



**COVID-19
Feedback Collection
23 April 2020**



Supported by the Justice
Programme of the European Union

	Infected		Isolated / quarantine		Dead		
	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	
Slovenia	2	1	28	14			
Poland	3	7	55	68			
Slovakia	0	0	2	9			
Belgium	12	49					
Czech Republic	0	11	8	54			
Israel	0	6*	11	72			*1 staff member recovered
Spain	49	239	450	470	1	3	
Catalonia	52*	55		297			*61 in total, 9 have already been discharged
Sweden	3*	**	20-30	0			*6 have recovered from COVID-19** on sick leave for positive Covid-19, symptoms, and other illnesses(7% prison&probation)
Italy	37*	163**					* 9 of the 37 are hospitalized; ** 5 civilian/administrative and 158 penitentiary police officers
Austria*	0	7**	43	250			*tested negative staff 91 and inmates 42**6 recovered
Norway	9*	10		69			*6 from prison, 3 from probation – 1 of the three is recovered
Netherlands	10*					1	*5 in prisons and 5 in forensic care
Hungary	NONE	1*	NONE	1*			*1 infected staff member that is in quarantine
Finland	0	4	NONE	22			
Lithuania	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			
Georgia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			
Latvia	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			
Luxembourg	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			
Malta*	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			
Bulgaria	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			*had suspected cases 5 staff and 3 prisoners, none of them confirmed after testing
Romania	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE			
Estonia	0	2	some	some			
Denmark	1	0					
Moldova	0	6	8	46	0	0	
Croatia	0	2*	137**	27	0	0	*one staff member was quarantined 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

Do you give masks to prisoners?

Norway	In our prisons in Norway we only issue masks to inmates that are infected or suspected infected
Israel	In Israel 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.
Czech Republic	All prisoners have been provided cotton face masks, 3 pieces each. Their exchange and disinfection is ensured by prisons. Inmates are obliged to wear them whenever they leave their cell or bedroom.
Lithuania	Masks are given to inmates only if needed: in case an inmate is transferred or has a visit.
Spain	In Spain some inmates working in special tasks are wearing masks, but it is not a general measure.
Belgium	All staff members and all extern visitors (lawyers, priests, delivery services, ...) are obliged to wear a FFP1 of chirurgical mask. All inmates who enters the prison from outside (pre-trial) have to be 14 days in medical isolation and have to wear a mask. All inmates who work in the food chain have to wear a mask.
Italy	Local Healthcare Agencies (not the prison service) provide masks to prisoners who are sick and show symptoms of flu or fever.
Estonia	In Estonia prisoners wear face masks in following situations: a) doing the unavoidable prison domestic service work (cleaning, kitchen etc); b) working in the prison workshop (sewing face masks); c) prisoners with clinical symptoms of C-19 while outside their cell; d) prisoners independently arriving to serve their sentence, when entering the prison and located in the isolation unit; e) in the isolation and quarantine units when in direct contact with the staff.
Latvia	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.
Slovakia	All prisoners have been provided cotton face masks, 2 pieces each. Their exchange and disinfection is ensured by prisons. Inmates are obliged to wear them whenever they leave their cell or bedroom.
Luxembourg	All prisoners at Schragg Prison (closed prison) received masks during the last week. At Givenich Prison (semi-open prison) masks are only distributed in specific situations. However, Givenich Prison will also receive masks during the next week.
Romania	Yes, we do offer masks for inmates.

Netherlands	Only detainees who are isolated, because of a (possible) infection, and need to leave the cell are wearing masks.
Moldova	We do offer masks to the inmates subject to transfers, involved in food distribution and laundry collection. All inmates suspicious or that have been in contact with a confirmed/suspicious case.
Finland	Masks are not given to prisoners unless there is some particular reason.
Croatia	Yes, prisoners are provided with masks.
Catalonia	Masks have been handed out to inmates that have tested positive to be used when having to interact with other people, and to inmates who are not positive but are in a "confined" unit where there has been an inmate who tested positive

Early release & intake of new prisoners

Israel	240 prisoners remainder serving time less than 1 month
Latvia	imposition of short term custodial sentences has stopped
Norway	applying early release measures to decrease prison crowding, 126 inmates were released, 10-20-30 days earlier, if security allows
Estonia	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
Slovenia	provided security allows: early release for sentences left of max 6 month before release; temporary suspension of imprisonment for one month
Austria	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 security 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 National Administration of Penitentiaries is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates.
Moldova	The National Administration of Penitentiaries is not considering releasing any kind of categories of inmates.
Croatia	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 expediency of submitting legal remedies. To temporarily 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.
Catalonia	No early release but other measures have been implemented to ease the occupancy in prisons in order to prevent the spread. Since the start of the health crisis, 1330 new inmates have been progressed to 3rd grade and granted art. 86.4 s that they remain confined in their homes or in supervised apartments while being monitored (before the outbreak there were 325 inmates under art. 86.4, 1655 in total now). The criteria to be met to grant art. 86.4 has been not present risk of drug/alcohol consumption relapse, no risk of reoffending and to have a home where to comply with the confinement.

Are your production workshops closed? Fully or partially? What type of work do you maintain? Are they only opened for sewing mask?

Netherlands	The different facilities are responsible for the daily programming within their facility. The essential daily activities, like airing and maintaining contact with the outside, are being continued as much as possible. Furthermore, the protective masks are being made by male and female inmates divided over five different locations.
Italy	Limit both, external and internal working activities which involve people coming from outside.
Romania	The necessary activities are carried out, by inmates (males or females, depending on the penitentiary type), under close observation while respecting all the rules for preventing situations of epidemiological risk and maintaining social distancing. At this time, we are not producing personal protective equipment in penitentiaries.
Spain	Two more prisons have restart inmate's working activity in order to make sanitary instruments
Italy	In Italy, only those workshops ensuring all the safety conditions for workers can keep functioning (PPEs available to workers, inter-personal distance, safe paths to reach the workplace, sanitization and disinfection equipment, etc.). As for masks production, the Italian Penitentiary Administration has been recently authorized to carry out the conversion of some prison workshops into the production of masks. The first pilot experience is ongoing at Massa prison, in collaboration with the Regional Health Authority of Tuscany. The "protective mask prototype" made has received the endorsement of the health authority, enjoying the minimum requirements imposed by law. Regularly paid prisoners will be employed to produce the masks. The masks produced inside prison workshops cannot be sold outside. Further details about other workshops producing masks will follow in the next weeks.
Moldova	Workshops activity is reduced. We are active in sewing masks and assembling face shields.
Croatia	Only the prisoners' work outside the prison is temporarily stopped. Prisoners work inside the prisons/penitentiaries is carried out while respecting all the precaution measures for preventing epidemiological risk and maintaining social distancing. We started the manufacture of face masks in one penitentiary, but only with limited production capacities.
Catalonia	Workshops continue to operate although shifts have been rearranged so that inmates from different units do not meet in the same workshop in order to prevent the spread of infection. Part of the workshops are currently producing face masks and health staff clothing ordered by the Health Department.

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
Israel	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.
Estonia	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	FFP1 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). Gloves for serving food, fouilles, ... FFP2 masks and gloves are worn to have contact with prisoners in medical isolation.
Norway	No, they do not unless they are in contact with inmates that are suspected infected or proven infected by test.
Bulgaria	Personal equipment (masks and gloves) and disinfectants are provided for security and other prison staff. For medical staff working in prisons additional equipment is provided like special safety glasses and protective clothing.
Austria	All staff members and inmates are to be equipped with the surgical masks available in the prisons according to the respective circumstances and possibilities and with explicit consideration to maintain a sufficiently large stock. As soon as possible, these masks are to be replaced by mouth-nose protection masks produced by the prisons. All staff members on duty should wear an appropriate mask as far as possible. One mask per day should be used, and two masks per day for particularly long and intensive (in terms of contacts) service. Inmates must always wear surgical masks or mouth-nose masks for a period of four weeks after being transferred from the access department when leaving their detention room. One mask per day is calculated. The sewn protective masks from our own production are to be reused after removal of the filter insert. The masks have to be changed daily and they can be boiled out. Each staff member have to be equipped with a set of five sewn protective masks. If the masks cleaning cannot be carried out in the Prison or externally, they are to be prepared privately for reuse. Stricter protective measures, e.g. in the isolated access departments, in the infirmaries and at the new admission, remain unaffected. - All Prisons are requested to restart or expand the production of sewn protective masks in their own facilities in accordance with the applicable standards and in consultation with the Budget- and Economic Department in the General Directorate and the prison doctors. - In addition, the Directorate-General has also notified the need for protective masks of various classes, gloves, protective suits, etc. for the prisons in the framework of the State crisis and disaster management (critical infrastructure). Other sources of supply were also requested for procurement.
Slovakia	Face masks: The prison staff is obliged to use face masks during fulfilling the service tasks, especially when they are in contact with other persons. Each member of the prison staff received an appropriate number of reusable face masks provided by the Prison service. Their disinfection is carried out individually by prison staff. Gloves: It is up to the prison staff whether they decide to use them. Single-use gloves are available in all prisons. It is obligatory to wear the gloves during certain service activities (e.g. when serving food, measuring body temperature, changing laundry, when contacting inmate suspected of having COVID-19 etc.; medical prison staff should wear them always when performing their duties).
Poland	Inmates produce weekly about 150,000 protective masks, 2,500 protective suits, 9,000 protective aprons, and disinfectant. In the nearest future we want to increase the production of masks to 800,000 per month and the production of liquid for disinfection to 80,000 litres per month.
Poland	As of 6 April officers who come into contact with prisoners shall wear protective masks.
Latvia	Officers and civil servants working in imprisonment places use masks and gloves. The administration follows that, especially, the employees who contact with prisoners directly, wear the personal protection equipment. Medical personnel
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...However, we have no infected inmates so far). Personnel working at entry gates have to wear FFP3 respirators.
Catalonia	All prison staff directly dealing with inmates, wear masks. In addition, they will wear gloves, protection glasses or the entire PPE if the situation requires to do so and always when dealing with a person that has tested positive.
Sweden	Neither officers nor civil servants use masks and gloves during regular services. They do use such equipment if they are in contact with someone suspected or confirmed of being infected
Finland	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.
Netherlands	FFP masks and other protective equipment (gloves, aprons and safety glasses) are used when in contact with (suspected) COVID-19 cases.
Italy	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available for staff who perform operational services that may involve direct exposure to infected persons.
Croatia	Yes, officers use gloves and masks and additional equipment is provided for medical staff.
Catalonia	All prison staff directly interacting with inmates wear masks. When interacting with a suspected or a confirmed case, they will also wear gloves, protection glasses or the full PPE.

How to handle infected inmates

	Are they isolated within the prison? If so, who is taking care of them? Are they being treated in a civil hospital? How did you handle all the other inmates (and staff) who had been in contact with the infected inmates?
Spain	Inmates are isolated in facilities of the prison, that have been previously prepared for that aim. Infected inmates are most of them in hospital. Two of them with low symptoms are in their prison. Also, staff and other inmates that were in contact with one positive must do the quarantine established by Health Authorities.
Italy	Prison governors agree with Health Authorities and local crisis centres clear procedures during period of swab sampling and for the treatment of the cases suspected of infection with COVID-19 among prison population, including possible measure of solitary confinement.
Croatia	Until now we had no Covid-19 positive prisoners but we developed a protocol for the treatment of prisoners manifesting respiratory problems and/or other symptoms that may indicate the illness. According to the protocol the prisoner will be separated from the common room and in the event of suspected infection by a new coronavirus, the competent services of the Croatian Institute of Public Health will be contacted for further instructions on how to proceed. Where prisoners are required to be escorted to a public health facility, securing of a prisoner will be conducted in accordance with security assessment, with due regard for health protection measures.
Catalonia	Those with a severe condition have been placed in medical isolation in the Prison Hospital (which is an separate health establishment). Those with mild symptoms are placed in the 3 dedicated hospital units specifically created for covid-19 in 3 different prisons or in medical isolation in the infirmaries. The inmates that have been in contact with confirmed cases are placed in medical isolation for 14 days in a dedicated wing.