



Somalia Joint Corrections Services Support Programme (JCP)

Project Number:

Implementing Partners: UNODC (lead), UNIDO, UNOPS, UNSOM

Start Date: 15 August 2018

End Date: 31 December 2020 (Extension until 31 December 2021)

No-Cost Extension approved as of 21 September 2020 (See Annex 2)

Brief Description

The Somalia Joint Corrections Service Programme is a 30-month, joint UN agency programme. It supports the National Development Plan 2017-2019 goal to 'Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia'.

The programme operates under UN Strategic Priority 3: All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security, & the Rule of Law including Justice, UN Strategic Priority 4: Effective and accountable institutions that respond to needs and rights of all Somalis, the Security Pact and Transition Plan.

Key focus areas of the programme are:

- Professionalisation of the Custodial Corps
- Updated unified legal framework, incorporating elements of the Corrections Model in accordance with the federal corrections model;
- Establishment of at least one equipped correctional facility in each FMS, operating in accordance with national laws and international standards.
- Strengthened and adapted Standard Operating Procedures for prisons;
- Standardizing training curriculum and programmes;
- Strengthen the strategic and operational capacity of the "National Custodial Corp Training Center" in Garowe;
- Establishment or strengthen rehabilitation programmes for prisoners;
- Establish structure and process for strengthened internal monitoring and inspection of the Somali Custodial Corps;
- Establish or strengthen a process for external oversight of prisons throughout Somalia;
- Strengthen relationships with community stakeholders for the reintegration of prisoners.

Contributing Outcome: UN Strategic Framework

- Strategic Priority 3: All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security & the Rule of Law including Justice.
- Strategic Priority 4: Effective and accountable institutions that respond to needs and rights of all Somalis.

Indicative Outcomes:

Outcome 1. Somali Custodial Corps increasingly provides fair and human services to the Somali people.

Outcome 2. Community actors are participating in the improvement of prisoner welfare and community reintegration.

Total resources required:	USD 7,058,061
Total resources allocated:	\$ 7,058,061
Donor:	Sweden
Donor:	EU
Donor:	
Government:	
In-Kind:	
Unfunded:	

Agreed by (signatures and official stamp):

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary	5
2. Context	5
3. Programming in line with National and International Strategies	7
4. Conceptual Framework	9
5. Programme role in the Rule of Law architecture	9
A. Mapping	
B. Expected Results	
6. Linkages	12
A. Complementarity and linkages with relevant joint programmes	
B. Complementarity and linkages with actors	
7. Sustainability	16
8. Implementation	16
9. CSCP Management Structures	16
A. JCP Bodies	
i) Programme Steering Committee (JCP PSC)	
ii) Programme Management Team (JCP PMT)	
B. JCP Operation	
i) Five steps: from donation to implementation	
ii) Monitoring and Evaluation role of the Programme Management Team	
10. Legal texts/ standard clauses	20
11. Annex 1: Results Framework	21

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflicts
CAS	Comprehensive Approach to Security
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EU	European Union

FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GFP	Global Focal Point
HRDDP	Human Rights Due Diligence Policy
IC	International Community
JJCS	Joint Justice and Corrections Section
JPLG	Joint Programme on Local Governance
JROLP	Joint Rule of Law Programme
PCVE	Prevention and Counter Violent Extremism
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PUNO	Participating UN Organisation
ROL	Rule of Law
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN Women	United Nations Women
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
VEP	Violent Extremist Prisoner

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Under the coordination of UNSOM and UNODC, the Somalia Joint Corrections Service Programme (JCP) operates under the UN Strategic Priority 3: All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security, & the Rule of Law including Justice, and UN Strategic Priority 4: Effective and accountable institutions that respond to the needs and rights of all Somalis, the Security Pact and the Transition Plan. The programme is part of the UN Rule of Law framework that defines the UN Rule of Law strategy. This strategy supports the implementation of federal political agreements on rule of law that aim to strengthen integration and cohesion between the FGS and the FMS.

- JCP support to the FGS and FMS encompasses implementing the new justice, corrections and policing models with a focus on increasing access to justice and security by building the capacity of institutions serving the rule of law in order to provide basic services to their local communities;
- The Programme provides a short term, medium- and long-term approach to expand the rule of law to the region and district levels to improve basic service delivery to local communities;
- Support the FGS and FMS in building the corrections system particularly draws on strengthening the criminal justice chain in compliance with human rights standards;
- JCP works towards a gradual transition whereby Somali ROL institutions become sustainable and able to operate without depending on external assistance;
- The Programme continues to support the establishment of affordable, appropriate, accountable and capable Somali security institutions with civilian oversight;
- JCP, in collaboration with AMISOM, aims to contribute to measures taken in preparation for AMISOM withdrawal that which requires serious investment in rule of law.

As part of the Rule of Law framework, the corrections programme will contribute to these objectives by supporting the federalization of the corrections sector and implementing the corrections model. It will strengthen the capacities of the corrections sector at federal level and in each Federal Member states in parallel to the police and justice sectors in order to ensure the functioning of the criminal justice chain and establish oversight mechanisms for better accountability. Additionally, through the programme's identified *Outcome 2*, wherein Community actors are participating in the improvement of prisoner welfare and community reintegration, JCP reinforces *Outcome 2* of the Joint Justice Programme (JJP), wherein men, women and children are safer and able to access basic justice and human rights services. This approach entails bottom-up, community-driven security and justice initiatives. JCP will also compliment CVE/PVE initiatives in targeted facilities, such as the expansion of the Baidoa rehabilitation of high-risk prisoner's project – an identified activity under the programme.

2. CONTEXT

Somalia is gradually emerging from a protracted period of instability. Led by the Federal Government of Somalia and with the support of the international community, modest progress has been made in stabilising parts of the country, establishing and strengthening institutions and focusing on improving the delivery of services to citizens, particularly in the main, accessible, urban areas (e.g. State and Federal capitals).

The Somalia National Development Plan (2017-2019) notes the relatively nascent state of the formal justice system, impacted by prolonged conflict and political instability. Existing capacities to provide basic justice and correctional services are highly centralised, particularly in Mogadishu, with limited extension of the institutions and services to new Federal Member States. Overall, the system faces challenges including lack of qualified, trained and equipped personnel, poor infrastructure and working conditions, weak accountability and oversight mechanisms and a degree of political interference in the justice system.

The number of functioning prisons in Somalia is unclear - the reported number fluctuates between 12 and 14. These prisons are operated by the FGS Custodial Corps, as part of the Ministry of Justice. Details of the prison population numbers are incomplete and prison record management persists as a shortfall wherein inconcrete prison population statistics are reported. Most detainees are held in Mogadishu, however, as

the availability of the formal justice system progressively extends to Federal Member States, it is anticipated that the demands upon corrections service will correspondingly increase in these locations.

Conditions in Somali prisons are generally regarded as being harsh, due to poor infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene, inadequate food and water, and limited access to medical care.¹ The combination of these realities have resulted in a general insecurity in each facility, raised concerns for the spread of infectious diseases, and in locations with a concentration of Al Shabaab prisoners, increased the likelihood of recruitment into this extremist group. Conditions are significantly better in the newer prisons of Garowe (est. 2014) and Hargeisa (est. 2011), which also hold piracy detainees transferred from countries to serve their sentences in and have the support of UNODC prison advisors co-located in these facilities.² However, in general, progress is required to elevate most Somali prisons to meet minimum requirements for the treatment of prisoners, in accordance with Somali law and international human rights standards.

The construction of the new Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) is underway, and the first phase is planned to open in 2018. The complex will provide a secure facility to detain up to 240 high-profile offenders and hold trials by civilian courts in high-risk cases. This facility will support the transfer of responsibility from military courts to civilian courts for terrorism-related and other serious/high risk cases.

Prisons are hampered by aged infrastructure and equipment, along with limited operating funds to meet operational expenses and maintain equipment, all of which is hampered by the weak national economic operations. By the end of 2018, the World Bank in Somalia Overview assessment marked that although there had been significant economic improvements such as the 26.5% growth of domestic revenue, challenges still remain - for example, the execution of basic national fiscal operations.³ This is perceived to contribute to poor financial efficiency and the endemic corruption in Somalia, which was ranked the last country (180th) in Transparency International's 2018 Corruption Perception Index.⁴ These national economic conditions trickle down into state institutions. Due to financial constraints, there is limited funding available for food, medicines and non-food items within prisons. Detainees often rely on relatives and local or international organisations to provide or supplement these items.

For the most part, the Custodial Corps has not invested much in the rehabilitation and successful reintegration of prisoners, due to limited budgets, poor infrastructure and weak capacity of staff. While UNODC initiatives are underway to support vocational training in both Garowe and Hargeisa prisons, a more broad, strategic and consistent approach to rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners is required in all Somalia states. Further emphasis should be placed on the reactivation of prison industries and vocational training, both as a means of skills building for detainees and as a practical source of small-scale income generation for individual prisoner welfare initiatives. The revitalisation of prison industries should not take place prior to the carrying-out of a market analysis on employment needs and opportunities in the community to ensure the relevancy of initiatives. Some of the current vocational training and rehabilitation programmes are in the area of brickmaking, farming, sewing and building maintenance.

¹ US State Department Somalia Human Rights Report, 2016, page 5

² UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme Annual Report 2018, Horn of Africa Programme, pages 30-41

³ World Bank / Federal Republic of Somalia – Overview: Economic Development
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/somalia/overview>

⁴ Transparency International: Corruption Perception Index 2018
https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/corruption_perceptions_index_2018

There is incomplete separation of different categories of detainees in many prisons, including adults and juveniles, men and women and pre-trial detainees and convicted detainees. This may be due to limited physical infrastructure, as well as a preference to group detainees with their clan members.

In Somalia, women constitute a very small proportion of the prison population, with just 85 female inmates detained in 14 functioning prisons in South Central Somalia and Puntland from 2017-2018. These include 37 convicted and 48 pre-trial prisoners. The sentence period ranges from one year to life imprisonment, and most of the women prisoners are serving sentences for minor civil charges, while some of them were sentenced by court on crimes related charges. The women prisoners have specific needs that require additional attention from the prison regimes, but their living conditions like their male's counterpart are fell short of meeting minimum international and national standards.

3. PROGRAMMING IN LINE WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES

Recognising the challenges above, this programme aims to contribute to sustainable peace and development by strengthening rule of law actors to increasingly deliver to users and community's justice services in a human rights compliant manner. This will contribute to a number of national and international objectives.⁵

National Development Plan: Rule of Law Pillar

"To achieve a stable and peaceful Federal Somalia through inclusive political processes, establishing unified, capable and accountable security institutions and establishing independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions."

Security Pact:

Agreement on a federal model for the justice sector whereby there are well-established methods of countering violent extremism based on education and community support and justice.

Justice and Corrections Model:

The UN has provided ongoing support to the development of a Justice and Corrections Model, which was signed in January 2018. The Model sets out the allocation of functions and responsibilities between the Federal Government and the Federal Member States, and arrangements for coordination between justice sector institutions. The implementation of the agreed model will require updated regulatory, policy and procedural frameworks.

UN Rule of Law Framework:

This programme has been designed to respond to the needs of the justice and judiciary in the Justice Sector Strategic Plan of 2018-2020. It is based on the UN Rule of Law Framework which lays out how the UN Justice Programme ties into other programmes and projects supporting ROL and the wider efforts in the UN system.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Sustainable Development Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Empowerment to women and girls.

Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

UN Strategic Framework:

⁵ A summary of relevant instruments is included at Annex 5.

Strategic Priority 3:

All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security & the Rule of Law including Justice

Strategic Priority 4:

Effective and accountable institutions that respond to needs and rights of all Somalis.

The following principles guide the development and implementation of this programme:

- UN Rule of Law interventions in general are focused on a small number of agreed priorities that are aligned with the UN strategic framework and Government priorities. Priorities will ensure proper balance between support to FGS and FMS considering their level of capacity, targeted geographical areas, consolidation of capacity building activities and thematic approach.
- The objective of UN institutional capacity building support is to strengthen Government institutions as part of the strategy to deepen federalism and to provide more effective service delivery in a human rights compliant manner, rather than building stronger institutions as an end-goal in itself. The focus on delivering services to citizens, particularly bearing in mind the needs of various demographics and marginalised groups, should be articulated and maintained. This is consistent with the Human Rights Up Front initiative.
- The UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy provides a tool to identify and mitigate potential sources of human rights violations.
- Gender targets will be used to ensure a minimum target 15% of programme budget is met. The JCP will mainstream gender throughout its planned activities, ensuring that gender concerns are articulated in the description of activities and that gender-sensitive indicators are in place. Additionally, the programme will also include activities focusing specifically on gender and women's rights, including consideration of the roles of women's corrections personnel under the legislation and SOPs, use of women trainers in a proportion of training courses, management of women prisoners by women corrections personnel, promoting the allocation of spaces for women in prisons, and providing female detainees with access to rehabilitation and vocational training opportunities.
- The programme promotes mutual accountability and partnership between donors, Government and UN, consistent with the New Partnership for Somalia adopted at the 2017 London Conference.
- The programme aims to support civil society capacities to participate meaningfully in accountability and prison inspection mechanisms, as well as service delivery to support detainees' rehabilitation and personal development and promote post-release reintegration into communities.
- Finally, this programme promotes strong linkages with security and justice institutions to promote coherence in the justice chain.

4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK*THEORY OF CHANGE***IF**

- Corrections actors are strengthened to deliver services, through capacity building, technical assistance, equipment and basic infrastructure

- And are equipped with the knowledge and skills to deliver services in compliance with national laws and international standards
- And are held accountable to deliver these services in a transparent and inclusive way
- And communities are supported to engage on security and rehabilitation issues, building on their own capacities and demanding services from duty bearers

THEN

- Correction actors will provide higher quality services to the Somali people, especially taking into consideration the special needs of vulnerable groups
- And space for dialogue and collaboration will be created at the local level between service providers and communities,
- Leading to improved access to correctional services, reduced vacuums in the presence and delivery of Government services and reduced local tensions.

AND

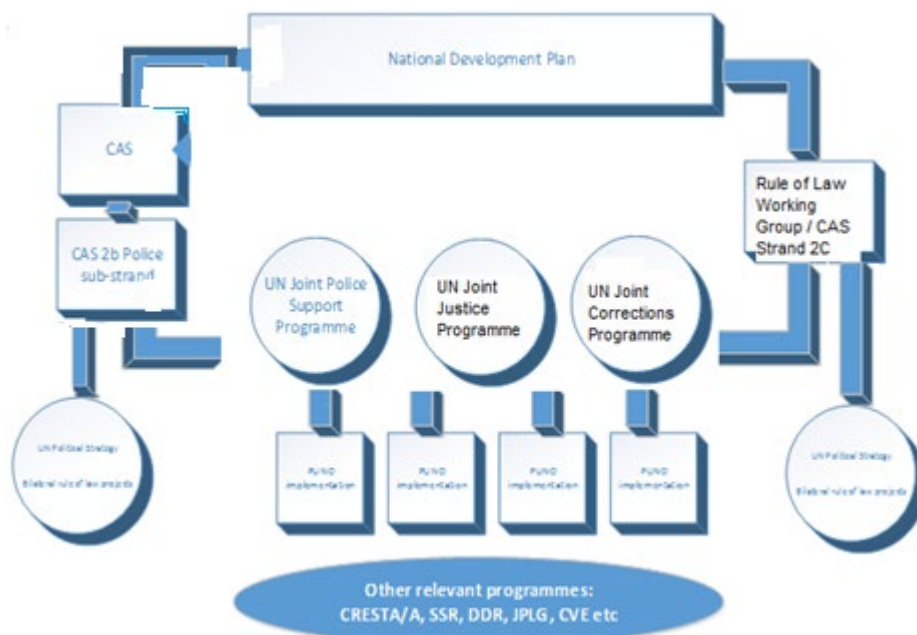
- This will contribute to strengthening of governance of the rule of law sector, enhanced trust and confidence in the law and rule of law institutions and contribute toward peace in Somalia.
- Demonstrating progress towards National Development Plan Priority 2: Peace, Security and Rule of Law and the Comprehensive Approach to Security outlined in the National Security Architecture
- And progress towards SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

5. PROGRAMME ROLE IN THE RULE OF LAW ARCHITECTURE

A. Mapping

As a joint programme, the JCP represents a partnership between the United Nations, the Government of Somalia and the international community. The programme takes place within an architecture under the National Development Plan, including high level coordination between donors, Government and the UN via the Rule of Law Working Group.

Rule of law Architecture



B. Expected results

The overall goal of the programme is to build a foundation for sustainable peace and development by strengthening rule of law actors to deliver to users and communities quality justice and security services in a human rights compliant manner.

Outcome 1: Somali Custodial Corps increasingly provides fair, humane and human rights compliant services to the Somali people

Sub-outcome 1.1. Somali Custodial Corps is delivering correctional services under a unified legal framework

- Current legislation is outdated and does not reflect international norms or the current political structure of Somalia, including consideration for the establishment of a Federal Custodial Corps in line with the corrections model. Additionally, there is no law or standing orders for juveniles in detention and therefore the review of the prisons law will emphasise on the treatment and handling of juveniles in detention centres. Therefore, legislation and subsequent regulations, policies and procedures intended to guide the Custodial Corps require significant updating and will be done to put it in line with the corrections model as well as international standards regarding the treatment of women and juveniles deprived of liberty in considerable consultation with a range of stakeholders including the judiciary and police.

Ultimately, it is important that there is a well-defined and coordinated relationship between the federal and Member States that is reflected in a standardised approach to the administration and operations of all prisons (treatment of prisoners, development of personnel and financial support).

Sub-outcome 1.2. Somali Custodial Corps is operating at least one correctional facility in compliance with international human rights standards in all regions

In order to protect the developmental investments in the police and judiciary, prisons built to international human rights standards are required for the safe, secure and humane detention/imprisonment of offenders. Without such a facility, there is a significant increased risk of escape, prison incidents leading to harm to staff and prisoners, and possible spread of contagious disease amongst the prison population. As well, poor infrastructure doesn't tend to support rehabilitation programs nor contribute to the general mental well-being of prisoners who upon release have a significantly higher probability of reengaging in negative social behaviour, including engaging in violent extremism.

Old infrastructure needs to be either rebuilt or refurbished with purpose of building prisons that encompass the principles of the Mandela Rules that support public safety and prisoner rehabilitation with focus on both prison security and prisoner well-being. The prisons will also have separate and built for purpose juvenile detention sections maned by well trained professional staff. Given the unique security specifications and requirements in managing high-risk prisoners, however, the costs of infrastructure may be higher than normal. To utilise the limited funding effectively, the use of the National Window is envisioned to reduce costs and encourage national ownership. However, significant oversight is recommended to ensure any infrastructure encompasses the human rights standards as outlined in the Mandela Rules.

Beyond infrastructure and equipment, investments are required on the operationalization of the prison. This includes investment in the administrative component (oversight/accountability, budgeting, equipment, registries, staffing, prisoner services, supplies, building maintenance etc.) and the operational component (procedures, post orders, contingency plans, staff training etc.).

Staff training will focus on data management, international standards and management and leadership. The current curriculum will be reviewed, and TOT training will be a priority to further aid the delivery of standardised training to all the regions and to ensure sustainability. Women and children's rights will be taken into account in the design of training curricula.

Sub-outcome 1.3. Prisoners are benefiting from rehabilitation programs

Reducing recidivism is the one of the primary roles of the Custodial Corps and will in turn assist in the stabilisation and security of Somalia. Rehabilitation services for prisoners needs to be one of the core functions of each prison and will be built into the "sentence planning" for each prisoner. Programmes will be developed based on the offending risk of the prisoner, the needs of the community and reflecting the local economy. Education, vocational training and sport will be the focus in each prison with some limited high-risk rehabilitation programmes to encompass C/PVE in targeted prisons. The special needs of children will be taken into account while designing and implementing the rehabilitation programme.

Sub-outcome 1.4. Somali authorities are provided with oversight and accountability mechanisms over all correctional facilities

The State, by decision of a competent judicial authority, depriving a person of liberty assumes significant responsibilities in relation to the care and custody of that person. The Custodial Corps whilst carrying out this function on behalf of the State must be held accountable through a process of internal and external accountability and oversight mechanisms.

Prisons are by nature designed to keep the prisoners securely locked away to protect the public, however prison design means that very few see what takes place inside the walls. Therefore, transparency is required to ensure that the Custodial Corps is adhering the applicable human rights standards and applicable national legislation. Therefore, the Attorney General (AG), as a means of internal accountability, has a responsibility to develop a system of regular inspections of prisons. Capacity building in both the AG office and the Custodial Corps will include training and development of an inspection toolkit. External oversight mechanisms must also be explored as a means of a broader transparency and accountability mechanism to bring legitimacy of the Custodial Corps.

Outcome 2: Community actors are participating in the improvement of prisoner welfare and community reintegration

The final outcome of correction services is to ensure that any given prisoner is properly reintegrated into society upon release. Considered as a crucial step, reintegration into society is increasingly efficient when communities are involved in the process from its start. For this reason, community actors must be aware of the conditions under which prisoners are submitted to while in custody, and therefore be given a role of prison oversight. A specific programme will also be delivered as a pilot-project in Garowe to provide reintegration programme to prisoners, including Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs), by developing capacity for community actors. The latter would be implemented in close coordination with the Garowe-Pilot Rehabilitation Project, in order to ensure a full ranged CVE/PVE programme to targeted groups in the prison, from incarceration to release. Special reintegration programme taking into account the need of children will be developed.

This model of community reintegration and oversight will serve as a pilot for the future development of alternative sentences such as parole and probation.

6. LINKAGES

The Joint Framework for Rule of Law (JROLF) is an umbrella structure with several UN implemented flagship programmes and projects that support rule of law in Somalia. The framework enables coherence of UN and international support by pulling together under common objectives justice, police, corrections, relevant areas of human rights and public sector reform without compromising on efficient implementation.

JROLF offers a flexible arrangement geared towards better coordination with the Somali counterparts for improved delivery with more focused, responsive and agile projects through shared annual targets and workplans. It offers an arrangement of clear focal points in each area as well as geographical focal points to facilitate engagement with the Somali authorities to enable implementation.

The programmatic approach determines that activities are focused on a specific number of FGS and FMS priorities. Priorities will ensure a balance between support to FGS and FMSs taking into account their level of capacity, targeted geographical areas, consolidation of capacity building activities and thematic approach. This is to improve value for money, including the sharing of staff and joint resources whenever and wherever possible, and ensuring interventions are aligned with expected/available resources and funding.

The Somalia Corrections Support Programme will be working with all the other joint programmes: Police Joint Programme, Joint Justice Programme, SSR Integrated Programme and the Joint Programme on Human Rights in a coordinated manner. This coordination role shall be provided through a revamped and bolstered governance structure with three levels:

- The RoL GFP Strategic Group will include the Heads of JJCS, Agencies, Funds and Programmes involved in the RoL Programme and oversee the act of defining the vision and directions for the UN Rule of Law Intervention in Somalia. It will meet on a quarterly basis.
- The RoL GFP Core Group (Core Group) will include the UNSOM Chief, Joint Justice and Corrections Section (JJCS) and Police Commissioner and UNDP Deputy Country Director. The Core Group's main tasks will be to ensure that all Rule of Law programmes align with the strategic vision and directions for the UN support to RoL in Somalia, identify gaps and liaise with donors. It meets monthly.
- The Rule of Law GFP Operational Secretariat shall include the UNSOM Deputy Chief JJCS, UNSOM P-5 Police and UNDP Rule of Law Portfolio Manager and this team will ensure the day to day operational management of UN RoL support and coordination among UN entities involved in RoL, coherent implementation of activities, joint reporting and monitoring/evaluation.

Regular thematic discussions will take place at the Rule of Law/CAS Strand 2C Working Group Meeting. The participation of representatives of the Police Sub Working Group of CAS Strand 2B, Human Rights and Gender Pillar Working Group 9, CRESTA/A CAS Strand 3 and the Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) - CAS Strand 4 would be essential to ensure planning and to roll out justice and criminal justice institutions which are critical for the peacebuilding, state building and overall stabilisation process in the country.

At the FMS level, the activation of the justice sector working group with participation of the representatives from the custodial service, police and justice institutions will be an important step for reaching out to the districts and to the communities.

A. Complementarity and Linkages with Other Joint programmes

It is expected that all the programmes shall be interlinked, and the Somalia Corrections Support Programme will be working collaboratively to assist in achieving the objectives of the other programmes within the JROLF.

Other Joint Programmes:

<p>Joint Police Programme</p>	<p>The <i>Joint Police Programme</i> focuses on increasing police presence throughout Somalia with specific emphasis on increasing safety and security in communities. The programme outputs include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policing presence and visibility increased in targeted locations 2. Contribute to improved policing services in targeted locations 3. Political agreement on the New Policing Model is translated into the legal framework 4. Developing accountability and transparency for the police in Somalia 5. Institutional coordination addresses police development and reform in Somalia <p>As the Joint Police Programme roles out in districts and police become more active, it is likely that more people will be arrested and detained. This will require close coordination with the JCP, to ensure that detainee numbers do not exceed prison operational capacities.</p>
<p>Joint Justice Programme</p>	<p>The Corrections and the justice programmes are closely linked since the Justice and Corrections Model is part of an integral plan for the overall development of the criminal justice chain. The <i>Joint Justice Programme</i> will also provide legal assistance to ensure prison detainees and prison populations receive free legal aid and legal counsel.</p>
<p>Security Sector Governance programme</p>	<p>The <i>Security Sector Governance Programme</i> aims to introduce public sector reform into ministries at federal and state levels to ensure that international assistance is sustainable by empowering the Somalis to run accountable and professional administrations that can have a significant implication on anti-corruption efforts and preventing impunity. This is in line with Goal 16 of the SDG that advocates for UN Member States to build peace and security through accountable institutions. The Programme supports the MoIS: to strengthen its public administration capacity; through the</p>

	<p>provision of infrastructure, communication and operational support; to reform the Somali police payroll and personnel administration; and enhanced Somali Police capacity to engage with the community. This programme has its own governance structure, and the SPDS shall ensure coordination with the overall activities and interlink in the strategic direction of the programme.</p>
Human Rights Joint Programme	<p>The key objectives of the <i>Joint Programme on Human Rights</i> is to strengthen the human rights protection and promotion framework through the implementation of Somalia’s commitments on human rights and the NDP priorities, the Universal Periodic Review and the Action Plan on CAAC; ensuring that human rights are central to the security architecture; and working with the Parliamentary Committees for Human Rights and Security to strengthen the capacity of Somalia’s Federal and State security, (FGS and Parliament) to protect, uphold human rights compliances of the security institutions. The programme would also assist in the establishment and operationalisation of the independent National Human Rights Commission for Somalia including to support its work as an independent oversight institution to ensure human rights compliance.</p> <p>The Human Rights Joint Programme and the JCP will both promote accountability and oversight, along with protecting and upholding the human rights of detainees.</p>
Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism / Comprehensive Approach to Security (S4)	<p>Under the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) in Somalia, Prevention and Counter Violent Terrorism is the forth Strand with the mandate to operationalise the National PCVE Strategy. Other programmes are engaging in P/CVE activities; the JCP will use the forums provided by CAS Strand 4 to exchange knowledge and experiences on programme results to disengage combatants and effectively prevent violent extremism.</p> <p>The JCP seeks to prevent and counter violent extremism by supporting the classification and secure detention of high-risk individuals, reducing opportunities for radicalisation during detention and promoting rehabilitation of detainees and reintegration into communities.</p>

B. Complementarity and Linkages with Other Actors

There is not a lot of additional support to the development of the Custodial Corps. However, there is some contribution from the entities noted below. Both UNSOM and UNODC are coordinating efforts amongst these known stakeholders in order to ensure the prioritisation of efforts aligned with the priorities of the Custodial Corps.

- The Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS) has provided its expertise in the past 4 years to Somalia through the provision of Swedish Prison experts to both UNODC and UNSOM under GPPs modalities.
- United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) currently supports FGS/FMS and other actors in Somalia in ensuring protection of children’s rights, in meeting their basic needs and expanding the children’s opportunities in reaching their full potential. At several occasions since 2015, JCP PUNOs dealt with situations in the corrections where CAAC were directly involved – and with children more broadly. The JCP will continue to uphold its efforts in consulting UNICEF to identify better solutions for underaged inmates. The monthly GFPs will serve as a forum to discuss those issues, as well as CAAC Coordination groups.
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports the Custodial Corps through their Detention Program with a focus on prison sanitation, prisoner hygiene and basic medical service supplies. This support, however, has been limited to the prison in Baidoa and Kismayo.
- Finn Church Aid (FCA) is an international NGO that is supporting the High-Risk Prisoner Rehabilitation Program in Baidoa initially when it was a pilot with project funding through the PBSO and phases II and III with funding from Sweden under the JROL and now JCP. They are working in partnership with UNSOM to roll out Phase III of the program that is a continuation of the rehabilitation and reintegration of former Al Shabaab prisoners.
- Centre for Research and Dialogue (CRD) –is an NGO and lead implementor of the High-Risk Prisoner Rehabilitation Program in Baidoa with a focus on community engagement. Their primary role is to sensitise and engage the community (political and business) in the reintegration process of the former Al Shabaab prisoners. The CRD will be instrumental in the roll-out of Phase III of the program.

The JCP aims to identifying all activities delivered by external actors in the corrections sector in order to avoid duplicity and promote coordination.

7. SUSTAINABILITY

The programme is designed in support of the Government’s corrections strategy, under the NDP Rule of Law Pillar and in accordance with the Corrections Model. From this perspective, the alignment between Government priorities and the programme activities promotes the sustainability of results, as they are embedded within Government institutions and plans. The programme approach also supports the sustainability of results, through developing the institutional and personnel capacity of the Corrections Service, working with local training experts and promoting linkages between the Correctional Service and communities on rehabilitation, reintegration and oversight. The programme approach also promotes sustainability in the context of PCVE, in that preventing radicalism in prison, supporting rehabilitation and fostering peaceful community reintegration of detainees promotes peace and stability which is key to the sustainability of long-term results in Somalia.

At the same time, sustainability concerns remain, particularly concerning the affordability of personnel payroll and the financial ability of the Government to maintain and operate infrastructure and equipment by the conclusion of the programme. The Government has limited financial capacity, given limited revenues, competing budget priorities and fiscal leakages. Donor funding for Somalia overall, including corrections, is not forecast to continue for long periods at the current levels. The programme will seek to work through Somali structures and institutions, to develop capacities for institutional

activities to be conducted in-house, including training, planning and monitoring. The JCP will also explore vocational training and prison industry activities, which have the potential to be revenue neutral or revenue generating at the same time as providing opportunities for detainee rehabilitation and vocational skills development.

8. IMPLEMENTATION

The programme will be implemented by UNDOC, UNSOM, IOM and UNOPS. UNICEF and UN Women will provide technical expertise on specific activities.

9. CSCP MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

The Programme will align its governance and coordination arrangements with the National Development Plan through the Pillar Working Group 3 administered under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) which is the centrepiece for the partnership between the government and international community. The programme will be guided by the UNDG Guidelines on UN Joint Programming (2014). The programme will also report to the Transition Plan implementation structures including the CAS.

The SDRF is the centerpiece of the partnership and is established to enhance the delivery of effective assistance to all Somalis. Closely aligned with the National Development Plan, the SDRF serves as a mechanism for the FGS to oversee and guide the diverse activities of partners. The SDRF Steering Committee is responsible for providing oversight and exercising overall accountability of the JCP programme.

The Programme governance structure will consist of:

- Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with Programme Executive - oversight and strategic direction.
- Programme Secretariat (PS) with UN lead agencies of UNSOM and UNODC – operational and programmatic coordination.

The programme will operate under the PRINCE II project management methodology. ROLSIG and UNODC will provide UN level coordination for the programme, under the guidance and direction of the Programme Steering Committee. The JCP will contribute to the Rule of Law Working Group, which provides high level coordination between the Government, donors and UN under the National Development Plan.

A. JCP Bodies

The JCP structures have the following roles and responsibilities:

i) Programme Steering Committee (JCP-PSC)

The PSC will be established as the overall authority for the Programme and responsible for its initiation, direction, review and eventual closure. The PSC plays a critical role in programme monitoring and evaluations by quality assuring these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the programme or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the PSC can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and also approve any essential deviations from the original plans. In order to ensure

ultimate accountability for the programme results, PSC decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The PSC represents at managerial level the interests of the following roles and the respective organisations:

Executive: The Executive is ultimately responsible for the programme, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the programme is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes.

Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the programme. The role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the programme

Supplier: The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the programme. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the programme.

ii) Programme Management Team (JCP PMT)

In close cooperation with the Somali authorities, UNSOM JJCS and UNODC will compose the Programme Management Team (PMT) and will be responsible for overall coordination of delivery of the JCP to agreed specifications, including the management and administration of the programme, monitoring and evaluation, purchasing and supply chain management, and reporting to donors. Audit would be undertaken in line with the rules and procedures of recipient organizations.

As member of the Programme Management Team (PMT), UNSOM JJCS technical level will also assume a support role, including:

- Logistical arrangements required to facilitate the Programme Steering Committee meetings, including the preparation of the agenda and minutes, managing Programme Steering Committee documentation and information, etc.
- Documenting, communicating and ensuring follow-up of the Programme Steering Committee Executive's decisions.
- Assisting the Programme Steering Committee Executive in following up on Rule of Law/CAS Strand 2C Working Group recommendations.
- Tracking Programme Steering Committee Executive approvals, allocations and implementation progress and identify challenges to be reported to the Programme Steering Committee Executive regularly.
- Maintain updated records and documentation including fund strategic documents and other information relevant to the fund.
- Aggregating narrative and financial narrative reporting for submission to the Programme Steering Committee Executive.

The PMT also includes:

- **Programme Assurance** role supports the PSC by carrying out programme oversight functions.

- **Programme Manager:** Provided by UNODC, the Programme Manager (PM) has the authority to run the programme on a day-to-day basis within the constraints laid down by the Programme Secretariat. The Programme Manager’s prime responsibility is to ensure that the programme produces the results specified in the programme document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.
- **Programme Support:** The Programme Support role provides administration, management and technical support to the Programme Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager.

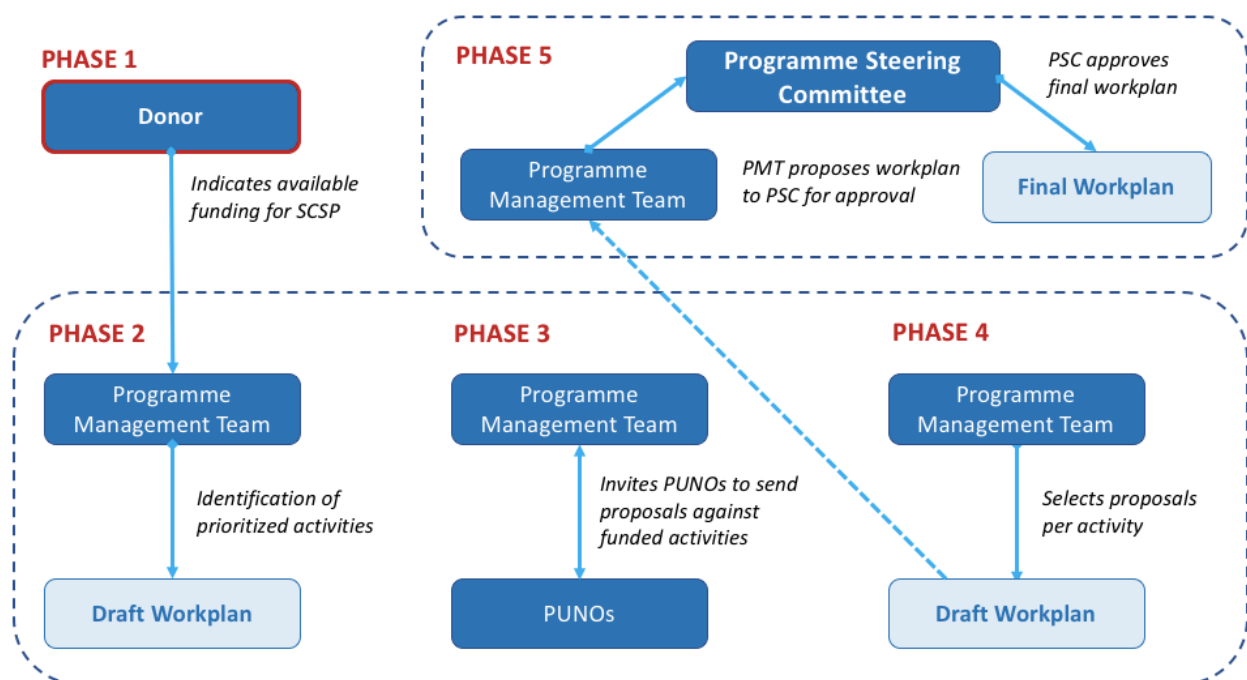
B. JCP Operation

This section describes how the JCP will function through its bodies in practice. Overall, the main objective of the Programme Management Team is to ensure that all funding provided through the JCP is best used to implement the activities described in the JCP RRF, in line with its outputs and outcomes. In addition, the JCP aims at identifying all activities delivered by external actors in the corrections sector in order to avoid duplicity. For every donation, a workplan is developed and approved by the Programme Steering Committee (Figure 1 below: “Five steps: from donation to implementation”). From there, PUNOs receive the adequate funding, and commence the implementation of activities. The Programme Management Team (PMT) closely monitors the execution of each workplan against the RRF in order to ensure the overall accomplishment of the 2 programme outcomes (Figure 2 below: *Monitoring role of the Programme Management Team*). The reporting lines are subject to those of the MPTF – quarterly financial and narrative reports. Should the funding be dispersed through other means, the reporting lines shall be decided with the PMT on an ad-hoc basis.

Figure 1: Five steps: from contribution to implementation

WORKPLAN DRAFTING PROCESS

(includes open selection of implementing partners)



- PHASE 1: A donor intends to fund the JCP and informs the Programme Management Team of the amount intended to be dispersed through the MPTF or other means. **Timeline: n/a**
- PHASE 2: The Programme Management Team identifies prioritized activities to be covered by the indicated funding and drafts a first workplan with targeted activities and allocated funding for each. The Programme will take in consideration already existing external projects to avoid duplication of activities. **Timeline: 2 weeks.**
- PHASE 3: The Programme Management Team sends the draft workplan to all PUNOs through the GFP network, inviting all agencies to make a proposal against relevant activities according to the budget allocated by the Programme Management Team during Phase 2, and in respect of PMT's implementation guidelines. PUNOs must submit proposals within the timelines of Phase 3. **Timeline: 2 weeks.**
- PHASE 4: The Programme Management Team goes through all proposals for each activity of the draft workplan and decides which agency has the best added-value to implement the identified activity. Should any dispute arise, the decision will be taken up to the GFP Core Group and if still not resolved, the Strategic Group. The Programme Management Team creates a draft workplan with suggested implementers for each line. **Timeline: 3 weeks.**
- PHASE 5: The Programme Management Team presents the draft workplan to the Programme Steering Committee for review and approval. The draft workplan is then considered as final for the contribution. **Timeline: n/a**

**Overall: the final decision to approve is taken in consensus by the PSC. Throughout the above phases, national stakeholders including the FGS MoJ and the Somali Custodial Corps will be informed and consulted in order to facilitate a smooth decision during the Programme Steering Committee.*

***All approved workplans will be communicated 'for information' by the Programme Executive Secretariat to the New Police Model Support Project Steering Committee, the Somalia Justice Programme Steering Committee, as well as to all identified external actors active in the corrections sector of Somalia (i.e. ICRC, etc.).*

Figure 2: Monitoring and Evaluation role of the Programme Management Team

The Programme Management Team provides PUNOs with implementation guidelines to ensure greater achievement of targeted outputs (a.), and monitors the activities undertaken by the implementing partners on a continuous basis (b.). Upon delivery of the activity, PUNOs are asked to provide a report and evaluation against the output indicators (c.). After 2,5 years, the CSCP will be submitted to an overall programme evaluation & audit (d.).

a. PMT's Implementation Guidelines: In addition to the draft workplan, an implementation guideline will be handed-over to PUNOs on PHASE 3. The document stipulates the need for each activity to ensure a maximum level of:

- i. Effectiveness,
- ii. Sustainability,
- iii. Efficiency,

- iv. Impact,
- v. Relevance.

b. Continuous monitoring: The Programme Management Team will gather on a monthly basis with relevant PUNOs to discuss the progress in implementation to ensure coordination amongst output delivery. Other means of monitoring may be added on an ad-hoc basis if deemed necessary by the Programme Management Team.

c. Post-activity report and evaluation: Upon delivery of an activity, PUNOs are required to provide a report of the implementation as well as an evaluation of the activity against output indicators.

d. Overall Programme Evaluation: A third-party evaluation will be conducted at closure of the JCP to evaluate all activities against outputs, outputs against sub-outcomes and outcomes. The evaluation shall also cover the management of the Programme and propose recommendations or other means of improvement.

10. LEGAL TEXTS /STANDARD CLAUSES

The table below provides a list of cooperation agreements which form the legal basis for the relationships between the Federal Government of Somalia and some Participating UN Organisation of the Programme:

PUNO	Agreement
UNICEF	This Joint Programme Document will be the basis of a Letter of Agreement between the Relevant Ministries of the Federal Government of Somalia and UNICEF.
UNODC	The Government of Somalia signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on 16 May 1977 and agreed that the SBAA shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to assistance provided by UNODC.
UNOPS	An agreement of the Assistance was signed by the Government of Somalia and the United Nations Development Programme on 16 May 1977. This agreement provides foundation under which UNOPS operates in Somalia.
UN Women	An agreement of the Assistance was signed by the Government of Somalia and the United Nations Development Programme on 16 May 1977. This agreement provides foundation under which UN WOMEN operates in Somalia

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established

pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

11. Annex 1: Results Framework

Outcome 1. Somali Custodial Corps are increasingly providing fair and human services to the Somali people

Sub-outcome 1.1. Somali Custodial Corps are delivering correctional services under a unified legal framework

Indicator: Number of regional custodial corps operating under a common legal framework				Baseline: 0	Target: 6	
Expected Output	Indicator	Planned activities	IP	Funding Sources	Corresponding Outcomes JS Strategic Plan 18-20	Comments
Output 1.1.1. Transcription and development of the corrections model into the current prison law draft legislation Gender Marker: The draft must cover current practices (i.e. female prisoners managed by female officers, female prisoners separated from male prisoners, assuring equality of treatment in	FGS/FMS political agreement around the content of the current prison law draft legislation Baseline: 0 Target: 1	FGS/FMS workshop on the implementation of the corrections model through establishment of a new prison law Phase 1: Consultations to be held in all regions to identify current framework gaps, in light of the corrections model and in correlation with <i>Output 1.2.5 Implementation of State Plans</i> and establishment of a first draft. Phase 2: 5 days Workshop: Draft review and political agreement by all regions, in presence of PLDU representatives and experts.	UNODC	MPTF	1.2. Implementing JCM agreement: drafting and developing policies and procedures on implementing JCM 1.3. Drafting and reforming policies and laws for Justice and Correction Institutions to implement the model: Custodial Corps Act, Somali Prison Law, Prison transfer policy	UNSOM is leading the implementation of the activity and will be logistically supported by UNODC (fund recipient).

the prison between genders)						
Output 1.1.2. Adoption of a new legislation applicable in all regions Gender Marker: The legislation must cover current practices (i.e. female prisoners managed by female officers, female prisoners separated from male prisoners, assuring equality of treatment in the prison between genders)	Number of new legislations adopted by Parliament on corrections Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Support the adoption of the new prison law in Parliament through Parliamentary Committees, Human Rights Commissions and other relevant legislative authorities.	UNODC	MPTF	1.3. Drafting and reforming policies and laws for Justice and Correction Institutions to implement the model: Custodial Corps Act, Somali Prison Law, Prison transfer policy	UNSOM is leading the implementation of the activity and will be logistically supported by UNODC (fund recipient).
Sub-outcome 1.2. Somali Custodial Corps are operating at least one correctional facility in compliance with international standards in all regions						

Indicator: Number of regional custodial corps operating in at least one correctional facility per region in compliance with applicable international standards				Baseline: 1	Target: 6	
Expected Output	Indicator	Planned activities	Suggested Implementers	Funding Sources	Corresponding Outcome MoJ WP 18-20	Comments
Output 1.2.1. Somali regions are all operating with at least one equipped correctional facility in line with infrastructural prison standards Gender Marker: Space for female must be accounted for in all central regional prisons.	Number of regions equipped with at least one correctional facility in line with infrastructural prison standards Baseline: 1 Target: 6	Construction of Mogadishu Prison Court Complex: Phase 2: Additional Block	UNOPS	MPTF	3.2. Extension of court services to all areas with existing police stations: build/refurbish Central Prison facilities at FMS capitals to deliver services at federal and federal member states, 3.3. Extension of correctional services to all areas with existing police stations: completing prisons currently under construction and equipping them and coming construction of new facilities and ensuring all facilities include sections for children, women, and people with disability.	
		Construction of Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex: Phase 2 – Landscaping, vocational training workshop and security equipment for the new block (all through vocational training)	UNODC	MPTF		
		Construction of Kismayo Prison (Jubbaland)	UNOPS	EU		
Output 1.2.2. Somali Custodial Corps staff are trained and equipped to operate prison	Number of custodial corps staff trained and equipped in prison data management	<u>Prisoner Database:</u> Monitoring delivery and use of database and ID creation equipment from GPPs/Correctional mentors, training regional HQ staff in the use of the database	UNOPS	MPTF	1.4. Develop implementation plan to improve correctional corps standard operating procedures: Improve prisons registration procedures, guidelines and systems	

<p>data management systems</p> <p>Gender Marker: At least 15% of each training session must comprise of female officers proportional to overall prison population.50% balance is required for administrative positions.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 50 with at least 6 per region</p>				<p>4.3. Enhance capacity of justice and correction staff: training correctional staff and provide them with skills to deliver better services</p> <p>6.6 Case Management Systems: Develop and operationalize electronic file management system that can be accessed by all relevant institutions and individuals with varying authority levels</p>	
		<p>Provision of equipment for ID cards and staff data management to be operational in at least one correctional facility of each region</p>	UNOPS	MPTF		
<p>Output 1.2.3. Somali Custodial Corps staff are trained to operate correctional facilities in respect of applicable international standards</p> <p>Gender Marker: For non-field positions, at least 20% female</p>	<p>Number of custodial corps staff trained to operate correctional facilities in respect of applicable international standards</p> <p>Baseline: 140</p> <p>Target: 1200</p>	<p><u>Basic Training for Prison Officers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase 1: Harmonisation of a BTPO Manual and adoption of the latter by SCC - Phase 2: Conduct ToT - Phase 3: Support to all regions in organizing BTPO sessions (equipment, printing) 	UNODC	MPTF	<p>1.5. Strengthen regional engagement between federal and FMS justice and correction institutions and develop FMS implementation plans: provide capacity building support to improve staff skills to implement strategic plans at all level</p>	<p>UNODC is leading the implementation of the activity and will be supported by UNSOM through their GPPs in regions other than Banadir and Puntland.</p>
		<p><u>Management and Administration Training:</u></p>	UNODC	n/a	<p>4.3. Enhance capacity of justice and correction staff: training correctional staff</p>	

officers should be employed including to run the prisoners' databases.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase 1: Harmonisation of a M&A Manual and adoption of the latter by SCC - Phase 2: ToT in Federal Corrections Academy - Phase 3: Support to all regions in organizing M&A sessions (equipment, printing) 			and provide them with skills to deliver better services	
<p>Output 1.2.4. Correctional facilities are operating under strengthened and adapted Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs)</p> <p>Gender Marker: Procedures in place must account for each gender's specific needs</p>	<p>Number of SoPs established and implemented in correctional facilities</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: unidentifiable</p>	UNSON UNODC mentors to assess in each facility the need for SoPs and support the custodial corps in (1) formalize the current practices, (2) adopting new critical procedures.	UNODC /UNSON	MPTF	1.4. Develop implementation plan to improve correctional corps standard operating procedures:	UNSON is leading the implementation of the activity and when needed will be logistically supported by UNODC (fund recipient).
Output 1.2.5. Somali Custodial Corps own a federal and State Corrections Plans	<p>Number of Implementation Plans per region</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	UNSON UNODC mentors to assist the Regional Central Prisons in developing implementation plans.	UNODC	n/a	1.5. Strengthen regional engagement between federal and FMS justice and correction institutions and develop FMS implementation plans:	UNSON is leading the implementation of the activity and when needed will be

Gender Marker: Implementation plan must include the above-mentioned gender markers for each activity	Target: 7 (1 per region, 1 federal)				Develop implementation plans for all levels	logistically supported by UNODC (fund recipient).
Sub-outcome 1.3. Prisoners are benefiting from rehabilitation programs						
Indicator: Number prisoners benefiting from rehabilitation programs per year				Baseline: 80	Target: 300	
Expected Output	Indicator	Planned activities	Suggested Implementers	Funding Sources	Corresponding Outcome MoJ WP 18-20	Comments
1.3.1. Prisoners in all regions are benefiting from tailored rehabilitation program Gender Marker: Where possible, all efforts must be done to reach 50% female participation to rehabilitation programs.	Overall number of prisoners benefiting from tailored rehabilitation programs Baseline: 80 Target: 40 per region, 300 overall	<u>Prisoner Welfare and other activities:</u> Support to prisoner welfare activities, including sport, arts and education programs and other rehabilitation activities in at least one correctional facility per region. Activities to be determined through the State Corrections Plans once created. Targeted prisons: MPCC, Beledweyn, Kismayo, Garowe and Baidoa (20k each).	UNODC	MPTF	1.4. Develop implementation plan to improve correctional corps standard operating procedures: enhance prisoner skills and equip them for post-incarceration integration	

		<p><u>Vocational Training Pilot Project Beledweyn</u></p> <p>Phase 1: Identification of local market employment needs in collaboration with Ministry of Labour/Economy and design of tailored curriculum for vocational training in collaboration with Ministry of Education and other national and international partners.</p> <p>Phase 2: Designing vocational training programs per prison (depending on Phase 1) and supporting the custodial corps in managing the delivery of the above-mentioned trainings</p> <p>Phase 3: Organisation of regional workshops to include private entities in the delivery of vocational training programs.</p>	UNIDO	MPTF	1.4. Develop implementation plan to improve correctional corps standard operating procedures: enhance prisoner skills and equip them for post-incarceration integration, re-establish correctional production and economic generation capacity
		<p><u>Rehabilitation of Violent Extremist Prisoners: Pilot projects: Baidoa (ongoing), Garowe. Assessment currently being conducted. Respective</u></p>	UNODC (Garowe)	MPTF	1.4. Develop implementation plan to improve correctional corps standard operating procedures: enhance

		findings will result in the delivery of adequate rehabilitation program designs, in addition to above "prison welfare" and "vocational training" planned activities.	UNOPS (Baidoa)	MPTF	prisoner skills and equip them for post-incarceration integration, re-establish correctional production and economic generation capacity	
Sub-outcome 1.4. Somali authorities are provided with oversight and accountability mechanisms over all correctional facilities						
Indicator: Number of inspections conducted by Somali authorities in line with international standards per region per year				Baseline: 0	Target: 12 / 1 in each region per authority	
Expected Output	Indicator	Planned activities	Suggested Implementers	Funding Sources	Corresponding Outcome MoJ WP 18-20	Comments
Output 1.4.1 The capacity of the Attorney General's Offices is strengthened in monitoring and overseeing of correctional facilities Gender Marker: Inspection teams must be composed of at least 30% female individuals.	Number of inspections conducted by the Attorney General's office per region per year Baseline: 0 Target: 6	- Phase 1: Assessing training needs for Attorney General's office, in correlation with the Somali Custodial Corps and regional Attorney General. - Phase 2: Organize training sessions for AG's offices, including regional AGs.	UNODC/UN SOM	n/a	None	UNSOM is leading the implementation of the activity and will be logistically supported by UNODC (fund recipient).

Output 1.4.2. The capacity of the Somali Custodial Corps to monitor and oversee its correctional facilities is strengthened Gender Marker: Inspection teams must be composed of at least 30% female individuals.	Number of inspections conducted by the Federal Commissioner's office per region per year Baseline: 0 Target: 6	- Phase 1: Assessing training needs for Somali Custodial Corps office, in correlation with each regional commissioner. - Phase 2: Organize training sessions for SCC offices, including regional Commissioners.	UNODC/UN SOM	n/a	None	UNSOM is leading the implementation of the activity and will be logistically supported by UNODC (fund recipient).
Outcome 2. Community actors are participating to the improvement of prisoner welfare and community reintegration						
Indicator: Number of prisoners that have interacted at least once every 6 months with community representatives				Baseline: 0	Target: 100 in each region per actor	
Expected Output	Indicator	Planned activities	Suggested Implementers	Funding Sources	Corresponding Outcome MoJ WP 18-20	Comments
2.1. Community actors are involved in oversight mechanisms over correctional facilities	Number of prisons visited by oversight civil committee per region per year.	1. Establish a federal level oversight civil committee for stakeholders in Mogadishu for civil society actors, including FGS Ministry of justice, Parliament, Human Rights organisations, federal SCC authorities and any other relevant actor. 1 workshop per year.	UNODC	MPTF	None	UNSOM is leading the implementation of the activity and will be logistically supported by

<p>Gender Marker: At least 20% of the community representative actors must be female</p> <p>Youth Marker: At least 30% of the community representatives' actors must be younger than 30 years old</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1</p>	<p>2. Establish an FMS level oversight civil committee for stakeholders in each capital for civil society actors, including FMS Ministry of justice, Parliament, Human Rights organisations, FMS custodial corps and other relevant actor</p>				<p>UNODC (fund recipient).</p>
<p>2.2. Community actors are supporting prisoners in reintegrating society through tailored community-based reintegration program</p> <p>Gender Marker: All efforts must be done to reach 50% female participation to</p>	<p>Overall number of prisoners benefiting from tailored reintegration programs</p> <p>Baseline: 20</p> <p>Target: 100 overall</p>	<p><u>Reintegration of prisoners, including Violent Extremist Prisoners:</u> Pilot project in Garowe. Assessment currently being conducted. Respective findings will result in the delivery of adequate reintegration program designs.</p>	<p>UNODC</p>	<p>MPTF</p>	<p>1.4. Develop implementation plan to improve correctional corps standard operating procedures: enhance prisoner skills and equip them for post-incarceration integration</p>	

reintegration programs. Youth Marker: At least 30% of community representatives' actors must be below age of 30						
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