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PROGRAMME FINAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 2017-2018

Project Name	Rehabilitation pilot project for convicted Al-Shabaab prisoners (Phase II)
Gateway ID	00104503
Start date	1 February 2017
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30 September 2018
Focal Person	(Name): Francis A. Benon
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PSG	Not specified
Priority	Not specified
Milestone	Final Progress Report
Location	Baidoa, Somalia
Gender Marker	Not specified

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$-\$740, 455.68
MPTF:	-\$740, 455.68
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: 0
	Trac: 0
	Other: Finn Church Aid \$ 67,393.09

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNOPS			
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Q1 2018	Cumulative	Total	Q1 2018	Cumulative	Annual 2018



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FCA	0	484,407.83	484,407.83	0	0	0
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds			
PUNO	May-Sep 2018	Cumulative	Total	May-Sep 2018	Cumulative	Annual 2018
FCA	79,258.42	679,615.82	679,615.82	0	0	0

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS (Q1-Q2)

The project implementation period was extended to September 2018. The team was, therefore, able to carry out more tasks than initially planned. Both the Finn Church Aid (FCA) and the Centre for Research and Dialogue (CRD) teams underwent staff changes in the first quarter of 2018; a new FCA Project Manager arrived in Baidoa in mid-February.

During the first quarter of 2018, progress took place in the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary (MoJ). There was a significant change in engagement by the Ministry on the project through the Corrections Director and the project Support Officer; meetings took place more frequently. Through the support and help from UNSOM, FCA and CRD, the Ministry took the lead in organising the National Technical Workshop on 27th of March and two coordination meetings in the first quarter of the year.

The mental health consultant started working under the project in March 2018. The engagement of a psychotherapist had been highly anticipated and the team was pleased to start working with the consultant. Through discussions with CRD and observations made at the prison, it was noted that the beneficiaries were willing to discuss their concerns relating to their mental health with the psychotherapist. The mental health consultant continued working in the project during the extension period. Although other activities were on hold due to uncertainty about project extension, FCA made the decision to continue with mental health support in the prison. This was due to the fact that it was realised that the relations built with project beneficiaries were crucial.

In the first quarter of the year, some rehabilitation work was carried out in the prison, including renovation of four guard towers and a falling outer Hesco wall. These works had been set as priorities in consultation with the prison commander in light of the limited time left in the project. UNIDO was also engaged to improve the prison environment by replacing the window bars. This has improved the prison environment as the previous bars were old and let in little light. UNIDO also set up a chicken coop in the back area of the prison; the coops are housing chickens supplied by FCA.

The first beneficiary of the rehabilitation programme was released from the prison in mid-January. FCA and CRD have been monitoring him closely. Discussions with community members show that he is integrating well – he is

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of the MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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working as a barber and has been willing to interact with the key stakeholders in the project.

Part of the outreach component of the project was a story telling drama aired on South West radio and Radio Warsan in Somalia. The show was aired for one month, three times a week in the Somali language. The CRD Executive Director who has a background in writing poetry contributed to the creation of the drama. Staging of the creative work was by a local community based organization. The story in the drama revolved around the rehabilitation and reintegration work in the project and the community support. It included some comedic scenes, which were added to capture the attention of listeners.

As part of the quarterly training carried out by the UNSOM Corrections Department, an intermediate officer training that included first aid, trauma and mass casualty training was conducted in the latter part of the first quarter. A total of 40 prison staff were targeted; all joined the training in the UN compound.

During the second quarter, an external evaluation of the project took place. FCA together with CRD liaised with the key stakeholders to provide sufficient information about the project to the evaluators.

The final evaluation report mentioned the importance of the programme and gave recommendations on the areas where the programme should be strengthened and expanded. The key findings in the report indicated that the programme is on the right track. The evaluators mentioned the importance of religious education to counter possible misinterpretations of Islam. The evaluators raised concern about ending the programme, noting the importance of its continuation and expansion. The report also recommended that vocational training should be provided by FCA/CRD to enhance the successful economic reintegration of beneficiaries.

SITUATION UPDATE

The second phase of the rehabilitation project started in February 2017. The project was initially planned for a period of 12 months; however, it was extended by three months as activities were delayed. Further details about the delay can be found under the challenges section of this report. A no-cost extension was approved on 25th January 2018 to run until end of April 2018. A proposal for the third phase was submitted on 17th of April. Due to a delay in starting the third phase, FCA submitted a cost extension to cover the gap period. This cost extension was approved on 21st December and shared with FCA on 2nd January 2019.

The aim of the second phase was to further strengthen and develop the previously drafted rehabilitation programme, pilot the reintegration process, as well as ensure that the prison environment was suitable for the implementation of the programme. Due to its unique nature, the project had the opportunity to test the rehabilitation programme in Baidoa central prison. In the second phase of implementation, there were several lessons learned which will be used as the basis for the work in the third phase. The key lessons learned included the importance of involving a trustworthy partner, engaging stakeholders at an early stage and throughout the implementation period, coordinating with all relevant actors on time, and understanding the importance of leaving some flexibility in the work plan as the context in which the project is implemented is challenging and keeps changing.

Engaging the right people at the right time took longer than expected. As the number of experts in this specific area of work is limited, more time was needed to recruit the specialists required. Ministerial appointments in the South West Administration affected the project, as there were several activities linked to the Ministry of Justice and Judiciary (MoJ). The appointment of the new Minister in late 2017 changed the relationship with the key stakeholders. In 2018, MoJ took up its position as the duty bearer of the programme.



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As outlined in the risk assessment, several external factors affected implementation both directly and indirectly.

Due to the nature of the project, it became evident that the implementation period of 12 months was too short to test the programme. The proposal for a third phase, therefore, included a longer implementation period of 18 months. From the monitoring and evaluation reports, it has become clear that the rehabilitation programme has been beneficial for the prisoners engaged in the activities. When the project started, there barely existed a relationship between prisoners and prison guards. However, through the educational and vocational activities, trust was established.

As FCA and CRD are not the only actors involved in the prison activities, a stronger focus was put on coordination. In 2018, MoJ took the lead in coordination with support from UNSOM and FCA. The project benefitted from having all actors around the same table. The work supported by ICRC and UNIDO has been a good complement to the activities carried out by FCA and CRD.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Inmates with a prior involvement with al-Shabaab remain uninvolved with and unsupportive of Shabaab after release.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Prisoners with a prior involvement with al-Shabaab develop appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes.

Output 1.1: Education and vocational training: Inmates attend and participate in classes in education and vocational training tailored to individual needs/ambitions.

Output 1.2: Life skills. Inmates attend and participate in life skills initiatives tailored to individual needs/ambitions

Output 1.3: Psychosocial/Mental health. Inmates receive adequate psychosocial/mental health support (as required).

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER (Q1-Q2)	CUMULATIVE 2017 & 2018
Development and implementation of civic, religious, family, psychosocial and components of the Rehabilitation Programme. No of AS prisoners participating to the programme	40	20	20
Rehabilitation Committee (RC) trained in the tools and rehabilitation components. (bi-monthly)	6	6	7
Risk assessment designed in line with the rehabilitation programme components.	50	20	20

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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Reviewed and approval of risk assessment, observation form and case file template.			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Prisoners with a prior involvement with al-Shabaab maximize their prospects for successful social and economic reintegration on release			
Output 2.1: Social integration: Prisoners receive adequate social reintegration support.			
Supporting relationship building with family by developing a community programme.	1	1	1
Supporting acceptance through community outreach. No. of community outreach meetings held. No. of Elders and Relatives meetings held.	8	2	10
Community forum is established through identification of suitable community members to take part in a community forums, i.e. relatives, clan elders, etc, identify membership criteria and mandate.	1	1	1
Facilitating return ceremonies on release through testing of the reintegration process for the identified beneficiaries (small-scale pilot reintegration initiatives). No. of ex-prisoners reintegrated on a pilot basis.	5	1	1
Development of release process for prisoners successfully rehabilitated	1	1	1
SUB-OUTCOME 3 STATEMENT			
The correctional environment is conducive to rehabilitation and reintegration support.			
3.1 Facilities: The prison facilities are improved.			
3.2 Improvements for all prisoners provided (case management system and “quick-wins”)			
3.3 Prison staff capacity: Prison staff receive appropriate training and salary support.			
Identification of critical structural rehabilitation and upgrading requirements in the prison. (Assessment by engineer)	1	1	2
No. of Infrastructure works completed in the	1	1	2



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prison.			
Opening and maintenance of case files by the prison staff	60	20	20
Trainings for prison staff in basic prison management, Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) handling and human rights.	4	1	5
Incentive to key prison staff (no of staff receiving incentives each month)	15	15	15
No. prisoners who benefit from immediate personal hygiene & sanitary improvements for the prisoners (sanitary kits, mosquito nets, prison clothing, bunk beds)	100	100	100

NARRATIVE

The outline of this narrative report is in line with the three project outcomes in the proposal: 1) rehabilitation 2) reintegration 3) improvement of the prison environment.

Rehabilitation

The aim of the rehabilitation programme is to target the underlying reasons why convicted Al Shabaab (AS) prisoners initially joined the terrorist group. The underlying reasons are drawn out through religious discussions, civic education and dialogue, psychosocial support, recreational activities and cognitive thinking. A total of 20 beneficiaries took part in the rehabilitation programme; participation was voluntary. The prison authorities were instrumental in identifying the 20 beneficiaries suitable for the programme. The final number of prisoners under this programme differed from the number estimated in the initial assessment done in early 2017 due to releases and shifting within the prison, which was out of FCAs control.

The rehabilitation programme is divided into the following:

- Recreational activities and sports
- The family programme (including outreach)
- The Civic Education component
- The religious component
- The cognitive-thinking component

All the above components were developed as drafts and have been revised regularly to accommodate programme needs and regular feedback from inmates, the prison and local authorities (MoJ) and other stakeholders (e.g. UNSOM).

The rehabilitation committee comprising six members carried out the training on the above components at the prison. The members are a security focal point, a psychosocial caseworker, a recreational and sports caseworker, a civic and basic education caseworker, and two religious caseworkers. The rehabilitation programme designer



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(an international consultant) provided the rehabilitation committee with training on the educational components throughout the implementation period.

Considering that there were no activities in the prison before the project started, implementation was taken up with enthusiasm by the prison commander and the beneficiaries themselves. The education components have been a way for the beneficiaries to focus on something different during the day; the prison commander and the rehabilitation committee have noted a change in their attitude. There was previously barely a relationship between the prison guards and the prisoners, but according to observations by CRD and the commander, this has changed significantly.

As mentioned in the situation report, the support from MoJ greatly improved in the first quarter of 2018. FCA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoJ that improved the coordination and work amongst the key project stakeholders, including the custodial corps, CRD, UNSOM, UNIDO and ICRC. Through the MoU, MoJ took the lead in organising the National Technical Workshop and the coordination meetings. With the support of UNSOM, FCA and CRD, MoJ gained confidence to lead these initiatives and proudly present the work done in the South West State to other member states.

Reintegration

The aim of the reintegration process was to provide the prisoners with the right tools to integrate successfully (socially and economically) upon release. Successful reintegration is dependent on community acceptance and involvement. Through community outreach and community forum advocates, the project has been able to establish relations with communities to facilitate the reintegration process. Family and community involvement is an essential part of reintegration.

A community forum (CF) was established in late November 2017. The forum advocates comprise six members representing a wide group of community members including religious and clan leaders, women, the business community, civil society and the youth. These advocates have played a significant role in reaching out to the communities and informing them about the programme and its aim. In 2018, the outreach component took a giant leap forward as the sessions increased in number, mainly due to the engagement and motivation of the advocates. Once the advocates understood their role in the outreach, they were keen on increasing the knowledge of communities about the project and its objectives.

In January 2018, one of the beneficiaries involved in the programme was released. The release plan drafted in December 2017 was piloted and the released prisoner was able to find an internship opportunity through outreach work. The implementing partner (CRD) together with the community forum advocates have been closely following up the prisoner. Observations have shown that he has integrated well into the community and has started working as a barber. He also got married after being released from prison, which indicates that he is well accepted by the community.

The release plan drafted in December 2017 is as follows:

1) Individual assessment (IA): The IA should identify/confirm the following:

Existing skills and employment history (if any) – a prisoner could have developed skills during his imprisonment thanks to the vocational training centres (VTC) in prison (if available). Information collected here is cross-checked against information provided in the risk assessment.

Job interests - these may be in line with the skills developed in prison. However, it is important to



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remember that the options available in the VTC are very limited and may not be in line with a prisoner's interests and availability of internships in the market.

Final destination after release - this affects the identification of vocational training opportunities and internship.

- 2) Social reintegration (SR): This is mainly handled by the CF, which checks on the progress made by a prisoner at the social level and economic level (internship). Community services are organised for the prisoner to attend, in addition to dedicated sessions with the CF (see timeline). The need to involve a professional (e.g. a psychiatrist) for the more serious cases should be considered (see challenges section below).
- 3) Economic reintegration: Identification of internship opportunities outside the prison via the CF in line with a) interest shown by the prisoner, b) the job market, and c) a prisoner's skills (pre-existing and those developed while in prison). The internship is initially supported by the project for the first three months at a cost in line with the market rates in Baidoa. The identified employer must agree to pay the intern for an additional three months. An MoU to this effect is signed between the employer, the CF and the authorities.

As part of the reintegration process, specifically economic reintegration, the project has worked closely with UNIDO, which has conducted vocational training for the inmates. In 2017, the organisation introduced training in masonry block production - one beneficiary from the programme participated. In 2018, UNIDO engaged the inmates in building a chicken coop, which now houses chicken purchased under the project. The prison commander observed that the chicken coop has had a positive effect on the inmates: engaging the prisoners in projects has increased the positive atmosphere at the prison.

A risk assessment and receptivity tool has been developed and has been used to identify possible violent behaviour and aggressive tendencies by prisoners. The results from the assessment have been taken into consideration when modifications to the rehabilitation programme have been made. A mental health specialist has also been engaged to support this aspect of the work.

Improvement of the prison environment

The prison environment and infrastructure play a vital role in the success of the rehabilitation programme. The quality of the environment has a direct effect on the prisoners' wellbeing and therefore it is important to consider the health, nutrition, safety and infrastructure aspects of the prison.

It has become evident that a well-maintained prison has been key in the programme's success. Through discussions with the prison commander, some priority issues were addressed with regard to the prison itself to ensure the success of the programme. During key stakeholder meetings, the prison commander would point out aspects of the prison infrastructure needing critical attention. These have been considered as part of the project and with the assistance of an engineer, the most essential work has been carried out.

In 2017, there was dire need to reconstruct the prison roof as it was considered a safety hazard. A new roof was installed and placed higher than the previous one, improving air circulation. In 2018, the guard towers were improved as well as the outer wall near the entrance. In the first quarter of 2018, UNIDO changed the window bars, increasing the natural light getting into the cells.



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Other Key Achievements

Coordination

During the first quarter of 2018, MoJ increased its engagement with the project. Meetings were held between key staff from the Ministry, the UNSOM Corrections Officer, the FCA Project Manager and the CRD Project Supervisor. Lack of coordination was a major setback in the project and the team reintroduced the coordination meetings. These meetings were attended by representatives of MoJ, the Ministry of Internal Security, custodial corps, UNSOM, UNIDO, FCA and CRD. The strengthened coordination was aimed at better planning the activities and ensuring duplication of work did not occur. ICRC has continued to support the Baidoa central prison. In 2018, UNSOM and FCA have strengthened coordination with ICRC. As ICRC does not work directly with the government, UNSOM and FCA have worked as facilitators to ensure activities are well coordinated.

Visibility

Throughout the implementation period, the project has caught the attention of the international community. Due to the sensitivity of the project, its visibility is kept to a minimum. However, as a result of the involvement of many actors, activities have caught the interest of external parties. Sweden's Ambassador to the UN, for example, mentioned the project at the United Nations Security Council meeting on 8th February 2018.

In the first quarter of 2018, the National Technical Workshop was held in Baidoa. The aim of the workshop was to inform other member states and the federal government about the work done and to get an understanding of the willingness and possibility of expanding the rehabilitation programme. Expansion of the programme to other member states will be explored in the third phase of the project.

The mental health component

In 2018, a psychotherapist was hired to support this component in the rehabilitation programme. Psychological rehabilitation will be added as one of the main components of the overall rehabilitation programme during the third phase of the project.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt:

Delays

There were delays in commencing the project due to challenges of connecting with the right people in time, and delays in attracting donor interest. This caused a late start in the initially planned activities and therefore a no-cost extension request was submitted to the donor. There have also been staff changes that caused delays as new recruits needed time to understand the nature and complexity of the project.

It took longer than expected to establish the CF and start the outreach activities. Towards the end of 2017, several meetings took place to ensure the community forum advocates represented the main groups in the communities. Due to the late establishment of the CF, activities relating to outreach and the reintegration process were delayed.

The initial plan was to engage 40 prisoners in the project. However, only 20 were eligible to participate at the beginning of the programme cycle. Over the months, new prisoners incarcerated for involvement with AS arrived at the prison, but the number was too small to start a new cycle (one of the prisoners is a re-offender and is in separate quarters from the other AS prisoners). It is recommended that newly sentenced prisoners be included in the third phase of the project.



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In 2017, coordination between different actors in the prison was difficult as MoJ had not taken on its lead role. This caused confusion and delays in many of the activities at the prison. Through the regular coordination meetings held in 2018, this has partly been resolved. Different actors now meet regularly and share their work plans, which has greatly benefitted the project. The meetings are held twice a month; this will continue as the project moves to the third phase.

There was limited staff capacity at the beginning of the project; some of the staff were illiterate. This was addressed by including them in basic education classes. The cost of their training was met through the Do-No-Harm budget. It was also noted that the local authorities did not regularly pay prison guards. This made it difficult to engage them in extra curricula activities when they had not been paid for their regular work. The project now provides senior staff with incentives for extra work carried out in the prison under the project.

Addressing mental health issues and other problems was a challenge in 2017. The recruitment of a psychotherapist in 2018 addressed the mental health problems among prisoners. There have been challenges engaging the beneficiaries of the rehabilitation programme as some have had mental health problems that had not been adequately addressed. However, with the help of the consultant the rehabilitation committee is in a better position to address concerns related to the mental health of the beneficiaries.

The prison environment and infrastructure are outdated, overcrowded and inadequate for the number of prisoners. Activities are constrained due to space limitations although the team has tried its best to work with the space available. In the third phase, FCA and CRD plan to rehabilitate the existing rooms to create more space for recreational activities and a room set aside for the mental health specialist to hold sessions with the inmates.

Lessons learned

Setting up of the programme took longer than expected. This is something to be taken into consideration if the programme will be implemented in other member states. Engaging the right people from the beginning is a crucial part of ensuring that activities are not delayed. Experts with experience in preventing and countering violent extremism in Somalia, and in prison environments in particular, are few. The rehabilitation programme and the reintegration process put in place in Baidoa central prison will form the basis of work to be carried out elsewhere.

It is important to engage the concerned parties in government at the early stages of a project as they are the duty bearers. Considering challenges that might occur in Somalia, a good relationship with duty bearers can play a significant role in the success of a project.

In Baidoa, it was noted that the implementing partner (CRD) and its previous role in the community contributed to the success of the project. The role of the CRD Director in the community has opened several doors, especially in light of the sensitivity of the project. As an example, the family programme and some of the outreach components succeeded due to the trust that CRD had previously established in the communities.

It was noted that prisoners' ties to Baidoa have made community acceptance easier. This is specifically significant if the programme is to be implemented in other parts of Somalia. During the national workshop it emerged that there might be challenges in the reintegration process in some states if inmates come from other states. This is something to be considered during assessments of other prisons.

As funding is often scarce, and to ensure greater impact of activities, other organizations have been approached to provide support. For example, both ICRC and UNIDO played a vital role by directly and indirectly supporting



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the project through vocational training and providing sanitary kits.

Coordination between different actors is vital and therefore it is important to have a functioning system in place. Evaluation of the project showed that in Baidoa central prison, proper coordination between the different actors will reap benefits in future. As the different actors have separate funding and mandates for different activities, it has been important to ensure that no duplication of works occur. On a very practical note, the size of the prison is limited and therefore it has been important to plan schedules to ensure planned activities are carried out.

Discussions and outreach have shown that people are willing, to a certain extent, to talk publicly about extremism and have it aired on local television to counter the AS ideology. This is somewhat surprising as the assumption has been that people are scared of talking about AS. Through the radio drama, CRD tried to bring more awareness to the communities about the project.

Peacebuilding impact

N/A

Catalytic effects

N/A

Gender

N/A

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ³	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	N/A	N/A
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2016) ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	N/A	N/A

Communications & Visibility

Nothing to report at this stage

Looking ahead

As the second phase of the project has ended, the team has submitted a proposal for a third phase. In the next phase, the aim will be to further strengthen the rehabilitation programme, continue piloting the rehabilitation process and ensure sustainability of the project. In addition, the new phase will look at the possibility of expanding the programme to other member states and ensuring that sustainability is included in the early stages of implementation.

³ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁴ Staff members are those contracted to undertake work for the Joint Programme, including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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Country Director Somalia & Kenya
Finn Church Aid



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period (2017-2018) and what specific mitigation measures were applied.

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Buy-in and External Support	Risks of support/buy-in at different levels (national stakeholders, community, MoJ)	FCA, supported by UNSOM, took on a greater role in the coordination of the project in 2017. The reason for this was the volatile political scenario in South West State (SWS). In 2018, an MoU was signed between MoJ and FCA to strengthen coordination, capacity building, and increase national ownership.
Security risk	Risk of an attack at the prison/security risks for prisoners and their families as well as for project staff (UN/implementing partners)	Due to the sensitivity of the project and the risks involved, a low visibility policy was put in place. Different security measures have been implemented in the prison (training by UNSOM with regard to screening visitors, strengthening the HESCO wall etc.). Staff have been visiting the prison at different times and use different modalities to make it more difficult to track them. International staff based in Baidoa live in the UN compound and visit the prison only for essential activities; main meetings take place in the UN compound.
Programme	Difficulty to find the right expertise and enough qualified staff with knowledge within VEOs and the Somali context.	FCA has developed clear TOR's for everyone engaged in the project including the consultancy positions. FCA has had an international project manager based in Baidoa to support and monitor coordination between the key stakeholders.
Financial	Resources dedicated to prison and local authorities are mismanaged	Resources dedicated to authorities are very limited and FCA directly pays all service providers.
Do-no-harm	The project is implemented in poor prison conditions. Segregation between AS prisoners and other prisoners.	FCA has dedicated resources to improve the overall prison environment. Part of the work has been carried out in

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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	The prisoners are more harmed than assisted.	<p>coordination with UNIDO and ICRC to ensure proper management.</p> <p>Inclusion of all prisoners in basic education and sporting activities.</p> <p>All prisoners benefited from the do-no-harm activities (distribution of kits in collaboration with UNIDO).</p> <p>Extra food to be provided to all prisoners.</p> <p>Rehabilitation works to be carried out in all cells in the prison.</p>
Environmental	Communities remain sceptical and show concern about the prisoner release phase	<p>FCA has been increasing the outreach activities to enable the communities to be well informed about the project.</p> <p>The programme has an inbuilt family component to improve the relationship between beneficiaries and their families.</p>
Other (Programmatic)	The developed programme lacks sufficient/adequate feedback from high level expertise	FCA is planning to carry out an external final evaluation to provide FCA with feedback and recommendations to revise/change/upgrade phase 3 of the programme.
Operational	Prisoners released from the DDR centre have committed offences again and are supportive of AS. This creates a reputation challenge for former AS prisoners among community members as they risk suffering stigma, which could affect the reintegration process the rehabilitation programme.	Further action on the matter should involve both the community and the various actors by creating awareness about the Baidoa prison project at the community level. The challenges should be discussed with the respective institutions and an inclusive and supportive action plan agreed upon.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity ⁶	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	8 th – 10 th March 2017	Met with UNSOM team	Updates provided on changes in the FCA country management structure
Prison visit	12 th March 2017	FCA, UNSOM and UNIDO teams visited the prison and discussed collaboration	Identified priorities for rehabilitation work. Agreed to share information on timelines and deliveries.
Visit by the FCA Programme Coordinator (PC) to Baidoa	14 th -16 th March 2017	The PC visited the prison and the CRD office	Discussed recruitment, procurement and overall project activities. CRD will provide a recruitment letter justifying the recruitment processes. The March work plan was agreed and will be adhered to. Prison Incentives: It was agreed that the Prison Commander would distribute in-kind incentives such as food (goats, tuna, etc) and \$600 per month to prison guards as incentives.
Visit by the FCA PC to Baidoa	23 rd - 25 th May 2017	Meetings with UNSOM team and FCA	Updates provided on status of project implementation. Discuss current achievements, challenges and the way forward.
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	30 th – 31 st May 2017	Met with UNSOM team	Discuss current achievements, challenges and the way forward.
Visit by the Project Manager to Serendi Centre in	3 rd August 2017	In an effort to link and learn from other programmes, the Project Manager visited Serendi,	There are some clear opportunities for information exchange between the FCA-ASI team that co-

⁶ Project team M&E activities (e.g. regular prison visits) are not included in the table



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Mogadishu		the transition centre in Mogadishu. The centre is run by Adam Smith International (ASI).	manages Serendi. For instance, FCA would benefit from better understanding the psychosocial support and civic, peace and religious training at Serendi; ASI would benefit from better understanding the family program, community outreach and cognitive training in the Baidoa program. FCA will continue to develop its relationship with ASI with the aim of exchanging lessons learned and best practices. While it may or may not be feasible, FCA should also explore the possibility of the CRD team visiting Serendi (as requested by the CRD team) to observe how this program works first hand. FCA will invite the Serendi team to visit the project in Baidoa in October.
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	13 th – 15 th August 2017	Prison visit	Discuss current achievements, challenges and the way forward.
M&E Consultant field visit to Baidoa	3 rd – 9 th September 2017	Meetings were held with the RC team and FCA	The FCA M&E consultant met with the RC team and reviewed the M&E tools developed for data collection. The aim of the visit was to review and improve the casefiles. The M&E officer will provide feedback and tailor the data collection system to the prison. The Consultant discussed the data collection questionnaires with the team and delivered relevant trainings during his visit. The tools are undergoing translation into the Somali language for use. The consultant recommended additional guidance and support on psychosocial support to the RC team (this is a priority area given that a number of beneficiaries have mental health issues). FCA should consider contracting a psychosocial expert with knowledge of the Somalia context for about five



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			days to review the situation and make recommendations, with a view to incorporating these suggestions into the proposal for next year.
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	24 th October 2017	Meeting with UNSOM	The project is progressing slower than planned and the purpose of the visit was to identify the challenges and agree on a way forward.
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	20 th – 21 st November 2017	Meeting with FCA consultant and temporary project manager (Massimiliano Palma)	Focusing on current issues and the way forward.
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	28 th – 30 th November 2017	Meeting with the Minister of Justice	Seeking possibilities to enhance the relationship between the project and MoJ.
Visit by the new FCA PC to Baidoa	3 rd – 7 th December 2017	The PC visited the prison and the CRD office; meeting with UNSOM	Updates provided on the status of project implementation. Discuss current achievements, challenges and the way forward.
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	9 th – 11 th January 2018	Visit to prison, participating in release process	Meeting the project team.
Visit by FCA Country Director and Regional Manager to Baidoa	8 th -11 th February 2018.	Induction and handover process	Meeting with MoJ, CRD and UNSOM.
Visit by FCA Programme Manager to Baidoa	22 nd -25 th February 2018	Induction for Project Manager in Baidoa; visit to CRD office	Meeting with the project team.
Visit from Rehabilitation Programme Designer	3 rd -8 th March 2018	Meeting and discussions with the Rehabilitation Committee	Meeting with the project team
Visit by FCA Country Director to Baidoa	27 th -29 th March 2018	Participating in the National Technical Workshop	Meetings with MoJ, CRD and UNSOM.
Visit by FCA Programme Manager to Baidoa	11 th -17 th of June	Follow up on project activities.	Meetings with project team
Visit by final evaluation team	6 th -10 th of July	Interviews and data collection	Meeting with key stakeholders and visiting the prison



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period (2017); should not exceed one page>

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.		Custodial Corps	27 th – 29 th March 2017	8		8	Security and scenario training for management staff	UN Compound	UNSOM Corrections Advisors
2.		Custodial Corps	9 th – 12 th July 2017			30	Basic prison officer and human rights training	UN Compound	Human Rights Section, Joint Justice and Corrections Section (JJs)
3.		CRD staff and the rehabilitation committee	03 rd – 09 th Sep 2017	10		10	M&E training	UN Compound	FCA M & E Consultant and FCA staff
4.		Custodial Corps	17 th – 19 th Oct 2017			30	Intermediate level prison officer and human rights training	Baidoa UN Compound	UNSOM Corrections Advisors
5.		Rehabilitation Committee	May, August, October, November	6		6	Rehabilitation programme components	CRD Compound & UN Compound	FCA Consultant
6.		UNSOM,	27 th of				National Technical Learning Workshop	Presidential	FCA, CRD and MoJ



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		Prison Commanders from other member states, Ministry of Justice representatives from other member states	March 2018					Palace	
7.		Custodial Corps	15 th – 18 th April 2018			20	Intermediate officer training	UN Compound	JCs
8.		Custodial Corps	5 th – 10 th May 2018			20	First aid, trauma and mass casualty training	UN Compound	JCs