1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number (Year 1): Phare 2004/016-772.01.06

1.2 Title: Further improvement of the penitentiary system

1.3 Sector: Justice

1.4 Location: Romania

1.5 Duration: Project 2005 -2007

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s): Better enforcement of criminal decisions, in line with the European standards and with the requirements of the ECHR

2.2 Project purpose:

The improvement of prison management, the prisoners’ transportation conditions, as well as the capacity of prison system to manage dangerous prisoners

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA priority

In the 2002 Accession Partnership it is stated that "Romania will...have to address all issues identified in the 2001 Regular Report and that “it should be recalled that incorporation of the acquis into legislation is not in itself sufficient; it will also be necessary to ensure that it is actually applied to the same standards as those which apply within the Union”.. As the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the European Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment are part of the acquis of the European Union in the field of JHA, it is necessary to take all the measures required for their effective application.

In the 2001 Regular Report it is mentioned that "overall prison conditions are often extremely poor and prisons remain severely overcrowded". The same conclusion is reached in the 2002 Regular Report: "...prison conditions continue to be extremely poor. While certain positive developments have taken place...these have only had a limited effect. Despite a small reduction in the prison population, severe overcrowding is the most serious problem... living conditions remain harsh and the poor quality of food, limited medical care and unhygienic conditions are issues which still need to be addressed". A similar idea is expressed as well in the 2003 Regular Report, stating that “While efforts have been made to improve prison facilities, overall prison conditions are very poor: the quality of food is below acceptable standards; educational and cultural activities are insufficient; and staff shortages mean that many inmates spend all day locked in their cells.”
2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)

Not applicable

2.5 Cross Border Impact

Not applicable

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

As the General Directorate of Penitentiaries (GDP) is subordinated to the Ministry of Justice since 1991 and, consequently, it is part of the Romanian judiciary system, the reform of the latter as a whole cannot be achieved without improving also the functioning of the penitentiary system.

The analysis of the existing situation reveals the main problems the penitentiary system is confronted with: a superannuated legislation since 1969 which is no longer in compliance with the new socio-economic changes in Romania, buildings older than 100 years, inappropriate spaces, poor sanitary installations, high ratio between employees and prisoners, budgetary subventions under the necessary minimum and overcrowded penitentiaries: on December 31st 2003, there were 42,815 persons held in the prison units at a legal capacity of 37,995 places. The overcrowding of the prison system considerably reduces the staff efforts and concerns towards the prisoners’ reinsertion and towards the achievement of the punishment’s goals.

With all the efforts made towards the modernization of the prisons, most of them are yet below the European standards in the field. In most prisons, prisoners are held together in cells with 50 to 100 beds, with toilets under normal standards, without showers and deposit spaces for equipment, food and personal belongings. With few exceptions, the prisons have no dining rooms and the meals are served in difficult conditions inside cells. Some prisons have no possibilities of modernization, as a result of the constructive solutions adopted at the time of their construction.

The difficulties prison system still deals with also have as effects the reduction of the prison staff capacity to deal with problems at the standard that it is trained for, the continuous deterioration of prison population’s life conditions and the maintenance of a low volume of specialized interventions for prisoners’ reinsertion.

However, a lot of important changes have been made in the prison system, among which one of the most relevant is the progressive demilitarization of the system (e.g. appointment of a civilian magistrate as General Director of Penitentiaries and of civil directors in about one third of the country’s penitentiaries). In the 2002 National Programme for Accession of Romania to European Union, it is foreseen that the Law on the Statute of Penitentiary Personnel – by which the demilitarization process is achieved – will be adopted.
The transformation of prison units from military structures to civilian establishments is also stipulated in Action Plan of Government’s Programme for 2003 and 2004 and in Government’s Plan of Priority Measures in 2003 for European Integration.

The adoption in 2004 of the Law on the Statute of Penitentiary Personnel implies the implementation of a new managerial system which has to be conceived in compliance with the European practice in the field and it should take into account the imminent demilitarization of the penitentiary system and, consequently, the prison staff’s future status as civil servant. By this project, approved by the Romanian Senate on April 19th 2004, it is intended to create a new managerial system and to train the management staff within the penitentiary system with a view to its putting into practice.

This draft law was sent, before its approval, for analysis and enunciation of eventual observations to NGO-s (APADOR-CH, the Commission for Social Dialogue, etc), which made relevant observations and favorably approved this normative act. In order to enforce the dispositions of the law, there will be intensive cooperation with NGO-s and the specialists from the European penitentiaries to diminish the eventual consequences, with negative effects on the detention units’ safety.

The new draft Law on the enforcement of punishments, elaborated in compliance with the observations made by NGO-s and the EU experts, including the experts of Spanish prison administration will be as well adopted in 2004. It refers to the individualization of the execution of imprisonment, insurance of a progressive penitentiary regime and the achievement of the best ratio between criminal sanction and social reinsertion.

Over the last years, the activity of GDP was also oriented to the implementation of the European Prison Rules, the promotion of a new mentality of the personnel, and the humanization of the penitentiary system by respecting the human rights and to the creation of a living environment closer to the one existing in the society. So far the efforts focused on conceiving a new working strategy for juveniles: proper accommodation conditions, schooling, feeding, equipping, and improvement of the instructive-educational process were ensured. Another priority was to provide better living conditions for imprisoned women and to ensure the right to medical assistance for the prisoners. Thus, in 2001, the GDP started a process of increasing the quality of hospital medical activity by modernizing the five existent hospitals and by building a new one, with surgery profile. With the help of an external loan of 20,000,000$ contracted by the Ministry of Justice and guaranteed by the Romanian Government, all prison hospitals were equipped with high quality devices and the consulting rooms from all prison units were endowed with analyzers for biochemistry which allow a rapid diagnosis for acute or chronic affections.

Another problem of the utmost importance that was approached by the Romanian prison administration was the insurance of the prisoners’ rights. In order to guarantee the prisoners’ rights, the Emergency Ordinance no.56/2003 on the rights of the persons who serve criminal sentences was adopted by the Romanian Government. The GDP also paid the highest importance to the
modernization of as many detention places as possible in order to align the Romanian prison system to the European standards: from the beginning of 2001 up to now a number of 13,412 detention places (i.e. almost a third of the prison system’ legal capacity) were modernized or created.

In the 7th General Report of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) it is mentioned that “An overcrowded penitentiary implies unhygienic and small spaces, a constant lack of intimacy, few activities outside the cells, increased tension and much more violence between prisoners and between prison staff and prisoners”. According to the Report of CPT following its visit to Romania in 1999, the overcrowding, the lack of activities outside the cells and the material conditions in the visited Romanian prisons led to the stage in which the conditions of a degrading treatment are met. The recommendations made on this occasion for the Romanian authorities were to take measures in order to decrease the overcrowding by modernizing the penitentiary units and increasing their number.

Besides the concern related to the decreasing of prison overcrowding, the GDP also took into consideration the necessity to ensure the prisoners’ transportation according to the UN Assembly of Minimum Rules for Prisoners’ Treatment: “Prisoners’ transportation in bad conditions of ventilation or lighting as well as by any way that could produce them a physical suffering is forbidden” and to the European Prison Rules: “Prisoners’ transportation by means of conveyance without the necessary ventilation or lighting that could provoke them any kind of harm or degradation is forbidden”. Thus, given the inappropriate conditions that could be ensured during the prisoners’ transportation by prison wagons, the prison administration renounced to use them, the prisoners’ transportation between the prison units being achieved by special buses and vans. Most of these means of conveyance are older than 10 years and, consequently, they have a high degree of usage. Their number is not enough for entirely covering the prisoners’ transportation needs. This fact led to situations when the number of the transported prisoners exceeded the maximum legal capacity of transport, with negative effects regarding the safety transportation on public roads, the life conditions during transportation, the prisoners’ separation depending on their age, sex, length of sentence, degree of dangerousness, recidivism and especially their physical and mental health condition. By this project it is intended to equip the prison system with the necessary means of conveyance for ensuring the prisoners’ transportation in human and decent conditions.

Over the last years the number of dangerous prisoners held in GDP units who were convicted for very grave offences, who have severe personality disorders and a very violent behaviour have increased significantly. Thus, there are constantly 20,000 re-offenders in the Romanian prisons, more than 5,500 prisoners sentenced to punishments longer than 10 years, who committed dangerous offences, 100 lifers, about 350 ex-fugitives, over 500 prisoners held for drug traffic, a serious number of psychopaths and sociopaths, with serious personality disturbances and extremely violent behaviour, as well as prisoners who coordinated various mob groups and who had close connections with the underworld etc, unpredictable groups that make the prison system difficult to control. Being aware of the danger represented by this category of prisoners who may put serious problems to the prison system and taking into consideration the terrorism-related emerging challenges the GDP elaborated a new modern
conception on the management of crises situations and in maximum security prisons it set up special professional intervention groups which are properly trained and equipped for acting in high-risk situations. In order to maintain the control over the prisoners, given also the severe overcrowding that exists in the prison system, it is necessary to take all the measures for preventing the attempts of escape, staff assault, riots or introducing of forbidden objects in the prisons.

3.2 Results

TWINNING COMPONENT

Result 1: A new management system will be conceived and implemented, according to the new Law on the Statute of Penitentiary Personnel.

Result 2: Decision-makers in the prison system will be trained in relation to the new management system.

Result 3: Prison staff involved in the supervision of dangerous prisoners will be trained.

Tasks of the PAA

- Assist in developing a new managerial system
- Provide daily advisory services to the GDP staff
- Coordinate the activities of the other short-term experts assigned to the project

Medium/short expertise will be required for:

- Assessment of the penitentiaries' safety level
- Evaluation of the training programmes for the penitentiary personnel working with dangerous prisoners

Profile of the PAA

- Having at least 15 years experience in public service and minimum of 10 years experience with the penitentiary system
- Having in-depth knowledge of practical experience with management of central penitentiary administration
- Practical experience in managing dangerous prisoners and in high security systems
- Capable of assessing training needs for penitentiary staff within the Romanian administration
- Able to quickly adapt to the local environment and understand the constraints and opportunities of it
- Having adequate computer skills
- Fluency in English and/or French would be an advantage

Duration of the assignment for the PAA

The PAA is supposed to be seconded to the GDP for a period of 12 months.
INVESTMENTS

Result 4: Prison system will be endowed with means of conveyance for the prisoners’ transportation.

3.4 Activities

TWINNING CONVENANT

Activity 1:

1.1 Analysis of the current management system of a maximum security prison
1.2 Conception of a new management system

Activity 2:

2.1 Organising 2 seminars for decision makers in the prison system related to the new management system
2.2 Organise five 5-day internships for 5 persons in a Member State

Activity 3:

3.1 Organise 6 training seminars for the prison staff working with dangerous prisoners
3.2 Organise five 5-day internships for 5 persons in a Member State

INVESTMENT

Activity 4 - Purchasing means of conveyance for the prisoners’ transportation

3.3 Linked Activities:

The assistance to the reform of the penitentiary system and the enhancement of the probation system are foreseen in the 2000 Phare project. Therefore, the 2000-twinning project for GDP aimed at evaluating the current state of the reform in the penitentiary system and to develop a strategy for future action in order to get the Romanian penitentiaries in line with the EU standards. A reform strategy for the penitentiary system was developed, the Center for training of penitentiary and probation personnel was strengthened and well equipped and the existing computing system created through Phare 97 and developed through Phare 99 and Phare 2000 was enlarged with penitentiaries and probation services.

The Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries develops several co-operation programmes with Dutch prisons within the MATRA Programme, A number of NGOs, mainly Terre des Hommes, CREDU, Prison Fellowship Romania, Family and Child Protection Foundation carry on various resocialization programmes for prisoners and training courses for penitentiary
staff. The Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation was involved in the setting out of a new curriculum for the Penitentiary Training Centre in Targu Ocna. In the medical field there are programmes on tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in co-operation with Open Society Institute New York and United Nations Global Fund.

The General Directorate of Penitentiaries benefits, within the framework of PHARE 2003, from a Twinning Covenant which aims at assessing the situation of drug use in prisons, drawing up a strategy on prevention and combat of drug use and traffic in prisons, as well as at evaluating socio-educative programmes and drawing up such individualized programmes for adult prisoners depending on their prison regime.

The NGO-s which have as domain of activity the respect of human rights granted consultation for drawing up the draft Law on the Statute of Penitentiary Personnel and the draft Law on the enforcement of punishments.

3.6 Lessons learned:

The 2000-twinning project for GDP was provided by the Phare programmes. Pre-accession advisor, Mrs. Carmen Martinez Aznar appreciated in her reports that the emphasize should be put on the improvement of the detention conditions, on the creation of the infrastructure and the endowment which is absolutely necessary for implementing a modern prison treatment. She also mentioned that the prison staff whose main task should be the preparation for release and the social reinsertion of prisoners is mostly involved in activities concerning internal and external prison security and detainees’ transfer which leads to a reduction in the number of personnel working both in security and reeducation fields.

In the declaration made by Mr. Pierre Schmit, head of the delegation of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment following its visit to Romania in September 2002, it is mentioned that "It is clear that the overcrowding remains the most important problem the prison system is confronted with...The delegation considers that there must be rapidly taken measures for decreasing the overcrowding of the prison establishments...As regards the detention conditions in general, immediate measures must also be taken for ensuring a bed for each prisoner...".

In the EMS Interim Evaluation Report no.R/RO/JUS/02.108, it is recommended that the EC delegation should assist further GDP by responding positively to an application from the MoJ/Penitentiary Service for technical assistance to carry out feasibility studies on selected prison buildings in Romania, with the aim of identifying pilot investment projects and by looking favourable on an application for a Phare investment project from the Penitentiary Service to procure furniture and equipment for renovated penitentiaries. Consequently, a PPF was carried out in the period February – May 2003 on the conditions in the penitentiaries and recommendations for action, management reform following de-militarization and methods to strengthen rehabilitation of prisoners and their preparation for release.

In the PPF report it is mentioned that "There seems to be a specific opportunity to increase the number of staff who work directly with prisoners. By training all staff in control and restraint skills, the need for separate intervention teams would be greatly reduced. Investment in improved perimeter security systems would allow patrols to be reduced or eliminated and the staff could be re-deployed to more constructive work with prisoners."
4. Institutional Framework

The institution involved in this project is the General Directorate of Penitentiaries which is subordinated to the Ministry of Justice. In the Romanian prison system, there are 45 units, of which:

* 9 maximum security prisons, also with closed and half open wards: Aiud, Arad, București-Jilava (for transit and remand), București-Rahova, Craiova, Gherla, Iași, Mărgineni, Poarta Albă;
* 23 closed regime penitentiaries, also with half-open wards;
* a penitentiary with half-open regime: Pelendava
* a penitentiary for women: Tîrgșor;
* a penitentiary for juvenile and young offenders: Craiova;
* 4 re-education centres for minors: Gâești, Tichilești, Tîrgu Ocna and Buzias;
* 6 penitentiary - hospitals: București-Jilava, Colibași, Dej, Poarta Albă, Tîrgu Ocna, București-Rahova.

By this project, a new modern management system will be implemented and the penitentiaries will be endowed with electronic surveillance systems and means of transportation for prisoners.

The leading staff in the GDP and the specialists in detention safety, logistics and human resources departments shall be responsible for the implementation of the programme.

For each investment project, there shall be appointed a person for supervising all the procedures and for the good development of the projects. The GDP will become the owner of the assets that are to be purchased.

5. Detailed Budget

5.1 Overall budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Total EU (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
<th>IFI</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investmen t Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Further improvement of the penitentiary system (twinning covenant)</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supply contract - Purchasing means of conveyance for the prisoners’ transportation</td>
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<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,17</td>
<td>0,67</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total project</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>0,17</td>
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</table>
5.2 Twinning budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU Support</th>
<th>Investment Support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total EU (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
<th>IFI *</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Further improvement of the penitentiary system (twinning covenant)</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 1: A new management system will be conceived and implemented according to the new Law on the Statute of Penitentiary Personnel.</td>
<td>0,25</td>
<td>0,25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0,25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 2: Decision-makers in the prison system will be trained in relation to the new management system.</td>
<td>0,40</td>
<td>0,40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0,40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 3: Prison staff involved in the supervision of dangerous prisoners will be trained</td>
<td>0,35</td>
<td>0,35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0,35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total project</td>
<td>1,00</td>
<td>1,00</td>
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<td>1,00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

For the whole project the Implementing Agency will be Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) which will be responsible for tendering, contracting, administration, accounting, payments and financial reporting.

Contact detail: PAO – Mrs. Jeana Buzduga, director, CFCU, 6-8 Magheru street, 5th floor, sector 1, Bucharest

The Implementing Authority (IA) is the MoJ with direct beneficiary - the General Directorate of Penitentiaries. The PIU from the MoJ will be responsible for all procedural and administrative management of the project.

6.2 Twinning

The General Division of Penitentiaries will benefit from the twinning.
The contact details are: phone office: 0040/021.242.90.08

6.3 Non-standard aspects

The project will be managed according to the Practical Guide to PHARE, ISPA & SAPARD contract procedures

6.4 Contracts

The programme is expected to be implemented by one twinning covenant and one supply contract.

7. Implementation Schedule

7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals

   June 2005

7.2 Start of project activity

   01 November 2005

7.3 Project completion

   30 November 2007

8. Equal Opportunity

The Implementing Authority is an equal opportunity employer.

9. Environment

   Not applicable

10. Rates of return

   Not applicable

11. Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect

By this project, the safety of detention places will be improved, while the control over the prisoners will be maintained by the prevention of escape attempts, by the prevention of assault upon personnel, of riots or of introduction of forbidden objects inside penitentiary area. Also, within the framework of this project, the prison system will ensure the prisoners’ transportation under human and decent conditions.

11.2 Co-financing
All investments will have a 75% EU funds and 25% national budget.

11.3 Additionality

Not applicable

11.4 Project readiness and size

Not applicable

11.5 Sustainability

The GDP has the administrative, logistic and human resources capacity to continue the process of management improvement begun by this project. It is also capable to cover the costs related to the running and maintenance of the equipment that is purchased.

11.6 Compliance with state aids provisions

Not applicable

12. Conditionality and sequencing

In line with the recommendations from the *Roadmap*, Romania adopted in September 12, 2003, by Government Decision no. 1052/2003, a comprehensive Strategy aiming to address the next steps and commitments in reforming the judiciary.

“The Reform Strategy contains the objectives to be achieved for the modernization of the judicial system, accompanied by concrete measures of accomplishment, for which deadlines have been provided and financial needs have been assessed”.

The strategic objectives covered by the strategy address, among other things, the continuation of the process of penitentiary system reform.

While the Strategy pointed out the main directions for the reform of the judiciary, including as well the prison system, the Phare Programme 2004 will have an important input in supporting specific activities in line with the Strategy.

Since the Law on the status of public servants from the penitentiary administration, approved by the Romanian Senate at 19 April 2004, was drafted within the 2000PHARE programme, “Strengthening the penitentiary and judiciary system”, the component on “The Reform of penitentiary system and the development of probation system”, in cooperation with the Spanish experts who granted assistance to the Romanian penitentiary system, it is continued, by the implementation of this project, the alignment of the Romanian penitentiary management to the European practices in the field.
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logframe
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule including disbursement period
4. Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies, in depth ex ante evaluations or other forms of preparatory work.
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies
7. The condition and perspectives of Romanian prison system
8. Need analysis for investments in the prison system to equip penitentiaries with means of conveyance for prisoners’ transportation
9. Orientative list concerning the conveyance means for prisoners’ transportation to be procured
**Annex 1**

**PHARE LOGFRAME**

| LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project/Sector Programme fiche | Programme name and number Assistance to increase the independence and functioning of the Romanian judiciary  
2004/016-772.01.06  
Project 7 Further improvement of the penitentiary system |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project 7 Further improvement of the penitentiary system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracting period expires – 30 November 2006</td>
<td>Disbursement period expires - 30 November 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total budget : 1,67 MEURO</td>
<td>Phare budget : 1,5 MEURO</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better enforcement of criminal decisions, in line with the European standards and with the requirements of the ECHR</td>
<td>By 2007, criminal decisions will be better enforced in line with the European standards and with the requirements of the ECHR</td>
<td>Reports and statistics, contractor and MoJ, quarterly and by annual interviews</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The improvement of prison management, the prisoners' transportation conditions, as well as the capacity of prison system to manage dangerous prisoners | By 2007, prison management, prisoners' transportation conditions, as well as management of dangerous prisoners will be improved by concrete measures of programme implementation and the prisons will be equipped with transportation means and | Report; annual; GDPJ, EC Statistics; GDP, Final Report; Contractor | Cooperation of relevant parties in gathering the relevant information working together  
Training seminars are fully completed  
Successful tender for equipment procurement |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Result 1: A new management system will be conceived and implemented</td>
<td>The current management system of a prison will be analyzed and a new conception of management will be produced</td>
<td>Report; annual; GDP, EC Statistics; GDP, Final Report; Contractor</td>
<td>A new management system is conceived Willingness to implement the new management system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 2: Decision-makers in the prison system will be trained in relation to the new management system.</td>
<td>60 decision-makers will be trained</td>
<td>Evaluation Forms 2005 – 2007 (during the project implementation), contractor</td>
<td>The training seminars are fully completed Willingness and active interest of the participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 3: Prison staff involved in the supervision of dangerous prisoners will be trained</td>
<td>150 prison personnel will be trained</td>
<td>Evaluation Forms 2005 – 2007 (during the project implementation), contractor</td>
<td>The training seminars are fully completed Willingness and active interest of the participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result 4: Prison system will be endowed with means of conveyance for the prisoners' transportation</td>
<td>The penitentiaries will be endowed with means of conveyance for the prisoners</td>
<td>Equipment purchased, contractor’s report at the end of the project</td>
<td>A successful tender for procuring the means of transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Analysis of the current management system of a maximum security prison</td>
<td>Phare project (twinning covenant) Working meetings</td>
<td>Cooperation of relevant parties in gathering the relevant information and working together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Conception of a new management system according to the new Law on the Statute of Penitentiary Personnel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 2:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 2:</td>
<td>Activity 3:</td>
<td>Activity 4:</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Organising 2 seminars for decision makers in the prison system related to the new management system</td>
<td>3.1 Organise 6 training seminars for the prison staff working with dangerous prisoners</td>
<td>Purchasing means of conveyance for the prisoners' transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Organise five 5-day internships for persons in a Member State</td>
<td>3.2 Organise five 5-day internships for persons in a Member State</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training seminars</th>
<th>Training seminars</th>
<th>Phare project tender procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study visits (Twinning covenant)</td>
<td>Study visits (Twinning covenant)</td>
<td>Means of transportation delivered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penitentiary functional Training delivered</th>
<th>interest of the participants</th>
<th>The training seminars are fully completed. Willingness and active interest of the participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Means of transportation delivered</td>
<td>A successful tender for procuring the means of transportation</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2

DETAILED TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR PROJECT “FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM”

(PROJECT TITLE)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Calendar months</th>
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<td>Supply contract 1</td>
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X = Start of the project
Annex 3

Detalied implementation chart

“FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM”

(......)

DATE:

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All figures in M euro
Annex 4

Reference list of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies, in depth ex ante evaluations or other forms of preparatory work

1. PHARE 2003/005-551.04.17, “Support for the improvement of the penitentiary system”
2. PPF 2003 – Buzduga 58 bis, “Support for the improvement of life detention conditions inside the prison system”

See annexes from 7 to 9.

ORIENTATIVE LIST concerning the conveyance means for prisoners’ transportation to be procured

- 20 vehicles for prisoners’ transportation, with a capacity of 14 -18 places x 33.350 EUR / vehicle

TOTAL SUM: 667,000 EUR
Annex 5

List of relevant laws and regulations

Annex 6

Reference list of relevant strategic plans and studies

1. Extract from the justice system reform strategy 2003-2007
2. “The condition and perspectives of Romanian prison system” (Summary)