

Ref. #	Project Title: Reference Number:	Support to the probation service and the system for alternative sanctions in Montenegro ME13111 / DEU-26087						
Name of legal entity	Country	Overall contract value (EUR)	Proportion carried out by legal entity (%)	No of staff provided	Name of client	Origin of funding	Dates (start/end)	Name of consortium members, if any
CILC	Montenegro	€ 807.685	50%	2 CILC staff 6 STE	Probation Service of Montenegro, Montenegrin Judiciary and Prosecution Service	Netherlands ministry of Foreign Affairs	01/01/2014 – 31/12/2015	Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC)
Detailed description of project						Type and scope of services provided		
<p>This project has been jointly developed by CILC and the Netherlands Helsinki Committee (NHC). It focuses on the Montenegrin criminal justice chain and targets the probation service, intramural penitentiary workers, the prosecution, and the Judiciary. The project has 3 components and focuses on the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved effectiveness and efficiency of the probation service and penitentiary workers in Montenegro - Judges and prosecutors in Montenegro use conditional sentencing and community services in administering justice - General public and specific target groups are increasingly positive about the probation service in Montenegro and the opportunities of alternative sanctions <p>Component 1 focuses on strengthening reintegration work within detention (with penitentiary workers) and strengthening the probations service and its staff for work on conditional release and community service. This component also includes specific work addressing the cooperation between penitentiary workers (intramural) and probation workers (extramural).</p> <p>In component 2 we will work with judges and prosecutors. They do not use the probation service for several reasons. First of all, because the existing probation service is still acquiring basic capacities (this will be further enhanced under component 1) with support of Reclassering Nederland. Secondly, because they have little awareness about the work of probation service and have little capacities on how to use this. Their awareness in general about the possibilities for application of conditional sentences and community service is relatively small. Their awareness of probation work and use of conditional sentencing and community service will be enhanced. Their capacities to use probation service work in cases will be enhanced. This includes awareness about when to ask for and use reports from probation service, and capacities to analyse and effectively use information from the probation service in cases.</p> <p>Component 3 focuses on the general public and society. In a country with relatively high unemployment, increasing poverty, budget cuts felt by all and a generally hostile attitude towards detainees, the increased use of reintegration programmes, conditional sentences and community service, can be perceived as weak or 'soft'. This feeling with the general public or specific groups can have a negative impact on the current positive commitment of the Government to reintegration, conditional sentencing and community service, as well as a negative impact on the use of these by judges and prosecutors. Therefore this component focuses on enhancing communication about the probation service, reintegration work, conditional sentences and community service.</p> <p>Dutch expertise is provided by Reclassering Nederland and Dutch judges and prosecutors. In Montenegro primary target groups are the Ministry of Justice, Probation Service, Institution for Enforcement of Penal Sanctions (ZIKS Prison, includes penitentiary workers), judges via the Supreme Court of Montenegro, and prosecutors via the Supreme State Prosecutors Office.</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of role plays and trainings • Provision of on the job coaching • Development and publication of a handbook on probation work • Development of communication documents and materials • Overall project management, project coordination and monitoring • Coordination of experts input at working meetings • Backstopping and financial management of the project • Regular contact with the Beneficiary Country counterparts on the project implementation and the achievement of project results • Organisation of working meetings • Publication of project materials <p>CILC provided 6 key experts: Institutional capacity building expert (148 working days), Training expert (109 working days). Also CILC provided a Project manager (126 working days) and project officer (20 working days).</p>		