Planning for “after COVID-19”

How do Prison Services think to restart – priorities, reopening visits, steps to take…?

Is there any recovery planning? And if yes, how does it look like?

Slovenia
- Developed a deconfinement strategy that outlines a progressive suspension of the restriction measures; the plan contains multiple stages. Will communicate more details once the plan has been approved.
- We have no recovery plan yet and we are still not thinking about the restart. We are still in a position to try to maintain a stable situation.

Poland
- We currently, the Polish Prison Service has not yet developed plans for restart “after COVID-19”. We are dealing with the current situation.

Finland
- We are not there yet.

Spain
- The Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service has not developed plans yet for the situation after “Covid-19”. We are not there yet.

Latvia
- At the moment, we are still concentrating on the preventive measures (0 detected infections among prisoners, 0 in staff phase). Restart plans after Covid-19 have not been done yet in our organisation.

Croatia
- For the Health Department, the priority of the contingency plan continues to be on addressing the current health situation with the number of infected people, improving compensation measures, readjusting treatment activities and continue to prevent the spread. For now, not yet the time for planning the “restart” although the gradual “deconfinement” has started for the rest of the citizens in the community.

Italy
- The Swedish Prison and Probation Service are still in the very early planning phase for the situation after Covid-19. At the moment we have nothing substantial to share, but are grateful for all the input given here.

Belgium
- We are still under a general confinement. We are waiting to the general planification of our government that will be published these days. We have some ideas to recover step by step the penitentiary activity, but we have to wait to general instructions.

Luxembourg
- Developed a deconfinement strategy that outlines a progressive suspension of the restriction measures, the plan contains multiple stages. Will communicate more details once the plan has been approved. I can already tell you, that concerning visits, we agreed to follow the example of the strategies implemented by nexus homes. So far there hasn’t been any information on how they are going to be proceed. In any case reopening visits for families and friends is supposed to be the last step of the plan.

Netherlands
- How do Prison Services think to restart – priorities, reopening visits, steps to take…?
- Is there any recovery planning? And if yes, how does it look like?
- The Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency has not yet developed a plan of action regarding the situation after Covid-19.

Austria
- The government is very cautious when evaluating the current situation and keeps its plans confidential, so the prison service shall consider “restart” of its activities following the official plan of the Government.

Bulgaria
- * Had suspected cases 5 staff and 3 prisoners, none of them confirmed after testing

Malta
- * 5 staff tested negative

Lithuania
- * Of the 37 are hospitalized; ** 5 civilian/administrative and 158 penitentiary police officers

Estonia
- * 6 have recovered from COVID-19

Denmark
- * 32 of which tested positive but presented no symptoms and 4 have been already discharged;

Moldova
- * 1 staff member recovered

Catalonia
- * 12 of which tested positive but presented no symptoms and 4 have been already discharged

Slovenia
- * 1 staff member recovered

Czech Republic
- * 9 of the 37 are hospitalised; ** 5 civilian/administrative and 158 prison service personnel

Spain
- * 3 from prison. 3 from probation – 1 of the three is recovered

Croatia
- * 2* prisoners are isolated for reasons of precaution

Spain
- * 1* staff member recovered immediately after returning from travelling abroad and has been on sick leave since then [never entered a prison]. ** All newly admitted prisoners are isolated for reasons of precaution

Norway
- * 4* from prison. 3 from probation – 1 of the three is recovered

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Finland
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Croatia

We are currently not yet in the phase of recovery planning, but still more focused on preventing the virus from entering the prisons. All steps are taken in accordance to measures and recommendations of the Civil Protection Headquarters of the Government and this will continue to be the case. As the national situation with the pandemic seems to be under control, this gives a reason for modest optimism, but it is still too early for any concrete planning.

Has there been new equipment/modes of communication made available during the COVID-19 crisis?

Is this offered to inmates cheaper or free of charge?

Is there now new financial compensation for private partners to financially support these measures?

Has there been a change in the number of visits that the inmate does not use this credit, the rest of it shall not be paid to the inmate after his release from prison.

Institutions: (1) If yes: What alternatives have been provided?

(2) If partially: Who is still allowed under which conditions (prevention measures) to visit a prisoner?

(3) If not: What legal measures have been taken to be able to meet this situation?

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Czech Republic

Emotional support service provided for free for staff by specialist psychologists. In every prison, there is a regular help line for staff members to get connected with psychologists to discuss any issues connected to their work or any other. Apart from this, psychologists are available in each prison not just to work with inmates but also the administration, listen, advise and guide, in complete confidentiality, the personnel in difficulty. This system completes the work of prison support psychologists.

Lithuania

There are no specific psychological support measures at this moment. Visits have been stopped in all Lithuanian prisons except for the visits of close family members with permission from the prison director. Inmates are allowed to make phone calls and video calls with their families.

Spain

All prisons have been suspended, but in order to maintain the contact with their relatives, the duration and number of phone calls and on-line conversations has been increased. Staff are allowed to enter the prison in order to speak to the inmates. They are not allowed to enter other prison. In order to “face the challenges” the inmates have more time for phone calls, they are allowed to buy more time for the prisoner in the prison centre, soon they will be able to have a video phone calls with their families. The prisons have made the face mask reserves if a case of the disease is detected. Currently, face masks have not been handed out to prisoners.

Bulgaria

Yes. All family and -normal visits are shut down at the moment. The possibility of Skype calls is increased and widened. The use of normal telephone communication from the prison is also allowed. There is also the opportunity for family to make the calls. The only person to visit the prisoner is the other family. The family can visit the prisoner in the holiday.

Italy

We have opened an information centre for our staff and families. We shared the phones number to all the staff and their families. We get call especially from the wife of the prison guard who are concerned. We have a team of our HR division to take place by phone. Visits have been shut down entirely with the exception of visits from legal representatives. Visits from religious institutions are advised to take place by phone.

Moldova

Yes. We do offer masks for prisoners.

Catalonia

The prisons have made the face mask reserves if a case of the disease is detected. Currently, face masks have not been handed out to prisoners. No specific psychological support was offered to the prison staff.

Estonia

Implementing video conferences.

Netherlands

Suspended all visits as a general principle. In addition to this, each facility has a general planning for crisis situations, where staff members might need emotional professional de-briefing. This might also be natural to use in this situation, as the Coronavirus is in prisons/prisons with infected inmates and/or staff members.

Lithuania

We only offer masks to prisoners who have been in contact with a confirmed/suspect case.

Croatia

Yes, prisoners are provided with masks.

Belgium

Prison Service to do that only in exceptional cases and use other means of communication instead (telephone calls / video calls). Anybody who enters a prison facility has to wear a face mask and undergo a body temperature check.

Italy

Yes. We are about to distribute face masks for all the inmates. The masks are sewn inside the prison for a couple of weeks now. We also made a movie to the inmates explaining how to wear the masks.

Catalonia

No. All family visits have been cancelled entirely since 14 March (for all groups of inmates). All prisons have made the face mask reserves if a case of the disease is detected. Currently, face masks have not been handed out to prisoners.

Lithuania

Yes, we do offer masks to prisoners. They are not given to inmates unless there is a sufficient reason. Inmates are obliged to wear them whenever they leave their cell or bedroom.

Norway

No specific psychological support was offered to the prison staff.

Italy

In Italy we are about to distribute face masks for all the inmates. The masks are sewn inside the prison for a couple of weeks now. We also made a movie to the inmates explaining how to wear the masks.

Belgium

Staff members are suspended, but in order to maintain the contact with their relatives, the duration and number of phone calls and online conversations has been increased. Staff are allowed to enter the prison in order to speak to the inmates. They are not allowed to enter other prison. In order to “face the challenges” the inmates have more time for phone calls, they are allowed to buy more time for the prisoner in the prison centre, soon they will be able to have a video phone calls with their families.

Netherlands

We do offer masks to the inmate subject to transfers, involved in food distribution and laundry collection. All inmates suspicious or that have been in contact with a confirmed/suspect case are not given to prisoners unless there is a sufficient reason.

Croatia

Yes, prisoners are provided with masks.
Italy
In the last days, the Head of the Italian Red Cross and the Head of the Penitentiary Administration undersigned an agreement to deliver a support telephone service to the prison staff. The Italian Red Cross psychologists are now delivering telephone service of psychological support to the Penitentiary Police staff, in a coordinated effort to ensure security of prisons and safety of inmates. The Italian Prison Service took further measures in favor of the Penitentiary Police staff who, upon medical order, is obliged to quarantine measure or is under self-isolation in the barracks of the prisons or at home. In the barracks itself, staff are not allowed to use their personal phones for social interactions.

Estonia
Estonian Prison Service has not set up a special emotional support strategy for the prisons staff for the Covid-19 situation, but psychological aid is provided, like in ordinary circumstances, by outside psychologists contracted by the Prison Service. Inside prisons, also prison chaplains are available for immediate emotional support for the staff. Gross related psychological first aid, support and advice is offered by the national health crises that operate 24/7 in Estonia, Russian and English. The hotline is meant for everyday, including people fighting the virus on the frontline: doctors, policemen, paramedics, to support their ability to continue their work and prevent the burnout.

Lithuania
The officials working in Lithuania prisons - in case of necessity - may receive a professional psychological help in this emergency situation only by phone. This, though, is not an additional support established specially for this crisis situation, this type of support for officials is ensured permanently. The special psychological support measures have not been introduced at the moment.

Slovakia
Regardless the current pandemic, in each prison there are psychologists who provide psychological services and care and help not only to inmates, but also to staff. The colleagues address them with personal, family or work problems. These are mostly discrete interviews with the psychologist that by its disputing and supportive nature lead to enhancement of psychological well-being and reduced pressure and stressful situation. Besides this, in four prisons (Brezovica, Leopoldov, Kolluń and Prešov) there is a Hotline active - the phone line independent of the prison network of the prison service, thus the anonymity of the caller is provided thanks to psychologists. Exactly the communication with psychologists – personal or phone interviews regarding the individuality and particularly of each individual who needs help, have proven in practice as a permanent one. The mental health support.

Latvia
Prison governors are assigning to healthcare confinement the inmates who need to be isolated from the rest of prison population, therefore they place those prisoners in single cells in specific wings dedicated to healthcare confinement. Prisoners are not allowed to go to the exercise yard, they have no contact with other inmates and only have phone contact with family once a week, when allowed. The visitation is only allowed with the permission of the Court and then only in single cells, otherwise they are denied. They are allowed to phone their families, but are not allowed to attend religious services. Inmates with COVID-19 infection are isolated in separate cells for at least 14 days.

Estonia
For inmates living in single-occupancy cells, the risk of COVID-19 infections is lower, compared to those living in multi-person cells. The existing prison infrastructure allows for the single cell accommodation only exceptionally (usual size of the cells in Estonian prisons is for housing 2-8 prisoners). Only the newly admitted prisoners (and prisoners with symptoms similar to COVID-19 infection) are isolated in separate cells for at least 14 days. The prisons reception block cells are multi-person, but the inner movement of prisoners inside the prison system is cut down to bare minimum for now, so the risk on multi-person cells is lower.

Latvia
Crime assistance centre offers the inmate a special phone and provides a special phone number in order to contact their family. They are allowed to contact the family once a week.

Croatia
In the prison system, there is an established psychological support, which is provided by the Penitentiary Administration. The psychological support is provided to the inmates about the reasons of the restrictions imposed on family visits and on some activities in the prisons. Many compensations were activated, including the increase in the number of telephone calls available to prisoners and the possibility to have video-conversations with families through Skype and through smartphones, provided by the Penitentiary Administration.

Prisoners of the prison system are not allowed to meet their families. If they are not approved to be released, they are not allowed to meet their families. If they are not approved to be released, they are not allowed to meet their families. If they are not approved to be released, they are not allowed to meet their families. If they are not approved to be released, they are not allowed to meet their families.

Is your prison service considering, given the current risk of COVID-19 infections, to limit the use of multi-person cells?

Slovakia
The National Administration of Penitentiaries is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates.

Belgium
At the moment in Belgium we are not considering to limit the use of multi-person cells.

Lithuania
The Lithuanian Prison Department is not yet considering to limit the use of multi-person cells, but as in case of COVID-19 infection or other cause of limitation the prison population this option may be reviewed.

Estonia
In Estonia 28% of prisoners live in single-occupancy cells, all other prisoners live in double-occupancy cells. There are no cells for more than two people in Estonian prisons.

Italy
Italy is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates.

The number of prisoners released since 29 February 2020 until 6 April 2020 is 4,093

Prisoners have been divided into three groups: a) inmates with the risk of recurrence, who are released at the end of the sentence, b) inmates who do not have the risk of recurrence, but who are not sentenced, c) inmates who have completed their penalties and are not sentenced. The number of inmates in the first group is 2,045, in the second group is 1,648, and in the third group is 400.

Norway
No early release

Lithuania
no early release; temporary no intake of pre-trial detainees

Finland
no early release; temporary postponement of prison sentence execution for max 6 months sentences and conversion of sentences for unpaid fines until 20 June

Austria
Austria does not have any present measures to release prisoners.

Slovenia
Slovenia does not have any present measures to release prisoners.

Poland
No early release

The number of prisoners released since 29 February 2020 until 6 April 2020 is 4,093

The National Administration of Penitentiaries is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates.

Moldova
Existing prison infrastructure allows for the single cell accommodation only exceptionally (usual size of the cells in Moldovan prisons is for housing 2-8 prisoners). Only the newly admitted inmates convicted of a prison term are isolated in separate cells for at least 14 days.

Latvia
At the moment in Latvia we are not considering to limit the use of multi-person cells, but, in case of infection with COVID-19 among prisoners, this option may be reviewed.

Moldova
Not yet

Croatia
No early release

Netherlands
For prisoners with the risk of recidivism, the prison system is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates. For prisoners who do not have a risk of recidivism, the prison system is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates. The number of prisoners released since 29 February 2020 until 6 April 2020 is 4,093

Early release & Intake of new prisoners

Israel
240 prisoners remained serving time less than 1 month

Czech Republic
The Czech Ministry of Justice has decided not to consider any kind of measures to release prisoners.

Latvia
imposition of short term custodial sentences has stopped

Norway
applying early release measures to decrease prison crowding, 125 inmates were released, 10-20 days earlier, if security allows

Estonia
no early release

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no early release; temporary postponement of prison sentence execution for max 6 months sentences and conversion of sentences for unpaid fines until 20 June

Slovenia
provided security allows: early release for sentences left of max 6 months before release; temporary suspension of imprisonment for one month provided security allows: temporary suspension of imprisonment for sentences up to three years

Netherlands
The category of inmates that might be eligible for an extended leave of absence, given the COVID-19 infection, are inmates who are residing in a very low security regime and are at the end of their prison sentence. During their leave they are monitored through electronic means. A very low risk regime means that the inmate is only in the correctional facility during the night and must go to his job during the day.

Italy
The number of prisoners released since 29 February 2020 until 6 April 2020 is 4,093

Romania
The Minister of Justice recommended to the county, municipal and misdemeanor courts that, wherever possible, the date of referring offender to the enforcement of a prison sentence be extended, and that offenders’ requests for postponement of referral to the enforcement of the prison sentence be approved, as well as prisoners requests for intermission of the enforcement of the prison sentence. A recommendation was also submitted to the State Attorney’s Office that in the case of a decision on the intermission of the enforcement of the prison sentence, they should take into account the submission of submitting medical certificates. To temporary reduce the number of prisoners, the assistant minister of justice responsible for the prison system used her legal right to submit to the courts a request for intermission of the prison sentence for around 60 prisoners. It is also noted that number of pre-trial prisoners has reduced in last period, as courts are as far as possible not extending the measure of custody in remand.

How many prisoners released since 29 February 2020 until 6 April 2020 is 4,093

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Slovenia
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Austria
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Netherlands
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Italy
No early release

Have you noticed any security concerns or incidents related to Covid-19 or measures taken to curb the spread of the virus within your jurisdictions?

There have been no irregularities worth mentioning. In general there is a lot of understanding among the inmates. A wide and detailed awareness-raising campaign was carried out by prison managers and staff with the support of Healthcare specialists and of the National and local Guarantors of prisoners’ rights in every prison, in order to inform inmates about the reasons of the restrictions imposed on family visits and on some activities in the prisons. Many compensations were activated, including the increase in the number of telephone calls available to prisoners and the sanctions for non-compliance of social distancing rules in the prison. The measures taken have been monitored through electronical means. A very low security regime means that the inmate is only in the correctional facility during the night and must go to his job during the day.

How have you ensured adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) for prisoners and prison staff?

There is no specific emotional support framework for staff members. Staff wellbeing is an institutional priority of the National Administration of Penitentiaries. We are offering support to those who are going through difficult situations professionally and personally. For this reason, a special section regarding COVID-19, was created on our website (http://gmp.gov.mk/blog/https://covid-19-informativ-vele-detaljista-i-njezinih-vizit). In this section, employees can find psychological recommendation on how to cope with this situation and useful information from reliable sources.

What measures have you put in place to ensure prison staffs’ mental health under the stress of the pandemic?

The Ministry of Justice recommended to the county, municipal and misdemeanor courts that, wherever possible, the date of referring offender to the enforcement of a prison sentence be extended, and that offenders’ requests for postponement of referral to the enforcement of the prison sentence be approved, as well as prisoners requests for intermission of the enforcement of the prison sentence. A recommendation was also submitted to the State Attorney’s Office that in the case of a decision on the intermission of the enforcement of the prison sentence, they should take into account the submission of submitting medical certificates.

How have you ensured adequate PPE for prisoners?

No early release

The number of prisoners released since 29 February 2020 until 6 April 2020 is 4,093

The National Administration of Penitentiaries is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates.
Are COVID-19 tests performed in prison, i.e. is the sample taken by the prison health service?

Croatia  
No incidents related to COVID-19

Spain  
We had no incidents or security concerns related to COVID-19 measures. All measures are regularly communicated to prisoners and we try to meet their concerns by explaining the situation and enabling their communication with family members.

What are the working hours and shifts?

Romania  
In the headquarters, we are working in two shifts in order to ensure that the morning shift does not come in contact with the afternoon shift; in the penitentiary units, we are working in 5 shifts, in order to relieve the pressure on the staff; staff psychologists are counseling and offering support to all employees in need.

The National Administration of Penitentiaries has modified the work schedule to comply, as far as possible, with measures to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2, including adding organizational and hygiene-sanitary measures, in the HC and subordinated units.

Croatia  
In order to reduce the possibility of virus transmission, the work of correctional institutions is organised in such a way that at the same time there is a minimum of state officials - prison staff in the correctional institution, with whom it is possible to organize necessary regular work. For this purpose, whenever possible prison staff work in two separated teams and officers are encouraged to use the days of their annual leave to stay home as much as possible.

Working hours and shifts are the same as during regular times, only with less staff in one shift.

Do officers and civil servants use masks and gloves during service?

Spain  
In Spain there is general lack of material, but last week, inmates started to make masks and masks were also distributed among prison staff.

Lithuania  
Prison staff in direct contact with prison population must wear protective face masks and gloves. Others are recommended

Prison guards and officers within the prisons use masks & gloves. We have no civil servants

Luxembourg  
Prison staff in direct contact with detainees must wear masks and gloves.

Prisons officers must wear a face mask and gloves when in direct contact with a prisoner; searching a cell; performing admission procedures; searching and escorting prisoners (inside and outside the prison); working in the admission facilities (unless, communication is performed through glass); in prison kitchen at all times.

Belgium  
FFP3 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). Gloves for serving food, foulards, … FFP3 masks and gloves are worn by officers.

Netherlands  
FFP3 masks and no other protective masks are used.

Romania  
FFP3 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). Gloves for serving food, foulards, … FFP3 masks and gloves are worn by officers.

Italy  
FFP3 respirators, protective suits…However, we have no infected prisoners so far). Personnel working at entry gates have to wear FFP3 respirators.

Both civil servants and officers use face masks all the time. Gloves are not mandatory. Medical personnel have “stronger” equipment for treating those potentially infected (plastic face shields produced by the Prison Service, FFP3 respirators, protective suits...).

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Czech Republic  
Both civil servants and officers use face masks all the time. Gloves are not mandatory. Medical personnel have "stronger" equipment for treating those potentially infected (plastic face shields produced by the Prison Service, FFP3 respirators, protective suits...). Personnel working at entry gates have to wear FFP3 respirators.

Croatia  
No incidents related to COVID-19

Sweden  
Yes, they are used always when considered necessary. Also a spit hood may be used if there is a risk that the prisoner spits intentionally.

Italy  
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available for staff who perform operational services that may involve direct exposure to infected persons.

Yes, officers use gloves and masks and additional equipment is provided for medical staff.

Are COVID-19 tests performed in prison, i.e. is the sample taken by the prison health service?

Spain  
Tests are performed only in cases of medical indications, but not by the prison health service

Catalonia  
Covid-19 tests were taken only for staff that were in touch or near confirmed cases.

Czech Republic  
Both civil servants and officers use face masks all the time. Gloves are not mandatory. Medical personnel have "stronger" equipment for treating those potentially infected (plastic face shields produced by the Prison Service, FFP3 respirators, protective suits...). Personnel working at entry gates have to wear FFP3 respirators.

Croatia  
No incidents related to COVID-19

Italy  
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available for staff who perform operational services that may involve direct exposure to infected persons.

Yes, officers use gloves and masks and additional equipment is provided for medical staff.

What are the working hours and shifts?

Romania  
In the headquarters, we are working in two shifts in order to ensure that the morning shift does not come in contact with the afternoon shift; in the penitentiary units, we are working in 5 shifts, in order to relieve the pressure on the staff; staff psychologists are counseling and offering support to all employees in need.

The National Administration of Penitentiaries has modified the work schedule to comply, as far as possible, with measures to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2, including adding organizational and hygiene-sanitary measures, in the HC and subordinated units.

Croatia  
In order to reduce the possibility of virus transmission, the work of correctional institutions is organised in such a way that at the same time there is a minimum of state officials - prison staff in the correctional institution, with whom it is possible to organize necessary regular work. For this purpose, whenever possible prison staff work in two separated teams and officers are encouraged to use the days of their annual leave to stay home as much as possible.

Working hours and shifts are the same as during regular times, only with less staff in one shift.

Do officers and civil servants use masks and gloves during service?

Spain  
In Spain there is general lack of material, but last week, inmates started to make masks and masks were also distributed among prison staff.

Lithuania  
Prison staff in direct contact with prison population must wear protective face masks and gloves. Others are recommended

Prison guards and officers within the prisons use masks & gloves. We have no civil servants

Luxembourg  
Prison staff in direct contact with detainees must wear masks and gloves.

Prisons officers must wear a face mask and gloves when in direct contact with a prisoner; searching a cell; performing admission procedures; searching and escorting prisoners (inside and outside the prison); working in the admission facilities (unless, communication is performed through glass); in prison kitchen at all times.

Belgium  
FFP3 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). Gloves for serving food, foulards, … FFP3 masks and gloves are worn by officers.

Netherlands  
FFP3 masks and no other protective masks are used.

Romania  
FFP3 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). Gloves for serving food, foulards, … FFP3 masks and gloves are worn by officers.

Italy  
FFP3 respirators, protective suits…However, we have no infected prisoners so far). Personnel working at entry gates have to wear FFP3 respirators.

Both civil servants and officers use face masks all the time. Gloves are not mandatory. Medical personnel have “stronger” equipment for treating those potentially infected (plastic face shields produced by the Prison Service, FFP3 respirators, protective suits...).

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Croatia  
No incidents related to COVID-19

Sweden  
Yes, they are used always when considered necessary. Also a spit hood may be used if there is a risk that the prisoner spits intentionally.

Italy  
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available for staff who perform operational services that may involve direct exposure to infected persons.

Yes, officers use gloves and masks and additional equipment is provided for medical staff.

Are COVID-19 tests performed in prison, i.e. is the sample taken by the prison health service?

Spain  
Tests are performed only in cases of medical indications, but not by the prison health service

Catalonia  
Covid-19 tests were taken only for staff that were in touch or near confirmed cases.

Czech Republic  
Both civil servants and officers use face masks all the time. Gloves are not mandatory. Medical personnel have "stronger" equipment for treating those potentially infected (plastic face shields produced by the Prison Service, FFP3 respirators, protective suits...). Personnel working at entry gates have to wear FFP3 respirators.

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How to handle infected inmates

Are they isolated within the prison? If so, who is taking care of them?

How did you handle all the other inmates (and staff) who had been in contact with the infected inmates?

Are they being treated in a civil hospital?

Medical tests are always performed by the Healthcare staff.

No. Prisoner health service does not take any coronavirus tests. In case of suspicion of coronavirus the prisoner is taken to local testing station of public health services.

Yes, tests handled by healthcare staff are performed in prisons since 1 April.

COVID-19 tests are carried out by the Regional Health Service or the local physician in consultation with the Regional Health Service.

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