

Annual Project Results Report

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Project Title: Preventing Violent Extremism through Rehabilitation, Vocational Training and Social Reintegration in Children's Statutory Institutions in Kenya (Phase 2)

Project Number: CTCBP- P009559

ACTIVITY FOR LANG'ATA WOMEN'S MAXIMUM PRISON

Country: Kenya

Name of Implementer: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for Eastern Africa (UNODC-ROEA)

Reporting Period: 1 January to 31 December 2022

Date of Report: 31 December 2022

Tombstone Data

Implementer's Name and Contact Information

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Total Project Budget: CAD\$2,868,053.03

Project Start and End Date: 4 December 2020 to 31 March 2024

1. Outcomes Achieved – Progress on or towards the Expected Outcomes¹

Progress on or towards the Ultimate Outcome 1000

1000 Ultimate Outcome: Reduced recidivism and radicalization to violent extremism hence improved safety and security

Indicator: Reduced rate of recidivism among Children and Youth

During this reporting period, COVID 19 measures such as restriction of movement and curfews were lifted. This had an impact on the criminal justice system because of the full resumption of the services within the criminal justice system.

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Survey (Republic of Kenya, 2022: 377 to 380), the total prison population increased by 85.8 per cent from 86,119 in 2020 to 160,021 in 2021. The increase is partly attributed to resumption of court services to normalcy, minimal sentence reviews, and minimal application of Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Categories of prisoners	2019		2020		2021*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sentenced to:						
Less than 1 Month	16,400	1,643	3,563	522	12,579	1,198
1 Month to < 2 years	42,712	7,627	17,254	2,854	37,171	6,885
2 years or more	7,797	538	4,642	321	6,881	403
Life imprisonment	507	4	128	2	268	5
Death sentence	114	5	20	0	72	0
Total Convicted Prisoners	67,530	9,817	25,607	3,699	56,971	8,492
		77,347		29,306		65,463
Committed for civil debt	503	145	178	22	307	115
Committed to remand	129,049	12,251	52,446	4,167	87,824	6,412
Total unconvicted prisoners	129,552	12,396	52,624	4,189	88,131	6,527
		141,948		56,813		94,658
Total Persons Committed to Prisons	197,082	22,213	78,231	7,888	145,102	14,919
		219,295		86,119		160,021
Previously convicted	16,484	2,265	7,780	391	9,876	645
Deaths (Excluding Executions)	80	3	72	6	105	8
Prisons population per 100,000 population		461.0		176.9		324.2

Source: Kenya Prison Service

*Provisional

¹ For the definition of “progress on” and “progress towards” please Global Affairs Canada [Results-Based Management for International Assistance: A How-To Guide](#), page 86-87, or Global Affairs Canada [Glossary of Results-Based Management Terms.](#))

Besides, there was a general increase in the number of convicted prisoners for all age cohorts except those under 16 years which decreased from 65 persons in 2020 to 56 persons in 2021. The number of convicted child (under 18 years) prisoners increased by 17.0 per cent from 347 in 2020 to 406 in 2021. Similarly, the number of young adult prisoners of age 18-25 years increased sharply from 12,487 in 2020 to 28,956 in 2021 while those aged 26 years and above more than doubled to 36,101 inmates in 2021. The increase is attributed to resumption of court services to normalcy, minimal sentence reviews, and minimal application of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

Year	Sex	Age Cohort						Total
		Under 16	16-17	18-20	21-25	26-50	Over 50	
2019	Male	57	1,162	10,831	19,597	30,503	5,380	67,530
	Female	11	55	932	2,324	5,313	1,182	9,817
	Total	68	1,217	11,763	21,921	35,816	6,562	77,347
2020	Male	64	255	3,998	7,275	11,972	2,043	25,607
	Female		27	355	859	2,085	372	3,699
	Total	65	282	4,353	8,134	14,057	2,415	29,306
2021*	Male	53	336	8,815	17,158	26,942	3,667	56,971
	Female	3	14	840	2,143	4,718	774	8,492
	Total	56	350	9,655	19,301	31,660	4,441	65,463

Source: Kenya Prison Service

*Provisional

Despite the increase in the number of prisoners, the Kenya Prison Service continues to experience shortage in the number of staff to manage prisoners. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Survey (Republic of Kenya, 2022: 383), reported that the number of prison officers decreased slightly from 28,272 in 2020 to 28,039 in 2021. The proportion of female officers in the Kenya Prisons Service, was 21.8 per cent in 2021.

1100 Intermediate Outcome: Successful rehabilitation and reintegration of youth and women ex-offenders through a holistic approach, and a comprehensive follow up mechanism after exit with the aim of reducing recidivism and violent extremism among youth and children.

1110 Immediate Outcome: Capacity of child/young offenders and women offenders' life skills, vocational training, entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy, and emotional well-being enhanced.

Output: Offenders in the rehabilitation schools / correctional facilities are equipped with life skills and basic employability skills in accordance with their needs as well as their behaviour positively modified

Indicator: Number of sessions held to offer psychoeducation (e.g., on child development and wellbeing, stress responses and coping for children and parents/guardians)

UNODC in collaboration with Kenya Prison Service completed the construction of a first ever counselling centre for prison staff in Lang'ata Women's Maximum Prison. The construction labour was provided by the Kenya Prisons Service (KPS) professional contractors and casual labour by the inmates from prisons within Nairobi County. The counselling centre will officially be launched in February 2023.

This initiative is intended to create a safe formal or informal platform where staff can share knowledge and provide basic psychosocial support through peer networks, under the supervision of mental health and psychosocial support professionals; and make sure further mental health and psychosocial support services are available for the staff who need them, and that the staff are aware that they can access services confidentially.





The importance of prison staff's mental health to their effective work performance has never been clearer than during the Covid 19 pandemic. Shortage of staffing led to long working hours during the pandemic. Working conditions and low salaries remain commonly reported among prison staff because of increased cost of living. These challenges had a negative impact on their mental and psychological well-being. Having structures and a culture that support their mental health is important as the country moves through and beyond the pandemic.

Most support on mental health and psychosocial support has usually been directed to prisoners. In addition, the prison was recording a high number of staff who were suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and needed counselling. Statistics from the Lang'ata Prison administration as at 25 May 2022 showed that 45 staff had Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and were in various stages of treatment. 10 staff had by then referred for counselling. It was also noted that one of the staff had been rushed to hospital after ingesting a lethal substance in an attempt to commit suicide. This demonstrates the high need for psychosocial support for the staff at this prison. It is on this basis that the Lang'ata Women Prison requested UNODC to support them in constructing a counselling centre to be used by its staff since Faraja Foundation had already supported counselling rooms for the prisoners.

This support recognizes the contribution of prison staff in the rehabilitation of offenders and thus their welfare is just as important as those they are looking after. Having the center will therefore boost the service provision in a safe environment where the staff can comfortably begin the road to recovery, resulting in improved performance and better prospects for the rehabilitation of offenders.

Variance, if any: There is a variance because the initial initiative was to refurbish a counselling centre for prisoners which was later, in consultation with Lang'ata prison administration, changed to construction of a counselling centre for prison staff. This is because one of their partners, Faraja Foundation had begun to refurbish the counselling rooms for the offenders, it was agreed that UNODC should then undertake the construction of the counselling room dedicated to Prison Staff Psychosocial Support as there was lack of safe spaces for counselling of staff.

Corrective actions, if necessary: There is need for Prison Administration to create and strengthen partnerships with professional mental health and psychosocial support organizations to support them in providing these services. This is because there is limited number of personnel to offer counselling services within the prisons. Furthermore, the prison staff are not comfortable to have the resident counsellor to attend to them since they believe the information confidentiality and privacy is not assured.

2. Reach

Intermediaries and beneficiaries who have interacted with the project directly during the reporting period

Lang'ata Women's Maximum prison will benefit directly from this project by having safe and secure area for their mental health and psychosocial support services.

3. Changes to Theory of Change, the Logic Model and Performance Measurement Framework

Changes made to the Theory of Change, the Logic Model and the Performance Measurement Framework

There was no change.

Project Governance

The project management including planning, monitoring and reporting aspects was handled by the project team under the overall guidance of the UNODC ROEA Head of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the Secretary Children Services. The management of project finances were managed by UNODC.

In relation to planning and implementation, the project team conducted several site visits and held meetings with the staff responsible for construction to assess the progress to completion of construct of the counselling centre.

4. Lessons Learned and Actions taken, Recommendations and Next Steps

Lessons Learnt

- COVID 19 pandemic exposed the gaps in the selfcare of the prison staff and other care givers at the prion, which is usual made secondary to other needs. The mental well-being of the prison staff contributes immensely to the effective in the rehabilitation of offenders. Having structures and a culture that support their mental health is important as the country moves through and beyond the pandemic.

Recommendation

- There is need for KPS to put in place a comprehensive mental and psychosocial support programme to support the prison staff across the country.

Gender Equality

- The project will serve all with the need for the mental health and psychosocial support services.

