Republic of Latvia

Cabinet

Order No. 581

Riga, 24 September 2015

**Regarding the Plan for Implementation of the Guidelines for Resocialisation of Prisoners for 2015–2020**

1. To support the Plan for Implementation of the Guidelines for Resocialisation of Prisoners for 2015–2020 (hereinafter – the Plan).

2. To determine the Ministry of Justice as an institution responsible for implementation of the Plan, and the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Welfare as co-responsible institutions.

3. The Ministry of Justice shall, if necessary, update the Plan in accordance with the European Commission’s comments and submit it to the Cabinet in accordance with the specified procedures.

4. The Ministry of Justice shall submit the specified calculation of financing necessary for implementation of the Plan to the Cabinet by 1 December 2018.

5. The Ministry of Justice shall submit a report on implementation of the Plan and a report on the course of performance of the tasks financed within the framework of investments of the European Social Fund and determined in the Plan by 1 March 2017 and 1 March 2019.

6. An issue regarding allocation of the additional required financing to the Ministry of Justice in the budget sub-programme 04.01.00 “Prisons” for the year of 2017 amounting to EUR 2,152,536, for the year of 2018 amounting to EUR 2,108,092 and for the year of 2019 amounting to EUR 2,008,092, and in the budget sub-programme 04.03.00 “Implementation of Probation” for the year of 2017 and further years amounting to EUR 42,910 shall be examined by the Cabinet in the process of development and examination of a draft current year State Budget Law and a draft Medium-Term Budget Framework Law in accordance with financial possibilities of the State budget.

Prime Minister Laimdota Straujuma

Minister for Justice Dzintars Rasnačs

(Cabinet

Order No. 581 of

24 September 2015)

**Plan for Implementation of the Guidelines for Resocialisation of Prisoners for 2015–2020**

(informative part)

**Abbreviations**

**LPCR** *–* Law on the Protection of the Children’s Rights

**Drug-free unit**– a unit in a prison where prisoners have agreed not to use addictive substances and where special resocialisation and drug use control measures are ensured

**MoE** – Ministry of Economics

**LPA** – Latvian Prison Administration

**MoES** – Ministry of Education and Science

**PHL** – Prison Hospital of Latvia

**MoW** – Ministry of Welfare

**SECL** – Sentence Execution Code of Latvia

**MAPPA** – Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement which is composed of representatives from the SPS, the LPA and other institutions (State Police, Social Service of Local Government, Orphan’s and Custody Court etc.) that together address cases of former high-risk prisoners

**SEA –** State Employment Agency

**NGOs** – non-governmental organisations

**RNA instrument** – a risk and needs assessment instrument

**SSOs –** specific support objectives defined within the framework of the European Union Fund Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”

**MoJ** – Ministry of Justice

**SPS** – State Probation Service

**I. Summary of the Plan**

The Plan for Implementation of the Guidelines for Resocialisation1 of Prisoners for 2015–2020 (hereinafter – the Plan) has been developed by performing task 147 “We well complete the implementation of the system for electronic monitoring of convicts and continue development of the policy of resocialisation of former prisoners by, inter alia, creating a State support system in order to integrate such persons in the labour market” specified in the Declaration on the Intended Operations of the Cabinet Led by Laimdota Straujuma.

The Plan has also been developed in order to ensure fulfilment of ex-ante condition 9.1 “Strategic public policy framework for reducing poverty has been developed and is being implemented with an aim to actively include the excluded people in the labour market in line with the employment guidelines” of the Partnership Agreement on the European Union Investment Funds for the 2014–2020 Programming Period (hereinafter – the PA), and justify implementation of the planned financing for the specific support objective (hereinafter – the SSO) 9.1.2 “Enhance integration of former prisoners into the society and in the labour market”3 and the SSO 9.1.3 “Increase efficiency of the resocialisation system”4 of the Operational Programme “Growth and Development”2 (approved by the Cabinet on 2 September 2014 (minutes No. 46, para. 40) (hereinafter – the Operational Programme) of the European Union structural funds and the Cohesion Fund (hereinafter – the EU funds).

The Plan has been developed in accordance with the procedures for involvement of society laid down in the Cabinet Regulation No. 970 of 25 August 2009 “Procedures for the Public Participation in the Development Planning Process” by publishing the draft Plan on the websites of the State Chancellery and the Ministry of Justice on 15 May 2015. Public opinions have not been received on the Plan.

The Plan is a medium-term policy planning document developed by the Division of the Policy on Enforcement of Criminal Penalties for the Department of Sectoral Policy, the Ministry of Justice, on the basis of results of implementation of all the policy planning documents so far approved by the Cabinet regarding resocialisation of convicts, education of prisoners, development of employment of convicts, treatment of minor convicts, and consultations with experts from the Latvian Prison Administration and the State Probation Service, and other involved parties, as well as taking into account the available studies.

The resocialisation policy contained in the Guidelines for Improvement of Resocialisation of Prisoners during Imprisonment and after Release for 2015–2020 (hereinafter – the Guidelines) has been developed on the basis of results of implementation of all the policy planning documents so far approved by the Cabinet regarding resocialisation, education and development of employment of convicts, treatment of minor convicts, and continuation of the relevant development selected therein. The overall aim of the resocialisation policy contained in the Guidelines is to mitigate all risks of criminal behaviour during enforcement of deprivation of liberty and thereafter in order to ensure promotion of human securitability and successful integration into the society, including the labour market.

The Plan provides for measures for achievement of the aim and lines of action of the Guidelines, ensuring succession of the policy planning documents so far supported by the Cabinet and further development of the launched policy.

The Guidelines contain information regarding link thereof with other development planning documents, priorities of the relevant sector, laws and regulations, European Union law, and European Union policy instruments, and information included therein also refers to the Plan.

A detailed description of measures for implementation of the Plan and an indicative calculation of the required resources have been included in Annex 1 to the Plan.

**II. Characterisation of the Current Situation**

Over the last years, there have been considerable efforts towards creation of a comprehensive system for resocialisation of prisoners. A series of development planning documents have been adopted for addressing the abovementioned issue:

1) Guidelines for Policy on Education of Prisoners for 2006–2012 (approved by the Cabinet Order No. 433 of 15 June 2006)5;

2) Programme for Implementation of the Guidelines for Policy on Education of Prisoners for 2006–2012 (approved by the Cabinet Order No. 557 of 12 August 2009)6;

3) Guidelines for Policy on Enforcement of Deprivation of Liberty and Imprisonment of Minors for 2007–2013 (approved by the Cabinet Order No. 109 of 21 February 2007)7;

4) Programme for Implementation of the Guidelines for Policy on Enforcement of Deprivation of Liberty and Imprisonment of Minors for 2007–2013 in 2010–2013 (approved by the Cabinet Order No. 128 of 2 March 2010)8;

5) Concept of Resocialisation of Convicted Persons Sentenced with Deprivation of Liberty (supported by the Cabinet Order No. 7 of 9 January 2009)9;

6) Concept of Employment of Convicted Persons Sentenced with Deprivation of Liberty (approved by the Cabinet Order No. 443 of 29 July 2010)10.

Some progress has been made with the resocialisation of prisoners, however, the results of implementation of the resocialisation policy already achieved have several indicators which show that the achieved results are still insufficient – there is high recidivism of new criminal offences after serving full prison sentence, and both a proportion of the persons who serve a prison sentence for the first time and a proportion of convicts released conditionally remain low (more detailed information is given in Annex 1 to the Guidelines).

A detailed description of the resocialisation of prisoners and characterisation of identified problems are provided in the Guidelines and Annex 1 thereto. The Guidelines identify problems for which specific policy and action planning has been developed:

1) it is necessary to significantly improve the range of resocialisation programmes in order to work with all risks of criminal offences regarding clients of both institutions (prisons and the SPS), as well as to introduce a system for regular assessment and improvement of operation of the existing resocialisation programmes, ensure adaptation or development of the missing programmes, recruitment, training and certification of programme managers;

2) new and specific risk diagnostic instruments (risk and needs assessment instruments), regular training of employees in use of the instruments and an increase in the number of employees involved in assessment are required in order to ensure the frequency of assessment of the convicts sentenced with deprivation of liberty determined in the SECL;

3) voluntary work should be developed during the course of enforcement of deprivation of liberty in order to ensure synergy of resources at the disposal of all sectors of society for the resocialisation of convicts. The possibility of mentoring should also be developed in order to promote provision of support by representatives from non-governmental organisations to convicts both from the moment of starting to serve the prison sentence and after return to the society;

4) access to and quality of healthcare of prisoners, a sufficient number of qualified healthcare specialists, and adequate healthcare infrastructure are preconditions for prevention of the healthcare problems of convicts that impede efficient resocialisation of convicts;

5) it is necessary to form a new stage of resocialisation based on public resources after release from a prison by involving resources at the disposal of all segments of society;

6) it is necessary to develop training systems for employees of the LPA and the SPS, especially by brining closer the fields associated with the resocialisation work, improve selection and evaluation procedures of employees, as well as ensure sufficient number of employees for resocialisation process of convicts;

7) a new, safe prison infrastructure corresponding to resocialisation needs is required which will ensure achievement of the aim of deprivation of liberty, including resocialisation of a convict, and reduce a possibility of recidivism of a new criminal offence.

Taking into account the information above, the Guidelines indicate that improvement of the resocialisation model is required with regard to the following three major aspects:

1) improvement of the content of resocialisation by ensuring efficient instruments for work with all risks of criminal behaviour, extending the resocialisation model with a support/monitoring stage in the society and simultaneously developing the healthcare system of prisoners;

2) development of the prison infrastructure in order to make it possible to ensure quality resocialisation;

3) provision of a sufficient number of employees of prisons and the SPS, quality selection and sufficient training.

Therefore it is necessary to implement tasks in the following lines of action for achievement of the set aim:

1) to reduce qualities of antisocial personality and criminal attitudes of a convict;

2) to remove obstacles to implementation of resocialisation related to state of health of a convict, including addictions thereof;

3) to ensure acquisition of education or a profession during the prison sentence, as a result of which the former convict starts looking for a job after release from the prison;

4) to improve a socially positive relationship of a convict with his or her family by promoting his or her return to the family;

5) to reduce a possibility that a convict would return to a criminal environment;

6) to ensure prison infrastructure corresponding to the needs of implementation of resocialisation.

Measures included in the Plan have been developed in order to ensure the achievement of the goal “Take measures in order to raise the standard of living of employees by reducing the proportion of employees at risk of poverty in the 18 to 64 age group from 9.5 % in 2010 to 5 % in 2020” set for the strategic objective “Decent Work” which is contained in the National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–2020. The following tasks included in the plan refer to the resocialisation of prisoners:

● [249] Promotion of competitiveness of residents and the unemployed at risk of social exclusion and access thereof to the labour market by ensuring accessibility of services regarding current motivation, improvement of skills and upgrading of competences, education and social support (including possibilities of temporary employment) (the responsible institution – the MoW (the MoES, the MoJ, the MoE, local governments, NGOs, social partners));

● [251] Implementation of measures oriented towards resocialisation of prisoners and those who have served a criminal penalty for integration thereof into the society and in the labour market (the responsible institution – the MoJ (the MoW, NGOs)).

Achievement of the goal “By promoting a healthy lifestyle and improving planning and coordination in the healthcare system, as well as the quality and accessibility of out-patient healthcare, reduce the occurrence of risk factors of chronic diseases and external causes of death in the society, thus facilitating the preservation and improvement of health of residents which forms the basis for an enduring and productive working life” set for the strategic objective “Healthy and Fit for Work” in the National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–2020 also requires fulfilment of the following task: [315] Restriction of the prevalence of addictive processes and substances, including treatment to integrate individuals into the labour market, and reducing the availability of addictive substances (the responsible institution – the MoH (MoI, MoJ, MoW, MoES, local governments, NGOs)). The Guidelines and the Plan, however, do not contain measures for fulfilment of the activities specified in Paragraph 315 of the National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–2020 (NDP) as the planning and implementation thereof are within the competence of the MoH. In accordance with the Public Health Policy Guidelines 2014–202011, the Ministry of Health does not plan separate measures for prisoners. At the same time the officials of the MoJ, prison and the SPS are involved in development of the MoH’s policy planning draft document “Action Plan for Restriction of the Prevalence of HIV Infection, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Hepatitis B and C for 2015–2017”, in which the Line of action 3 envisages a series of measures for improvement of prevention and treatment of HIV infection in prisons, the SPS and institutions of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Plan does not contain tasks for implementation of the measures envisaged in Paragraphs 312 and 315 of the NDP as the planning and implementation thereof are within the competence of the MoH. It is, however, within the competence of the MoH to plan the measures for implementation of the SSO 9.2.4 “Improve accessibility of health promotion and disease prevention services, especially to the residents at risk of poverty and social exclusion”, SSO 9.2.5 “Improve accessibility of medical and medical support practitioners who provide services in priority healthcare areas to the residents living outside Riga”, and SSO 9.3.2 “Improve accessibility of quality healthcare services, especially to the residents at risk of social or territorial exclusion or poverty by developing a healthcare infrastructure”. Former prisoners, just as any member of society, will be able to receive the services planned by the Ministry of Health provided they comply with all specific criteria, such as groups at risk of social exclusion specified in the Public Health Policy Guidelines 2014–2020. The Council Recommendation on the 2015 National Reform Programme of Latvia and the Council opinion on the 2015 Stability Programme of Latvia12 also contain indications to the need for development of the relevant areas. Recommendation 2 in the Council Recommendation invites to provide vocational orientation at all levels of education, improve quality of vocational education and training, including by strengthening apprenticeship, and succeed in employability of youth, including by taking measures for involvement of youth that are neither employed nor involved in education or training and have not been registered with the State Employment Service. Recommendation 3 in the Council Recommendation in turn invites to increase coverage of the active labour market policy measures and improve cost-effectiveness, quality and accessibility of the healthcare system.

The measures contained in the Plan will ensure implementation of the planned financing for the specific support objective (hereinafter – the SSO) 9.1.2 “Enhance integration of former prisoners into the society and in the labour market”14 and the SSO 9.1.3 “Increase efficiency of the resocialisation system”15 of the Operational Programme “Growth and Development”13 (approved by the Cabinet on 2 September 2014 (minutes No. 46, para. 40)) (hereinafter – the Operational Programme) of the European Union structural funds and the Cohesion Fund (hereinafter – the EU funds).

The measures contained in the Plan also create coordination with projects implemented by other ministries that are co-financed by the European Social Fund and with specific support objectives included in the Operational Programme and in which prisoners have been highlighted as a target group:

● SSO 7.2.1 The following supported measures within the framework of which it is planned to involve the youth in prisons aged 15 to 29 years (including) are envisaged in the project (project is planned to be implemented from 1 June 2014 to 31 August 2018) of the measure “Implementation of initial vocational education programmes within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the SSO 7.2.1. “Increase employment of the youth not involved in employment, education or training within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” :

- implementation of acquisition of key skills and competences (vocational further education and professional development learning programmes) in prisons; provision of acquisition of key skills; implementation of vocational further education programmes, implementation of professional development programmes, implementation of professional development learning programmes for acquisition of the Latvian language in prisons;

- career support measures (career consultants implement career support measures by informing of possibilities of education, career, employment, personal growth and development).

In addition, coordination is forecast with the following SSOs of the Operational Programme in which former prisoners may be the recipients of services, but they have not been highlighted as a separate target group:

● SSO 7.1.1 “Increase qualification and skills of the unemployed according to the labour market demand” (Provision of access to employment for job seekers and inactive persons, including the long-term unemployed and persons remote from the labour market, as well as by using local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility);

● SSO 7.2.1 “Increase employment of the youth not involved in employment, education or training within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” (Sustainable integration of youth into the labour market by especially focusing on the youth not involved in employment, education or training, including the youth at risk of social exclusion, and the youth from marginalised communities, including through implementation of the scheme of the Youth Guarantee);

● SSO 8.3.3 “Develop skills of the NEET16 youth not registered with the SEA and promote their involvement in education, activities implemented by the SEA within the framework of the Youth Guarantee and operation of non-governmental organisations or youth centres” (“Development of skills of the NEET youth (aged 15–29 years) not registered with the State Employment Agency in order to promote their involvement in education, including learning a trade with a master craftsman, activities implemented by the State Employment Agency or the State Education Development Agency within the framework of the Youth Guarantee or the active employment activities or the preventive activities for reduction of unemployment implemented by the State Employment Agency, as well as operation of non-governmental organisations or youth centres”).

● SSO 8.4.1 “Improve professional competence of the employed” (“Improved accessibility of formal, non-formal and informal learning for all age groups, improvement of labour knowledge, skills and competences, and promotion of flexible learning possibilities, including through professional orientation and validation of the acquired competences”);

● SSO 9.1.1 “Enhance integration of the disadvantaged unemployed in the labour market”and SSO 9.1.4 “Enhance integration of the residents at risk of discrimination into the society and in the labour market” (“Active inclusion in order to promote employment, including to promote equal possibilities and active involvement, and enhance employment”);

● SSO 9.2.4 “Improve accessibility of health promotion and disease prevention services, especially to the residents at risk of poverty and social exclusion”;

● SSO 9.2.5 “Improve accessibility of medical and medical support practitioners who provide services in priority healthcare areas to the residents living outside Riga”;

● SSO 9.2.6 “Improve qualification of medical and medical support practitioners”;

● SSO 9.3.2 “Improve accessibility of quality healthcare services, especially to the residents at risk of social or territorial exclusion or poverty by developing healthcare infrastructure”.

Contribution to the SSO 7.2.1 is in direct synergy with the SSO 8.3.3 “Increase involvement of the NEET youth not registered with the SEA in education, activities implemented by the SEA within the framework of the Youth Guarantee and operation of non-governmental organisations or youth centres”. The youth not registered with the SEA will be identified, activated and motivated within the framework of the SSO 8.3.3. Thus the youth that will be activated and will register with the SEA within the framework of the SSO 8.3.3. will be able to receive support for participation in employment or training activities within the framework of the SSO 7.2.1. Support demarcation with the employment, education, motivation and inclusion activities planned within the framework of other SSOs will be determined according to the age of participants. As a result the youth that neither learns nor are employed will be involved in training and acquire the qualification necessary for the labour market, or will be involved in sustainable employment through implementation of the Youth Employment and the Youth Guarantee.17

The measures contained in the Plan are also in synergy with policy planning documents which fall within the competence of other ministries and identify prisoners as a target group of the relevant policy.

It is also envisaged to develop resocialisation possibilities of convicts and former prisoners, as well as establish new prison infrastructure and implement staff training within the framework of the pre-defined projects No. LV08/1 “Increasing the Application of Alternatives to Imprisonment (including a Possible Pilot Project for Electronic Monitoring”) and No. LV08/2 “Establishment of a New Prison Block in Olaine Prison, including Construction and Staff Training” of the Programme “Reform of the Latvian Correctional Services and State Police Detention Centres” co-financed by the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

Development of the Plan has taken into account the principle of interest co-ordination determined in the Development Planning System Law in line with the policy priorities and lines of action specified in the planning documents below:

● Europe 202018;

● National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–202019;

● Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 203020;

● European Commission Position Paper for Latvia on EU Fund Investments21;

● Partnership Agreement for the European Union Investment Funds Programming Period2014–202022;

● Operational Programme23;

● Guidelines for Public Family Policy for 2011–201724;

● Guidelines for Development of Social Services for 2014–202025;

● Guidelines for Restriction and Control of Prevalence of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Addictions thereof for 2011–201726;

● Guidelines for Development of Education for 2014–202027;

● Youth Policy Guidelines for 2009–201828;

● Public Health Policy Guidelines 2014–2020.

Development of the Plan has also taken into account Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on organisation of enforcement of imprisonment and sentences served in community, such as29:

● European Prison Rules (Recommendation Rec(2006)2 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the European Prison Rules);

● Recommendation concerning foreign prisoners (Recommendation Rec(2012)12 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe);

● Council of Europe Probation Rules (Recommendation Rec(2010)1 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Aim of the Plan** | Mitigate all risks of criminal behaviour during enforcement of deprivation of liberty and thereafter in order to ensure promotion of human securitability and successful integration into the society, including the labour market. |
| **Policy result(s) and performance indicator(s)** | 1. **Policy result:** all resocialisation needs specified in the individual resocialisation plan of a convict are addressed during enforcement of deprivation of liberty (in a prison and during supervision of the State Probation Service);**Policy performance indicators:**1.1. A proportion of the convicted persons who fully receive addressing of resocialisation needs envisaged in their individual resocialisation plan;1.2. A proportion of the conditionally released convicts;1.3. A proportion of the conditionally released probation clients who commit a new criminal offence during supervision;**Policy result:**2. All healthcare needs of a convict, including prevention of addictions, are addressed in a prison and create no obstacles to implementation of resocialisation;**Policy performance indicators:**2.1. A number of the persons who have committed a repeated criminal offence while under the influence of addictive substances if the person has served a sentence in a prison before;2.2. Healthcare violations in the Prison Hospital of Latvia confirmed in expertise of the Health Inspectorate;2.3. A number of prisoners involved in programmes for treatment of addictions (resocialisation) of the Addiction Treatment Centre;**Policy result:**3. A number of the former convicts who become economically active (enter the labour market or job search) after release from a prison or after supervision of the State Probation Office increases;**Policy performance indicators:**3.1. The former convicts have become involved in the active employment activities, including the info days, during the first 6 months after acquiring the status of the unemployed;3.2. The former convicts have found a job during the first 6 months after the day of acquiring the status of the unemployed;**Policy result:**4. A proportion of the convicts who restore contacts with their family and relatives during enforcement of the deprivation of liberty increases;**Policy performance indicators:**4.1. A proportion of the family members and relatives of convicts who visit specific activities intended for relatives of convicts;4.2. A proportion of the convicts who are visited by family members or relatives in a prison or who use other means of communication with family members or relatives;**Policy result:**5. A possibility is created for a former convict to receive a support programme in the society (with or without living in a social rehabilitation centre); preventive monitoring is imposed on a convict at a high risk of repeated violent or sexual crime at the end of serving of the sentence;**Policy performance indicators:**5.1. A number of places in social rehabilitation centres which ensure support programmes for former convicts;5.2. A proportion of the convicts under preventive monitoring (persons who are still at a high risk of especially serious sexual or violent crime after release from a prison or after supervision of the SPS ) does not exceed 5 % of all released convicts;**Policy result:**6. Prison infrastructure ensures efficient possibility of resocialisation of convicts.**Policy performance indicators:****6.1.** A number of places where prisoners are placed in safe circumstances appropriate for implementation of resocialisation and corresponding to international requirements. |
| **LINE OF ACTION 1** | **REDUCE QUALITIES OF ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY AND CRIMINAL ATTITUDES OF A CONVICT** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible institutions** | **Deadline** |
| ***1.1. Assessment of the existing RNA instruments, and study and improvement of validity of resocialisation programmes, acquiring of new RNA instruments and resocialisation programmes****Implementation of the measures will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.3 of the Operational Programme:**- improvement of risk and needs assessment instrument (study, improvement of validity) (Measure 1);**- attracting of new specialised risk and needs assessment instruments (Measure 2);**- improvement of resocialisation programmes (development of a standard for resocialisation programmes, including of a manual, establishment of an accreditation system for resocialisation programmes, activities for selection, training and certification of programme managers, quality assessment of the existing programmes, adaptation or development of the missing programmes) (Measures 3, 4, 5,* except the measures (including promotion of working skills and the number of leisure time activities per year in prisons)).*Implementation of the measures will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the Operational Programme:**- integrated activities for prisoners for determination of professional eligibility and improvement of skills, activities for career planning of prisoners and former prisoners* (Measure 5 regarding promotion of working skills and leisure time activities in prisons).*Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Studies regarding validity of the existing RNA instruments of the LPA and the SPS, and respective improvement of the RNA instruments | Risks of criminal behaviour and resocialisation needs of a convict are assessed in accordance with the updated RNA instruments | On the basis of results of the validity study 3 RNA instruments have been improved | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2015–31 December 2018 |
| 2. | Adaptation of the missing RNA instruments and their introduction in the LPA and the SPS | The missing RNA instruments which enable to determine the major risks of criminal behaviour and appropriate resocialisation needs have been ensured in the LPA and the SPS | Attracting of 3 new specialised risk and needs assessment instruments | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2018–31 December 2020 |
| 900 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training |
| 3. | Development and implementation of the standard and accreditation system for resocialisation programmes | Resocialisation programmes are developed on the basis of the same principles, and they comply with specific quality requirements;the standard and accreditation system for resocialisation programmes have been developed and implemented | A standard for resocialisation programmes, including a manual, has been developed | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 4. | Study and improvement of validity of the existing resocialisation programmes | Resocialisation programmes have been updated and improved; they act on prevention of risks of criminal behaviour more precisely | 11 studies (9 in the LPA and 2 in the SPS) have been conducted regarding efficiency of the existing resocialisation programmes in the LPA and the SPS | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2015–31 December 2018 |
| Quality assessment of 19 existing resocialisation programmes (including re-assessment and improvement of programmes) | 1 January 2020–31 December 2020 |
| 5. | Acquiring or development of the missing resocialisation programmes | Implementation of the missing resocialisation programmes in the LPA and the SPS allows to act on risks of criminal behaviour more precisely, inter alia, socially positive skills of a convict in spending of leisure time will reduce a specific risk of criminal behaviour | 2 studies have been conducted regarding additional necessary resocialisation programmes in the LPA and the SPS | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 5 new resocialisation programmes have been implemented in the LPA and the SPS |
| The number of activities (including promotion of working skills and the number of leisure time activities per year in prisons) |
| ***1.2. Provision of a sufficient number of the LPA and the SPS staff, improvement of selection, training system, development of occupational standards, strengthening of professional resilience of employees****Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.3 of the Operational Programme:*● *development of new training programmes for employees of prisons (Measure 1);*● *introduction of methods for employee testing (Measure 11);*● *training and strengthening of professional capacity of the staff involved in work with prisoners and former prisoners (employees of prisons, probation institutions, local governments, associations, foundations and religious organisations) (Measure 3 regarding educational measures for managers at all levels of the prison system (in addition, see Annex 1), Measure 5, Measure 9 regarding outsourcing lecture course (see Annex 1), Measure 12);*● *organisation of common training for employees of prisons and probation employees (Measure 8);*● *introduction of psychometric testing (Measure 4).**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Improvement of the training system for employees of the LPA and the SPS | The improved training system for employees of the LPA and the SPS ensures preparation of quality employees | Study regarding needs of the LPA and SPS training programmes has been conducted | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2018 |
| 3 new training programmes have been developed for the LPA employees:1) for management of prisons;2) for resocialisation staff;3) for security staff. |
| 2 training programmes of the LPA and the SPS developed in projects previously have been updated |
| 2. | Specific training of employees of the new Liepāja Prison | Qualified employees start working at the new Liepāja Prison | 100 employees have received training | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2018–31 December 2019 |
| 3. | Annual training of employees at the LPA and the SPS | Appropriately qualified employees work in prisons and the SPS | 130 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training during the annual training | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2015–31 December 2020 |
| 4. | Introduction of new testing methods (psychometric testing) for employees of the LPA and the SPS | Psychologically suitable employees are selected for working at the LPA and the SPS | A proportion of the tested employees reaches 100 % in 2022 | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 5. | Training of the staff involved in work with prisoners and former prisoners, including training of employees for work with the new or improved resocialisation programmes / training in selection of convicts and former prisoners for implementation of the programmes | Employees who have been appropriately prepared ensure work with convicts and former prisoners | 2150 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training for implementation of the new or improved resocialisation programmes / selection of convicts and former prisoners | MoJ | **NGOs** | 1 January 2018–31 December 2020 |
| 6. | Introductory training for representatives of the SEA and school teachers working in prisons | Employees who have been appropriately prepared ensure work with convicts and former prisoners | 15 employees of the SEA and school teachers receive training over a year | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 7. | Training for employees of the LPA and the SPS in protection of the rights of the child (Section 51 of the LPCR) | Employees who have received appropriate training ensure work with minors in enforcement of sentence | 587 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training in issues regarding protection of the rights of the child | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2015–31 December 2020 |
| 8. | Organisation of common training for employees of the LPA and the SPS | A common understanding of the basic issues of enforcement of sentence and working methods has been established among employees of both institutions in the areas where common understanding is required | 160 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training in interdisciplinary issues over a year | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2016–31 December 2020 |
| E-training systems have been created and implemented in both institutions |
| A manual for new employees of prisons has been developed |
| 9. | Strengthening of capacity of the LPA Training Centre | The Training Centre is able to ensure sufficient quality training for employees of the LPA | 6 additional lecturers, including from foreign countries |  | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2019 |
| A possibility has been discussed to move the Centre to new suitable premises |
| 10. | Development of occupational standards of employees of the LPA | Clear content of the so far non-regulated professions has been provided (e.g. regarding resocialisation employees) | The missing occupational standards of employees of the LPA have been developed and introduced | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2016–31 December 2018 |
| Classification of Occupations has been supplemented |
| 11. | Improvement of the system for staff selection, including introduction of staff testing methods | The improved system for staff selection in the LPA and the SPS allows to select quality applicants | Study regarding professional competences of employees of the LPA and the SPS has been conducted | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2018–31 December 2019 |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed |
| 12. | Strengthening of professional resilience of employees of the LPA and the SPS | Professional resilience of employees, and mitigation or prevention of stress factors related to working environment have been ensured | 60 employees of the LPA and the SPS seek consultations of psychologists and psychotherapists over a year, including after crisis situations | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 200 employees of the LPA and the SPS participate in group supervision over a year |
| 490 employees of the LPA and the SPS participate in individual supervision over a year |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed by strengthening supervision as a mandatory requirement for employees of the LPA and the SPS |
| 13. | Provision of a sufficient number of employees for quality resocialisation of prisoners | The improved proportion of resocialisation employees to the number of prisoners allows to ensure quality resocialisation of prisoners | The ratio of resocialisation employees to the prisoners determined in the Guidelines is ensured | MoJ | - | 1 January 2016–31 December 2020 |
| ***1.3. Introduction of voluntary work as a component of the enforcement of sentence – attracting of non-governmental organisations, including voluntary work***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the Operational Programme: voluntary work with prisoners in prisons and former prisoners in the society (Measure 1, Measure 3 regarding establishment of a system for selection of volunteers, training and coordination of volunteers, study regarding possibilities of voluntary work in the enforcement of criminal penalties (for more details, see Annex 1))**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Introduction of the mentoring model | Support from public representatives has been ensured for convicts from the beginning of enforcement of sentence | 20 volunteers receive training every year | MoJ | Non-governmental organisations | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 10 coordinators of the LPA have received training |
| 2. | Training for volunteers of the LPA and the SPS in protection of the rights of the child | Volunteers who have received appropriate training ensure work with minors | 40 volunteers have received training in issues regarding protection of the rights of the child | MoJ | - | 1 January 2018–31 December 2020 |
| 3. | Introduction of the model for selection and attracting of volunteers | Voluntary work is a component of the enforcement of sentence | Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed | MoJ | Non-governmental organisations | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 4. | Attracting of non-governmental organisations, including ensuring of voluntary work at the LPA and the SPS | Non-governmental organisations and volunteers provide a significant contribution to the enforcement of deprivation of liberty | 20 volunteers participate in the implementation of resocialisation programmes at the SPS and the LPA | MoJ | Non-governmental organisations | 1 January 2015–31 December 2020 |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed to strengthen the voluntary work |
| **LINE OF ACTION 2** | **REMOVE OBSTACLES TO IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOCIALISATION RELATED TO STATE OF HEALTH OF A CONVICT, INCLUDING ADDICTIONS THEREOF** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible institutions** | **Deadline** |
| ***2.1. Establishment of the infrastructure necessary for prevention of addictions in the Olaine Prison, and the development and implementation of resocialisation programmes*** |
| 1. | Construction of a building necessary for operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre | Safe prison infrastructure which is appropriate for the purpose of prevention of addictions has been established | The Addiction Treatment Centre in the Olaine Prison (for placing of 200 convicts) starts its operation in April 2016 | MoJ | **-** | 1 July 2015–1 July 2016 |
| 2. | Training of employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre has been completed and provided before commencement of the job | Operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre is ensured by employees who have received appropriate training | 70 employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre have been recruited | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2016–31 December 2016 |
| 100 % of employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre have completed training before starting the job |
| 3. | Implementation of special resocialisation programmes in the Addiction Treatment Centre (of up to 12 months) | Specific resocialisation instruments have been provided for addicts in the Addiction Treatment Centre | 2 special resocialisation programmes focused on abstinence from the use of addictive substances are implemented in the Addiction Treatment Centre | MoJ | **-** | Permanently since 2016 |
| 4. | Training of employees of other prisons necessary for selection of clients of the Addiction Treatment Centre | Clients of the Addiction Treatment Centre are selected by employees who have received appropriate training | 10 employees of other prisons have received training in selection of clients for the Addiction Treatment Centre | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2016–31 December 2020 |
| ***2.2. Establishment of the infrastructure appropriate for non-use of addictive substances (drug-free unit) in 2 prisons*** |
| 1. | Necessary improvements to the infrastructure in prisons | Appropriate and safe environment (unit) is ensured where a convict may return after completion of programmes of the Addiction Treatment Centre, if he or she is not released | 2 drug-free units are established in prisons – in the new Liepāja Prison and the Iļģuciems Prison | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2018 |
| 2. | Staff training in prisons | Employees who have received appropriate training ensure work with convicts in drug-free units | 10 employees have received training in prisons | MoJ | **-** | Permanently since 2016 |
| ***2.3. Regulation of operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre and drug-free units in laws and regulations*** |
| 1. | Development of amendments to laws and regulations in order to ensure legal treatment of convicts in the Addiction Treatment Centre and drug-free units | Work with the convicts in the Addiction Treatment Centre and drug-free units is conducted in compliance with laws and regulations | Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2016–31 December 2016 |
| ***2.4. Improvement of operation of the PHL and medical units of prisons*** |
| 1. | Internal restructuring and extension of the PHL, including provision of a sufficient number of employees for quality healthcare of prisoners | The PHL ensures healthcare for prisoners which is rational to provide in the prison system | Expenses incurred during the escort of prisoners to medical institutions outside prisons remain stable | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| The specified proportion of medical practitioners to the number of prisoners depending on the speciality of medical staff allows to ensure quality healthcare of prisoners in safe environment | The ratio of staff to the prisoners determined in the Guidelines is ensured |
| 2. | Training of medical practitioners in prisons | Medical practitioners of prisons who have received training understand the specific nature of work in prison and are aware of the latest methods for working with prisoners | 25 medical practitioners receive training in prisons every year | MoJ | **-** | Permanently since 2017 |
| **LINE OF ACTION 3** | **ENSURE ACQUISITION OF EDUCATION OR A PROFESSION DURING THE PRISON SENTENCE, AS A RESULT OF WHICH THE FORMER CONVICT STARTS LOOKING FOR A JOB AFTER RELEASE FROM THE PRISON** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible institutions** | **Deadline** |
| ***3.1. Activities for vocational education and professional improvement of prisoners***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the Operational Programme:**- integrated activities for prisoners for determination of professional eligibility and improvement of skills (Measure 1);**- development of activities for career planning of prisoners and former prisoners (Measure 2).*● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.3 of the Operational Programme:**- integrated activities for prisoners for determination of professional eligibility and improvement of skills;**- development of activities for career planning of prisoners and former prisoners.**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Introduction of activities for convicts for determination of professional eligibility and improvement of skills already during imprisonment | Prisoners who have learned the official language have more possibilities of finding a job after release | 96 convicts above 29 years of age have learned the Latvian language over a year | MoJ | MoES | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| Prisoners are involved in vocational further education and non-formal learning programmes by expanding possibilities of finding a job after release | Vocational further education and non-formal learning programmes have been implemented with regard to 250 persons in prisons |
| 2. | Introduction of activities for career planning of prisoners and former prisoners | More appropriate vocational education activities may be found for the convicts who have received career consultations | Career consultants have provided consultations to 450 persons above 29 years of age in prisons and after imprisonment | MoJ | MoES | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 250 prisoners have been involved in work experience in a prison related to vocational education programme |
| ***3.2. Activities for vocational education and professional improvement of youth in prison within the framework of the Youth Guarantee****Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 7.2.1 of the Operational Programme**Implementation of acquisition of key skills and competences (vocational further education and professional development learning programmes) in prisons:**● ensuring of acquisition of general key skills, including adaptation of programmes to specific target group; implementation of vocational further education programmes; implementation of professional development programmes.**Supported activity:**Ensuring of career support activities for youth in prisons.**Although prisoners have been specified as a target group of the SSO 7.2.1, the Operational Programme does not define a specific indicator.* |
| 1. | Implementation of activities for acquisition of key skills and competences (vocational further education and professional development learning programmes) of youth in prisons within the framework of the Youth Guarantee (for youth aged 15–29), as well as implementation of career support activities in prisons | Youth in prisons who are involved in acquisition of key skills have more opportunities of entering the labour market after imprisonment | Acquisition of key skills has been ensured for 10 young people in prisons30 | MoES | MoJ | 1 January 2015–31 December 2018 |
| Youth in prisons who are involved in acquisition of vocational further education programmes have more opportunities of entering the labour market after imprisonment | Vocational further education programmes have been implemented with regard to 40 young people in prisons |
| Youth in prisons who are involved in acquisition of professional development programmes have more opportunities of entering the labour market after imprisonment | Professional development programmes have been implemented with regard to 450 young people in prisons |
| More appropriate vocational education programmes may be found for the youth in prisons who have received career consultations in prisons | Career support activities have been ensured for 1,500 young people in prisons |
| ***3.3. Implementation of specific support measures for employment of former convicts***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the European Union Fund Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”: specific support measures for employment of former prisoners (Measure 1, Measure 2).**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Consultations of a psychologist for the SPS clients in order to prevent problems which hamper employment of a client | The SPS clients receive consultations of a psychologist, thus removing obstacles to employment | 300 of the SPS clients have received consultations of a psychologist | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 2. | Provision of possibilities of prevention of addictions for the SPS clients | The SPS clients receive addiction prevention services, if such resocialisation need has been identified | 20 of the SPS clients are involved in the Minnesota programme every year | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| **LINE OF ACTION 4** | **IMPROVE A SOCIALLY POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP OF A CONVICT WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY AND SOCIETY BY PROMOTING HIS OR HER RETURN TO THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible institutions** | **Deadline** |
| ***4.1. Introduction of modern communication technologies for extension of possibilities for separate groups of convicts to communicate with their relatives*** |
| 1. | A possibility to communicate with relatives has been expanded for separate groups of convicts using the new communication technologies | Possibilities to communicate with relatives have been expanded for convicts to maintain social ties | 45 % of those imprisoned for life and 20 % of the convicts staying in the Prison Hospital of Latvia use video-calling feature to communicate with their relatives | MoJ | **-** | Permanently since 2016 |
| 2. | Restrictions related to the number of phone calls have been removed in semi-closed prisons | Possibilities to communicate with relatives by phone have been expanded | 100 % of the convicts who serve their sentence in a semi-closed prison contact their relatives by phone without any restrictions | MoJ | **-** | 31 December 2015 |
| ***4.2. Support measures for families of convicts***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the European Union Fund Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”:**- support measures for families of former convicts (Measure 1, Measure 2, Measure 3).**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Provision of consultations of a psychiatrist for families of convicts in order to promote return of a former prisoner to his or her family | Convicts’ family members have a possibility to receive consultations of a psychiatrist, especially if they themselves have suffered from the convict | The number of those convicts’ family members who have received consultations of a psychiatrist increases | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2018–31 December 2020 |
| 2. | Adoption and implementation of the programmes intended for family members of violent criminals and sex offenders | Family members of violent criminals and sex offenders are prepared for return of a former prisoner to the family | 1 programme has been adopted and is being implemented | MoJ | NGOs | 1 January 2018–31 December 2020 |
| 3. | Adoption and implementation of the programmes intended for parents of young offenders | Parents of young offenders are prepared for return of a young person to the family after release from prison | 1 programme has been adopted and is being implemented | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2018–31 December 2020 |
| ***4.3. Measures for maintaining ties between prisoners and their relatives***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the Operational Programme:**- measures for maintaining positive social ties of former prisoners (Measure 1).**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Introduction of family days in prisons | Involvement of family in the enforcement of sentence increases | Family days take place for specific groups of convicts in closed and semi-closed prisons at least once a year | MoJ | NGOs | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 2. | Organisation of different other events intended for relatives of convicts (Christmas concert, Mother’s Day concert etc.) | Involvement of family in the enforcement of sentence increases | At least 2 events are organised in each prison per year | MoJ | NGOs | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| ***4.4. Informative events and promotion of good practice in order to change public stereotypes***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.3 of the Operational Programme:**- informative events and events promoting good practice in order to change stereotypes of former prisoners (Measure 1).**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Annual informative events and events promoting good practice in order to change stereotypes of former prisoners | Public stereotypes which impede integration of former convicts into the society are reduced | Events (annual conference, exhibitions of works of prisoners) are organised every year | MoJ | NGOs | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| **LINE OF ACTION 5** | **REDUCE A POSSIBILITY THAT A CONVICT WOULD RETURN TO CRIMINAL ENVIRONMENT** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible institutions** | **Deadline** |
| ***5.1. Introduction of support programmes and new support methods in the society for former prisoners***● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the Operational Programme:**- implementation of new support methods for former prisoners (involvement of former prisoners in the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)) (Measure 2, Measure 3);**- implementation of support programmes for former prisoners (Measure 1 regarding implementation of support programmes (for more details, see Annex 1)).*● *Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.3 of the Operational Programme:**- establishment of a system for certification of support programmes for former prisoners (including development of certification criteria and methodology) (Measure 1 regarding measures for implementation of the system (for more details, see Annex 1)).**Link between performance indicators and indicators defined in the Operational Programme is reflected in detail in Annex 2 to the Plan.* |
| 1. | Establishment and implementation of the system for certification of support programmes for former prisoners | Special support programme for mitigation of risks of criminal behaviour is provided for a former prisoner after enforcement of the sentence | Study has been conducted regarding certification criteria and methodology | MoJ | Non-governmental organisations | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| 100 former prisoners have been involved in the certified support programmes over a year (70 prisoners in the first year) |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed for introduction of the new stage of resocialisation in the society, including extension of the definition of resocialisation, introduction of support system, including determination of certification criteria |
| 2. | Implementation of new support methods for former prisoners | Implementation of new support methods allows to combine resources at the disposal of different institutions and the public in order to mitigate risks of criminal behaviour | Provision of operation of 5 coordinators of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) at the SPS | MoJ | Different institutions, non-governmental institutions | 1 January 2015–31 December 2020 |
| Up to 10 cases of former prisoners have been discussed in the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) over a year |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed for introduction of the new stage of resocialisation in the society, including by strengthening the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) |
| 3. | Development and implementation of support/control measures in the society for former prisoners who have been convicted of criminal offences against morals and sexual inviolability (continuation of the “Circle project”) | Former prisoners are provided with the necessary support and control which allow to mitigate risks of specific criminal behaviour | 5 former convicts have been involved in continued activities of the “Circle project” over a year | MoJ | Non-governmental organisations | 1 January 2017–31 December 2020 |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed for introduction of the new stage of resocialisation in the society, including by strengthening the specific arrangement |
| ***5.2. Introduction of the model for monitoring of dangerous criminals for convicts with a high risk of violent crimes or sexual offences after release from a prison or after supervision of the SPS*** |
| 1. | Implementation of preventive monitoring for convicts who retain a high risk of violent crime or sexual offence at the moment of release or at the moment when supervision of the SPS ends | Persons with a high risk of violent crime or sexual offence are subject to the monitoring necessary for prevention of risk of a new especially serious criminal offence | Study regarding implementation of preventive monitoring in other countries | MoJ | **-** | Permanently since 1 January 2018 |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed in order to introduce preventive monitoring |
| 100 % of all the persons who have been identified as presenting the relevant risk are subject to preventive monitoring |
| **LINE OF ACTION 6** | **ENSURE prison infrastructure corresponding to the needs of implementation of resocialisation** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Responsible institution** | **Co-responsible institutions** | **Deadline** |
| ***6.3. Provision of the prison infrastructure corresponding to the resocialisation needs*** |
| 1. | Construction of the new prison infrastructure | Safe infrastructure for efficient resocialisation of convicts has been ensured in compliance with the international and national standards | The Liepāja (Kurzeme) Prison will start operating in 2018 | MoJ | **-** | 1 January 2015–31 December 2020 |
| The Latgale Prison will start operating in 2022 |
| The Pierīga Prison will start operating in 2025 |
| The Vidzeme Prison will start operating in 2028 |
| The Olaine Prison will be expanded in 2030 |

**III. Territorial Perspective**

Implementation of this Plan only has an impact on territorial perspective with regard to establishment of the new prisons, since other measures defined in the Plan should be implemented in the location of a convict or a probation client.

Territorial perspective will be marginally affected by establishment of the new prisons, as there are already prisons in all Latvian regions. Overall, the placement of prisons in the specific region will have a positive impact on socio-economic processes in the region, including the level of employment. Approximately 450 places of work are envisaged in the new Liepāja Prison, however, due to the specific knowledge required for those working in prisons, no significant impact is forecast on reduction in unemployment in the region.

**IV. Assessment of the Impact on State and Local Government Budgets**

Development of laws and regulations are envisaged in individual measures for introduction of different new initiatives, for instance, in the Measures 1.2.10, 1.2.11, 1.2.12, 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, and 5.2.1. It is impossible to forecast costs of introduction of such innovations in the development stage of the Plan, because their implementation model is yet unclear (for instance, implementation of the preventive monitoring), thus detailed financial calculations will be added to laws and regulations which will be developed for their introduction.

With regard to the measure “Ensure acquisition of education or a profession during the prison sentence, as a result of which the former convict starts looking for a job after release from the prison”, the total available eligible financing for the planned activities in the project “Implementation of initial vocational education programmes within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” implemented by the State Education Development Agency within the framework of the measure “Implementation of initial vocational education programmes within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the SSO 7.2.1 “Increase employment of the youth not involved in employment, education or training within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the Operational Programme is EUR 29,421,641, including a special grant from the budget of the European Union for financing of the Youth Employment initiative – EUR 13,495,078, financing from the European Social Fund – EUR 13,537,578, and co-financing from the State budget – EUR 2,388,985.31 for the Line of action 3, SSO 7.2.1.

**Summary of the financing from the State and local government budgets necessary for implementation of the tasks contained in the Plan**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task** | **Measure** | **Code and name of the budget programme (sub-programme)** | **Financing planned in the Medium-term Budget Framework Law** | **Necessary additional financing** | **Year of the measure implementation****(if the measure implementation is limited in time)** |
| **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **in the subsequent period until completion of the measure****(if the measure implementation is limited in time)** | **every year thereafter** **(if the measure implementation is not limited in time)** |
| **Total financing for implementation of the Plan** |  |  | 2,869,662 | 15,202,681 | 29,994,387 | 2,316,247 | 3,480,390 | 3,686,191 | 14,594,090 | 0 |  |
| including |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Ministry of Justice |  |  | 2,869,662 | 15,202,681 | 29,994,387 | 2,316,247 | 3,480,390 | 3,686,191 | 14,594,090 | 0 |  |
| Line of action 1 – Reduce qualities of antisocial personality and criminal attitudes of a convict |  |  | 189,681 | 65,508 | 12,920 | 0 | 1,188,158 | 1,311,199 | 3,066,182 |  |  |
| Task 1 – Assessment of the existing RNA instruments, and study and improvement of validity of resocialisation programmes, acquiring of new RNA instruments and resocialisation programmes |  |  | 111,488 | 16,900 | 0 | 0 | 426,919 | 475,228 | 706,266 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Studies regarding validity of the existing RNA instruments of the LPA and the SPS, and respective improvement of the RNA instruments |  | 39,988 | 9,400 | 0 | 0 | 122,723 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122,723 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 39,988 | 9,400 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Adaptation of the missing RNA instruments and their introduction in the LPA and the SPS |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 120,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000  | 120,000  | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 3 – Development and implementation of the standard and accreditation system for resocialisation programmes |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,696 | 47,228 | 56,516 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)”(2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,696 | 47,228 | 56,516 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 4 – Study and improvement of validity of the existing resocialisation programmes |  | 71,500 | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 176,000 | 176,000 | 191,750 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176,000 | 176,000 | 191,750 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 71,500 | 7,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
|  | Measure 5 – Acquiring or development of the missing resocialisation programmes |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76,500 | 222,000 | 338,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76,500 | 222,000 | 338,000 | 0 |  |
| Task 2 – Provision of a sufficient number of the LPA and the SPS staff, improvement of selection, training system, development of occupational standards, strengthening of professional resilience of employees |  |  | 34,923 | 36,878 | 12,920 | 0 | 658,105 | 786,984 | 2,163,968 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Improvement of the training system for employees of the LPA and the SPS |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187,920 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187,920 | 90,000 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Implementation of the new learning programmes for employees of the new Liepāja Prison |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 3 – Annual training of employees at the LPA and the SPS |  | 12,920 | 12,920 | 12,920 | 0 | 32,500 | 36,500 | 146,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 1,920 | 1,920 | 1,920 | 0 | 0 | 4,000 | 16,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.03.00 “Implementation of probation” | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,500 | 32,500 | 130,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 4 – Introduction of new testing methods (psychometric testing) for employees of the LPA and the SPS |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 5 – Training of the staff involved in work with prisoners and former prisoners, including training of employees for work with the new or improved resocialisation programmes / training in selection of convicts and former prisoners for implementation of the programmes |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 111,000 | 376,970 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,000 | 111,000 | 376,970 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 7 – Training for employees of the LPA and the SPS in protection of the rights of the child (Section 51 of the LPCR) |  | 22,003 | 23,958 | 0 | 0 | 72,107 | 42,910 | 171,640 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,197 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.03.00 “Implementation of probation” |  |  |  | 0 | 42,910 | 42,910 | 171,640 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 22,003 | 23,958 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 8 – Organisation of common training for employees of the LPA and the SPS |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,060 | 23,500 | 115,240 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,060 | 23,500 | 115,240 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 9 – Strengthening of capacity of the LPA Training Centre |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,000 | 0 | 40,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,000 | 0 | 40,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 10 – Development of occupational standards of employees of the LPA |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,806 | 34,806 | 34,806 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34,806 | 34,806 | 34,806 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 11 – Improvement of the system for staff selection |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116,750 | 43,240 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116,750 | 43,240 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 12 – Strengthening of professional resilience of employees of the LPA and the SPS |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157,100 | 197,100 | 788,400 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157,100 | 197,100 | 788,400 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 13 – Provision of a sufficient number of employees for quality resocialisation of prisoners |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69,612 | 104,418 | 417,672 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69,612 | 104,418 | 417,672 | 0 |  |
| Task 4 – Introduction of voluntary work as a component of the enforcement of sentence – attracting of non-governmental organisations, including voluntary work |  |  | 43,270 | 11,730 | 0 | 0 | 103,134 | 48,987 | 195,948 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Introduction of the mentoring model |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,000 | 15,000 | 60,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,000 | 15,000 | 60,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Training for volunteers of the LPA and the SPS in protection of the rights of the child |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,987 | 15,948 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,987 | 15,948 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 3 – Introduction of the model for selection and attracting of volunteers |  | 43,270 | 11,730 | 0 | 0 | 63,134 | 30,000 | 120,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) |  |  |  |  | 63,134 | 30,000 | 120,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 43,270 | 11,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Line of action 2 – Remove obstacles to implementation of resocialisation related to state of health of a convict, including addictions |  |  | 393,353 | 93,851 | 0 | 2,316,247 | 2,018,921 | 1,930,881 | 7,320,464 |  |  |
| Task 1 – Establishment of the infrastructure necessary for prevention of addictions in the Olaine Prison, and development and implementation of resocialisation programmes |  |  | 164,207 | 22,474 | 0 | 2,316,247 | 1,743,555 | 1,705,515 | 6,819,000 |  |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Construction of a building necessary for operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre (for placement of 200 convicts) |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1,305,322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,305,322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Training of employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre has been completed and provided before commencement of the job |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222,451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222,451 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 3 – Implementation of special resocialisation programmes in the Addiction Treatment Centre for 200 convicts (of up to 12 months) |  | 164,207 | 22,474 | 0 | 689,503 | 1,719,909 | 1,681,869 | 6,724,416 |  |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1,719,909 | 1,681,869 | 6,724,416 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 164,207 | 22,474 | 0 | 689,503 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 4 – Training of employees of other prisons necessary for selection of clients of the Addiction Treatment Centre |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98,971 | 23,646 | 23,646 | 94,584 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,646 | 23,646 | 94,584 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 98,971 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Task 2 – Establishment of the infrastructure appropriate for non-use of addictive substances (drug-free unit) in 2 prisons |  |  | 229,146 | 71,377 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Necessary improvements to the infrastructure in prisons |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Staff training in prisons |  | 229,146 | 71,377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 71.06.00 “Projects financed from the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism and Norwegian Government Bilateral Financial Mechanism” | 229,146 | 71,377 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Task 4 – Improvement of operation of the PHL and medical units of prisons |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125,366 | 125,366 | 501,464 |  |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Internal restructuring and extension of the PHL, including provision of a sufficient number of employees for quality healthcare of prisoners |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125,366 | 125,366 | 501,464 |  |  |
|  |  | 04.01.00 “Prisons” | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 125,366 | 125,366 | 501,464 |  |  |
| Line of action 3 – Ensure acquisition of education or a profession during the prison sentence, as a result of which the former convict starts looking for a job after release from the prison |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103,800 | 185,000 | 740,000 |  |  |
| Task 1 – Activities for vocational education and professional improvement of prisoners |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71,800 | 153,000 | 612,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Introduction of activities for convicts for determination of professional eligibility and improvement of skills already during imprisonment |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Introduction of activities for career planning of prisoners and former prisoners |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,800 | 103,000 | 412,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,800 | 103,000 | 412,000 | 0 |  |
| Task 3 – Implementation of specific support measures for employment of prisoners and former convicts |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 128,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Consultations of a psychologist for the SPS clients in order to prevent problems which hamper employment of a client |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 48,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 48,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Provision of possibilities of prevention of addictions for the SPS clients |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
| Line of action 4 – Improve a socially positive relationship of a convict with his or her family and society by promoting his or her return to the family and society |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88,500 | 178,100 | 592,400 |  |  |
| Task 2 – Support measures for families of convicts |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90,000 | 240,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Provision of consultations of a psychiatrist for families of convicts in order to promote return of a former prisoner to his or her family |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Adoption and implementation of the programmes intended for family members of violent criminals and sex offenders |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 3 – Adoption and implementation of the programmes intended for parents of young offenders |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35,000 | 80,000 | 0 |  |
| Task 3 – Measures for maintaining ties between prisoners and their relatives |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 23,600 | 94,400 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Introduction of family days in prisons, and Measure 2 – Organisation of other different events intended for relatives of convicts (Christmas concert, Mother’s Day concert etc.) |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 23,600 | 94,400 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 23,600 | 94,400 | 0 |  |
| Task 4 – Informative events and promotion of good practice in order to change public stereotypes |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64,500 | 64,500 | 258,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Annual informative events |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64,500 | 64,500 | 258,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64,500 | 64,500 | 258,000 | 0 |  |
| Line of action 5 – Reduce a possibility that a convict would return to criminal environment |  |  | 5,169 | 9,597 | 9,597 | 0 | 81,011 | 81,011 | 2,875,044 | 0 |  |
| Task 1 – Introduction of support programmes and new support methods in the society for former prisoners |  |  | 5,169 | 9,597 | 9,597 | 0 | 81,011 | 81,011 | 2,875,044 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Establishment and implementation of the system for certification of support programmes for former prisoners |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45,000 | 15,000 | 2,701,000 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45,000 | 15,000 | 2,701,000 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 2 – Implementation of new support methods for former prisoners |  | 5,169 | 9,597 | 9,597 | 0 | 19,995 | 49,995 | 109,980 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.03.00 “Implementation of probation” | 5,169 | 9,597 | 9,597 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,995 | 49,995 | 109,980 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 3 – Development and implementation of support/control measures in the society for former prisoners who have been convicted of criminal offences against morals and sexual inviolability (continuation of the “Circle project”) |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,016 | 16,016 | 64,064 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 63.07.00 “Implementation of projects and measures of the European Social Fund (ESF)” (2014–2020) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,016 | 16,016 | 64,064 | 0 |  |
| Line of action 6 – Ensure prison infrastructure corresponding to the needs of implementation of resocialisation |  |  | 2,281,459 | 15,033,725 | 29,971,870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Task 3 – Provision of the prison infrastructure corresponding to the resocialisation needs |  |  | 2,281,459 | 15,033,725 | 29,971,870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | Measure 1 – Construction of the new prison infrastructure |  | 2,281,459 | 15,033,725 | 29,971,870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 04.02.00 “Construction of prisons” | 2,281,459 | 15,033,725 | 29,971,870 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

Detailed calculations have been included in Annex 1 to this Plan, while Annex 3 contains a detailed calculation for additional financing from the State budget necessary for implementation of the Measure 3 Implementation of special resocialisation programmes in the Addiction Treatment Centre for 200 convicts (of up to 12 months) for task 2 “Establishment of the infrastructure necessary for prevention of addictions in the Olaine Prison, and the development and implementation of resocialisation programmes” within the framework of the Line of action 2 “Remove obstacles to implementation of resocialisation related to state of health of a convict, including addictions”.

1 Resocialisation – a set of measures of social behavioural adjustment and social rehabilitation with the aim of promoting lawful behaviour of a convict and forming his or her understanding of socially positive values (Section 61.1, Paragraph one of the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia). Social behavioural adjustment – a set of measures implemented within the scope of execution of the deprivation of liberty punishment in order to promote lawful behaviour of a convict and to prevent the causes of unlawful behaviour (Section 61.1, Paragraph two of the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia). Social rehabilitation – a set of measures implemented within the scope of execution of the deprivation of liberty punishment so that a convict would maintain or acquire social skills, vocational or general knowledge and skills. The social rehabilitation of convicts shall not involve providing of the social services and social assistance laid down in laws and regulations (Section 61.1, Paragraph three of the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia);

2 http://www.esfondi.lv/upload/Planosana/FMPlans\_230714\_Partn\_lig\_ar\_grozijumiem\_17.12.2014.pdf;

3 Will be implemented in accordance with the Cabinet Regulation “Regulations regarding Implementation of the Specific Support Objective 9.1.2. “Enhance integration of former prisoners into the society and in the labour market” of the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”” which will be developed after approval of these Guidelines by the Cabinet. This Regulation shall, inter alia, provide for establishment of the Government Committee and other issues;

4 Will be implemented in accordance with the Cabinet Regulation “Regulations regarding Implementation of the Specific Support Objective 9.1.3. “Increase efficiency of the resocialisation system” of the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”” which will be developed after approval of these Guidelines by the Cabinet. This Regulation shall, inter alia, provide for establishment of the Government Committee and other issues;

5 http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=137713

6 http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=196119

7 http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=153497

8 http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=206135

9 http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=186354

10 http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=214335

11 Public Health Policy Guidelines 2014–2020. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=269591

12 Council Recommendation on the 2015 National Reform Programme of Latvia and delivering a Council opinion on the 2015 Stability Programme of Latvia. 13.05.2015. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2015/csr2015\_latvia\_lv.pdf

13 http://www.esfondi.lv/upload/Planosana/FMPlans\_230714\_Partn\_lig\_ar\_grozijumiem\_17.12.2014.pdf;

14 Will be implemented in accordance with the Cabinet Regulation “Regulations regarding Implementation of the Specific Support Objective 9.1.2. “Enhance integration of former prisoners into the society and in the labour market” of the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”” which will be developed after approval of this Plan by the Cabinet. This Regulation shall, inter alia, provide for establishment of the Government Committee in order to ensure supervision of the implementation of the project, and other issues;

15 Will be implemented in accordance with the Cabinet Regulation “Regulations regarding Implementation of the Specific Support Objective 9.1.3. “Increase efficiency of the resocialisation system” of the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”” which will be developed after approval of this Plan by the Cabinet. This Regulation shall, inter alia, provide for establishment of the Government Committee in order to ensure supervision of the implementation of the project, and other issues;

16 NEET – youth not in education, employment, or training;

17 Operational Programme “Growth and Employment” of the European Union structural funds and the Cohesion Fund for the 2014–2020 Programming Period. Available at: http://polsis.mk.gov.lv/view.do?id=5112

18 EUROPEAN COMMISSION COMMUNICATION EUROPE 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index\_en.htm;

19 On the National Development Plan of Latvia for 2014–2020. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=253919;

20 Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030. Available at: http://www.latvija2030.lv/;

21 http://www.esfondi.lv/page.php?id=1148;

22 Partnership Agreement for the European Union Investment Funds Programming Period 2014–2020. Available at: http://www.esfondi.lv/page.php?id=1149;

23 Operational Programme “Growth and Employment” for 2014–2020. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=264491;

24 Guidelines for Public Family Policy for 2011-2017. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=226107;

25 Guidelines for Development of Social Services for 2014–2020. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=262647;

26 Guidelines for Restriction and Control of Prevalence of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Addictions thereof for 2011–2017. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=227190;

27 Guidelines for Development of Education for 2014–2020. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=266406;

28 Guidelines for Youth Policy for 2009– 2018. Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=190856;

29 Available at: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/prisons/Recommendations\_en.asp;

30 *During the period from 1 June 2014 to 31 August 2018, the following activities are planned for the youth in prisons aged 15 to 29 years (by involving in the supported activity) in the project “Implementation of initial vocational education programmes within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” implemented by the State Education Development Agency within the framework of the measure “Implementation of initial vocational education programmes within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the specific support objective 7.2.1 “Increase employment of the youth not involved in employment, education or training within the framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the European Union Fund Operational Programme “Growth and Employment”:*

*Activity:*

*Implementation of acquisition of key skills and competences (vocational further education and professional development learning programmes) in prisons:*

*ensuring of acquisition of general key skills, including adaptation of programmes to specific target group; implementation of vocational further education programmes; implementation of professional development programmes.*

*Supported activity:*

*Ensuring of career support activities for youth in prisons.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Measure (name of cost category)* | *Name of unit* | *Quantity* | *Total amount (EUR)* | *Time period* | *Responsible institution* | *Involved institutions* |
| *Costs of implementation of the project activities for acquisition of general key skills, professional development and career activities for promotion of vocational education of prisoners* | *persons* | *500* | *745,000**out of which an amount of EUR 70,000 is envisaged for career education services and activities for prisoners* | *from 1 June 2014 to 31 August 2018* | *Ministry of Welfare* | *State Education Development Agency together with the Latvian Prison Administration* |

31 Cabinet Regulation No 207 of 28 April 2015 “Regulations regarding Implementation of the measures “Implementation of the Active Labour Market Policy Measures for Promotion of Employment of the Young Unemployed” and “Implementation of Initial Vocational Education Programmes within the Framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the Specific Support Objective 7.2.1 “Increase Employment of the Youth not Involved in Employment, Education or Training within the Framework of the Youth Guarantee” of the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment””. Available: http://m.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=274081.

Minister for Justice Dzintars Rasnačs

**Annex 2**

Plan for Implementation of the Guidelines for Resocialisation of Prisoners for 2015–2020

**Link between Performance Indicators Defined in the Plan and Indicators Defined in the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment” of the European Union Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund (hereinafter – the Operational Programme)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Measure of the Plan** | **Result of activity of the Plan** | **Performance indicator of the Plan** | **Link between the performance indicator and the indicator defined in the Operational Programme** |
| **Line of action 1** | **Reduce qualities of antisocial personality and criminal attitudes of a convict** |
| ***1.1. Assessment of the existing RNA instruments, and study and improvement of validity of resocialisation programmes, acquiring of new RNA instruments and resocialisation programmes*** |
| 1. | Studies regarding validity of the existing RNA instruments of the LPA and the SPS, and respective improvement of the RNA instruments | Risks of criminal behaviour and resocialisation needs of a convict are assessed in accordance with the updated RNA instruments | On the basis of results of the validity study 3 RNA instruments have been improved | (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the improved risk and needs assessment (RNA) instruments put into practice – 6. |
| 2. | Adaptation of the missing RNA instruments and their introduction in the LPA and the SPS | The missing RNA instruments which enable to determine the major risks of criminal behaviour and appropriate resocialisation needs have been ensured in the LPA and the SPS | Attracting of 3 new specialised risk and needs assessment instruments | (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the improved risk and needs assessment (RNA) instruments put into practice – 6. |
| 900 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training | (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the number of prison and probation specialists working with prisoners and former prisoners who have improved their professional competence – 1,650. |
| 3. | Development and implementation of the standard and accreditation system for resocialisation programmes | Resocialisation programmes are developed on the basis of the same principles, and they comply with specific quality requirements;the standard and accreditation system for resocialisation programmes have been developed and implemented | A standard for resocialisation programmes, including a manual, has been developed | - |
| 4. | Study and improvement of validity of the existing resocialisation programmes | Resocialisation programmes have been updated and improved; they act on prevention of risks of criminal behaviour more precisely | 11 studies (9 in the LPA and 2 in the SPS) have been conducted regarding efficiency of the existing resocialisation programmes in the LPA and the SPS | - |
| Quality assessment of 19 existing resocialisation programmes (including re-assessment and improvement of programmes) |
| 5. | Acquiring or development of the missing resocialisation programmes | Implementation of the missing resocialisation programmes in the LPA and the SPS allows to act on risks of criminal behaviour more precisely, inter alia, socially positive skills of a convict in spending of leisure time will reduce a specific risk of criminal behaviour | 2 studies have been conducted regarding additional necessary resocialisation programmes in the LPA and the SPS | - |
| 5 new resocialisation programmes have been implemented in the LPA and the SPS |
| The number of activities (including promotion of working skills and the number of leisure time activities per year in prisons) | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| ***1.2. Provision of a sufficient number of the LPA and the SPS staff, improvement of selection, training system, development of occupational standards, strengthening of professional resilience of employees*** |
| 1. | Improvement of the training system for employees of the LPA and the SPS | The improved training system for employees of the LPA and the SPS ensures preparation of quality employees | Study regarding needs of the LPA and SPS training programmes has been conducted | - |
| 3 new training programmes have been developed for the LPA employees:1) for management of prisons;2) for resocialisation staff;3) for security staff. |
| 2 training programmes of the LPA and the SPS developed in projects previously have been updated |
| 2. | Specific training of employees of the new Liepāja Prison | Qualified employees start working at the new Liepāja Prison | 100 employees have received training | - |
| 3. | Annual training of employees at the LPA and the SPS | Appropriately qualified employees work in prisons and the SPS | 130 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training during the annual training | Only with regard to educational measures for managers at all levels of the prison system – (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the number of prison and probation specialists working with prisoners and former prisoners who have improved their professional competence – 1,650. |
| 4. | Introduction of new testing methods (psychometric testing) for employees of the LPA and the SPS | Psychologically suitable employees are selected for working at the LPA and the SPS | A proportion of the tested employees reaches 100 % in 2022 | - |
| 5. | Training of the staff involved in work with prisoners and former prisoners, including training of employees for work with the new or improved resocialisation programmes / training in selection of convicts and former prisoners for implementation of the programmes | Employees who have been appropriately prepared ensure work with convicts and former prisoners | 2150 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training for implementation of the new or improved resocialisation programmes / selection of convicts and former prisoners | (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the number of prison and probation specialists working with prisoners and former prisoners who have improved their professional competence – 1,6501. |
| 6. | Introductory training for representatives of the SEA and school teachers working in prisons | Employees who have been appropriately prepared ensure work with convicts and former prisoners | 15 employees of the SEA and school teachers receive training over a year | - |
| 7. | Training for employees of the LPA and the SPS in protection of the rights of the child (Section 51 of the LPCR) | Employees who have received appropriate training ensure work with minors in enforcement of sentence | 587 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training in issues regarding protection of the rights of the child | - |
| 8. | Organisation of common training for employees of the LPA and the SPS*(supported activity for the SSO 9.1.3 of the Operational Programme – organisation of common training for employees of prisons and probation employees).* | A common understanding of the basic issues of enforcement of sentence and working methods has been established among employees of both institutions in the areas where common understanding is required | 160 employees of the LPA and the SPS have received training in interdisciplinary issues over a year | (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the number of prison and probation specialists working with prisoners and former prisoners who have improved their professional competence – 1,6502. |
| E-training systems have been created and implemented in both institutions | - |
| A manual for new employees of prisons has been developed |
| 9. | Strengthening of capacity of the LPA Training Centre | The Training Centre is able to ensure sufficient quality training for employees of the LPA | 6 additional lecturers, including from foreign countries | - |
| A possibility has been discussed to move the Centre to new suitable premises | - |
| 10. | Development of occupational standards of employees of the LPA | Clear content of the so far non-regulated professions has been provided (e.g. regarding resocialisation employees) | The missing occupational standards of employees of the LPA have been developed and introduced | - |
| Classification of Occupations has been supplemented | - |
| 11. | Improvement of the system for staff selection, including – introduction of staff testing methods | The improved system for staff selection in the LPA and the SPS allows to select quality applicants | Study regarding professional competences of employees of the LPA and the SPS has been conducted | - |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed | - |
| 12. | Strengthening of professional resilience of employees of the LPA and the SPS | Professional resilience of employees, and mitigation or prevention of stress factors related to working environment have been ensured | 60 employees of the LPA and the SPS seek consultations of psychologists and psychotherapists over a year, including after crisis situations | - |
| 200 employees of the LPA and the SPS participate in group supervision over a year |
| 490 employees of the LPA and the SPS participate in individual supervision over a year |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed by strengthening supervision as a mandatory requirement for employees of the LPA and the SPS | - |
| 13.  | Provision of a sufficient number of employees for quality resocialisation of prisoners | The improved proportion of resocialisation employees to the number of prisoners allows to ensure quality resocialisation of prisoners | The ratio of resocialisation employees to the prisoners determined in the Guidelines is ensured | - |
| ***1.3. Introduction of voluntary work as a component of the enforcement of sentence – attracting of non-governmental organisations, including voluntary work*** |
| 1. | Introduction of the mentoring model | Support from public representatives has been ensured for convicts from the beginning of enforcement of sentence | At least 20 volunteers receive training every year | (SSO 9.1.3) indicator – the number of prison and probation specialists working with prisoners and former prisoners who have improved their professional competence – 1,650. |
| At least 10 coordinators of the LPA receive training |
| 2. | Training for volunteers of the LPA and the SPS in protection of the rights of the child | Volunteers who have received appropriate training ensure work with minors | At least 40 volunteers have received training in issues regarding protection of the rights of the child | - |
| 3. | Introduction of the model for selection and attracting of volunteers | Voluntary work is a component of the enforcement of sentence | Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed | - |
| 4. | Attracting of non-governmental organisations, including ensuring of voluntary work at the LPA and the SPS | Non-governmental organisations and volunteers provide a significant contribution to the enforcement of deprivation of liberty | At least 20 volunteers participate in the implementation of resocialisation programmes at the SPS and the LPA | - |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed to strengthen the voluntary work |
| **LINE OF ACTION 2** | **Remove obstacles to implementation of resocialisation related to state of health of a convict, including addictions thereof** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Link between the performance indicator and the indicator defined in the Operational Programme** |
| ***2.1. Establishment of the infrastructure necessary for prevention of addictions in the Olaine Prison, and development and implementation of resocialisation programmes*** |
| 1. | Construction of a building necessary for operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre | Safe prison infrastructure which is appropriate for the purpose of prevention of addictions has been established | The Addiction Treatment Centre in the Olaine Prison (for placing of 200 convicts) starts its operation in April 2016 | - |
| 2. | Training of employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre has been completed and provided before commencement of the job | Operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre is ensured by employees who have received appropriate training | 70 employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre have been recruited | - |
| 100 % of employees of the Addiction Treatment Centre have completed training before starting the job | - |
| 3. | Implementation of special resocialisation programmes in the Addiction Treatment Centre (of up to 12 months) | Specific resocialisation instruments have been provided for addicts in the Addiction Treatment Centre | 2 special resocialisation programmes focused on abstinence from the use of addictive substances are implemented in the Addiction Treatment Centre | - |
| 4. | Training of employees of other prisons necessary for selection of clients of the Addiction Treatment Centre | Clients of the Addiction Treatment Centre are selected by employees who have received appropriate training | 10 employees of other prisons have received training in selection of clients for the Addiction Treatment Centre | - |
| ***2.2. Establishment of the infrastructure appropriate for non-use of addictive substances (drug-free unit) in 2 prisons*** |
| 1. | Necessary improvements to the infrastructure in prisons | Appropriate and safe environment (unit) is ensured where a convict may return after completion of programmes of the Addiction Treatment Centre, if he or she is not released | 2 drug-free units are established in prisons – in the new Liepāja Prison and the Iļģuciems Prison | - |
| 2. | Staff training in prisons | Employees who have received appropriate training ensure work with convicts in drug-free units | 10 employees have received training in prisons | - |
| ***2.3. Regulation of operation of the Addiction Treatment Centre and drug-free units in laws and regulations*** |
| 1. | Development of amendments to laws and regulations in order to ensure legal treatment of convicts in the Addiction Treatment Centre and drug-free units | Work with the convicts in the Addiction Treatment Centre and drug-free units is conducted in compliance with laws and regulations | Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed | - |
| ***2.4. Improvement of operation of the PHL and medical units of prisons*** |
| 1. | Internal restructuring and extension of the PHL, including provision of a sufficient number of employees for quality healthcare of prisoners | The PHL ensures healthcare for prisoners which is rational to provide in the prison system | Expenses incurred during the escort of prisoners to medical institutions outside prisons remain stable | - |
| The specified proportion of medical practitioners to the number of prisoners depending on the speciality of medical staff allows to ensure quality healthcare of prisoners in safe environment | The ratio of staff to the prisoners determined in the Guidelines is ensured | - |
| 2. | Training of medical practitioners in prisons | Medical practitioners of prisons who have received training understand the specific nature of work in prison and are aware of the latest methods for working with prisoners | 25 medical practitioners receive training in prisons every year | - |
| **LINE OF ACTION 3** | **Ensure acquisition of education or a profession during the prison sentence, as a result of which the former convict starts looking for a job after release from the prison** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Link between the performance indicator and the indicator defined in the Operational Programme** |
| ***3.1. Activities for vocational education and professional improvement of prisoners*** |
| 1. | Introduction of activities for convicts for determination of professional eligibility and improvement of skills already during imprisonment | Prisoners who have learned the official language have more possibilities of finding a job after release | 96 convicts above 29 years of age have learned the Latvian language over a year | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| Prisoners are involved in vocational further education and non-formal learning programmes by expanding possibilities of finding a job after release | Vocational further education and non-formal learning programmes have been implemented with regard to 250 persons in prisons | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| 2. | Introduction of activities for career planning of prisoners and former prisoners | More appropriate vocational education activities may be found for the convicts who have received career consultations | Career consultants have provided consultations to 450 persons above 29 years of age in prisons and after imprisonment | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| 250 prisoners have been involved in work experience in a prison related to vocational education programme | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| ***3.2. Activities for vocational education and professional improvement of youth in prison within the framework of the Youth Guarantee*** |
| 1. | Implementation of activities for acquisition of key skills and competences (vocational further education and professional development learning programmes) of youth in prisons within the framework of the Youth Guarantee (for youth aged 15–29), as well as implementation of career support activities in prisons | Youth in prisons who are involved in acquisition of key skills have more opportunities of entering the labour market after imprisonment | Acquisition of key skills has been ensured for 10 young people in prisons | It affects achievement of performance indicators of the SSO 7.2.1, but the Operational Programme has not defined an individual indicator regarding prisoners |
| Youth in prisons who are involved in acquisition of vocational further education programmes have more opportunities of entering the labour market after imprisonment | Vocational further education programmes have been implemented with regard to 40 young people in prisoners per year |
| Youth in prisons who are involved in acquisition of professional development programmes have more opportunities of entering the labour market after imprisonment | Professional development programmes have been implemented with regard to 450 young people in prisons |
| More appropriate vocational education programmes may be found for the youth in prisons who have received career consultations in prisons | Career support activities have been ensured for 1,500 young people in prisons |
| ***3.3. Implementation of specific support measures for employment of former convicts*** |
| 1. | Consultations of a psychologist for the SPS clients in order to prevent problems which hamper employment of a client | The SPS clients receive consultations of a psychologist, thus removing obstacles to employment | 300 of the SPS clients have received consultations of a psychologist | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| 2. | Provision of possibilities of prevention of addictions for the SPS clients | The SPS clients receive addiction prevention services, if such resocialisation need has been identified | 20 of the SPS clients are involved in the Minnesota programme every year | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| **LINE OF ACTION 4** | **Improve a socially positive relationship of a convict with his or her family and society by promoting his or her return to the family and society** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Link between the performance indicator and the indicator defined in the Operational Programme** |
| ***4.1. Introduction of modern communication technologies for extension of possibilities for separate groups of convicts to communicate with their relatives*** |
| 1. | A possibility to communicate with relatives has been expanded for separate groups of convicts using the new communication technologies | Possibilities to communicate with relatives have been expanded for convicts to maintain social ties | 45 % of those imprisoned for life and 20 % of the convicts staying in the Prison Hospital of Latvia use video-calling feature to communicate with their relatives | - |
| 2. | Restrictions related to the number of phone calls have been removed in semi-closed prisons | Possibilities to communicate with relatives by phone have been expanded | 100 % of the convicts who serve their sentence in a semi-closed prison contact their relatives by phone without any restrictions | - |
| ***4.2. Support measures for families of convicts*** |
| 1. | Provision of consultations of a psychiatrist for families of convicts in order to promote return of a former prisoner to his or her family | Convicts’ family members have a possibility to receive consultations of a psychiatrist, especially if they themselves have suffered from the convict | The number of those convicts’ family members who have received consultations of a psychiatrist increases | - |
| 2. | Adoption and implementation of the programmes intended for family members of violent criminals and sex offenders | Family members of violent criminals and sex offenders are prepared for return of a former prisoner to the family | 1 programme has been adopted and is being implemented | - |
| 3. | Adoption and implementation of the programmes intended for parents of young offenders | Parents of young offenders are prepared for return of a young person to the family after release from prison | 1 programme has been adopted and is being implemented | - |
| ***4.3. Measures for maintaining ties between prisoners and their relatives*** |   |
| 1. | Introduction of family days in prisons | Involvement of family in the enforcement of sentence increases | Family days take place for specific groups of convicts in closed and semi-closed prisons at least once a year | - |
| 2. | Organisation of different other events intended for relatives of convicts (Christmas concert, Mother’s Day concert etc.) | Involvement of family in the enforcement of sentence increases | At least 2 events are organised in each prison per year | - |
| ***4.4. Informative events and promotion of good practice in order to change public stereotypes****Implementation of the measure will ensure compliance with the supported activities determined in the SSO 9.1.2 of the Operational Programme: informative events and events promoting good practice in order to change stereotypes of former prisoners* |
| 1. | Annual informative events | Public stereotypes which impede integration of former convicts into the society are reduced | Events (annual conference, exhibitions of works of prisoners) are organised every year | - |
| **LINE OF ACTION 5** | **Reduce a possibility that a convict would return to criminal environment** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Link between the performance indicator and the indicator defined in the Operational Programme** |
| ***5.1. Introduction of support programmes and new support methods in the society for former prisoners*** |   |
| 1. | Establishment and implementation of the system for certification of support programmes for former prisoners | Special support programme for mitigation of risks of criminal behaviour is provided for a former prisoner after enforcement of the sentence | Study has been conducted regarding certification criteria and methodology | - |
| 100 former prisoners have been involved in the certified support programmes over a year (70 prisoners in the first year) | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed for implementation of the support system, including determination of certification criteria | - |
| 2. | Implementation of new support methods for former prisoners | Implementation of new support methods allows to combine resources at the disposal of different institutions and the public in order to mitigate risks of criminal behaviour | Provision of operation of 5 coordinators of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) at the SPS | - |
| Up to 10 cases of former prisoners have been discussed in the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) over a year | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed in order to strengthen the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) | - |
| 3. | Development and implementation of support/control measures in the society for former prisoners who have been convicted of criminal offences against morals and sexual inviolability (continuation of the “Circle project”) | Former prisoners are provided with the necessary support and control which allow to mitigate risks of specific criminal behaviour | 5 former convicts have been involved in continued activities of the “Circle project” over a year | (SSO 9.1.2) indicator – the number of former prisoners who have started looking for a job after release from imprisonment and receipt of support – 3,500. |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed in order to strengthen the method | - |
| ***5.2. Introduction of the model for monitoring of dangerous criminals for convicts with a high risk of violent crimes or sexual offences after release from a prison or after supervision of the SPS*** |
| 1. | Implementation of preventive monitoring for convicts who retain a high risk of violent crime or sexual offence at the moment of release or at the moment when supervision of the SPS ends | Persons with a high risk of violent crime or sexual offence are subject to the monitoring necessary for prevention of risk of a new especially serious criminal offence | Study regarding implementation of preventive monitoring in other countries | - |
| Amendments to laws and regulations have been developed in order to introduce preventive monitoring | - |
| 100 % of all the persons who have been identified as presenting the relevant risk are subject to preventive monitoring | - |
| **LINE OF ACTION 6** | **Ensure prison infrastructure corresponding to the needs of implementation of resocialisation** |
| **No.** | **Measure** | **Result of activity** | **Performance indicator** | **Link between the performance indicator and the indicator defined in the Operational Programme** |
| ***6.3. Provision of the prison infrastructure corresponding to the resocialisation needs*** |   |
| 1. | Construction of the new prison infrastructure | Safe infrastructure for efficient resocialisation of convicts has been ensured in compliance with the international and national standards | The Liepāja (Kurzeme) Prison will start operating in 2018 | - |
| The Latgale Prison will start operating in 2022 | - |
| The Pierīga Prison will start operating in 2025 | - |
| The Vidzeme Prison will start operating in 2028 | - |
| The Olaine Prison will be expanded in 2030 | - |

1 The value of performance indicator of the Plan differs from the value of performance indicator of the SSO of the Operational Programme, i.e. the number of prison and probation specialists working with prisoners and former prisoners who have improved their professional competence, as the Plan will not list the number of unique employee training sessions but rather the total number of persons involved in training.

2 See the previous reference.

Minister for Justice Dzintars Rasnačs