

# Community- led monitoring in prisons of CEEACAC region



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## **Eurasian Movement for the Right to Health in Prisons**

regional organization  
aiming to actualize the  
issues of the **right to health  
in prisons** at all levels of  
decision-making

### **Vision**

Right to attainment of the highest possible level of health is ensured for people in prisons

### **Mission**

Achieve improvements in prison health policies, systems, and practices

# CLM specifics in prisons



- Limited access to data of penitentiary systems
- Limited possibilities to collect data among people in prisons
- Difficulties in ensuring data confidentiality and safety of respondents
- Limited possibilities for digitalization of data collection process

# Rational for CLM in prisons in the region

- Prison reforms, including reforms of prison healthcare
- Expanding the range of services on HIV, TB, hepatitis, harm reduction for people in prisons
- Availability of decisions of human rights monitoring bodies
- Provision of services in prisons by CBOs/NGOs
- Availability of mechanisms for data collection in countries

# Road Map for CLM in Prisons

- CLM definition, objectives and principles
- Specifics of conducting CLM in closed settings compared to civil sector
- Set of data to collect and data collection mechanisms
- Logical matrix to define the modality of CLM in a particular country
- Normative and infrastructural requirements for data collection
- Means for CLM institutionalization

**Includes experience of 8 countries of the region**



# Current state

- Very **few initiatives** on conducting CLM in prisons of the region
- **Unified instruments** for conducting CLM in prisons are in place
- **Pilot data collection** is now being conducted in Armenia, Moldova and Kazakhstan
- **Analytical briefs** will be released for each country based on collected data analysis for further advocacy activities
- **Practical recommendations** will be developed regarding CLM implementation in prisons

# Key recommendations

- CLM in prisons is **crucial** in terms of monitoring barriers in access to HIV and other healthcare services as people in prisons **have limited possibility** to report on the barriers they are facing
- **Unified CLM instruments** should be used across the region to compare data between countries and understand regional situation
- Advocacy is needed to introduce **digital approaches** to CLM data collection in closed settings
- Develop **CLM institutionalization approaches** before collecting data
- Use **existing mechanisms** for CLM data collection – NPMs, public oversight commissions/groups, Ombudsperson’s office, civil society reporting to UN human rights treaty bodies and Special Procedures of the UN Human Rights Council



**Thank you for your attention!**