To strengthen the observation of human rights and rule of law in treatment of prisoners in Ukraine.

Website: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/kyiv/home>

17 Council of Europe Budgetary Programmes

17.1 POLICE

17.1.1 Conference of high ranking representatives of Ministries of Internal Affairs on dealing with radicalisation and the terrorists acting alone (Strasbourg, 12-13 June 2018)

The CoE organised the Conference in a context marked by terrorist attacks and more specifically by actions perpetrated by persons acting alone.

Senior officials from Ministries of the Interior and police officers from 33 countries, representatives of Permanent Representations of member States to the Council of Europe, high-level representatives of the CoE (ECtHR), Commissioner for Human Rights, CPT, Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law, a Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg and Council of Europe consultants (60 participants) attended the Conference.

Information and experiences were shared among the participants, particularly by representatives of countries confronted with attacks by terrorists acting alone. The need for international co-operation to effectively combat this phenomenon was strongly emphasised.

The CoE standards on the fight against terrorism, were also shared and promoted, particularly the Recommendation CM/Rec (2018)6 of the Committee of Ministers on terrorists acting alone, calling upon the member States to consolidate their legal framework to address this phenomenon more effectively.



Emphasis was placed on the important role of social networks and internet in preventing radicalisation, facilitating detection of radicalised persons and those in process of radicalisation in order to fight incitement to act. Detecting and preventing radicalisation on the ground by setting up a network of multidisciplinary partners (state, local authorities, associations, etc.) to develop a concerted policy to fight against this phenomenon was also emphasised.

Strengthening mutual trust between citizens (individuals, associations, sports clubs, etc.) and police forces to develop a peaceful and constructive relation and to enable better feedback from behaviour and/or change of the appearance of persons in the process of radicalisation, was considered a very important element.

Concrete proposals were made by the CoE to support the participation of police representatives in the future development and drafting of texts on the fight against cross-border organised crime and terrorism.

17.1.2 Law enforcement trainings

The violent fighting in Syria and the loss of territory by jihadists has created a massive influx of asylum seekers in Europe, sometimes infiltrated by terrorists wanting to carry out actions in their country of origin. Police services of member States have therefore requested the CLCU to support the training of police officers on management of migratory flows respectful of human rights and on the means to effectively fight against terrorism.

The state police in **Armenia was assisted** to identify and apply good police `practices to fight against terrorism in compliance with European standards on freedoms and human rights while managing the migratory flows and the smuggling of migrants within a terrorist context.



Police officers in **Poland** were encouraged to interact personally and discuss problematic human rights issues in the context of fight against terrorism. They shared experiences, knowledge and worries related to the challenges faced while dealing with migratory flows in this particularly tense environment.



High ranking police officers in **Albania** were trained to consider the police daily behaviour and action as a basis for positive relations with citizens, thus, offering opportunities for effective collaboration in strengthening security and effectively fighting against both, criminal and terrorist threats.



17.1.3 Preparation of a guide for investigative police officers: “ A brief introduction to investigative interviewing” – A practitioner’s guide

Crime detection is a primary police objective in all countries. One of the most important tools for successful crime detection and investigation is the effective interviewing of victims, witnesses and suspects.

The CLCU organised the preparation of a brief introductory guide to investigative interviewing. Being short and simple, the guide can be easily picked up, understood and applied by police officers.

The guide is available in French, Romanian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish in electronic and paper version.

17.2 PRISONS

The CoE provided technical assistance to its member States through multilateral and bilateral co-operation activities, facilitating a more positive, professional and efficient approach in their prison systems.

Two multilateral meetings became professional fora with exchange of experiences and good practices and with peer-to-peer discussion, providing a better understanding and possible implementation in practice of the relevant CoE and CPT standards.

17.2.1 Multilateral meeting on Management of prisoners’ risks and needs to avoid re-offending

In several prison systems the management of prisons remains focused on security aspects, without full attention to prisoners’ rehabilitation, as preparation for their release. Various judgments of the ECtHR and the findings of the CPT have revealed that in a number of countries certain categories of prisoners are automatically segregated from other prisoners and subjected to a restrictive regime and security measures, without any individual risk assessment.

The CoE has developed standards for implementing effective ways of treatment and management of prisoners with respect for their human rights and support for their rehabilitation.

At the multilateral meeting senior officials and professionals from 28 member States discussed possible ways of addressing such shortcomings in line with the relevant CoE standards. It was particularly emphasised that the enforcement of custodial sentences requires striking a balance between the objectives of ensuring security, good order and discipline in penal institutions and providing prisoners with decent living conditions, active regimes and constructive preparations for release.



Along these lines three main aspects were emphasised at the meeting: the necessity to conduct differentiated and proportionate assessment of the estimated risks; management of the risks through individual sentence planning, oriented towards rehabilitation for a crime-free and self-responsible life after release; ensuring safeguards through periodic re-assessment and possibility to appeal assessment-related decisions.

17.2.2 Multilateral meeting on implementation of Community Sanctions and Measures

The efficient implementation of community sanctions and measures and the use of prisons as a last resort support the social reintegration of offenders to reduce re-offending.

The multilateral meeting highlighted and promoted the basic principles and standards of the recently adopted recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe CM/Rec(2017)3 on the European Rules on community sanctions and measures and CM/Rec(2018)8 concerning restorative justice in criminal matters.



Senior officials and professionals from 26 member States exchanged experiences and good practices of the effective use of community sanctions and measures and discussed ways of integrating the new CoE standards in their systems. They shared different models of the organization of the implementing agencies, in terms of structure, tasks and function and good practices regarding assessment of the risks and needs of suspects and offenders, development and implementation of individual plans with interventions, supervision and evaluation and restorative justice practices with focus on support for victims of crime.

17.2.3 Croatia – Meeting on Management of Health Care in Prison

The MoJ of Croatia and its Prison Service were assisted to improve the provision of health care for prisoners in line with relevant CoE and CPT standards. Health care staff and prison governors from all prisons in Croatia and representatives of relevant institutions exchanged experiences and good practices with professionals from other countries and discussed ethical dilemmas and challenges faced while providing care to prisoners.



Particular focus was placed on the management of prisoners with acute mental disorders and the application of safeguards against ill-treatment; the specific role of health care staff in the context of the prison environment, such as professional independence; organisation of health care in prison with reference to management of prisoners with transmissible diseases and drug-addiction and implementation of harm-reduction measures; management of health care needs of vulnerable prisoners and the professional training of prison health care staff.

17.2.4 Greece – Meeting on Reducing Prison Overcrowding

The CoE provided expert support to the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights of Greece to identify and efficiently address the causes to prison overcrowding, with reference to the national Strategic Plan for the Penitentiary System 2018-2020 and in line with the CoE White Paper on Prison Overcrowding.

Representatives of the key institutions within the criminal justice system and CoE experts discussed the most pressing issues related to prison overcrowding, to be addressed in a short and long term. The exchange of information provided a clearer overview of the

situation and revealed the need for immediate and effective measures to overcome the identified shortcomings. The Minister of Justice expressed the government's commitment to introduce a new criminal policy, with focus on security and rehabilitation.

The CoE experts shared overviews with analysis of the difficulties created by overcrowded prisons and with suggestions for changes to relevant legislation



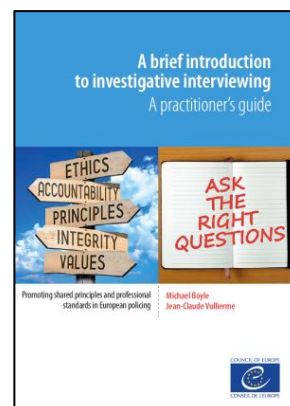
and prison management. They emphasised particularly the need to implement effective measures to reduce prison overcrowding without increasing the prison capacity and to improve prisoners' living conditions with sufficient space for rehabilitation.

18 PUBLICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

During 2018, the CLCU continued to produce Publications, translations, Guidelines.

Guidelines – A brief introduction to investigative interviewing was published through Police budgetary programme of the CoE. It was translated into Serbian (under the Project “Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons in Serbia”).

This brief introductory guide is primarily designed as a training tool for police officers involved in interviewing, with particular reference to the interviewing of suspects. Its fundamental aim is to promote human rights compliant practices throughout the interview phase of investigations and in so doing underlines not only the legal and moral imperatives, but also the operational effectiveness of adopting such an approach.



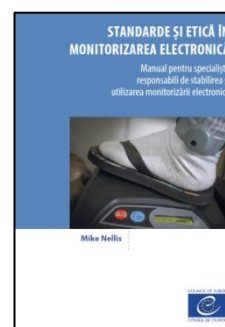
The **Manual on Prison Health Care and Medical Ethics** was translated into Bulgarian (under the Prison Reform Project in Bulgaria).

The **Handbook on combating ill-treatment in Prison** was translated into Slovenian (by the Slovenian Prison Administration).

The **Handbook on Standards and Ethics in Electronic Monitoring** was translated into Romanian (under the project “Promoting a human rights compliant criminal justice system” in the Republic of Moldova).



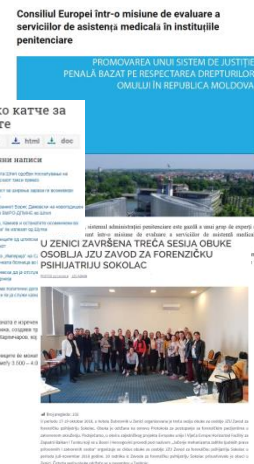
Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)5 concerning children with imprisoned parents and **CPT factsheet on transport of detainees** were translated into Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian (under the Project “Enhancing Human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina”) and into Macedonian (under the Project “Strengthening the protection of the rights of sentenced persons”). **The Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)3 on the European Rules on community sanctions and measures** was translated into Romanian (under the project “Promoting a human rights compliant criminal justice system” in the Republic of Moldova).



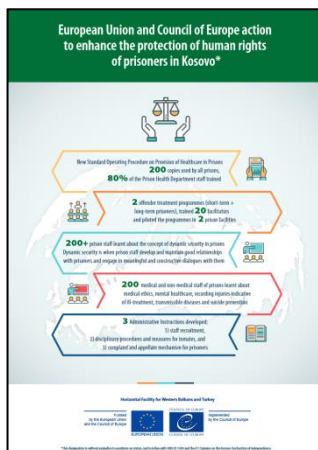
In addition, **around 80** project-specific publications/guidelines/training materials were produced.

The visibility of the Projects, the Unit and the CoE was constantly ensured through web publications, visual materials and media outreach.

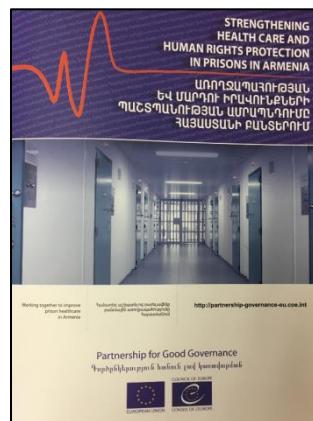
Web publications covered all activities and were made available on the [CLCU website](#), the dedicated project websites, on partner institution websites as well as on the websites of different Media in order to communicate the results of the activities and to provide the transparency. The key activities were equally reported on the [DGI website](#), social media and on CoE Programme offices websites. A constant effort was made to provide the information in the languages most accessible to beneficiaries.



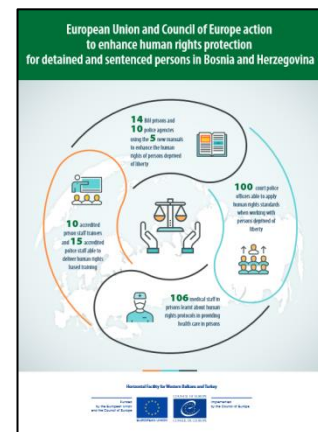
Visual material: CoE flags and stationery, roll-ups of the CoE and of specific programmes, leaflets and other materials were produced and used throughout project activities to ensure the largest possible reach as well as a clear recognition of the Organisation's role and contribution.



Info graphic of the project results: Kosovo*



Project folder: Armenia



Info graphic of the project results: Bosnia and Herzegovina (HF)

19 STATISTICAL DATA

Since 2012 the number of projects and the overall operational funds has constantly increased. Compared to 2017, the number of participants in 2018 was slightly lower, although the number of projects was higher. The number of female participants has slightly decreased compared to 2018. Majority of funding of the projects comes from joint programmes co-funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe. Currently, there are 10 new projects in pipeline under which 6 of them are to be implemented under the HF Action starting in June 2019; new projects in Azerbaijan and Armenia will start in the first quarter of 2019, while the project in Turkey is expected to start in September 2019. The total amount of funds for the projects in pipeline is around €10 m.

Graph 1: Comparison of the number of projects, activities, participants (by gender) between 2016 and 2018

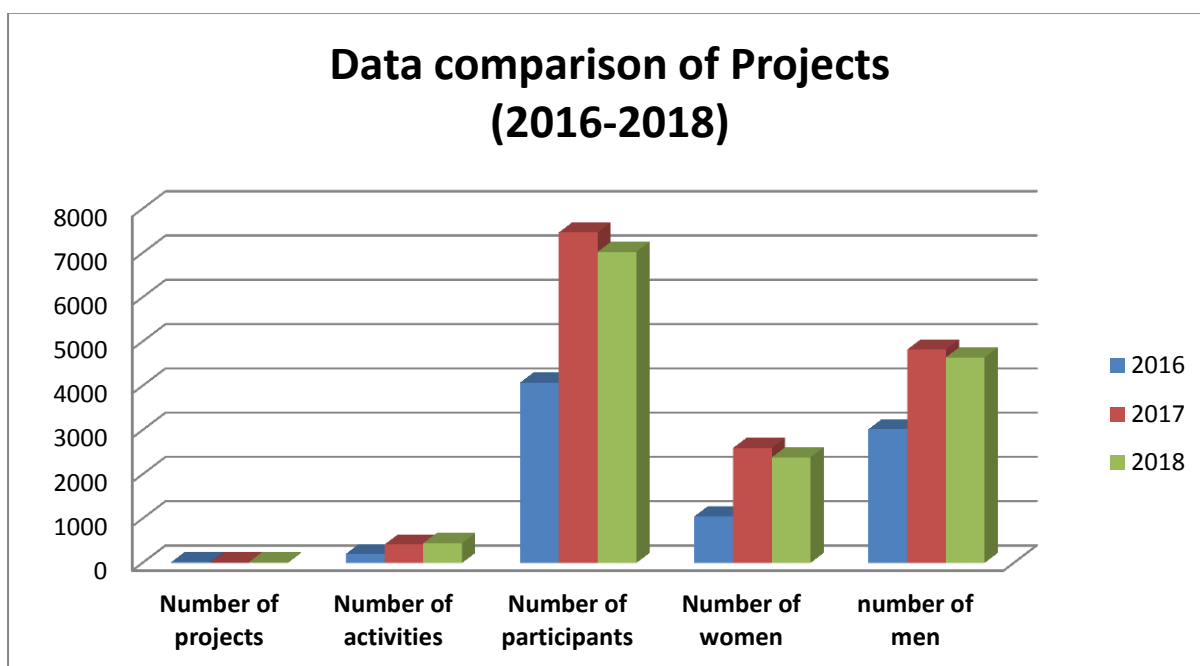


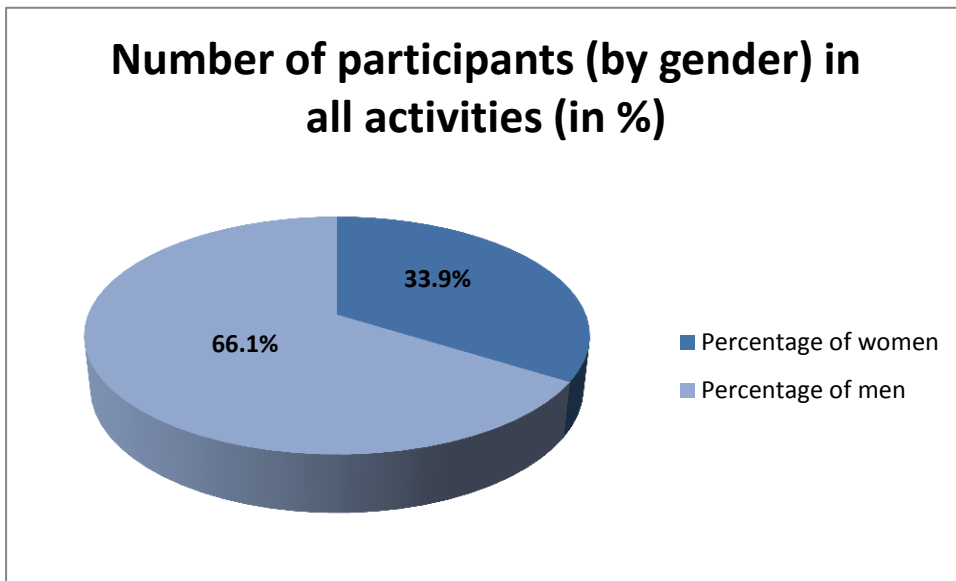
Table 1: Overview of the Projects figures

Projects/Budgetary Programmes	Duration (months)	Overall planned budget (in eur)	Number of activities	Number of participants	Number of women	Number of men	Financed by
HF - Albania (prisons)	24	700,000.00	22	363	152 (41.9%)	211 (58.1%)	EU/CoE
JP - Azerbaijan	24	556,000.00	13	193	36 (18.7%)	157 (81.3%)	EU/CoE
VC - BIH	14	137,041.00	5	55	19 (34.5%)	36 (65.5%)	UK
VC - Bulgaria	15	400,000.00	6	161	52 (32.3%)	109 (67.7%)	HRTF
HF - Kosovo* (prisons)	23	620,000.00	17	441	100 (22.7%)	341 (77.3%)	EU/CoE
HF - Regional Conference	n/a	26,925.00	1	42	14 (33.3%)	28 (66.7%)	EU/CoE
PGG - Ukraine	43	1,383,145.00	26	791	137 (17.3%)	654 (82.7%)	EU/CoE
VC - Albania	6	127,000.00	5	35	17 (48.6%)	18 (51.4%)	UK
PGG - Armenia	43	1,153,967.00	126	763	331 (43.4%)	432 (56.6%)	EU/CoE
HF - BIH (prison and police)	34	1,084,300.00	31	672	205 (30.5%)	467 (69.5%)	EU/CoE
VC - BIH	24	800,000.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	UK/US
VC - France	n/a	78,295.00	1	23	6 (26.1%)	17 (73.9%)	France
VC - Georgia	18	535,000.00	23	515	280 (54.4%)	235 (45.6%)	Action Plan
HF - Kosovo* (police)	18	600,000.00	19	919	312 (33.9%)	607 (66.1%)	EU/CoE
VC - Moldova	36	1,196,716.00	18	307	153 (49.8%)	154 (50.2%)	Norway
HF - Montenegro (prison and police)	28	782,000.00	35	407	97 (23.8%)	310(76.2%)	EU/CoE
HF - Serbia (prison and police)	29	857,720.00	43	284	173 (60.9%)	111(39.1%)	EU/CoE
HF - MKD (prisons)	36	980,000.00	44	775	220 (28.4%)	555 (71.6%)	EU/CoE
HF - MKD (police)	33	550,000.00	4	40	12 (30%)	28 (70%)	EU/CoE
CoE Budgetary Programmes	n/a	250,000.00	10	243	70 (28.8%)	173 (71.2%)	OB
TOTAL		12,818,109.00	449	7029	2386 (33.9%)	4643 (66.1%)	

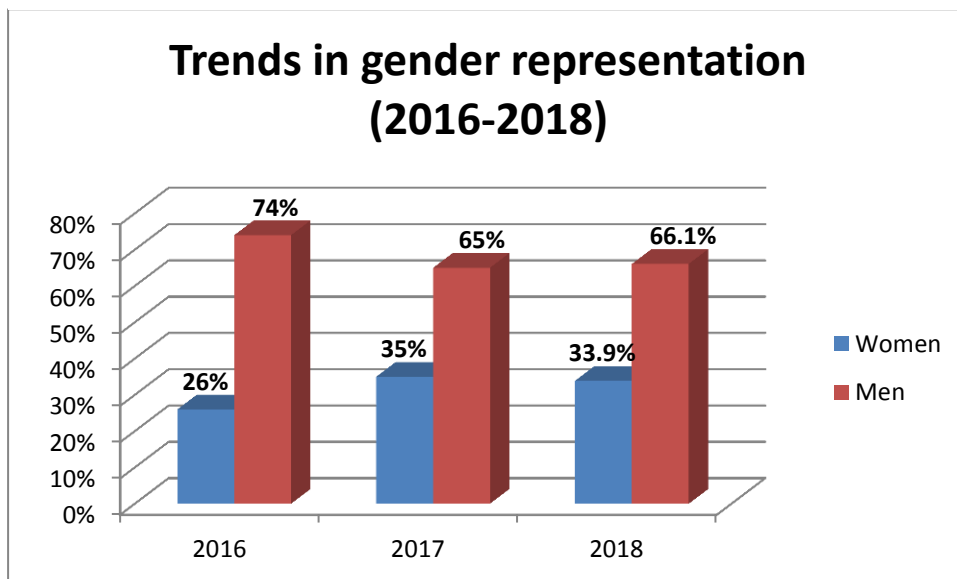
Completed in 2018

On going

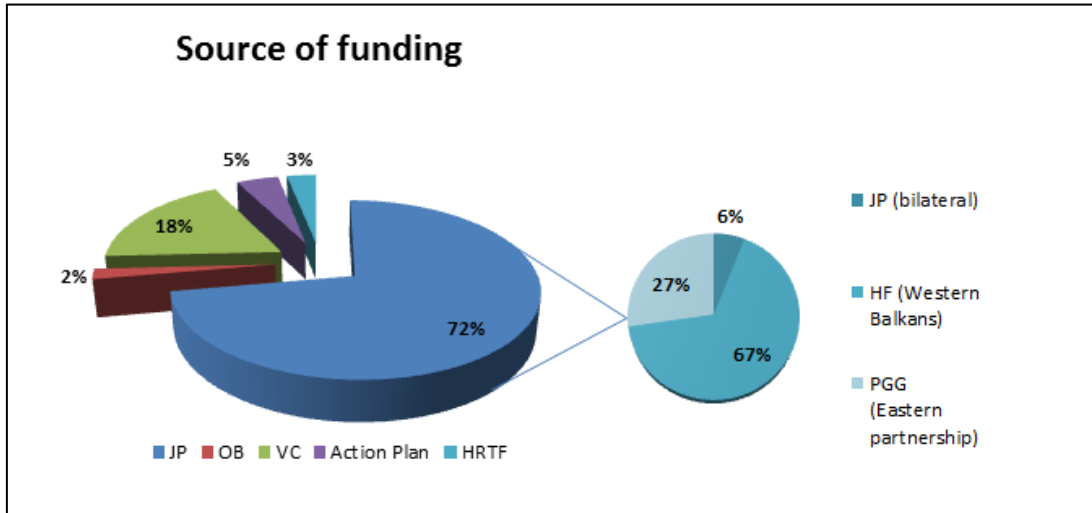
Graph 2: Number of participants engaged in the activities, divided by gender (%) in 2018



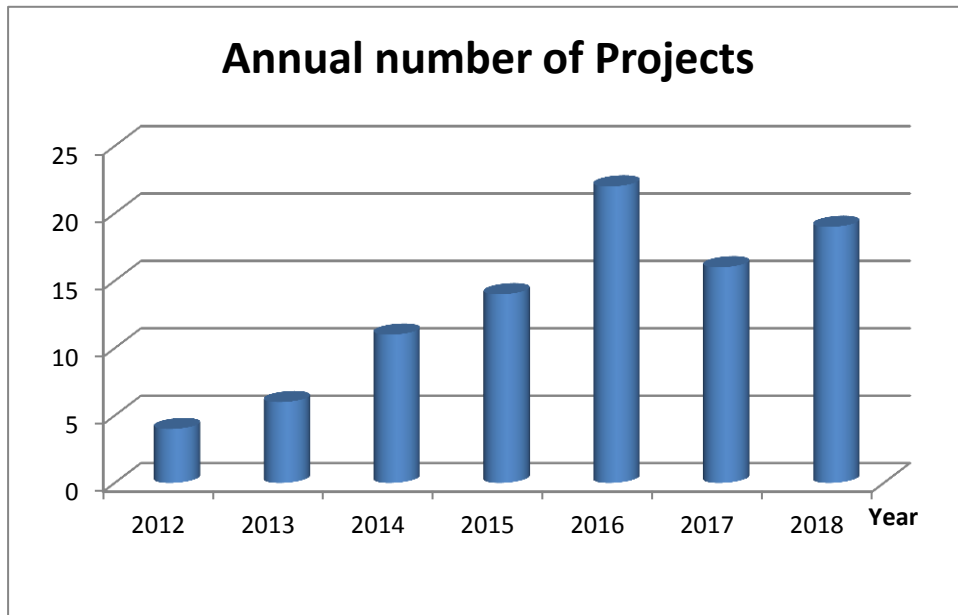
Graph 3: Trends in gender representation within activities between 2016-2018



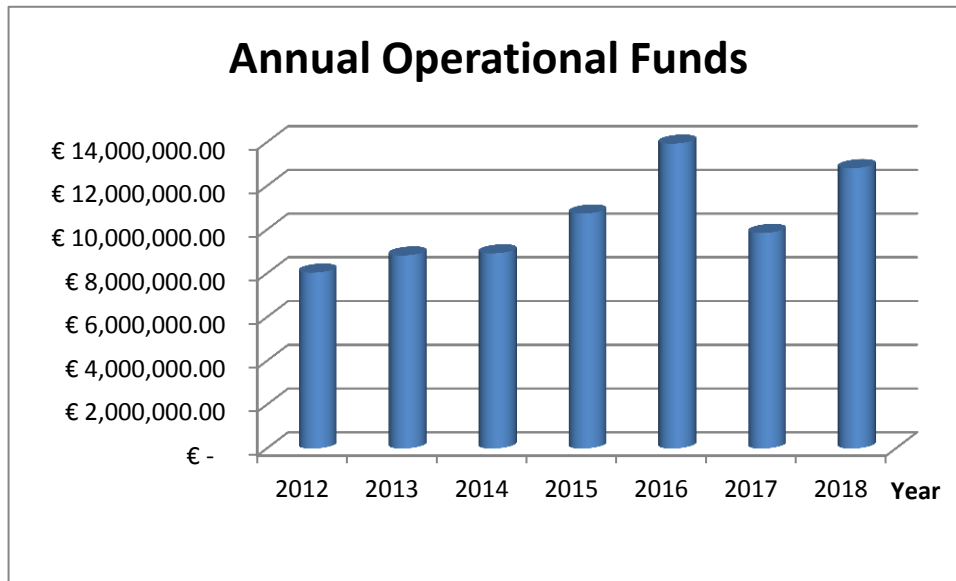
Graph 4: Source of funding of the projects and other activities



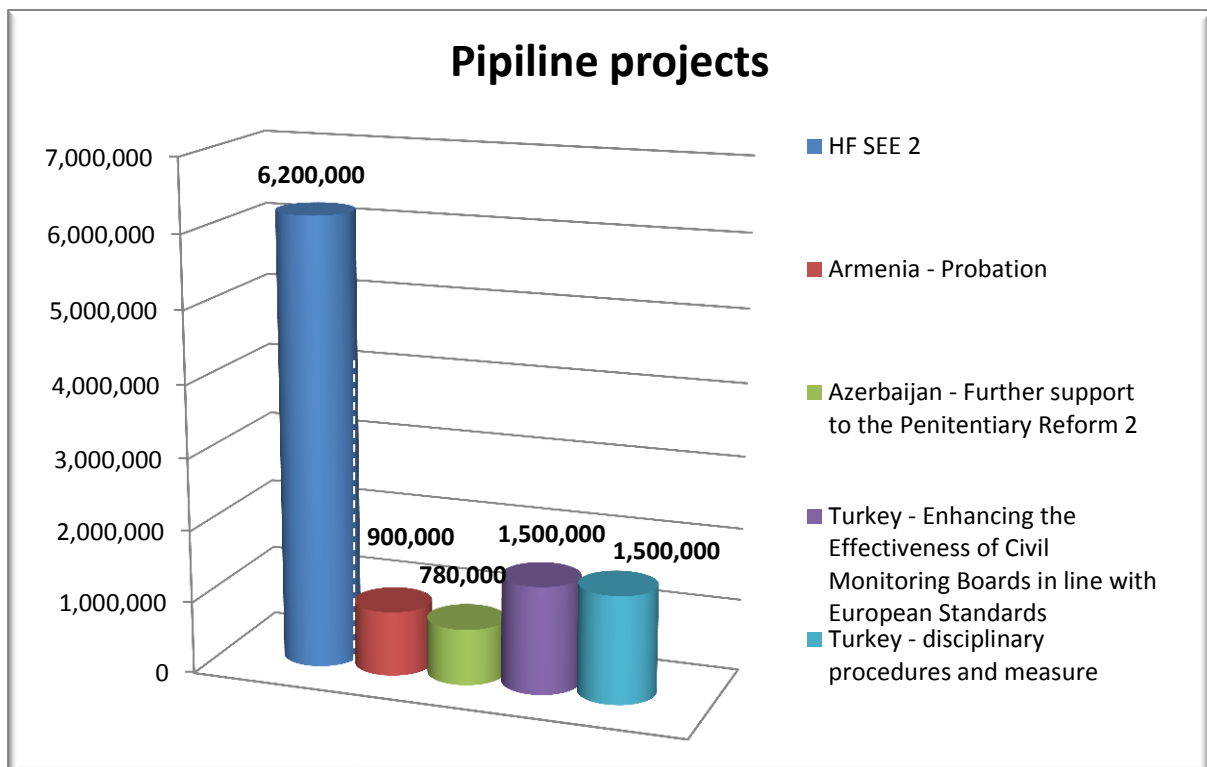
Graph 5: Comparison: number of projects from 2012-2018



Graph 6: Comparison: operational funds annually from 2012-2018



Graph 7: Pipeline Projects Funds



CLCU

Through bilateral co-operation activities and projects, the **Criminal Law Co-operation Unit** plays a major role in assisting the beneficiary countries to integrate the Council of Europe standards in their penitentiary, probation and law enforcement institutions. The work related to prisons, probation and the police is an integral part of the overall work of the Council of Europe related to human rights, democracy and the rule of law, the three pillars of the raison d'être of the Organisation, in accordance with its Statute. The main objective is to help the Member States improve their legislation and practice related to the work of the police as well the execution of penal sanctions and measures.

PolicePrisons.Projects@coe.int

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The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

