



# CRIMINAL LAW CO-OPERATION



## Highlights 2017



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## List of Abbreviations

<b>CDPC</b>	European Committee on Crime Problems
<b>CEPOL</b>	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
<b>CLCU</b>	Criminal Law Co-operation Unit
<b>CoE</b>	Council of Europe
<b>CPT</b>	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>DES</b>	Directorate of Execution of Sanctions
<b>DICCIPS</b>	Department for Internal Control, Criminal Investigations and Professional Standards
<b>GDES</b>	General Directorate of Execution of Sanctions
<b>GDPA</b>	General Directorate of Prison Administration
<b>ECHR</b>	European Convention on Human Rights
<b>ECtHR</b>	European Court of Human Rights
<b>EM</b>	Electronic Monitoring
<b>EOM</b>	External Oversight Mechanism
<b>EU/CoE JP</b>	European Union and Council of Europe Joint Programme
<b>HF SEE</b>	Horizontal Facility for South East Europe
<b>IPA</b>	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
<b>IPCAN</b>	Independent Police Complaints Authorities' Network
<b>KCS</b>	Kosovo Correctional Services
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoIA</b>	Ministry of Internal Affairs
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoSA</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>NIJ</b>	National Institute of Justice
<b>PGG</b>	Partnership for Good Governance
<b>PHD</b>	Prison Health Department
<b>PPO</b>	Public Prosecutor's Office
<b>PS</b>	Penitentiary Service
<b>RNA</b>	Risk and Needs Assessment
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>VC</b>	Voluntary Contribution

# Criminal Law Co-operation Unit

## 1 SUMMARY

The 2017 Highlights reflect on the work of the Criminal Law Cooperation Unit (CLCU) to assist the Council of Europe's (CoE) member states to address the challenges faced in their daily work and to promote more humane and efficiently managed prisons and human rights-based policing.

To this end, in our activities direct references are made to the standards of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) and its findings and recommendations in country visit and annual reports, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Human Rights Commissioner's Reports and the standards of the Committee of Ministers Recommendations in the penitentiary field, in particular the European Prison Rules.

More specifically the work of the CLCU focused on a number of substantial areas: improvement of the provision of health care, including mental health care, in prison, police and psychiatric institutions; strengthening the professional capacity and ethical values of prison staff through training with improved training curricula; improvement of management of prisons, the pre-trial detention system and the rehabilitation of prisoners; addressing overcrowding and issues related to violent and extremist prisoners.

In 2017, through 16 projects and CoE budgetary programmes, 36 Member states benefited from the CLCU's assistance. A total of 7868 participants in 428 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 2017

## 2 ALBANIA

### 2.1 Protection of human rights of prisoners

The prison system in Albania remains focused on security aspects and is not sufficiently oriented towards prisoners' reintegration into society.

The ECtHR and the CPT have identified the key shortcomings addressed by the Horizontal Facility Action, such as: insufficient professional capacity of staff, including managerial staff, allegations of ill treatment of prisoners, deficiencies regarding provision of health care, including mental health care, limited rehabilitation programmes for prisoners and lack of safeguards to disciplinary measures.

Three expert assessment reports provided evidence and recommendations for concrete changes and improvements and were submitted and discussed with the authorities of the General Directorate of the Prison Administration (GDPA)/Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and the Ministry of Health (MoH). To this end, working groups were established with GDPA staff (psychologists security, medical and other health care staff to address the identified shortcomings.

Based on experts' recommendations, a Rulebook with professional and integrity criteria for the recruitment of prison staff, including prison governors, and a Code of Ethics for prison staff, were developed and submitted to the relevant authorities for implementation and use. In the meantime, the work progressed substantively for the drafting of initial and in-service training curricula and of two Manuals, respectively, on individual sentence planning



2nd Steering Committee Meeting, Tirana

*"The project promotes "professionalism"; it is not about being kind, loving and friendly to prisoners, who often evoke a whole range of emotions in you, not all very pleasant. But I now keep these terms "professionalism" and professional behaviour in my head. And when I avoid raising my voice or speaking patronizingly to inmates, I think of myself as a winner - over my own nature."*

*Pre-release Inspector, Female Prison, Ukraine*

and mental health care in prison, alongside with a further elaboration of a risk assessment tool.

The multiplying effect of the training of a group of 10 national trainers has proved its effectiveness through the delivery of cascade training to their peers, which will also increase chances of sustainability of the impact of the training. Prison health care staff received professional training and is able to apply higher standards of medical ethics in prison, medical screening on admission, prevention of the spread of transmissible diseases, management of prisoners with drug-related problems, medical treatment of prisoners with mental illnesses and of psychological support to prisoners with personality disorders.

**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.

### **3 ARMENIA**

#### **3.1 Health Care in Prison**

Prison health care in Armenia faces major challenges and requires a long-term involvement in terms of legislation, organization and capacity building. In this regard, the project activities in 2017 built upon the positive results achieved in the previous years, while paving the road for the upcoming project activities in 2018.

One of the main project achievements in 2017 was the extensive training of medical and non-medical staff on the basis of training modules developed by project experts. Trainers who attended “Training for Trainers” in 2016 shared their knowledge with 738 prison health care and non-health care staff, increasing their knowledge and ability to apply medical ethics and health prevention/promotion in prison.

To ensure sustainability, the two training modules were adopted by the MoJ and will be included in the syllabus and the official training program of



Dental chair – before and after

the Law Institute/MoJ.

Equally important was the provision of a significant quantity of basic health care equipment, the training of medical staff to use the new equipment and the upgrading of material conditions for all prison health care units in Armenia. The delivery of the new equipment urged the MoJ to renovate the health care units in prisons, improving the prison health care conditions as a whole. Support was provided for the improvement of the legal/institutional framework of the prison health care. A Concept Paper on “Upgrading the medical services in the prison system in Armenia”, drafted in 2016 with CoE support and adopted by the Government of Armenia in January 2017 encompassed a road map for the adoption of relevant legal reforms.

At operational level, the project contributed to better treatment of vulnerable groups through revised regulations on the rights of women, juveniles and life-sentenced prisoners, submitted and discussed with the relevant authorities. For a more efficient application of the regulations, guidelines on vulnerable prisoners' right to health care were prepared.

An assessment of the sanitary, epidemiological and hygiene in prisons was carried out to improve the material and health care conditions in prisons. With reference to CoE recommendations, relevant guidelines and training sessions will be prepared and organised in 2018.

The improvement of mental health care in prison was addressed with the provision of capacity building and identification of the main issues of concern. Prison psychologists increased their professional knowledge and skills in providing psychological support to prisoners through targeted training. A baseline report on mental health was submitted and discussed with the authorities.

Furthermore Armenian beneficiaries were in contact with their counterparts in Denmark, to ensure exchange of know-how and good practices that could be adopted in Armenia in the future.

**Strengthening healthcare and human rights protection in prisons**

**Duration:** 43 months

**Budget (€):** 1,228,000 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

## 4 AZERBAIJAN

### 4.1 Further Support to the Penitentiary Reform

The penitentiary system in Azerbaijan inherits operational practices, largely focusing on security aspects with limited attention on prisoners' preparation for release and reintegration into the society. Management practices are also affected by poor prison facilities and shortage of front-line staff, in direct contact with prisoners. The 20-month EU/CoE Joint Programme (JP) provided support specifically on these areas in order to reform the penitentiary system in line with European standards.

Particular focus was placed on improving prison health care, including mental health care, and promotion of more efficient prison management practices. In this regard, the MoJ was supported to develop efficient policies to increase the professionalism of the prison health care staff. Other policy and legal issues were also addressed alongside with providing support to three selected pilot prisons, including a female prison.



Launching event, Baku

Assessment studies on areas of possible improvements with recommendations for concrete practical measures were carried out and submitted to the MoJ for further consideration. Based on these studies, Action Plans were developed by the Penitentiary Service (PS) and the Main Medical Department of the MoJ in order to set out measures to improve health care services and prison management. Furthermore, an Action Programme on introducing "Personal Officer Scheme" in the three pilot prisons was developed by the PS to improve the professional relationship between the prison staff and prisoners and to contribute to the creation of a more secure and humane prison environment.

Furthermore, an assessment report on e-database of medical records of prisoners was finalised and shared with relevant authorities for implementation.

Senior prison managers got familiarised with best European practices on prison management and are now able to apply higher leadership and management skills. The “Personal Officer Scheme” is ready to be introduced in pilot prisons.

*“What motivates me most in my job? The salary is meagre, the work is hard and many prisoners are difficult. But a lot of our prisoners go back into the community round here, and I see them on my way to work each day over the years. The fact that I still meet those who can resist crime is my main motivation. I accompany them on their way to a better life”*

*Deputy Governor in charge of social-education work among prisoners, Ukraine*

The health care staff in Azerbaijan enjoys a fairly good level of operational independence. However, there is a need to improve particularly disease prevention and health promotion and also a multidisciplinary approach to strengthen co-operation with prison staff. More than 70 prison health care staff was therefore trained in this particular field. In the meantime, medical staff received knowledge and is able to provide better treatment of diseases of high prevalence in prison as well as non-pharmacological treatment of inmates with mental illnesses, treatment of drug-addicted prisoners and documentation of injuries.

Non-medical prison staff also received knowledge on prison health care issues and ethical standards and are able to handle these basic health care issues, including health promotion and prevention of self-harm and suicides.

A pool of 26 trainers among prison medical staff received professional knowledge, skills and training materials on health promotion and prevention in prison. Seven trainers already started to deliver cascade training to their peers.

#### **Further support to the penitentiary reform**

**Duration:** 20 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.

## 5 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### 5.1 Protection of the detained and sentenced persons' rights

The Horizontal Facility for South East Europe (HF SEE) Action directly aspired strengthening prison staff capacities to deal with persons deprived of liberty without infringing their human rights, particularly to design and provide meaningful activities for them, to ensure access to primary health care in prisons equal to that provided in the community and to support the treatment of mentally incapacitated offenders based on human rights standards.

To this end, a 21-session training cycle increased the prison staff ability to better protect prisoners' rights with reference to Guidelines on detention procedures for persons deprived of liberty in closed environment, the Handbook on managing prisoners and enhancing human rights in closed environment and the Protocols for enhancing health care and human rights in closed environment, all developed during the first year of the Action's implementation period.

These useful working documents provided detailed daily operational procedures for dealing with various aspects of prison life, offering examples of best practices locally and cross referencing them with international standards. They are all locally designed and complemented with advice from CoE's most highly regarded international experts. The training cycle was delivered by a 12-member strong local prison staff training team, comprising a mixture of experienced prison professionals of various gender, age groups and educational and professional profiles. Senior police officers who joined prison staff in building training capacities across law enforcement, evidenced that similar solid results can be achieved by applying bottom-up approach, as top-down approach is usually considered more authoritative. Bringing together professionals with substantial experience and offering them a platform to develop capacities was a unique opportunity to embed sustainability and local ownership.



Working group on drafting treatment programmes, Banja Luka

The participation of treatment and security officers from all prisons in BiH in training activities strengthened the co-operation among prison services and professionals to acquire international standards and modern prison practices. Moreover, the interactive methodology used in the training activities contributed to an increased sustainability of adult learning processes.

The professional development of treatment staff has been neglected for so long in BiH that any attempt to revoke the interest in constructive and meaningful, yet humane treatment of prisoners should be delicately addressed over the next few years. By bringing together prison professionals of experience and length of service at a varying degree, this training platform offered opportunities to exchange best practices and experiences but also modern thoughts in penology, which was often quoted as one of the most treasured outcomes of these sessions.

The HF Action also enabled a wider group of prison medical staff to develop skills simultaneously and in a coordinated manner. This established a forum for prison medical staff to voice their professional needs in a more coherent and structured manner. At the same time, the leitmotiv of the training session and the emphasis remained on human rights standards and protocols for cooperation between different prison services.

#### **Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons**

**Duration:** 24 months

**Budget (€):** 900,000

**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

#### **5.2 Reintegration of violent and extremist prisoners**

The main result achieved with the support of the project was the preparation of the first ever draft documents addressing the needs of violent and extremist prisoners in BiH. These documents focused on risk and needs assessment (RNA), pre-release programmes, protocol and treatment programmes and individual sentence plans for violent and extremist prisoners in BiH.

#### **Supporting reintegration of violent and extremist prisoners**

**Duration:** 11 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.

## 6 BULGARIA

### 6.1 Implementation of the ECtHR Judgments and CPT standards

The Project, funded by the CoE Human Rights Trust Fund, provided assistance to relevant Bulgarian authorities and institutions to carry out prison reform to improve prison conditions and the treatment of sentenced persons. The project is directly linked to the pilot judgment Neshkov and Others v. Bulgaria and the Public Statement of the CPT.

To this end, technical assistance and expertise was provided to implement effective compensatory and preventive remedies to challenge the conditions of detention, prison overcrowding, ill-treatment, inter-prisoner violence and corruption in prison and to improve rehabilitation of prisoners, in particular of vulnerable groups of prisoners and the provision of health care in prison.

The full commitment of the local beneficiaries and partners, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the General Directorate of Execution of Sanctions (GDES) and also the involvement of 107 judges and prison and probation staff, resulted in the development of training curricula on Article 3 of European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), prevention of ill-treatment and inter-prisoner violence, corruption in prisons and rehabilitation programmes for vulnerable groups. Strategies on provision of health care in prison and on preventing and combating overcrowding were also developed, based on assessment visits to prison facilities alongside with guidelines on probation

The action plan related to the Strategy on the provision of health care in prisons contains concrete measures for improving the difficult situation of prison health care, as revealed in several CPT country visit reports and in its Public Statement. The action plan has also created a good basis for a stronger co-operation between the MoJ and the MoH. The Strategy received full support from the Minister of Justice when discussed with CoE representatives and consultants.



**Presentation of a strategy for provision of health care in prison to the Minister of Justice, Sofia**

This Strategy led to an Action Plan with concrete measures for improving the difficult situation of prison health care. It also created a good basis for a stronger co-operation between the MoJ and the MoH.

Furthermore, awareness was raised among 114 judges and prosecutors of the need to establish necessary remedies to challenge the conditions of detention and of Article 5 of the ECHR applicable in criminal, civil and administrative matters. Seventeen judges, trained on Article 3 of the ECHR, cascaded their knowledge to their peers. Twenty nine prison staff were also trained as trainers on prevention and combating ill-treatment, inter-prisoner violence and corruption in prison and on implementation of rehabilitation programmes for vulnerable groups of prisoners.

On the basis of operational guidelines on preventing and combating ill-treatment, inter-prisoner violence and corruption, developed with the support of the project, 26 prison governors and deputy governors are able to apply higher standards of prison management. Around 30 judges and probation officers also exchanged experiences on probation issues. Furthermore, a Handbook for judges on new legislative amendments to challenge the conditions of detention, a Practical Guide on best European practices on probation, including Electronic Monitoring (EM) for judges and probation officers, and a Compendium of the case-law on Article 3 ECHR, were also prepared.

**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 ECHR and CPT standards and recommendations.

## 7 GEORGIA

### 7.1 Human rights and health care in prisons and other closed institutions

The improvement of the provision of health care in prisons and in police detention facilities was further supported, building upon the results achieved through previous projects. Challenges regarding the protection of human rights of persons deprived of their liberty in prisons, police facilities and other closed institutions were further addressed. Particular focus was placed on the treatment of prisoners with mental health problems and of persons under psychiatric care, on preventive measures against ill-treatment and on strengthening the oversight of places of detention, including psychiatric institutions.

To this end, the national authorities were supported to create a healthier prison environment through policies that regulate the functioning of the prison health care system and to increase the knowledge and skills of medical and non-medical staff to handle health care issues in prisons, including mental health care. In this regard, health care quality assurance concept and a 3-year health care quality control action plan for prisons were developed.

The suicide among prisoners still remains one of the main challenges for the Ministry of Corrections. Despite efforts by prison staff to avoid suicide attempts, the rate of accomplished cases is still fluctuating. The continued assistance to effectively implement a suicide prevention programme in prisons enabled 126 staff, trained through cascade training, to apply this programme in practice.



Cascade training on the suicide prevention programme,  
Rustavi

Management of prisoners with mental disorders also remains a problem. Lack of qualified staff, overcrowding and deficiencies in health care services are the main causes of the poor treatment of the mentally disordered prisoners. To overcome this challenge, around 30% of the prison staff (304 staff) received knowledge and skills through cascade training and are able to provide better treatment to prisoners suffering from mental disorders.

A number of policy documents, tools and psycho-social rehabilitation programmes for protecting the rights of inmates were developed and submitted to the Ministry of Corrections, namely:

- a Concept Paper on internal inspection mechanism of the Ministry of Health in psychiatric institutions;
- a Concept Paper and an Action Plan on health care quality control in prisons;
- a mental health care screening tool;
- an Action Plan on combating ill-treatment;
- a distance learning course, used as a manual and learning course by the Academy of the Ministry of Interior;
- a Manual for psychiatric nurses;
- a police code of ethics.

The basis for the development of an Action Plan on Crises Intervention was the lack of concrete strategic plans to regulate communication between staff and inmates suffering from mental disorders or those inclined to suicide. The Action Plan aims to prevent crisis episodes, to reduce the impact of the crisis on inmates and to ensure safety and stability in prison facilities.

The management of prisoners with mental health problems requires careful and targeted approach by skilled staff. A programme for psychiatric nurses, the first of its kind in Georgia, was therefore developed. Fifteen nurses working in healthcare units in prisons were trained as trainers, able to cascade their knowledge to other nurses working in penitentiary establishments. With the support of the project, around 160 staff of psychiatric institutions can apply higher standards of protection of prisoners' human rights and medical ethics; 34 doctors are able to better document injuries; 34 prison staff became aware of hot and cold debriefing tools and 45 other prison staff can apply in practice the psych-social programme "choose for change".

#### **Human Rights and healthcare in prisons and other closed institutions II**

**Duration:** 18 months

**Budget (€):** 745,000

**Overall Objective:**

To strengthen human rights and improve the provision of healthcare (including mental health care) in prisons, police detention and other closed facilities in Georgia in line with European standards

## **8 KOSOVO\***

### **8.1 Protection of human rights of prisoners**

Continued support was provided to Kosovo Correctional Services (KCS), Prison Health Department (PHD), and the Prison Inspectorate to enhance the professionalism of the prison staff, to strengthen safeguards against ill-treatment and to improve the provision of health care in prisons.

An assessment of the provision of prison health care, of prisoners' risks and needs and of initial and in-service training for prison staff, was reflected in respective experts' reports with recommendations for taking concrete steps and introducing new concepts in the penitentiary system, such as the dynamic security concept.

To this end, two administrative Instructions, respectively on prison staff recruitment and on disciplinary measures for inmates, were prepared and submitted to the KCS for adoption by the MoJ. An in-service Training Strategy, a Training Module on Dynamic Security, General Rehabilitation Programmes for Short -and Long-Term Sentences and a Risk and Needs Assessment Tool were developed. The in-service training strategy has been submitted to the KCS management for approval, whereas the module on dynamic security is being cascaded to the other KCS staff members (80 prison staff members have received training in 2017, with further 80 foreseen for the first half of 2018) by their peers who underwent the ToT on Dynamic Security, organized by the Action. The above mentioned rehabilitation programmes will be initially piloted during February-April 2018 in two prison institutions under the mentoring of CoE experts, to be further applied by the KCS staff in cooperation with psychologists from the PHD.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on prison health care protocols were finalised, approved by the PHD and MoH, and disseminated.

Furthermore, a total of 48 trainers were trained under 3 ToT sessions on dynamic security, prevention of transmissible diseases and application of risk/needs assessment tools. These trainers passed on their knowledge and skills to 180 of



**Training of Trainers session on the concept of Dynamic Security, Pristina**

\* 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.

their peers and thus increased their knowledge and their professional skills in cascade training sessions on dynamic security and provision of health care for prisoners. The health care staff trained within the project is enabled to provide higher standards of mental health care for prisoners, which was previously completely neglected.

**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

## **9 MONTENEGRO**

### **9.1 Protection of human rights for detained and sentenced persons**

Prison, police and psychiatric institutions in Montenegro are for the first time covered by one joint Action. Relevant authorities and institutions were supported in their efforts to comply with CPT standards and implement its recommendations in the country visit reports

Continued support was provided to:

- enhance the capacities and professional knowledge and skills of prison guards, police officers and medical staff to prevent ill-treatment and combat impunity;
- develop necessary tools for reducing overcrowding and improving detention conditions;
- strengthen inter-institutional co-operation for a better access of prisoners to health care services;
- develop rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for prisoners;
- strengthen co-operation with civil society organisations.

More specifically, training materials for prison and police staff were revised and/or developed and in-service training curricula for prison staff for 2018-2019 was adapted by the prison management; a group of 17 national trainers within police and prison systems were trained to conduct cascade training to their peers on prevention and

fight against ill-treatment. Guidance on Healthcare of Detained and Sentenced Persons with related medical protocols were also adapted by prison management, based on recommendations from CoE consultants. Therefore, trained medical staff are able to conduct better medical screening and trained prison staff can better apply contingency procedures in case of riots. Based on the findings of assessment reports, solutions to face overcrowding, improving inter-institutional co-operation between internal and external bodies monitoring psychiatric establishments and a feasibility study on establishment of a prison hospital, were discussed with the relevant authorities

The pilot reintegration programs, developed by local civil society (three NGOs) with focus on vulnerable groups (Roma and drug addicts) constitute one of the success stories of the HF Action.

In order to facilitate the social reintegration of prisoners, three NGOs signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Institute for the Execution of Criminal Sanctions, Employment Bureau of Montenegro, Centre for Vocational Education, Social Welfare Centre of the Capital Podgorica and the municipalities of Golubovci and Tuzi. The pilot programs were implemented from June to September 2017 for selected detainees before their release from prison. Seven among such inmates followed programs on vocational and psycho social training to facilitate their integration into the society.



**Working Group meeting on development of training curricula for prison guards with regards to ill-treatment, Podgorica**

*"Such training could become regular feature considering their usefulness for the young police officers as they provide an opportunity to discuss the practical implementation of the police-related legislation and procedures with their more experienced police instructors and to ask questions in areas where they lack information."*

*Trainee, about the training course on human rights, police ethics and the use of force conducted in September 2017, Skopje, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"*

An added value of the pilot reintegration programs is the establishment of a stronger co-operation between state institutions and the civil society and the opportunity for exchanging ideas between the two parties.

**Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons**

**Duration:** 12 months

**Budget (€):** 300,000

**Overall Objective:**

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

## 10 ROMANIA

### 10.1 Strengthen human rights and combating discrimination in Police and prison systems

In co-operation with the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the CoE provided support for strengthening the pre-trial detention system, in line with European human rights instruments. Particular focus was placed on the development of staff capacity and the improvement of infrastructure in police pre-trial detention centres.

The CoE played an important role by providing expert advice on substantive issues and contributed to the planning and sequencing of the outputs, ensuring their compliance with European standards.



4<sup>th</sup> Workshop for police officers on European best practices, Cluj

Good practices on protection of human rights, on the basis of training material developed in 2016, and experiences from other CoE member states, were shared in five workshops with around 100 police officers and staff working in pre-trial detention centres. The leading ECtHR case law on the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty in police detention and on safeguards against ill-treatment, in line with CPT standards and its recommendations in

the country visit reports, was also shared. An evaluation of the workshops by the participants showed that they are confident and able to apply such practices and standards in their daily work.

**Strengthening the capacity of the pre-trial detention system to comply with the relevant international human rights instruments**

**Duration:** 36 months

**Budget (€):** 172,300

**Overall Objective:**

Improving the pre-trial detention system in compliance with relevant human rights.

Under the Programme “Correctional Services” a Roma Monitoring Committee was established to evaluate and monitor the implementation of the projects on improving the situation of Roma inmates. The support was provided to the Roma Monitoring Committee, through measuring and evaluating the results and the impact of the outputs related to Roma population within all projects under the Programme. Assessment visits were carried out to Bacau prison and Bacau police detention centre to evaluate the results achieved from the implementation of the programme, followed by a detailed report on the on-spot visits with recommendations for improvements, in line with European standards.

**Supporting ROMA monitoring Committee**

**Duration:** 23 months

**Budget (€):** 15,300

**Overall Objective:**

To provide needed support on Roma matters to the Roma Monitoring Committee in order for the latest to measure and evaluate the results and impact of the outputs targeted towards the Roma population within all the projects under the Programme Area 32 (Correctional services, including non-custodial sanctions).

## **11 SERBIA**

### **11.1 Protection of human rights for detained and sentenced persons**

The HF Action focused on three different areas: prison, police and psychiatric institutions. The beneficiaries showed full commitment and involvement in the implementation of the Action. The involvement of the local civil society and its responsiveness to the Action's priorities were added values to its implementation.



**Round table on improving admission procedure/s to prison focusing on medical staff, Belgrade**

Assessment reports with recommendations for improvements established a sound basis for the development of:

- risk assessment tools, rehabilitation and reintegration activities;
- offender behaviour programmes;
- regulatory framework on admission procedures in prisons with focus on medical screening;
- treatment programmes for individuals detained within prison psychiatric hospitals and in psychiatric hospitals outside the prison system;
- internal police complaints mechanism;
- external police oversight mechanisms;
- MoH and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) inspection mechanism and training on policing;

The HF Action contributed to the strengthening of safeguards against ill-treatment of detained and sentenced persons in line with CoE standards; to a better protection of human rights of persons under involuntary psychiatric hospitalisation of persons with mental

disabilities in social welfare institutions and of mentally ill patients; and the reintegration and rehabilitation of prisoners in society after release.

Furthermore, Offender Behaviour Programs, training curricula for police and procedures regarding medical screening were developed;

- a questionnaire on collecting data on police ill-treatment was drafted and disseminated to police officers;
- two by-laws on police, namely, the Rulebook on the Manner of the Exercise of Police Powers and the Rulebook on complaints procedure, focusing on safeguards against ill-treatment, were revised and submitted to the Ministry of Interior;
- a legal opinion on the Law on protection of mental health was submitted to the MoH, MoJ and MoSA.

A group of 20 psychiatrists, psychologists, medical technicians and social workers providing treatment and care to patients in major psychiatric hospitals and secure forensic facilities across Serbia received an extensive training, through which they refreshed their knowledge and increased their skills to use risk assessment evidence-based tools and individual treatment plans for psychiatric patients.

The support provided by the HF Action in the above-mentioned areas, prompted the Mental Health Commission to initiate the drafting of a new Mental Health Strategy with CoE assistance and expertise.

*"I am very satisfied with topics covered through the training and I hope that more trainings will be organized since trainings like these are very useful in our work, especially in working with patients' families".*

*Trainee, about the training course on risk assessment evidence-based tools and individual treatment plans for psychiatric patients conducted in November 2017, Zrenjanin, Serbia*

Based on the National Preventive mechanism reports and Ombudsperson Office recommendations issued during 2007-2016, two publications, on police ill-treatment and human rights safeguards for prisoners, respectively, were prepared.

#### **Enhancing human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons**

**Duration:** 20 months

**Budget (€):** 780,000

**Overall Objective:**

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

## **12 “THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”**

### **12.1 Strengthening the protection of the sentenced persons' rights**

In continuation to the previous JP, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) 2009 Project, further support was provided to the country's penitentiary system to introduce effective prison management and mechanisms for dealing with cases of ill-treatment and corruption in prisons, to enhance the internal prison inspection system and to improve the treatment of sentenced persons.

In line with the priorities in the National Strategy for the Development of the Penitentiary System and the CPT country visit reports, the HF Action facilitated the development and piloting of 3 modules for the treatment of vulnerable groups of prisoners: life and long-term sentenced persons, women and sex-offenders.



**Presentation of the HF Prisons and HF Police projects to the NGO sector, Skopje**

On the basis of assessment reports and working groups meetings, four legislative amendments were submitted to the Directorate of Execution of Sanctions (DES) on the Law on Execution of Sanctions, namely:

- on prison inspection;
- on the State Commission for Execution of Sanctions;
- on disciplinary procedures and measures for inmates;
- on recruitment of prison managers.

Furthermore, several documents were finalised and submitted to the DES: the Operational Guidelines for Prison Inspection and draft Job Descriptions for Prison Inspectors, a Code of

Conduct for the employees of the penitentiary institutions, a Strategy on zero tolerance to ill-treatment and a Prison Corruption Mitigation Plan.

In addition, training module and policy for implementation of the concept of dynamic security in prison were also developed; trained DES staff and staff from the Ministries of Health, Education and Justice are now able to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Strategy for Development of the Penitentiary System; trained national trainers disseminated the three treatment modules for vulnerable groups of prisoners among their peers and a treatment programme for violent offenders started to be developed.

First-hand knowledge and experience was acquired in two study visits in other CoE member states, respectively, on prison inspection and on treatment programmes for vulnerable groups of prisoners.

#### **Strengthening the protection of the rights of sentenced persons**

**Duration:** 30 months

**Budget (€):** 950,000

**Overall Objective:**

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

## **12.2 “Human Rights Policing”**

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), MoJ, the Public Prosecutor’s Office (PPO), the Ombudsman’s Office and other relevant stakeholders were supported to introduce effective oversight of police work by establishing an external monitoring mechanism over the police work.

The HF Action built upon the results achieved from the implementation of the VC Project “Support to the establishment of an External Oversight Mechanism (EOM) in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” which brought together main stakeholders to agree among several models on the best EOM model applicable in the country.



**Presentation of the Proposed Model for EOM of the Police,  
Skopje**

## Under the HF

Action, the proposed EOM model was presented to more than 50 participants, including representatives from the MoIA, MoJ, the Ombudsman's Office, PPO, as well as representatives from the judiciary, the academia and the civil sector and was discussed with 42 candidates for judges and prosecutors at the Academy for judges and prosecutors.

*"The aim of the training sessions is to make the theory and practice meet, and through interactive training to unify police proceedings and actions taken by all police officers, thus ensuring lawful use of police authority with respect of human rights and by applying the law to all citizens equally."*

*No distinction should be made in terms of male or female profession. Rather, the qualifications and merit of police officers should be based solely on their professionalism, lawful proceeding, degree of competencies, police experience, skills to convey knowledge through trainings and high level of police integrity"*

*National trainer for police officers, Sector for Internal Affairs Skopje, Training course on human rights, police ethics and the use of force, September 2017, Skopje, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"*

In the meantime, the strengthening of the capacities of the Internal Control Unit and the in-service training of police officers were based on the results achieved from the implemented EU/CoE JP "Capacity Building of the Law-Enforcement Agencies for Appropriate Treatment of Detained and Sentenced Persons".

Accordingly, the proposal for the establishment of an External Oversight Mechanism regarding the work of MoIA employees with police authority and of prison police was officially submitted to the relevant national institutions (MoIA, MoJ, PPO and the Ombudsman's Office) for review and adoption. The Action continued to strengthen the provision of in-service training to police officers through revision of the three modules developed under the auspices of the previous JP, developing training curriculum for Police Managers on Human Rights and Police Ethics (Module 4) and providing advanced training on policing and human rights to the established group of national trainers. Accordingly, the 23 trainers further cascaded their knowledge to 625 police officers during 25 cascade sessions on police ethics, human rights in police proceedings, apprehension and use of police force, detention and prevention of ill-treatment.

The assessment of the treatment of persons in police custody was followed by the revision of the standard operating procedures (SOP). The amended SOP for Treatment of Persons with Restricted Freedom of Movement (arrested persons, persons deprived of liberty, detained persons) was finalised and submitted to the MoIA. The training needs of the Department for Internal Control, Criminal Investigations and Professional Standards (DICCIPS) at the MoIA were also assessed, 2 modules for in-service training were developed and DICCIPS staff accordingly trained.

The MoIA benefited from first-hand experience and exchange of good practices through participation in a study visit in the Netherlands on prevention of discrimination in police proceedings.

### Enhancing human rights policing

**Duration:** 18 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.

## 13 UKRAINE

### 13.1 Penitentiary Reform

The Ukrainian authorities were assisted to create a prison environment that offer more humane conditions of detention and a wider range of rehabilitative services for inmates and to strengthen prisons' oversight with systematic prison inspection and improve the handling of prisoners' complaints.

*"There is a tea room next to the dormitory, where inmates can have a cup of tea during the day, if they have their own teacup, and many don't. This is the prison reality: many juvenile prisoners either do not have families or have problem families. One of my staff noticed this, brought an old cup from his own kitchen, and presented it to one of his charges. The boy, aged 16, broke down in tears, and said this was the first and only present anyone had given him in his life."*

*Prison Governor of a Juvenile Prison, Ukraine*

In this framework, a new Code of Ethics for the Staff of the State Criminal Executive Service was developed with reference to the CoE Recommendation Rec(2012)5 on the European Code of Ethics for Prison Staff. The new Code was adopted by the MoJ and presented to prison staff.

Upon joint initiative of the Ministry of Justice and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of Penitentiary Reform, a Working Group was established and tasked to revise the Law on Penitentiary System and include the rehabilitation of inmates among purposes of the penitentiary system.

The establishment in the MoJ of the Department of Penitentiary Inspections was also supported by the project. Further development of internal inspection and a Dynamic Security approach are now included in the priorities of the Passport of the Penitentiary Reform.



5th Project Coordination Committee meeting, Kyiv

A Prison Management Manual was developed and distributed to penitentiary educational institutions and to senior prison managers. The Manual provides guidance on leadership and management skills in a prison context and promotes European standards in running prisons in a humane and efficient way.

A Catalogue of 12 Short Social and Life Skill Courses with delivery methodology and tools was developed and submitted to the MoJ for further consideration and adoption. The Catalogue was also shared with Bila Tserkva Penitentiary In-Service Training Centre.

A core team of trainers from the pilot prisons developed new interactive skills in delivering trainings. The project coaching field visits to Pilot Prisons supported new trainers in their course delivery.

Staff from the pilot prisons (prison directors and their deputies, senior officers, psychologists, social workers and junior inspectors) exchanged knowledge and experience at expert meetings on prison management, rehabilitation of prisoners, gender awareness and on suicide prevention in prison, with reference to relevant Guidelines. Prison governors increased their professional knowledge and are now better informed of dynamic security approaches in prison. Governors and deputies of remand prisons also increased their professional capacity in managing remand prisons learning from their colleagues from Hungary and the United Kingdom.

First-hand knowledge and skills on prisoners' rehabilitation and prison reform approaches were received by policy-makers, senior managers, officials and national consultants during the study visits to Edinburgh, Scotland (UK) and Estonia.

Technical comments were provided on the Internal Prison Rules and the Internal Pre-Trial Prison Rules, revised by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. A Prison Survey named "Measuring the Quality of Prison Life" was conducted in three female and two male prisons in Ukraine.

#### **Further support for the penitentiary reform**

**Duration:** 36 months

**Budget (€):** 1,000,000

**Overall Objective:**

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

## **14 Council of Europe Budgetary Programmes**

### **14.1 POLICE**

In the European context of numerous terrorist attacks, efforts have been made to analyse the phenomenon and the means to be used to improve the efficiency of police services while respecting the intangible principles of the human rights and rule of law. Multilateral and bilateral cooperation activities in the field of police focused on exchange of good practices regarding maintenance and restoration of public order in the light of Council of Europe (CoE) standards.

Support was provided to the state police in **Albania** to identify and apply best practices regarding management of migratory flows and the conditions of detention of migrants (asylum seekers and other migrants) in order to fight against terrorism, in line with European human rights standards.

Police officers in **Georgia** were assisted to identify principles, practices and processes to improve relations, engagement and awareness of Police in dealing with citizens and communities and to deliver professional policing service on the basis of experiences from European countries and other jurisdictions.

In **Poland** police officers were supported to confirm their important role in identifying and fighting against hate speech and hate crime and to highlight the role of the hierarchy for empowering and strengthening policing standards and maintaining public trust in the police.



In **Armenia**, a training session on “Police ethics and human rights, Society and police” focused on the professional behaviour and fundamental role of police leaders in ensuring the protection of human rights. The European experiences in human rights defence and ethical policing was described with examples of good practices in France, Northern Ireland and other European countries.

Another training session for police officers in **Armenia** focused on the different stages of the preparation of a public assembly; the effectiveness of public order; the establishment of a comprehensive policy for maintaining public order based on respect for the law and a proportionate use of force to minimize the impact of the disorder; the promotion of professional standards of policing that maintain public confidence.



#### **14.1.1 International meetings**

The Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights organised on 1-2 May 2017 an Expert Seminar on “**Policing of assemblies: use of force and accountability**”. The seminar brought together experts and practitioners from the United Nations and regional systems, diplomats, academics and civil society representatives. The seminar focused on the current challenges to human rights, the rights affected by the use of force by law enforcement officials, in particular during policing assemblies and on the standards governing the use of force to ensure effective compliance and accountability in practice. CoE representatives shared and highlighted the Organisation’s experience and standards in this field.

#### **14.1.2 Conference on “Respecting fundamental rights, security forces and fight against terrorism” Strasbourg, 14-15 September 2017**

The third conference of the Independent Police Complaints Authorities’ Network ([IPCAN](#)) was co-organised by the French Defender of Rights and the Council of Europe.

The conference was opened by the [Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Thorbjørn Jagland](#) and the French Defender of Rights, Jacques Toubon. The [Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, Nils Muižnieks](#), also participated.

At the Conference the participants exchanged their views regarding ways of ensuring respect for fundamental rights and freedoms while strengthening the fight against terrorism in the context of recent terrorist threat.



The conference became a forum for a constructive dialogue among independent institutions, law enforcement agencies and security forces, practitioners and researchers. In

this context it became clear that some European countries had strengthened their legislation to fight terrorism more effectively, but with the risk of undermining individual rights and freedoms.

The main conclusion from the discussion at the Conference was that in spite of the difficulty to maintain the right balance between security and freedom, it is absolutely essential to ensure full respect for human rights so that States preserve democracy and rule of law when dealing with terrorist attacks.

On this occasion, the members of the Independent Police Complaints Authorities' Network signed a declaration launching an appeal to European authorities to promote the creation and/or maintenance of independent oversight mechanisms of national security services.

#### **14.1.3 Co-operation between CoE and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training**

A meeting with European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) was held at its Headquarters in Budapest, Hungary, on 5 July 2017. The representatives of both organisations discussed opportunities for further strengthening the co-operation in the field of "Police and Human Rights" and MEDICRIME. An active collaboration could possibly be established in the near future.

### **14.2 PRISON**

In the prison field, 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 the prison systems. Two multilateral meetings became important fora where senior Officials and professionals from Prison Administrations and other relevant institutions in CoE member states exchanged and promoted experiences and good practices through peer-to-peer discussion, encouraging new developments in their systems.

#### **14.2.1 Multilateral meeting on foreign prisoners**

The increasing number of foreign suspects and offenders detained in prisons of many Council of Europe Member states has created more challenges for the prison administrations regarding their management, treatment and preparation for release and for the

*Foreign prisoners shall be treated with respect for their human rights and with due regard for their particular situation and individual needs.*

*Para 3, Recommendation CM/Rec(2012)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning foreign prisoners*

management of the prison population as a whole. The Committee of Ministers' Recommendation (2012)<sup>12</sup> concerning foreign prisoners provides clear guidance and support to Member states to improve the management and treatment of foreign prisoners. Good practices in dealing with foreign prisoners, developed in some countries, were shared and further elaborated at the meeting in the light of these standards.



Focus was placed on the need to strengthen dynamic security in prison, particularly with reference to the CoE Guidelines and Handbook for prison and probation services regarding radicalisation and violent extremism.

#### **14.2.2 Multilateral meeting on organisation and management of prison health care**

In recent years, structural changes are being made to prison health care services in a number of Member states. The degree of co-operation with the public health care services is therefore different from one country to another. In some countries, the responsibility for the management of the prison health care has been placed under the Ministry of Health, in some others under a separate department of the Ministry of Justice, while in a number of countries prison administrations remain exclusively responsible for the provision of prison health care.

Such different approaches in the CoE Member states were also reflected in the replies to a questionnaire that the CoE sent to relevant institutions in its member states through the members of the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC).

In this context, the meeting conveyed the message that in spite of different structural settings the health policy in prisons should be integrated into, and compatible with, national health policy.

The exchange of experiences and good practices focused on the process of the transfer of the prison health care from the Ministry of Justice/Prison Administration to the Ministry of Health and on efficient policies to strengthen co-operation among these institutions in order to ensure equivalence of health care in prison with that in the community. Direct reference was made to the standards of the Committee of Ministers Recommendations (2006)<sup>2</sup> on the European Prison Rules, R (98)<sup>7</sup> concerning the ethical and organisational aspects of health care in prison, R(93)<sup>6</sup> concerning prison and criminological aspects of the control of transmissible diseases including AIDS and related health problems in prison.

*Health policy in custody should be integrated into, and compatible with, national health policy.*

*Para 10, Recommendation CM/RecR(98)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning the ethical and organizational aspects of health care in prison*



#### **14.2.3 Greece – Meeting on Health Care and Medical Ethics in Prison**

Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights to address the shortcomings identified by the CPT in its visit reports on Greece and to improve the protection of human rights of prisoners in line with CoE and CPT standards.

Doctors and nurses from all prison establishments in Greece, Officials from the Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human Rights and the Ministry of Health and also NGOs, providing support to drug-addicted prisoners, (90 participants) exchanged experiences and

good practices and discussed ways of overcoming the challenges faced in the prison health care system.



The meeting revealed the most pressing issues to be addressed in a short and longer term for improving the provision of health care and the application of medical ethics in prison. It also facilitated a stronger co-operation between health care staff and the relevant institutions in Greece.

## 15 PUBLICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

During 2017, the CLCU continued to produce Publications, translations, Guidelines.

The **Manual on Prison Health Care and Medical Ethics** was translated into Azeri (under the Project “Further support to the penitentiary reform in Azerbaijan” project) and Albanian (under the Project “Enhancing the protection of human rights of prisoners in Albania” project). Due to a high demand of different Institutions it was reprinted the third time.

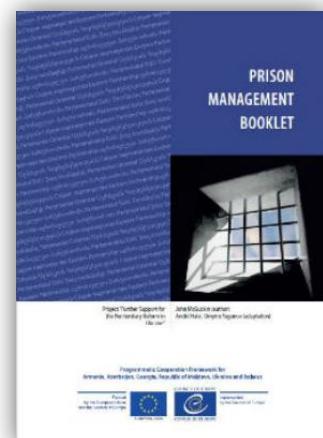
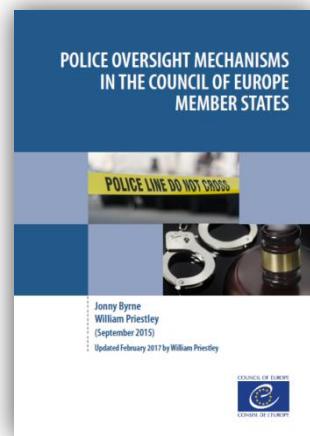
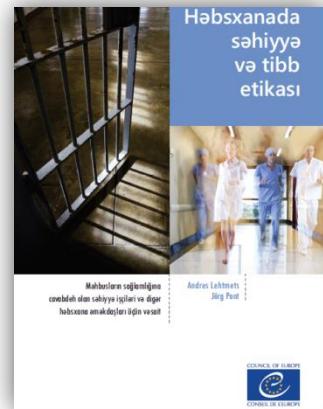
The Handbook on **Combating ill-treatment in Prison** was translated into Bulgarian (under the Prison Reform Project in Bulgaria).

The **European Convention on Human Rights and Policing** was translated into Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian (under the Project »Enhancing Human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina” project).

The Handbook on **Police Oversight Mechanisms in the Council of Europe Member States** was updated and it was translated into Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian (under the Project »Enhancing Human rights protection for detained and sentenced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina” project).

The **Prison Management Booklet** was published through the CoE/EU Eastern Partnership for Good Governance (PGG) Project "Further Support for the Penitentiary Reform in Ukraine" in English and Ukrainian. This booklet is based on the lessons learned and the good practices developed in the prison systems of several Council of Europe member states. It presents a range of European prison management routines, selected and adapted for the use of the managerial staff of the Ukrainian prison system. Within the same project a prison Management Manual was published in English and Ukrainian and the Catalogue for Social Skills Courses for Prisoners was also printed in Ukrainian.

In addition, more than 80 project-specific publications/guidelines/training materials were produced.



Through the CoE/EU Eastern PGG Project "Further Support for the Penitentiary Reform in Ukraine" two short movies were produced: [Why the change is needed](#) and [Impact of the project](#).

**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.



**Project Leaflet: Azerbaijan**



**Roll-up of the  
CLCU**

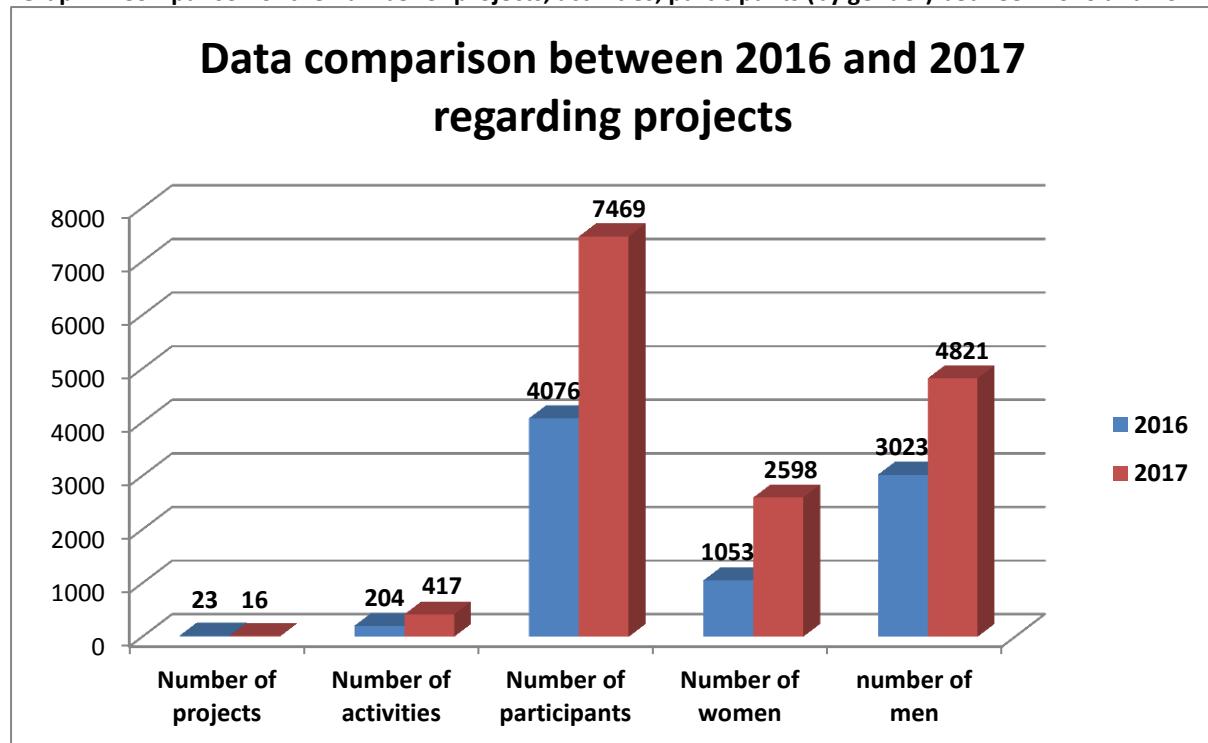


**Certificate of Attendance:  
HF Action**

## 16 STATISTICAL DATA

Since 2012 the number of projects and the overall operational funds have constantly increased. Compared to 2016, the number of participants in 2017 was higher, despite a lower number of projects. Currently, there are 8 new projects in pipeline: new projects in Ukraine and Georgia starting in January 2018, while the project in the Republic of Moldova and 2 projects in Turkey are expected to start in February – March 2018. The total amount of funds for the projects in pipeline is around €12 m.

**Graph 1: Comparison of the number of projects, activities, participants (by gender) between 2016 and 2017**



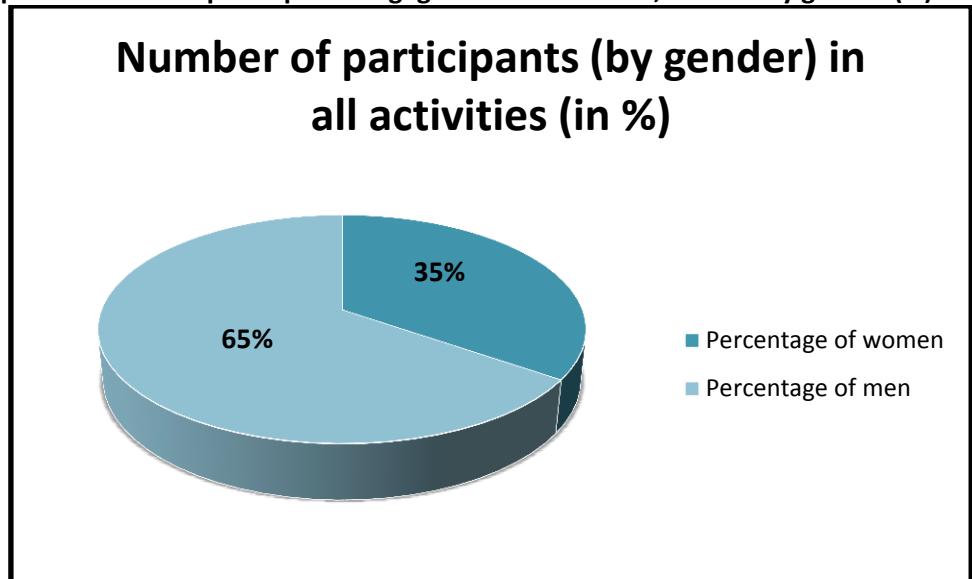
**Table 1: Overview of the Projects figures**

<b>Projects/Budgetary Programmes</b>	<b>Duration (months)</b>	<b>Overall budget (in eur)</b>	<b>Number of activities</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Number of Men</b>	<b>Financed by</b>
<b>PGG – Georgia (see p. 15)</b>	23	295,370.39	31	1585	689 (43.5%)	896 (56.5%)	PGG (EU/CoE)
<b>PGG – Ukraine (see p. 27)</b>	36	1,000,000	48	1119	393 (35.1%)	726 (64.9%)	PGG (EU/CoE)
<b>NG – Romania (police) (see p. 20)</b>	36	172,360.95	2	40	no data	no data	EEA/Norway Grants mechanism
<b>NG – Romania (see p. 21)</b>	28	15,354.50	2	10	no data	no data	EEA/Norway Grants mechanism
<b>HF – BIH (prison and police) (see p. 11)</b>	24	1,100,000	29	407	109 (26.8%)	298 (73.2%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF - "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (police) (see p. 25)</b>	18	550,000	49	790	250 (31.6%)	540 (68.4%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (prison) (see p. 24)</b>	30	950,000	34	360	150 (41.7%)	210 (58.3%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF – Montenegro (prison and police) (see p. 19)</b>	28	750,000	18	115	44 (38.3%)	71 (61.7%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF – Albania (prison) (see p. 7)</b>	24	700,000	24	228	116 (50.9%)	112 (49.1%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF - Kosovo* (prison) (see p. 17)</b>	23	620,000	35	280	100 (35.7%)	180 (64.3%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF - Kosovo* (police)</b>	18	600,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>HF - Serbia (prison and police) (see p. 22)</b>	20	780,000	23	366	201 (54.9%)	165 (45.1%)	HF (EU/CoE)
<b>PGG - Armenia (see p. 8)</b>	43	1,228,00	53	1088	153 (14.1%)	935 (85.9%)	PGG (EU/CoE)
<b>HRTF – Bulgaria (see p. 14)</b>	15	400,000	33	503	298 (59%)	205 (41%)	HRTF
<b>JP EU/CoE Azerbaijan (see p. 10)</b>	20	556,000	26	558	93 (16.7%)	465 (83.3%)	EU/CoE (JP)
<b>VC – BIH (see p. 13)</b>	18	137,041	10	20	2 (10%)	18 (90%)	VC (UK)
<b>CoE Budgetary Programmes</b>	N/A	N/A	11	399	no data	no data	OB
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,854,127</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>7868*</b>	<b>2598 (35%)</b>	<b>4821 (65%)</b>	

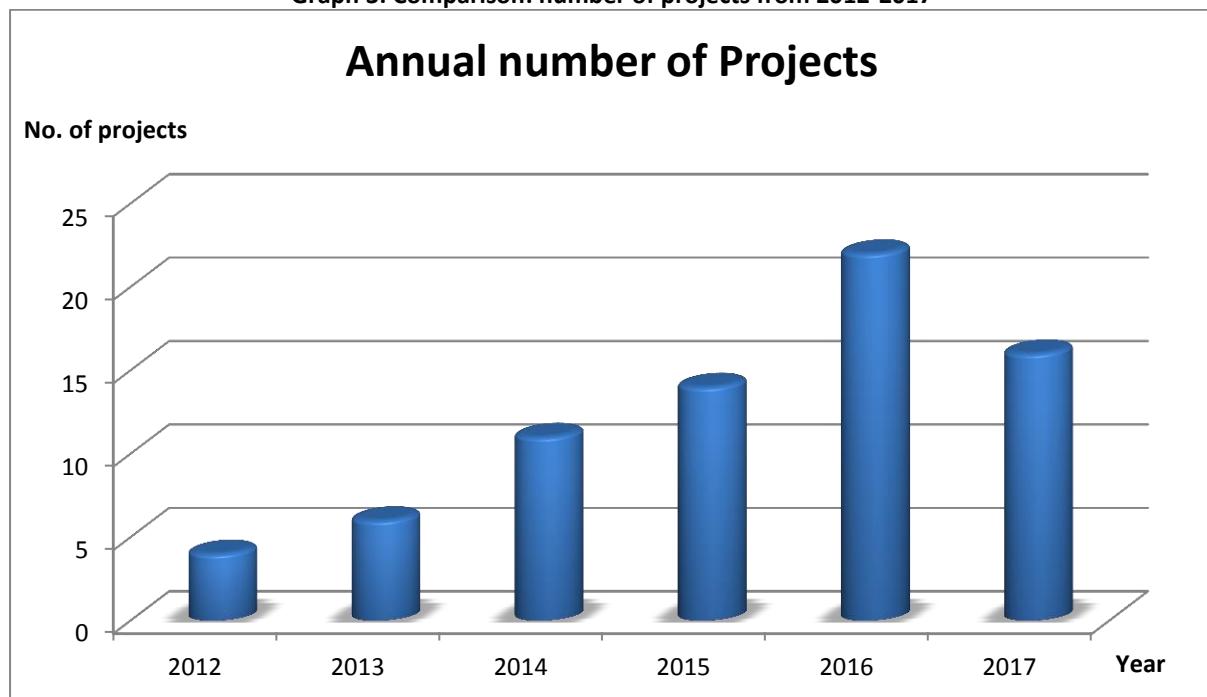
Completed in 2017
On going

\* For the calculation of the gender balance percentages we used the total number of participants without NG Romania and CoE Budgetary Programmes (that is 7419) since there are no data on the gender balance.

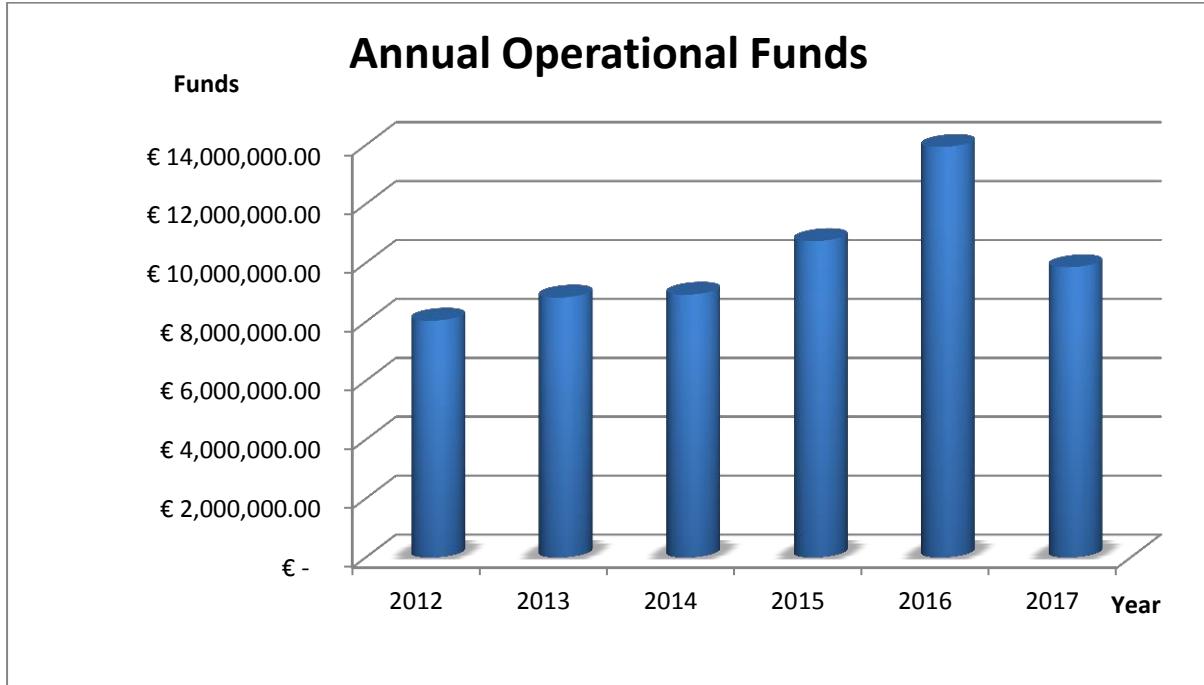
**Graph 2: Number of participants engaged in the activities, divided by gender (%) in 2017**



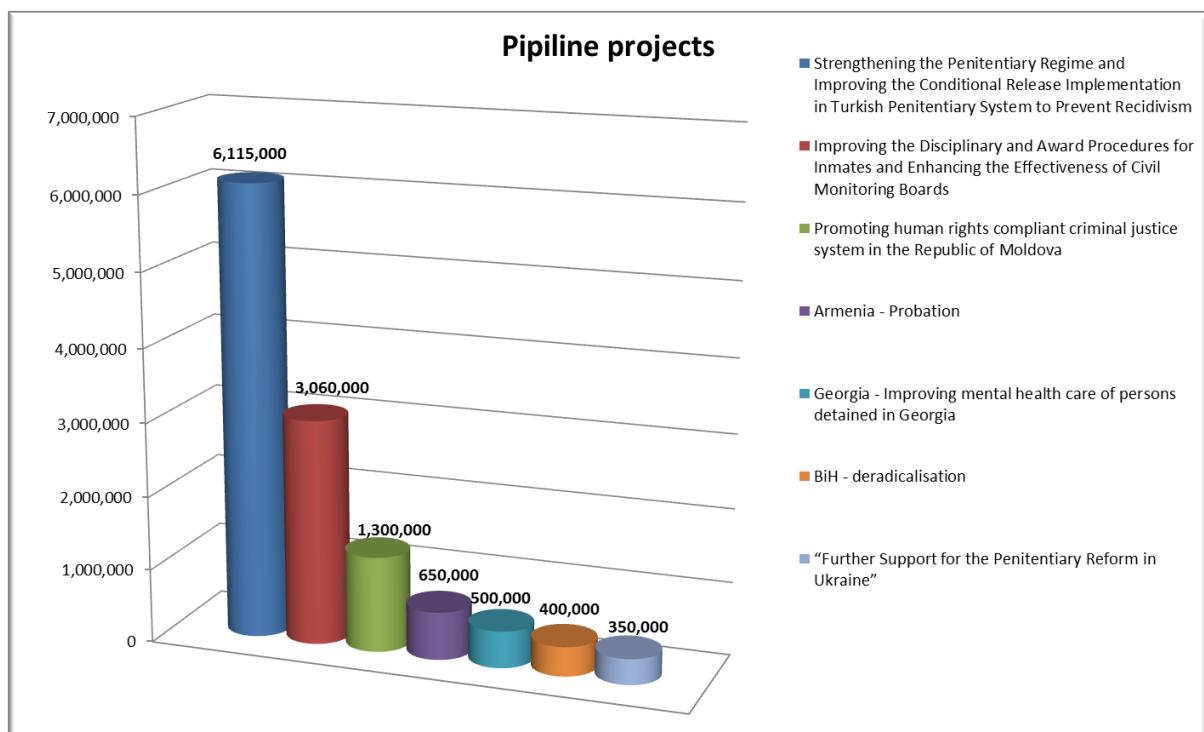
**Graph 3: Comparison: number of projects from 2012-2017**



**Graph 4: Comparison: operational funds annually from 2012-2017**



**Graph 5: Pipeline Projects Funds**





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.

**[www.coe.int/criminal-law-coop](http://www.coe.int/criminal-law-coop)**

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, 28 of which are 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.