

## Terms of Reference for Micro Grants Engagement

### Female Inmates Rehabilitation program

#### I. Background

In recognition of political and security developments in Libya and related opportunities to enhance stability in Tripoli and avert the further erosion of institutional capacities, the Government of National Accord (GNA) has requested assistance from UNSMIL and UNDP to support the efforts of the Ministry of Interior, Libyan police and criminal justice institutions to advance security and the rule of law in Libya starting from capital city Tripoli. Based on detailed assessments of the current capabilities, and in consultation with Libyan stakeholders, UNDP and UNSMIL have identified the following priority areas for programmatic engagement:

- Clarify and prioritize according to identified needs in Tripoli the structure, roles and resourcing of local police and criminal justice institutions.
- Improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and prison service delivery in Tripoli through provision of training and technical and material assistance.
- Enable Ministry of Interior to better assess and provide feasible demobilization options for members of armed formations.
- Provide Ministry of Interior with capacity development and organizational assistance.

Prisons reform and development is one of the targeted sectors, as part of the criminal justice chain, by the UNSMIL-UNDP Policing and Security Joint Programme through institutional reform, review and development of training curricula and standard operating procedures (SOPs) with integrating the human rights principles, capacity building programme – training for judicial police and prison management personnel and providing enabling resources. Joint programme together with the Ministry of Justice, Judicial Police identified a facility for prisoners' rehabilitation programme and now under the rehabilitation.

#### II. Main Objective:

As one UNSMIL – UNDP PSJP objective is to support the Ministry of Justice, Judicial Police on the reform initiative and implementation implementation of Law No. 5 and related legal instruments governing Libya's prisons, and develop a clear conception of the purpose of imprisonment and an articulation of prisoners' rights. The aim of prisons is law enforcement, whereby the freedom of the individual is held as a punishment that takes into account international standards for normalizing the imprisoned environment within the reform, rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates, and thus these institutions seek to protect society from crime on the one hand and rehabilitate inmates on the other hand, This of course does not come unless the time they spend in prison is used to ensure the inclusion of inmates in society after their release, as stipulated in the Nelson Mandela Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Consequently, **one of the purposes of rehabilitating prison inmates** is to provide them with the skills that enable them not to return to crime on the one hand and to ensure their subsequent integration into society after their release on the other hand. This requires preparing them for this by empowering them with skills and professions that help them support themselves and their families outside the prison walls, as well as by rehabilitating them psychologically to overcome the trauma of the past and what they went through.

Unfortunately, attention is usually not paid to this aspect due to several factors, including the absence of planning for the inmates' sentence and the lack of a place dedicated to implementing these programs and activities, as well as prison overcrowding, in addition to the lack of a clear plan for prison institutions regarding the psychological and vocational rehabilitation mechanisms for prisoners.

The negative impact of the absence of these programs within prison institutions cannot be neglected either on the inmates or on the society as a whole, as inmates usually face many challenges upon release, such as

the difficulty of social integration because of their lack of acceptance of themselves and the social stigma that follows them, in addition to psychological disorders That may hinder them from adapting in society, which may lead them to return to the crime.

It is undeniable that women inmates in prisons suffer from the most severe obstacles, which include multiple discrimination, because they are women and prisoners, in addition to other factors that may increase discrimination against them socially, such as marital status, ethnic origin and color, in addition to that they face social stigmatization and rejection by their families and the society . In addition to the devastating effects they may have if they are mothers forced to leave their children behind while they are in prison in the absence of psychological and social support.

Accordingly, focusing on rehabilitating female inmates psychologically to accept themselves, bypassing the traumas of the past and providing them with skills that enable them to pursue careers that help them support themselves and their families is of great importance, as a woman’s inmate may be a mother or may be a supporter of her family and following her psychological and professional rehabilitation to integrate In society, its impact will not only affect the inmate, but also on its children and its community.

With regard to the programs to rehabilitate the inmates in Al-Jedeida prison, Tripoli, it is noted that the building for rehabilitations activities has been suspended since the revolution in February 2011, where the building was targeted with burning and partial destruction, and therefore all activities related to the rehabilitation of inmates were carried out in places not fit for the purpose without enabling resources for this purpose Both for male and female inmates .

Based on the importance of the rehabilitation programs for inmates, it was agreed that it would be among the priorities of PSJP output 1 activity 1.6 *to assess acceptance and implementation of Law No. 5 and related legal instruments governing Libya’s prisons, and develop a clear conception of the purpose of imprisonment and an articulation of prisoners’ rights* and it was proposed to start the support with the rehabilitation programs for female inmates in Al-Jedeida prison, Tripoli, two steps were identified to implement this priority, as follows: 1) Maintenance and preparation of a building to be a specialized center for the implementation of programs for the rehabilitation of female inmates in Al-Jedeida prison which is under tendering and 2) Supporting the implementation of the program for the rehabilitation of female inmates and ensuring their social inclusion after their release.

**III. Scope of the programme:**

While rehabilitation programs cover a wide variety of activities, including medical and psychological treatment programs, mentoring programs, and educational programs, this program will focus on those areas: psychological rehabilitation programs for inmates and skills training including vocational and administrative.

**IV. Expected outcomes:**

Rehabilitation of (76) female inmates in Al-Jedeida prison/ Tripoli provided with through:

- Promote a better culture of self-acceptance for inmates through
- Enabling inmates with skills and professions that enable them to support themselves, whether they are in prison or after their release through a vocational training program.
- Starting a production line from inside the prison.

**V. Project Phases:**

Project phase	Activities	Deliverables	Expected time frame	estimated budget
---------------	------------	--------------	---------------------	------------------

<b>phase #1 prepare a conducive environment for the programme</b>	1. psychosocial support through conducting number of sessions	Minimum of xxx sessions divide to xx groups on psychosocial support	2 weeks	
	2. Assessment of the professional training needs with categorization	Design a tool and conduct assessment through assessments tools.	One week	
<b>phase #2 skills training based on phase to promote a more accepting culture.</b>	3. Develop/design a training programme and materials	Training programme and teaching materials	2 weeks	
	4. Conduct or implement the training programme	At least three – four trainings for the upskilling of the female prisoners in three-four different professions.	4 weeks	
<b>phase #3 initiation of on-job training (for prisoners with short sentences)</b>	5. Conduct on-job training to enable the prisoners start a new cheaper - product line from the jail facility.	At least three – four vocational and administrative trainings	2 weeks	
<b>Public outreach and awareness programme</b>	6. Organizing one day event in which the results of the training and what was learned by the inmates in prison will be presented, In it, civil society organizations working in prisons and government institutions such as the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Labor are invited to attend.	Develop awareness sessions to address the issues related to the prisoners’ reintegration into community	1 week	

	7. public outreach and raising awareness campaigns programme on topics related to prisoner's reintegration in the community for a better understanding of the reintegration of the prisoners into the community.			
<b>Monitoring and Reporting for each activity</b>	Activity progress reports based on the timelines			

VI. **Budget:**

The project budget should not exceed \$30,450 and within four months. The amount requested should be commensurate with the organization's administrative and financial management capabilities.

VII. **Proposal:**

The NGO should submit the following documents:

1. Full proposal indicating the proposed detailed action plan for expected activities
2. Organizational structure, staffing with experts in psychosocial counseling and trainers on skills identified with enough experience in the each field identified.
3. Project Monitoring & Evaluation plan
4. Risk Matrix
5. Deliverable based detailed budget breakdown
6. NGO can apply to implement certain phase or for all phases and the evaluation will be done for each phase

Notes:

1. Any queries form grant recipients to be submitted no later than 10 March 2020.
2. Final submission deadline 20 March 2020.
3. Proposal to be submitted electronically to [procurement.ly@undp.org](mailto:procurement.ly@undp.org).

