The Swedish Prison and Probation Service
assistance of prison development
Focus on Somalia

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Term: Autumn 2018
Subject: Peace and Development
Level: Undergraduate
Course code: 2FU33E


Abstract

Despite the Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS) are a pioneer on the global arena regarding the area of corrections, generally little is known of what they do in Sweden as well as internationally. This study will explore the SPPS implementation of prison development in Somalia, which will be done through interviews with seconded personnel and others within the Swedish government that have connections to the prison development in Somalia. The findings were able to answer the research questions for this thesis, namely what the SPPS are doing internationally, what they are doing in Somalia and lastly if they have seen any results in Somalia. In the analysis, the middle power theory was used through an abductive approach to see if the SPPS fulfilled the criterions for the theory namely moral power, multilateralism and conflict management. It is concluded that the SPPS work in Somalia have been effective. They have contributed considerably to the local development and the seconded personnel has also learnt lessons for life which they can use also in their further carriers. Through their contacts, which they have established, they might also contribute further bilaterally even in the event of a withdrawal from the United Nations.

**Keywords**: Swedish prison and probation service, SPPS, prison development, seconded personnel, aid, Somalia, institutional development, peacekeeping
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<td>UNSOM</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
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1 Introduction

In 2016, the World Prison Brief (WPB) published a report concluding that there are more than 10.35 million people held in penal institutions around the globe. As figures from Somalia, Eritrea and North Korea are unavailable and the figures from China and Guinea Bissau are incomplete, the estimation is that the number may well exceed over 11 million people.\(^1\) Once someone is imprisoned, it should not be seen as a punishment, the prison sentence itself is the punishment. A prisoner is being deprived from their liberty and the impact on other rights and their freedom of movement as they are imprisoned. However, prisoners should like any other human being be protected by the human rights legislation.\(^2\)

Countries around the globe generally react to crime and violence in the same way, by convicting the perpetrators and placing them in penal institutions, this is for all countries, independent of their developmental status. When states deprive a person’s liberty, they are obliged to ensure that the prisoners are treated humanely, with suitable accommodation, water, health care, food and access to legal presentation etc. According to international standards for the treatment of prisoners, prisoners should be ensured humane prison conditions as well as a fair criminal justice system. The need for a complaint system and independent external inspections is of importance to ensure that the rights of the prisoners are upheld.\(^3\)

It is recognized that the living conditions of the prisoners has an impact on their self-esteem and dignity. Those who experience a humane execution of the sentence are more receptive to rehabilitation programmes, whilst those who have witnessed more harsh conditions are more likely to return to the community in a worse state of mind.\(^4\) However, the way of taking care of the prisoners varies around the world. Unfortunately, several countries are not able or cannot afford in meeting the basic needs of the prisoners and they are often struggling with overcrowded prisons. Staff also believes that harsh treatment towards the prisoners is legitimate,\(^5\) so the crisis within the prison systems around the world are still ongoing.\(^6\) In a chart, from 2018, developed by the WPB regarding overcrowded prison systems around the

\(^{1}\) World Prison Brief 2016.
\(^{2}\) Penal Reform n.d.b.
\(^{3}\) Penal Reform n.d.b.
\(^{4}\) Penal Reform n.d.b.
\(^{5}\) Penal Reform n.d.b
\(^{6}\) UNODC 2015.
world, countries such as Haiti, Zambia and Uganda made it to the top of the list.\textsuperscript{7} In accordance to the World Bank, top ten of the countries on the list belonged to either low-income or lower-middle-income countries.\textsuperscript{8}

Sweden has over time developed a highly professional and high humane prison and probation system, which globally is desirable within the area of corrections.\textsuperscript{9} It is interesting to see that the SPPS, which in public opinion in Sweden generally are unaware of, contribute so much internationally when asked by other countries to assist in their development of prison systems. Within the SPPS, there is an organizational unit, Office for International Affairs, that organizes and structures all the SPPS international engagements and efforts.\textsuperscript{10} The SPPS engage in both civil crisis management as well as bilateral development cooperation\textsuperscript{11} to improve the rule of law and the judicial system in countries that suffer from a weak central power after facing conflicts, war or natural disasters. To ensure a country's reconstruction of a society the need for trust towards institutions such as the courts, the police and corrections is essential. To ensure long lasting peace, an effective rule of law is crucial.\textsuperscript{12}

1.1 Research Problem

While the prison systems around the globe are at the point of crisis which harms not only the prisoners but also their families and the society as a whole,\textsuperscript{13} the need for prison development is crucial. Reading literature regarding the issue of prison development, one can notice that the SPPS are mentioned in lots of work in developing prisons, but never in-depth of what they are doing. In 2015, the SPPS Director General Nils Öberg was assigned the “Head of Service Award” by the International Correction and Prison Association (ICPA) for SPPS work in Swedish prisons and the development of alternative sanctions other than imprisonment.\textsuperscript{14} It is interesting to note that Sweden is leading within this field, although there is a research gap on what the SPPS contributes to in a broader international context. This research intends to explore the debate concerning SPPS implementation of prison development internationally. This will be done through a review of existing literature as well

\textsuperscript{7} World Prison Brief 2018.  
\textsuperscript{8} World Bank n.d.  
\textsuperscript{9} Wigerström 2015.  
\textsuperscript{10} Kriminalvården 2017b, p.72.  
\textsuperscript{11} Kriminalvården 2017b, pp.72-74.  
\textsuperscript{12} Kriminalvården n.d.  
\textsuperscript{13} UNODC 2015.  
\textsuperscript{14} Wigerström 2015.
as through interviews with seconded personnel, employees at the SPPS Office for International Affairs and Swedish government employees who have connections to the prison development specifically in Somalia.

1.2 Relevance

This thesis aims at creating new knowledge to a much under researched field. Firstly, this research will help to understand the reasons for what and why the SPPS are sending their personnel abroad to develop institutional capacity in correction systems. An overview of the various articles and reports by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), one could find that development of prisons around the world are undergoing a crisis\(^\text{15}\), and thereby being in great need of support. Secondly, this thesis will try to evaluate whether the work that SPPS contribute with internationally generate good results. The chosen theoretical framework will take a point of departure in Sweden’s role as a middle power in being a substantial aid donor in form of supporting the development of prisons. The findings of the study might also be of relevance for other government agencies, as they can follow SPPS ways of contributing with knowledge and personnel to countries in need of development in the area of rule of law.

1.3 Objective and Research Questions

Drawing on existing literature and through a qualitative study, the research objective of this thesis with help of an abductive method will try to create a bigger and more in-depth perspective of what the SPPS are doing internationally. Using Somalia as a case study, this thesis will investigate the SPPS foreign development aid policies in terms of prison reforms abroad and its connection to the implementation and realization of it in the field. To reach a discussion on this topic and hopefully some answers, three questions will be used to guide the thesis:

- *Why do the Swedish Prison and Probation Service work internationally?*
- *What are the Swedish Prison and Probation Service doing in Somalia?*
- *What are the results of the work of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service in Somalia?*

\(^\text{15}\) UNODC 2015.
1.4 Limitations and Delimitations

In terms of limitations of the study, the choice of it being a desk-study is limited since the collection of data must be relied on others, and in form of interviews. Due to limitations regarding the available data when choosing the case study, the decision of focusing on Somalia was chosen since most of the data regarded this country as well as Somalia is Sweden's third largest aid beneficiaries.\textsuperscript{16} For me, this limitation was acceptable since I am interested in Africa and especially the Horn of Africa and would possibly have chosen any of the countries within that area.

The delimitation of this study is the choice of country, since it here focuses solely on Somalia. The result of this study may have been affected by the choice of county as other countries might have led to other conclusions. Since the collection of valuable data was limited as the area is less researched, the use of interviews was essential. The usage of interviews was delimited to people that have or have had professional connections to Somalia, either if they are/were seconded or work/worked with peace operations in the chosen country. Those who have been interviewed that had been or where seconded had worked in the areas of Garowe, Baidoa and Beledweyne. In Garowe and Beledweyne only one seconded personnel had experience of each area. I have chosen to delimitiate the information regarding Beledweyne due to the shortage of information as well as the seconded personnel only was stationed there for a short time. Regarding Garowe, the information was great and profound which is why I chose to include Garowe. Another delimitation is the choice of aid. This thesis will solely focus on the SPPS and their annual letter of instruction. The choice of excluding the aid towards the specific projects the seconded personnel do within the United Nations (UN) organs, had been too broad for the time of this thesis.

1.5 Ethical Considerations

As the main sources of this thesis will be through interviews, it is of essence to consider Bryman’s argument regarding interviewees. Bryman argues that it is inevitably in any form when conducting a qualitative research that regards interaction with others will intrude their privacy. He further explained that when practiced respectfully, with consideration to consent and integrity it lowers the possibility of harm being produced.\textsuperscript{17}

\textsuperscript{16} 6, 7.
\textsuperscript{17} Bryman 2012, pp. 129-154.
1.6 Structure

The structure of the thesis will be the following;

Chapter one is the *Introduction Chapter* which will introduce the topic, research problem, highlight the relevance, ethical considerations, research questions and expresses the thesis limitations and delimitations.

In chapter two the *Literature Review* will be presented. It will take note of the contemporary debate as well as a clarification regarding the shortfall in empirical evidence.

Chapter three, *Methodological Framework*, will in-depth describe the method used in the thesis, including a short presentation of all the interviewees.

The fourth chapter is the *Analytical Framework* that will begin by a thorough presentation of the middle power theory, its characteristics and criteria’s. The framework will be used as an analytical tool in the analysis.

Chapter five, *Background chapter*, will provide the needed background to understand the findings.

In the sixth chapter, *Findings*, it will present the collected data from the interviews, and each research question will be answered.

Chapter seven, *Analysis*, will analyze the findings with the use of the middle power theory and its three criteria’s, *moral power, multilateralism and conflict management*, will be used as the basis.

The final chapter, *Conclusion*, will summarize the findings of the analysis and shortly answer the three research questions again.
2 Literature Review

2.1 Developing institutions

It is an established fact in the literature on development that a prerequisite for a sustainable development is the building of basic institutions. The literature on developing institutions and functioning institutions are sizable. Parks, Buntaine and Buch describes in their article that wealthy countries are focusing their efforts towards bilateral aid and multilateral development banks to build and reform institutions in developing countries. They also express concern that developing countries might fail to maintain and enforce rules within these institutions.\(^\text{18}\) Furthermore, they state that the achievement only leads of shallow changes on “institutional forms” which includes how institutions are organized rather than advancements on the “institutional function” which focuses on institutions that can solve public problems.\(^\text{19}\) Parks et.al. continues to argue that the international development organizations are to blame since they are supportive towards the developing countries to favour performance targets that measure institutional forms instead of institutional functions. It is noted that developing countries that receive aid have solid incentive to meet the goals, to access the financing. Because of this, the developing countries often choose easier goals to see themselves as successful rather than taking on more difficult goals that would emerge if the institutions are in fact solving public problems. Countries that don't get this type of aid are more prone to choose difficult goals, that in turn will be positive towards their citizens.\(^\text{20}\) Parks et.al points out that this result contributes to a misrepresent view, as developing countries will signal success to their sponsors, although the improvement of institutions are unchanged.\(^\text{21}\)

Metell Cueva also stresses the importance of what the donor countries can do to support the development of institutions. She expresses that developing countries requires institutions to achieve long-term and sustainable results. Institutions includes common rules within the social and economic interaction within a country. Institutions generate not only investments, job opportunities, but also schools, health care and transports.\(^\text{22}\) Behind the term institution, a functioning administration is essential. The administration should provide service such as

\(^{18}\) Parks, Buntaine and Buch 2017.  
\(^{19}\) Parks, Buntaine and Buch 2017.  
\(^{20}\) Parks, Buntaine and Buch 2017.  
\(^{21}\) Parks, Buntaine and Buch 2017.  
\(^{22}\) Metell Cueva 2013.
police, justice and administrations as well as infrastructure and health care. The administration should be governed by transparency and accountability. Metell Cueva stresses that many aid actors within Sweden are familiar to the connection between institutions and administrations, since there is a need of focus on the underlying causes rather than the symptoms. Sweden's credibility and long experience within aid gives them a unique position to continue to drive this question. Lastly, she expresses that if aid can strengthen institutions that are accountable, transparent and effective intermediary of service, then it has been successful in the long run.23

In Kumssa and Mbeche’s article ‘The role of institutions in the development process of African countries’ they argue that the development problems in African countries are associated to fragile institutions and administrative system that is characterized for African countries. To be specific, the authors refers to poor rule of law, high corruption, inefficiency of the public sector and the absence of a forceful civil society, all these aspects have led to a cripple effect of development.24 Kumssa and Mbeche proposes that the developing countries needs to undertake institutional reform to improve the capacity of the state. They also suggest that the mentioned countries shall initiate reform policies that will lead to a more transparent governance as well as enhance the civil society to strengthen the democratization process. Furthermore, they stress the importance of effective institutions, because without them it is challenging to accomplish good governance and sustainable development.25

2.2 Foreign aid

The literature around foreign aid is also extensive, which this review will only cover with some highlights. In Sweden’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs yearbook it is mentioned that Sweden has devoted a high proportion of their foreign aid to the multilateral arena to organizations such as the UN and the World Bank. Sweden allocated their foreign aid in both regular contributions as well as directed projects or programmes.26 Sweden has a strong role in multilateral organizations and seeks to ensure that the advantages are utilized and

23 Metell Cueva 2013.
26 Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2000, p. 32.
strengthened. The UN, with its 188 member states, grant opportunities in creating broad international cooperation’s in different areas.\(^{27}\)

The book, *Foreign Aid and Development: Lessons learnt and direction for the future* deals with the concerns regarding the role and effectiveness of foreign aid. The aim of this book is to look at foreign aid from various perspectives, to get a constructive approach to aid-development.\(^{28}\) Whilst there are successful examples of development, there are also failed development programmes that have taken place, mostly in African countries.\(^{29}\) Tarp describes that the issue regarding foreign aid, is not whether it works or not, but mostly under which circumstances and policy settings it relates to.\(^{30}\) In the debate concerning if aid is contributing or halting development, Tarp describes it from both sides. In a world where there are ongoing armed conflicts, aid can be used both before, during and after the break-out of conflicts. Aid should also be used as a prevention of possible conflicts, on areas regarding supporting institutions, tone down social tensions and reduce poverty and inequality. During the conflict, aid can act as a limited part regarding humanitarian assistance. It is also expressed the problems while operating in wartime surroundings, as the aid can tangle the situation when belligerents access the money. Furthermore, after wartime, the aid is extremely important as it helps to develop and maintain costly reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts.\(^{31}\)

Hopkins, who has written chapter 19 in the same book, argues three aid objectives needs to be considered in overlapping coalitions in a country, these are; state strengthening, emergency safety nets and improved market management.\(^{32}\) He furthermore expresses that many of the future aid recipients are ‘anarchical states’ in which he includes terms such as corruption and patrimonial. In countries like this, the term ‘state failure’ is foreign aids biggest threat to succeed. Often these countries are the countries that is in the greatest need of aid, however, it is highly likely that the aid will be least effective in these countries.\(^{33}\)

\(^{27}\) Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2000, p.32.

\(^{28}\) Tarp 2002, p. XVI.

\(^{29}\) Tarp 2002, p.1.

\(^{30}\) Tarp 2002, p.2.

\(^{31}\) Tarp 2002, p.8.

\(^{32}\) Tarp 2002, p.9.

\(^{33}\) Tarp 2002, p.9.
2.3 Corrections

Regarding corrections, the literature is also extensive, mainly published by different organizations and national governments. Stern argues in her article that alternative ways of prisons are more functional for developing countries, as the costs of prisons are high with high risks of diseases due to low level of resources as well as high risks of corruption as the staff has little to no wages. Stern proposes that a different form of punishment is necessary in resource poor countries, one that supports the community which will be more beneficial to the distressed community. Zimbabwe for example, inherited many features from the British criminal justice system. One of these features, and the most mentioned is the usage of community service that was addressed to those who faced shorter sentences, up to six months, as they were not seen as a danger towards the public. This way of using the community service has shown to be a successful path in Zimbabwe’s corrections system.

In the article, Prisons in Africa: an evaluation from a human rights perspective, it is mentioned that Africa is referred to as a “hopeless continent”. The prisons face dirty accommodations, little to no access to food, bad hygiene and poor supply of clothing. There is a need for a prison reform with more dedication towards human rights. The barriers they face are weak societies and lack of public interests that will worsen the prison conditions. The African continent consists of several countries that fail to meet the minimum levels of human rights, which includes overcrowded prisons with poor conditions, failure of protecting the rights of pre-trial detainees as well as the protection of women and children. It has been recognized that some African countries have managed to improve their prisons and encourage the prisoners’ rights. What is needed now is a functioning rule of law and the resources to ensure its implementation.

UNODC has been established by the UN to oversee corrections on the international arena. The UNODC’s mission is to ensure a world that is safer from crime, drugs and terrorism, in which crime prevention, criminal justice reform and justice for children, victims and gender

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34 Stern 1999, p. 231.
37 Sarkin 2009, p. 23.
are included. UNODC further expresses the importance of countries access to crime prevention and good criminal justice strategies, which are gender responsive, human rights based and respect the rule of law. UNODC are acting as the supervisor for the UN, regarding the UN standards and norms within the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. The standards and norms are non-binding rules, guidelines and principles which are focusing on juvenile justice, rights of the child, prison reform and violence against women. UN’s member states are assisted by the UNODC in questions relating criminal justice, to become more effective and humane, for all citizens, not solely prisoners. UNODC works both normatively and operationally. The normative work is identified with modification of existing standards and norms of the country, as well as the development of new standards and norms. On the other hand, the operative work consists of technical assistance and developing tools to assist member states in their implementation of the UN’s standards and norms. The UNODC also works in the field, where they develop programmes with strong crime prevention and criminal justice components, which are developed to fit the country’s needs.

39 UNODC n.d.a.
40 UNODC n.d.a.
41 UNODC n.d.
3 Methodological Framework

The chosen research methodology will be a qualitative and abductive analysis based on the middle power framework, where the central methodological approach will be presented through semi-structured interviews. The topic is convenient as a desk study since the intent is to study the SPPS assistance of prison development with a case study on Somalia. Since the Swedish Government discourages trips to Somalia the thesis can only be implemented as a desk study. The ambition of a qualitative study is to understand, evaluate and clarify different facts to evolve a broad comprehension. The qualitative approach is useful when you want to examine a process or a series of events.42 This works well as the focus of this thesis will be on the process of how SPPS assist the development of prisons through development aid.

The link between the research and the chosen theory is abductive, as the middle power theory is allowed to guide the thesis on SPPS position as representing a middle power country and its position as an aid donor in forms of developing prison and probation services. In accordance to Danermark, abduction can create a deeper understanding of a special act or cause through re-contextualizing the act or cause in relation to the common format or theories.43 The choice of theory was changed several times, before the chosen theory was selected. Another theory that was considered was the new institutionalism theory, but since that theory focused more on institutions rather than aid while my interviews focused more on aid, it was dismissed.

This thesis will solely focus on one of the three branches within the SPPS Office for International Affairs, which is the civil crisis management, any other aid assistance will be excluded. Within the civil crisis management, it will solely focus on the SPPS annual letter of instruction, and not on how the projects within the UN are financed from other sources.

Besides the interviews, information will be gathered through sources such as articles and reports. These sources will be used as a supplement to the information gathered via the interviews. There can be a clear distinction between the types of sources that have been used to establish this thesis. Sources that have been used deals with SPPS international work and prison related sources that is of relevance to the research objective, while also sources regarding the middle power has been used of relevance to the theory. The sources regarding

the middle power theory, that was used in the analytical framework, was mainly guided from Adam Chapnicks article. The Canadian scholar, thoroughly outlined the core arguments of the middle power. As mentioned in the analytical framework the ‘behavioural model’ is what lays in ground for this thesis.\textsuperscript{44} This thesis will mostly work with government sources. That is due to lack of other sources as well as the sources are written in collaboration to those who has been in the field working with the development programs. One should take in consideration of this thesis, that the literature mostly is based on governmental sources, can by default create a biased portrayal of the issue.

3.1 Interviews

The use of interviews in this thesis was conducted in a qualitative and semi-structured way. The chosen method of semi-structured interviews was chosen to be able to create a more open and general dialogue between both the interviewer and the interviewees. This method also allows the interviewee to expand and elaborate on aspects and angles they as professionals within their field see as important to highlight. As Bryman describes, semi-structured interviews are questions that are created in a more general form within the sequence of questions and this allows the interviewer to elaborate and ask further questions.\textsuperscript{45} The establishment of contact with the interviewees was done through email and via phone calls. The total number of interviewees landed on ten. Since the interviewees had different positions, the interviews were held one at time to be able to create more directed questions that suited their specific role. In all possible ways, the interviews were held in person but in those circumstances, that this was not possible, the preferred way were through Skype or WhatsApp. Prior to the interviews, the participants were informed about anonymity, confidentiality and consent and were given the opportunity to ask questions regarding the study. The interview guide was steered in a way to be able to collect information to answer the research questions. The interview guide was established as three different guides, one for seconded personnel, a guide towards the personnel at the SPPS Office for International Affairs and lastly one to those outside the SPPS. Each interview lasted between 30-90 minutes. With permission from the interviewees, the interviews were recorded, but they were not transcribed due to the limited time available for this thesis. It should be considered that

\textsuperscript{44} Chapnick 1999.  
\textsuperscript{45} Bryman 2012, p. 212.
when citations were made, they were listened very carefully on the audio-file to ensure that it was correctly cited.

In retrospect, the order of the interviews would have been to first interview the Office for International Affairs continuing with the seconded personnel and finally those outside the SPPS. This to be able to understand the information more clearly, since those within the Office for International Affairs had most knowledge regarding the aid, which unfortunately were about the last to be interviewed. It would have been preferred that the choice of theory was selected prior to the interviews, as some interview questions could have been related to the theory in order to do a better analysis.

3.1.1 Presentation of interviewees

In this thesis, the need for a short presentation of the interviewees is of great essence to understand their experience and knowledge within the areas of aid, prisons and probation service and Somalia. Further down in the thesis each interviewee will be referred to as Interviewee 1-10, but in this section their name will be used. The interviews took place between the 19th of November to 28 November 2018.

Interviewee 1 - Anders Persson started within the SPPS in 2008 as an hourly-paid employee and continued to work within the SPPS on a full-time basis. He worked mostly with security related questions as well as an inspector on duty of the custody in Malmö. In 2014, Anders completed the Prison and Probation Office Course (PriPOC) and his first secondment was to South Sudan. In 2015, he was once again seconded, this time to the Democratic Republic of Congo. After his time in the Democratic Republic of Congo he came back to Sweden and joined a programme to become a correctional inspector. In 2018, he was seconded to Somalia, where he now works for the UNODC in Puntland, at the Garowe prison.

Interviewee 2 - Helen Hjert started at SPPS in 2003 as a senior probation officer and as a programme leader at the prison in Nyköping. She has mostly worked within the probation service and with advanced treatment programmes. In 2014-2015 she was seconded to South Sudan. In mid-July 2018, Helen was seconded to Somalia, where she now works for United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) at the Baidoa prison.
Interviewee 3 - Ambassador Staffan Tillander was a former Head of Rule of Law and Security Institutions for UNSOM in Somalia where he worked for two years. His section consisted of 70 people including the justice and correction section where the SPPS are located. The section is closely linked to the security sector reform and police which is an important part of UNSOM in Somalia where the aim is to build security institutions. He has a long career for the ministry of Foreign Affairs. His earlier experience from working in African politics is in Liberia, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Interviewee 4 - Eva Åhs career in SPPS started as a summer job in the custody in Örebro when she studied sociology and jurisprudence. In 2008, she started working at the prison in Asptuna and then continued her career within the probation service. She has also worked within the headquarters with questions regarding penal value and placement of prisoners. Eva was seconded to Somalia for one year with start of spring 2017, for UNSOM, at the Baidoa prison.

Interviewee 5 - Amelie Runesson started at the SPPS, as a summer job in 2003 as a receptionist for the probation service while she was studying psychology. She did her internship at the prison in Skogome where the focus was on sexual violence and stayed there for five years. She continued her role as a psychologist with focus on neuropsychological investigation. In 2015, Amelie was the first Swede within the SPPS to be seconded to Somalia. She worked for UNSOM, at the Baidoa prison for two and a half years.

Interviewee 6 - Karin-Malin Pettersson started as an hourly-paid employee at the prison in Nyköping, alongside her studies. She was offered a permanent employment and stayed there until 2010, when she was contacted by the Office for International Affairs regarding an international project. Larger parts of her time at the Office for International Affairs she has worked as an expert with a special interest in North Africa and the Middle East.

Interviewee 7 - Andreas von Uexkull is the Swedish ambassador to Somalia, which has its office in Nairobi, Kenya. Andreas has worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1999. He has former experience with working in African countries.

Interviewee 8 - Christina Dahlman works as a senior programme officer at the Somalia section at the Swedish Embassy and has a special focus in democracy, human rights and rule
of law. She has former worked in Brussel, with focus in human rights. She has also been working in Baghdad for the Swedish Embassy.

*Interviewee 9* - Martin Gillå started his career in the SPPS in 2000, parallel to his studies at Uppsala University. He has mostly worked with placement of prisoners and later he became head of the placement unit. Since 2005 Martin has had different head-positions and in 2016 he became head of Office for International Affairs. Being head of Office for International Affairs has allowed Martin to travel a lot, specially to visit the seconded personnel as well as attending international conferences regarding prison and probation.

*Interviewee 10* - Niklas Bostedt started in 1999 at the prison in Storboda. In 2003, he changed to Österåker where he started to work as an inspector on duty for three years. After that he started working at the SPPS security unit. In January 2017 Niklas was seconded to Somalia for one year. He was working for UNSOM, at the Baidoa prison.
4 Theoretical Framework

This thesis will use the concept of the middle power to analyse the findings. In Shin’s article, the middle power can be traced back to the 15th century as a Milanese mayor expressed a middle power as an actor or state with “sufficient strength and authority to stand on its own without the need for help from others”. The theory of the middle power has been developed over times and is still in use of today. Different scholars have taken upon contrasting understandings of the concept, but this thesis will focus on the Canadian scholar Adam Chapnick and the trio consisting of Cooper, Higgott and Nossal.

Chapnick starts with the basic fact, that the actor of a middle power is a state, and that this theory is direct adopting a concept of the international society which is state-centric in concerns that an actor is treated as a geographically defined entity. This view, does nonetheless lower the interests of either international or regional organizations. The state-centric view reduces other ways of considering the world, but it somehow contributes one reference frame. Robert Cox has expressed that he believes that middle powers are not solely states, but also an instrument of interaction within the international stage.

When Chapnick continues on with investigating the content of a middle power as an actor, which is not great nor small, the approach of middle is proportionate since it relies on the definition of the extremes, either being great or small powers. Keohane further explains that a great power is when the leader of the state considers that the state can on its own, exercise a large influence on the international system. A small power however is a state where the leader believes that the state on its own nor in a small group can significantly impact the international system. The interpretation of the great powers can be characterized as having the capabilities to operate independently and have the ability to function entirely without external assistance and involvement. Whereas the small powers are interpreting the opposite, as they lack both the economic and military capability to stand independent. They are

46 Shin 2015.
47 Chapnick 1999, p.73.
48 Chapnick 1999, p.73.
49 Chapnick 1999, p.76.
50 Chapnick 1999, p.73.
51 Keohane 1969, p.296.
52 Keohane 1969, p.296.
therefore reliant on the benevolence from greater states within the international system. As for the middle power, the state upholds acceptable resources and competence to endorse its needs, but not fully regarding economic and military power to alone make an impact within the international system. The middle powers are still reliant on multilateral settings.

In Chapnicks article he illustrates three models that defines a middle power. This thesis will draw on the model Chapnick calls the ‘behavioural model’. All three models will be described to allow for a more nuanced explication. The first approach is the ‘functional model’ which focuses on the middle powers functional capabilities. According to Chapnick the states are to be defined by the grade of impact they have within the international system, with no regard to the circumstances. The functional model introduce that great powers have strong impact whilst small powers have a modest level of impact, this further leads to the middle power which fall between the others, which can be viewed as a quite stale interpretation of the approach. Chapnicks second approach is the ‘hierarchical model’ which ranks and classify states by implement standards to their capabilities. This means that countries with access to medium-capabilities are grouped as middle powers and small and great powers are categorized in the same way.

The last approach to the middle power theory by Chapnick is the ‘behavioural model’ also called middlepowermanship, which this thesis will draw on. The ‘behavioural model’ suits this thesis since the behaviour of the SPPS foreign development aid is to be considered. It is to be considered that the choice of the approach is not an endeavour to oppose other approaches of the middle power theory but directly an assessment on which approach fits the thesis finest. The ‘behaviour model’ looks at middle powers as states that comply three notions such as moral power, multilateralism and conflict management. The trio consisting of Cooper, Higgott and Nossal has a similar identification of the middle powers as Chapnick “their tendency to pursue multilateral solutions to international problems, their tendency to embrace compromise positions in international disputes, and their tendency to embrace...”

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53 Keohane 1969, p.296.
54 Chapnick 1999, pp. 74-75.
55 Chapnick 1999, pp. 74-75.
56 Chapnick 1999, pp. 74-75.
57 Chapnick 1999, pp. 76-78.
58 Chapnick 1999, pp. 75-76.
notions of ‘good international citizenship’ to guide their diplomacy”.\textsuperscript{59} Chapnick further explains that through this approach, middle powers are often identified as mediators that are inclined to enter work regarding peacekeeping and peacebuilding, as for great states that might take upon an aggressive approach whilst the small states will lay back.\textsuperscript{60} Furthermore, the most characteristic feature of the middle power is its ambition to be a joint force in a multilateral context. The multilateral coherence has its drive from the middle power that alone lacks the power to accomplish a forceful foreign policy, whilst the multilateral coherence therefore is essential. Chapnick describes middle powers as ‘regional leaders, conflict managers, multilateral moral powers and status seekers’.\textsuperscript{61} The ‘behavioural model’ also recognizes middle powers through their expressed ambition for a greater international status, this is also recognized by Cranford Pratt which stresses that middle powers tendency to perform multilaterally is to endeavour their national interests.\textsuperscript{62}

In accordance to the SPPS behaviour in foreign aid policy the ‘behaviour model’ will be applied. The middle power theory will also be used to investigate the SPPS aim and cause regarding its foreign aid policies. The middle power theory has usually been applied to countries such as Australia and Canada, but according to Jordaan, Sweden is in the middle power category,\textsuperscript{63} so for the purpose of this thesis it is interesting to see how the category of being a middle power has shaped Sweden's policies to foreign aid. For Sweden being categorized as a middle power it becomes easy to put Sweden in a group of states that accepts a clear categorization of the behaviour of Sweden regarding the realm of foreign aid policies, which fits well of the thesis. This framework offers a way of viewing the international impact origination from skill rather than the extent of formal power in seeing how states that does not suit the great power category, is able to configure their environment using alternative means.\textsuperscript{64}

The recognition of feasible flaws of a theoretical framework is also be considered. For the middle power theory, and when especially using the ‘behaviour model’ the power of being able without bias to determine a middle power is difficult since in fact either a great state or a

\textsuperscript{59} Chapnick 1999, p. 75.  
\textsuperscript{60} Chapnick 1999, pp. 75-76. 
\textsuperscript{61} Chapnick 1999, p. 76. 
\textsuperscript{62} Chapnick 1999, p. 76. 
\textsuperscript{63} Jordaan 2003, p. 165. 
\textsuperscript{64} Chapnick 1999.
small state could appear as a middle power if both the interest and possibility coexisted. To be able to more roughly determine Sweden as a middle power, a more thorough understanding of the theory would be essential, but for the sake of this thesis, this perspective is enough.

Based on the middle power theory, three criteria’s have been selected to be used in the analysis later, which are; moral power, multilateralism and conflict management. These have been chosen since both Chapnick, Cooper, Higgott and Nossal believes that these criterions should be met to be a middle power theory.

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65 Shin 2015.
5 Background

5.1 The SPPS

The SPPS are a part of the Swedish judicial system. The organization is financed through three different appropriations, most of which are the SPPS own appropriation within expenditure four, the judicial system. Other appropriations are number eight, migration, and lastly the appropriation seven, aid, which is within the framework for international development cooperation. The SPPS are responsible for execute imprisoned sanctions, conduct remand prisons, carry out transport and conduction personal investigations in criminal proceedings. The SPPS shall act to ensure that the sanctions are executed in a safe, humane and effective way, as well as that prosecution can be done effectively and that the relapse into criminal activities is prevented. The SPPS shall also take actions regarding prevention of crime during the execution of a sentence, prepare for parole, combat drug addictions and the content of the prisoners execution of a sentence shall be individually adapted to everyone's needs. The organization shall ensure a humane approach towards the prisoners which is characterized by respect for the integrity and rule of law of the individual. The SPPS should work actively to contribute to the society's efforts to protect democracy against violent extremism and organized crime. The SPPS ambition is to effectively fight all forms of violence and threats as well as prevent crime during execution of a sentence.

The SPPS have set up different goals, of which one of those is “The SPPS shall be a driving force in cooperation’s that contributes to a decrease in relapse in crimes internationally”. The organizations new direction is to maintain the existing presence in peace operations around the world and to expand their bilateral cooperation’s. The SPPS are engaged in the policy and method development within the prison and probation service area, for instance through their engagement within the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peace Operations and their seconding to the UN's head quarter. Since 2016, the SPPS have seconded one person to the UN's head quarter to work with international prison and probation service

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66 Kriminalvården 2017b, p.8.
67 Kriminalvården 2017b, p.7.
68 Kriminalvården 2017b, p. 39.
69 Kriminalvården 2017b, p.3.
70 Kriminalvården 2017b, p.3.
71 Kriminalvården 2017b, p.12.
questions at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), within the framework of Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections.\textsuperscript{72}

Within the international efforts, the SPPS contribute, through their secondments to the UN and European Union (EU), whereby the human rights perspective lay the ground for all work.\textsuperscript{73} The Swedish seconded personnel are working within different projects and shall primarily work to contribute with the following:

- Support the national prison and probations service through counselling in the work regarding the enforcement of human rights for the prisoners, as well as the rebuilding of the rule of law and democratic institutions.
- Disseminate knowledge for the implementation of UN’s resolution, Mandela Rules.\textsuperscript{74}

5.2 Office for International Affairs

Within the SPPS and the Office for International Affairs, there are three branches namely Civil Crisis Management, Bilateral Development Cooperation and Other International Commitments. This thesis will solely focus on the first area, civil crisis management. A brief explanation of the two others will be presented. The SPPS have since around year 2000 entered several bilateral development cooperation’s,\textsuperscript{75} dealing with bilateral projects. The SPPS aims at together with the recipient authority or country create a plan. It is often in this case that the recipient authority or country reaches out to the SPPS and asks for help in areas such as recruitment of personnel or probation penalties. The SPPS consider the proposal, the costs, efficiency, time-frame and possible outcomes.\textsuperscript{76} All bilateral projects within the SPPS are financed through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).\textsuperscript{77} The other international commitments area deals with study visits, conferences and training opportunities.\textsuperscript{78} The largest part of this branch is the preparatory training, which also is financed through the annual letter of instruction, which will be presented later. In SPPS engagement with Group of Friends of Corrections, there are projects regarding gender workshops, pre-deployment courses, leadership training, participation at international

\textsuperscript{72} Kriminalvården 2017b, p. 73.
\textsuperscript{73} Kriminalvården 2017b, p.54.
\textsuperscript{74} Kriminalvården 2017b, p.74.
\textsuperscript{75} 6.
\textsuperscript{76} 6.
\textsuperscript{77} 9.
\textsuperscript{78} Kriminalvården 2018.
conferences and training on the Bangkok Rules.\textsuperscript{79} The pre-deployment course, PriPOC, is developed in close collaboration between the SPPS and the Correctional Service of Canada as a standardized manual for a pre-deployment course which was accredited by the UN in 2013.\textsuperscript{80}

The civil crisis management area focuses on peacekeeping efforts by either the UN or EU.\textsuperscript{81} This area is controlled by the annual letter of instruction that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for.\textsuperscript{82} The annual letter of instruction determines which countries the SPPS are supposed to work in as well as the budget for this area.\textsuperscript{83} The countries that are mentioned in the annual letter of instruction are countries that are prioritized by Sweden, selected from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) list.\textsuperscript{84} The SPPS are not able to work in all selected countries within the annual letter of instructions due to language barriers or the lack of criminal justice skills.\textsuperscript{85} Before entering a new civil crisis management project the preparation can consist of careful investigation about the country with help from other governmental authorities, a trip where the SPPS visit the UN mission and the national management to examine the situation and if the SPPS are able to meet their needs. After that the process of preparing seconded personnel starts.\textsuperscript{86}

The SPPS received their first annual letter of instruction in 2009. The first letters were strict in what the SPPS were allowed to do, but over time the letters has become more flexible for the SPPS, which Interviewee 9 believes is connected to an increased trust in handling the money from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.\textsuperscript{87} The SPPS control the money from the annual letter of instruction. The money is spent on the Swedish personnel that is seconded which includes for example salary and travel.\textsuperscript{88} The average amount for one seconded personnel, for one year, is around 1,2-1,6 million Swedish Krona.\textsuperscript{89} Most of the money from the annual

\textsuperscript{79} Group of Friends ofCorrection in Peace Operations Information 2015.  
\textsuperscript{80} United Nations Prison and Probation Officers Course 2015.  
\textsuperscript{81} 9.  
\textsuperscript{82} 9.  
\textsuperscript{83} 6.  
\textsuperscript{84} 6.  
\textsuperscript{85} 6.  
\textsuperscript{86} 9.  
\textsuperscript{87} 9.  
\textsuperscript{88} 9.  
\textsuperscript{89} Kriminalvården 2017b, p.19.
letter of instructions is spent on seconded staffing, but also courses including the PriPOC and board and lodging for participants.⁹⁰

The annual letter of instructions looks different year to year and 2018 it was 36 million Swedish Krona, of which 12-15 million was to be spent on Somalia.⁹¹ Somalia is Sweden’s third largest aid beneficiary, followed by Tanzania and Afghanistan.⁹² From the SPPS side, Somalia is a fairly easy country to second personnel to since it is an English speaking UN mission and the opportunity to work for the UNODC and that the Swedish Embassy in Somalia is very dedicated to questions regarding the rule of law.⁹³
6 Findings

6.1 Why do the Swedish Prison and Probation Service work internationally?

Among the interviewees, the answer to why the SPPS are working internationally has been wide. Most of the interviewees mean that the SPPS are internationally leading within its area\(^\text{94}\), which also is recognized by the ICPA that assigned the price Head of Service Award to the Swedish Director General, Nils Öberg.\(^\text{95}\)

“*The SPPS have a unique position in the UN, we have incredibly high reputation and are highly respected*” – Interviewee 6

Interviewee 6 means that there are two aspects to why the SPPS are expanding internationally. The first is that when you compare the SPPS to other prison and probation services around the globe, both in other western countries and developing countries, the SPPS stand out. The SPPS have an incredible ability in living up to human rights principles and to keep a low rate of violence against other inmates as well as personnel.\(^\text{96}\) She also stresses that a country like Sweden that devotes a lot of money on aid, governmental authorities has a responsibility to support and contribute of its kind.\(^\text{97}\) Interviewee 9 also argues that governmental authorities that are within the legal profession, has a duty to contribute to security and order. Since Sweden is a pioneer within the prison and probation area it is of great essence to contribute to other countries development within this field.\(^\text{98}\) Since Sweden is in the leading field of prison and probation services it is no wonder why other countries wish for the SPPS support.\(^\text{99}\)

“*Well-functioning governmental authorities in Sweden has an importance in sharing their expertise. You want to give the post-conflict countries a possibility to change, and that is why we need to contribute.*” - Interviewee 10

\(^{94}\) 6, 9, 1, 2, 5.  
\(^{95}\) Wigerström 2015.  
\(^{96}\) 6.  
\(^{97}\) 6.  
\(^{98}\) 9.  
\(^{99}\) 1.
“Internationally, Sweden is seen as the country that carries out the best prison and probation service” - Interviewee 1

Interviewee 2 believes that the SPPS progress internationally is linked to its PriPOC course. Also Interviewee 1 believes that the Swedish founded course sends signals globally that the course is well appreciated and has UNs approval. Sweden established the PriPOC and the first course was held in 2005 and since then it is held annually. PriPOC is accredited by the UN, and all personnel around the globe that is seconded by the UN shall before deployment go through the PriPOC training, as a pre-deployment course. The PriPOC courses is also held in other regional settings, in collaboration with Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Friends of Corrections. PriPOC for instance prepares its students on how to build trust in people and how to meet and respect people despite their origin. Interviewee 2 sees PriPOC as important as it opens up for discussion around human rights issues and how to implement a humane prison and probation service.

Interviewee 3 argues that the SPPS are part of the broader context when it comes to its knowledge when joining UN missions, in particular UNSOM. The SPPS contribute to an integrated approach towards the judicial sector. The seconded personnel from the SPPS, take on key-positions that is an essential contribution to the work the international community does. It is of great essence to not solely focus on the military and police, the prison and probation service is also important. Interviewee 3 mentioned several times the importance of including the whole legal chain. To be able to have a functioning legal chain and security in a country, all parts must be included.

“Seconded personnel are important, seen both from Somalia, the UN and Sweden’s perspective” - Interviewee 3

\[100\] 2.
\[101\] 1.
\[102\] 1.
\[103\] Friends of Corrections n.d.
\[104\] 1, 6.
\[105\] Friends of Corrections n.d.
\[106\] 1.
\[107\] 2.
\[108\] 3.
\[109\] 3.
\[110\] 3.
Interviewee 6 also echoes what Interviewee 3 mentioned regarding the legal chain. She stresses that without a well-functioning prison and probation service the rest of the legal chain is incomplete. Sustained peace is also difficult to reach for a country if the legal chain is broken. As of today, the conflicts around the world are mainly characterized by civil war, which in turn leads to uncontrolled prisons. It has been reported that these uncontrolled prisons are used as locations for torture, which stresses the importance of contributing from a human rights perspective. The prison and probation services shall provide for the prisoners, make sure that they enjoy the basic human needs and that they are release after they have served their sentence, which is unfortunately not the case in most of the countries in which the SPPS work in.

The SPPS are unique of its kind since they never provide cash contributions, instead they are sending seconded personnel. They are contributing with sending personnel that acts in monitoring, training and consulting, a form of a capacity contribution.

“Money stream out in capacity contribution in form of expert personnel...one believes to know that we will do a good job” – Interviewee 1

Also, Interviewee 10 is convinced that sending seconded personnel in form of a capacity contribution is preferable rather than sending money, if countries are corrupt and money can easily disappear in wrong hands. He also stresses the importance for SPPS of sending seconded personnel from other countries that holds a high quality of good prison and probation services.

6.2 What are the Swedish Prison and Probation Service doing in Somalia?

Since beginning of 2015, the SPPS have on the request from UN agencies seconded personnel to Somalia. The SPPS have had personnel in Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo and Beledweyne, today remaining in Garowe, Hargeisa, Mogadishu and

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111 6.
112 6.
113 6.
114 6, 9.
115 9.
116 10.
The overall efforts that the seconded personnel have contributed to are mainly educational training both within security training, basic education as well as management education.\textsuperscript{118} Since the SPPS and the Swedish Embassy in Somalia have such strong connections, it comes natural for the Embassy staff to meet the seconded personnel to hear about the work they do.\textsuperscript{119} Sending out seconded personnel from the SPPS, de facto means that they are lending out personnel to the UN.\textsuperscript{120} The seconded personnel have worked for both UNSOM and UNODC. UNSOM is a UN mission and has a political mandate to work with the federal government in Somalia.\textsuperscript{121} UNODC is an UN organ that often are directed to special areas such as anti-piracy and violent extremist prisoners.\textsuperscript{122} UNSOM and UNODC have different mandate to follow, but for both agencies it is essential for the seconded personnel to always remember the regulations they need to follow such as basic correctional care that are in harmony with the Mandela Rules and Bangkok Rules.\textsuperscript{123} The Mandela Rules are incredibly important as they serve as a basis for the prison and probation services all around the world. Even though some of the post-conflict countries can't fully reach the set objectives, the Mandela Rules stands out as an ultimate objective for good prison and probation service.\textsuperscript{124} The Bangkok Rules is a supplement to the Mandela Rules focusing on the special needs of women offenders. These rules are the first international rules towards the treatment of female prisoners.\textsuperscript{125}

“The seconded personnel work in challenging environments, where their task is to be mentors for the Somalia prison and probation services...participate and counsel in the reconstruction of functioning rule of law” - Interviewee 3

\textbf{6.2.1 Baidoa}

The first SPPS project in Somalia was with UNSOM in Baidoa. This project is also the project that has been ongoing for the longest period.\textsuperscript{126} Interviewee 5 and her colleague were the first seconded personnel to Baidoa. Baidoa, is an area where al-Shabaab has a strong
attachment and big recruitment sector. This has led the prison authorities in Baidoa to stall the release of prisoners that had served their sentences due to worry of them returning to al-Shabaab. Interviewee 5 was sent down there with her expertise as a psychologist to work with counselling in a rehabilitation project for convicted al-Shabaab members. Since the project had just started, Interviewee 5 had the opportunity to form the project making use of her expertise. The first phase of the project begun with an investigation and interviews with both the prisoners as well as the community to create relation and trust. The reason they included the community, was due to the strong connection to al-Shabaab. Almost everyone around south-west had some relation to someone within al-Shabaab.

Through different activities such as football, the relation between the prisoners and the prison staff was strengthened. Other activities and parts of the project have been to find internships and workplaces for the prisoners to take up training or education once released. The project also includes rehabilitation, occupational training, follow-up in probation as well as cooperation with the community. Phase two was built on phase one but with more focus on what should be done within the project and what could be delegated to other organisations to work with. Interviewee 4 came to Baidoa when phase two started. Her duties were to get the work running and look forward in the project. Interviewee 4 also focused much towards the community in topics regarding al-Shabaab, prisoners and reintegration. The focus in the project was to focus on reintegration more than rehabilitation.

“If the community isn't prepared on accepting the prisoners once they are released, there is no point in rehabilitate them, if their only option is to return to al-Shabaab.” - Interviewee 4

The work the seconded personnel do with the convicted al-Shabaab members is of great importance. It is hard to come close to terrorists, but here they have a great opportunity.
Interviewee 3 believes that this is an important part of increasing the understanding for terrorists, why they act the way they do and how to reverse their convictions.\textsuperscript{137} In and around the area of Baidoa the response from families and community is relative high due to al-Shabaab's strong connections. They are keen on getting their family member or relative back. That is why Interviewee 4 believes that the reintegration part of the project has been so successful.\textsuperscript{138} In connection to the project, an education for women related to the prisoners was established to let them be able to provide themselves. This project increased the women’s independence from al-Shabaab, since they otherwise would have been supported by al-Shabaab while their spouse, brothers or sons were in prison.\textsuperscript{139} The overall experience from those seconded to Baidoa is that they were not very close with the prisoners, due to the high security risks.\textsuperscript{140} To leave the UN camp an armed escort was required, security team, interpreter, a driver and a car, which is extremely costly.\textsuperscript{141}

The overall opinion for those seconded personnel in Baidoa was that the interest from the prisoners is tremendous, and that they create something for the prisoners to do which is very appreciated.\textsuperscript{142}

“When the prisoners see us, I believe that they experience that a positive change is about to come” - Interviewee 4

The response from the staff members at the prison is also overall positive.\textsuperscript{143} Although, Interviewee 10 believes that the staff many times understood it as the seconded personnel was to deliver money, and not being a part of the political mission, UNSOM.\textsuperscript{144}

Even though the project aim towards al-Shabaab prisoners it is essential to not solely focus on that particular group, since it can start a riot inside the prison. It is important to involve the other groups as well.\textsuperscript{145} Interviewee 4 stresses that in some of the self-sufficient programs
developed inside the prison such as a chicken farm and brick building, it had to be a mix of both al-Shabaab prisoners and others.\textsuperscript{146} The overall physical environment inside the prison has been improved in form of access to water, installed toilets and enhanced the basic standards for the prisoners.\textsuperscript{147} Phase three of the project has not yet been started due to bureaucratic obstacles.\textsuperscript{148}

“The project benefits all groups inside the prison, although the focus lies on al-Shabaab members” - Interviewee 2

\textbf{6.2.2 Garowe}

One of the interviewees was seconded to Puntland, at the Garowe prison, through UNODC. The first SPPS personnel seconded to UNODC came around autumn 2015. The large focus within the UNODC has been towards piracy through their maritime programme, as well as terrorism, but with a broad focus on prison and probation services.\textsuperscript{149} When the SPPS seconded personnel, they were able to choose what area of focus they wanted to be responsible for.\textsuperscript{150} Interviewee 6 argues that the efforts within UNODC has mainly been support through educational training.\textsuperscript{151}

“We work from a holistic point of view, with strategies, counselling and how to push the organization forward to create a better prison...it must be remembered that we should only advise and suggest, never point with the whole hand” - Interviewee 1

UNODC was present when the Garowe prison was built in 2014. This has created a strong bond and trust between the organization and the Puntland Custodial Corps. The response from the staff varies, depending on the state of Somalia. It is easy that frustration occurs from the staff when their salaries are unpaid which can lead to strike. Although things like this occurs, the UN staff are never harmed or badly treated.\textsuperscript{152}
Interviewee 1 also stresses the importance of creating local ownership towards the Garowe prison and Somalia as one day the UN will retreat with their resources and then Somalia needs to stand strong by itself. There must be a balance between the work the seconded personnel and UN do in relation to local ownership. To be able to be listened to, the importance of building trust is essential, both towards the local stakeholders, the community, prisoners and those within the prison and probation services.\(^\text{153}\)

“Start with building trust, after that you can start working” - Interviewee 1

In comparison to the Baidoa prison where the personnel barely could visit the prisoners, the personnel in Garowe can visit the prison each day.\(^\text{154}\) Interviewee 1 expresses that the overall response from the prisoners are positive, but some prisoners with a high ideological alignment mark very firmly that the UN personnel should not be there by raising different threats. The strong trust between the prisoners, the employees and the seconded personnel is essential to ensure the basic needs, if that's not functioning, the more deepened prison-related work is hampered.\(^\text{155}\) The UNODC personnel works more with smaller projects, compared to the great al-Shabaab project in Baidoa. In Garowe, the seconded personnel work with education for employees at the prison, both on a basic level as well a further education, for example prevention of violent extremists and handling with high-risks prisoners. Furthermore, they work with vocational training such as welding and plumbing, with rehabilitation and reintegration.\(^\text{156}\) Some of the projects within the UNODC are only available for some of the prisoners, for example the prevention against violent extremism programme. But it is of great essence to make sure that all prisoners in some way benefits from the UN presence, since it should be equal to all.\(^\text{157}\)

6.3 What are the results of the work of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service in Somalia?

“One can see results in areas around the core question, an improvement in the staff, they are more secure and proud in their profession, isn't that fine enough?” - Interviewee 6
Interviewee 3 argues that the SPPS work is much appreciated and welcomed from the Somalia government, due to the fact that the SPPS are giving support and help in the strengthening of the rule of law.\textsuperscript{158} The federal president of Somalia is overall very satisfied with Sweden's effort, where the SPPS have played a big role, which is a good reputation.\textsuperscript{159} The SPPS give the government of Somalia a broadened understanding of how to work and lead prisons in regards to human rights, to secure the prisoners needs and ensure a proper liveable situation for the prisoners. These are results that Interviewee 7 believes have been met, with regards to all the challenges that exists.\textsuperscript{160}

“\textit{By seconding personnel in Somalia, it ensures an understanding to those challenges and what support the prison and probation services in Somalia faces, in the best possible way}” - Interviewee 7

In a country like Somalia, it is difficult to measure results, but Interviewee 9 is convinced that their contribution is crucial. The UNODC has an inspection, in form of an international monitoring committee that, as far as it is possible, looks at the need for change.\textsuperscript{161}

“\textit{We contribute to a large extent to a positive development; our seconded staff is excellent}” - Interviewee 9

When sending assistance in form of a capacity contribution, it eliminates the risk of the money to end up in the wrong hands in a country like Somalia where corruption is common. The corruption in Somalia is widespread and the country is ranked on place 167 out of 168, in the Transparency International's Index 2015.\textsuperscript{162} By sending seconded personnel instead of money, SPPS ensure that they contribute with personnel with the capacity to counsel, educate and mentor.\textsuperscript{163} Interviewee 9 also stresses the importance of the knowledge the seconded personnel brings back to Sweden. They grow as individuals, the effects gives the seconded new perspectives in either gaining a higher position within the SPPS or participating in the

\textsuperscript{158} 3.
\textsuperscript{159} 6.
\textsuperscript{160} 7.
\textsuperscript{161} 9.
\textsuperscript{162} Regeringskansliet 2016, p.3.
\textsuperscript{163} 9.
The evolvement of Mandela Rules. The opportunity to work closely with terrorists will gain the SPPS a better knowledge and understanding of terrorists in prisons, both in Sweden and globally. The opportunity to get to know terrorists is an important asset in the prevention of future attacks. Due to the knowledge the personnel gains, the SPPS carefully choose some of the personnel they want to see a ripple effect once back in Sweden.

During the period that the SPPS have seconded personnel to Somalia there have been tensions between UNSOM and UNODC in Somalia due to a clash between the two directors. Personnel have been instructed to avoid working with the other group, and vice versa. Due to this dissatisfaction, the Office for International Affairs from the SPPS decided to reach out to both parties, regarding their inability to cooperate, which has been giving positive outcome. Even though UNSOM and UNODC have different mandates and missions, the application of a “one UN” should still be respected. Interviewee 9 also mentioned the “one UN” and the different actors’ inability to coordinate their various efforts, and the need to bridge the gap between the different UN organizations.

“We can do so much more if only the UN organizations could agree with each other” - Interviewee 9

As mentioned earlier, several interviewees have expressed concern regarding the day when UN decides to withdraw its support. However, Interviewee 9 hopes that when this day comes, the bond between the recipient country and the SPPS are strong so a bilateral development cooperation could emerge. This implies that the SPPS could continue their engagement to strengthen and build a good prison and probation service.

“Our engagement is steady and we want to see long-term” - Interviewee 9
The interviewed personnel from the Swedish Embassy to Somalia believes that the SPPS work in Somalia is meaningful. Interviewee 7 argues that the government of Somalia is very positive, both on federal and regional levels. They are pleased that the SPPS are on site and shows engagement which evolves to a great trust for Somalia. The government of Somalia is grateful for the seconded personnel from the SPPS, it shows concrete that they are there to support and help the prison and probation service development.

“The knowledge, work and contribution the seconded personnel do for the UN and Somalia is absolutely crucial for making the rule of law functioning” - Interviewee 3

The Swedish Embassy to Somalia, is engaging more and more in the work of counteracting violent extremism, which is connected to both the security sector reform and the SPPS. The embassy is very positive towards the SPPS efforts within the area of rule of law, as well as their on-site commitments. The SPPS strong commitments in Somalia, have led the embassy to engage a fruitful amount of aid in the prison and probation service area.

“I encourage continued secondments to the UN as the SPPS greatly contribute to the programmes” - Interviewee 8

6.3.1 Baidoa

According to the mandate of UNSOM it is possible for the seconded personnel to work more closely with the country which creates a broader contribution and more engagement. Even though it is few al-Shabaab prisoners that have managed to complete the programme, the overall effect is visible through the small changes around the programme. This suggests that the project can be a success if it has the possibility to evolve and continuing the financial support. As a positive reputation towards the al-Shabaab project, the South West government is interested to obtain continued cooperation, to continue the development within the prison and probation service in Somalia. Since the al-Shabaab project in Baidoa, have been successful, it is considered to expand the project to Puntland and Somaliland.
“It is important that Sweden shall contribute on site when the opportunity is given...we accomplish good results while we are seconded” - Interviewee 2

Interviewee 4 has a positive attitude towards good results in the project. One side-project within the al-Shabaab project was an educational programme for women that had some relation to the prisoners. The project helped the women to be self-sufficient from the al-Shabaab group, which has had positive outcome. The results can be recognized through a better cohesion between the staff and prisoners, the start-up of activities and lastly, the good reception from the community in their willingness to accept the former al-Shabaab members. 177 It is hard to see any statistics regarding the numbers of rehabilitated al-Shabaab members. Interviewee 6 expresses that the al-Shabaab project is incredibly long-term, since the prisoners have very long penalty. 178

“Results are noted in positive attitudes and in the embrace of the community, rather than one al-Shabaab member that has completed the programme” - Interviewee 4

Interviewee 5 also emphasizes the lack of statistics on their programme. But she believes that you build prerequisites, which is a part of a good result. In the al-Shabaab project the seconded personnel have worked closely to other actors which has created a project adapted to Baidoa prison. In the end, it is all about meetings between various groups, create simple solutions and simple structures, commitment to the community and to work successively with follow-ups. 179

“I believe that we managed to reduce the risk of relapse to criminality...it is the small things that is visible and gives results” - Interviewee 5

The overall opinion from the seconded personnel within UNSOM have experienced that the UN are complex. They express that it is hard to adapt to the UN organization and culture. The UN is such a complex and bureaucratic organization, which creates frustration for the
seconded personnel, that have UN as their employer. Both Interviewee 5 and Interviewee 4 expressed that they felt a good connection and support from the Office for International Affairs. Interviewee 10 experienced that his patience grew during his stay in Somalia, and that he created more understanding towards the local citizens rather than the UN. UN also need to improve their follow-up to see results better, as well as not repeat failed projects due to the lack of good follow-up. The UN need to improve their use of the seconded personnel to their full potential. The SPPS send down personnel with special competence, but that is not recognized from the UN side to fully use their potential. Interviewee 5 also stresses the importance of explore the area and look for the needs before setting a strategy, which UN don’t, which can create misleading strategies. The need for a more effective UN is most appropriate, since there are a lot of money spent, it should be used with care.

The need for a more long-term way of thinking is also of great essence. The local ownership needs to be steady, since the UN and other organizations someday will retreat their forces. The need for it is to become a stability for the future, it needs to be locally owned, Somalia need to know the “how to” in order to cope alone. Otherwise it will be like a house of cards that will collapse as soon as UN retreats.

When Interviewee 6 visited Baidoa, she met the regional president of South West who mentioned the work the seconded personnel contribute with is fantastic, they were extremely happy that the collaboration had started.

6.3.2 Garowe

Interviewee 1 believes that there always are areas in need of improvement, even if it is just reviewing the basic needs. Since the projects in Garowe are smaller, it's easier to see results. In the different educational trainings, the result is shown directly, in form of how many participants passed the course or through direct feedback. He also stresses that through

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180 4, 5, 10.
181 4, 5.
182 10.
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187 5.
188 6.
189 1.
their daily presence at the prison they can observe a noticeable difference in the atmosphere and a change of attitude. Although Interviewee 1 believes that their work is meaningful and effective, he also stresses the importance of doing a meticulous study of the project before starting it, to avoid projects that are unreasonable.

“The Garowe prison should get it better, we are here for them...we have been good ambassadors in the end if we have managed to improve just a little” - Interviewee 1

Interviewee 3 believes that failures are part of getting work done, but that there are ways to prevent failure. When building a prison for example, the focus is on creating the building, but the essential details are missing. The projects should be within the framework of a systematic construction of institutions with a long-term approach which will decrease the risks of failed project. Interviewee 3 argues that the SPPS are an essential asset that can help to ensure that all pieces fall into place.

“It is a long way forward, but steps in the right direction have been taken...there is a possibility that if you continue building on existing projects, there is an opportunity for a future” - Interviewee 3

Interviewee 8 argues that the seconded personnel in Garowe have been able to improve some parts within the prison for example the handling with difficult and violent prisoners. They have trained the staff on how to handle these types of prisoners in a more humane and human rights friendly way. In Garowe the interests for the SPPS have grown and they have asked for a bilateral development cooperation, directly with the SPPS, which Interviewee 6 and Interviewee 9 recognizes as a very good praise.
7 Analysis

As stated in the analytical framework, the three criterions from the middle power theory that will be used in this analysis will be; moral power, multilateralism and conflict management. As stated earlier, Jordaan categorized Sweden as a middle power,\textsuperscript{196} which will lay the foundation for this analysis.

7.1 Moral power

In the middle power theory, the moral power as described both by Chapnick and Cooper, Higgott and Nossal that it is an essential part of being a middle power.\textsuperscript{197} The latter describes it as “their tendency to embrace notions of ‘good international citizenship’ to guide their diplomacy”.\textsuperscript{198} From the interviews it is noticeable that the five interviewees that either are or have been seconded feel some sort of moral obligation to engage when the opportunity arose, some might even call it altruism. Since the SPPS are leading within its field it can be seen as a part of a morality aspect to engage internationally. As Cooper, Higgott and Nossal explains it, the ‘good international citizenship’\textsuperscript{199} is really something that the SPPS try to uphold, and seems to have managed to do. Sweden is a country that is characterized as a generous donor country, and by year 2014, Sweden was one of the more generous donors within OECD-DAC.\textsuperscript{200} Some interviewees believes that governmental authorities have a responsibility to support and contribute, which can be recognized as moral responsibilities.\textsuperscript{201} The impression that the SPPS are morally admirable is also recognized internationally and by foreign sources, as for example illustrated by the interviewees that the government of Somalia is satisfied with their contribution.\textsuperscript{202}

There can be drawn positive conclusions between the choice of not sending money, rather assist with capacity contribution, which is an endeavour towards a more moral contribution, than just sending aid without any security that it ends up in the right hands. This holistic

\textsuperscript{196} Jordaan 2003, p. 165.  
\textsuperscript{197} Chapnick 1999, pp. 75-76.  
\textsuperscript{198} Chapnick 1999, p.75.  
\textsuperscript{199} Chapnick 1999, p.75.  
\textsuperscript{200} Regeringskansliet 2015.  
\textsuperscript{201} 6, 9.  
\textsuperscript{202} 7.
approach through sending capacity contribution,\textsuperscript{203} shows the international arena that the SPPS consider a moral touch to their contribution.

The middlepowermanship appoints middle power actors to strive as moral forces on the global arena,\textsuperscript{204} which the SPPS have managed to fulfil within their niche of prison and probation service. SPPS are thus to some extent driven by their moral power towards supporting the development within the prison and probation service globally, since they are leading within its field. It should not be precluded that other factors are to be considered, which will be discussed shortly, but an honest moral aspect seems to dedicate the SPPS work globally.

\textbf{7.2 Multilateralism}

The Cambridge Dictionary, defines multilateralism as ‘\textit{a situation in which several different countries or organizations work together to achieve something or deal with a problem}’\textsuperscript{205}.

It should be reminded that this thesis solely focus on the SPPS Civil Crisis Management and not their Bilateral Development Cooperation or Other International Commitments.

As stated earlier, the middle power theory expresses that middle power usually tends to work multilaterally within the foreign policy area.\textsuperscript{206} This is something that is recognized in the SPPS behaviour as well. Using the international arena as a multilateral platform for aid is a part of the middlepowermanship, within the theory of middle power.\textsuperscript{207} Through the SPPS civil crisis management the need for working through multilateralism is essential. The civil crisis management is a part of a greater concept since they work through either the UN or EU in their peacekeeping operations, in this case the UNSOM.\textsuperscript{208} As identified within middle powers, it is common to channelling aid through multilateral settings,\textsuperscript{209} as the argument points out that common goals and methods can enhance the efficiency of development cooperation, which is an asset for middle powers to seem bigger than they are. As stated in

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{203} Chapnick 1999, pp.75-76.
\item \textsuperscript{204} Cambridge dictionary n.d.
\item \textsuperscript{205} Chapnick 1999, p. 76.
\item \textsuperscript{206} Chapnick 1999, pp.76-78.
\item \textsuperscript{207} Chapnick 1999, pp.75-76.
\end{itemize}
Sweden's Strategy for Multilateral Development Cooperation, working through an organization such as UN is a great profit that will grant a bigger position and more influence within the international community, as well as strengthen the international contacts.  

Through the SPPS international contacts, it will create bridges to be able to take advantage of when the bilateral development cooperation is implemented. As stated by Interviewee 9, when the UN withdraws, it's essential to have built a strong bond to the recipient country for further engagements. This gives the SPPS that 'status seeking' and 'good international citizenship' which are essential parts of the middle power theory. Besides the multilateralism that the SPPS engage in through either the UN or EU missions, they also engage in several international conferences regarding their expertise as well as being a part of Friends of Corrections that gives advice to the DPKO on correction issues. As mentioned earlier, since 2016, the SPPS have seconded personnel to the UN’s head quarter to work at the UNDP in questions regarding international prison and probation service. In the middle power theory, it is an essential part to perform multilaterally and aim for a greater international status which the SPPS certainly do.

The SPPS choice of contributing with capacity instead of sending money is a greater effort within the multilateral setting. By seconding personnel to different UN or EU missions, make the SPPS stand out in the crowd and makes them more noticeable, which also is stressed within the middle power theory as 'ambition for greater international status'. The general view from the interviewees were that both the government of Somalia and the local staff at the prisons were pleased that it was Swedish personnel that were among the seconded, which is a great feedback to the SPPS as well as a great connection to the middle power theory. The way the SPPS act is outstanding of its kind.

211 9.
212 Chapnick 1999, p.76.
213 Chapnick 1999, p.75.
214 9.
216 Kriminalvården 2017b, p.73.
217 Chapnick 1999, p.76.
218 9.
219 Chapnick 1999, p.76.
Interviewee 3 argues, that the SPPS are a part of the broader context within UN missions and a more integrated approach towards the judicial sector,\textsuperscript{220} which is essential when working in multilateral settings. The importance of including the whole legal chain, through different actors such as the police, military and corrections is of great essence.\textsuperscript{221}

Since the Swedish way of handling prison and probation service has been recognized around the globe, it is no wonder why other countries wish for the SPPS support.\textsuperscript{222} The overall opinion from the interviewees is that the SPPS have generated good results in their efforts in Somalia. Regarding the middle power theory, the multilateral settings provide a rational determination that to spread your own values in the hope of them being profitable to the recipient country, as they are profitable for your own organization, which have been successful in the case of the SPPS. As expressed by Chapnick, generous aid donors are considered as great members of the international community.\textsuperscript{223} For middle powers it might be foreign aid that is their most powerful tool of support in the international arena.

### 7.3 Conflict management

In this last criterion from the middle power theory, it is essential to bring in other facts, to understand the context of conflict management regarding the SPPS and Somalia. Cooper, Higgott and Nossal stresses that middle power has a ‘tendency to embrace compromise positions in international dispute’\textsuperscript{224}, which is found that the SPPS do.

In the last 25 years in Somalia the atmosphere has switched between a highly intensive civil war and unstable peace.\textsuperscript{225} al-Shabaab, an Islamic armed group,\textsuperscript{226} has fought an open war against the Somali government, which has obtained support from African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), UN. During the most violent years, al-Shabaab had gained control over massive territories in and around Somalia. The turn came in 2011, when the capital city, Mogadishu, was freed from the armed group and other cities came to be controlled by

\textsuperscript{220} Kriminalvården 2016.
\textsuperscript{221} Chapnick 1999, pp.76-78.
\textsuperscript{222} 1.
\textsuperscript{223} 1.
\textsuperscript{224} Chapnick 1999, p. 75.
\textsuperscript{225} Regeringskansliet 2016.
\textsuperscript{226} Kriminalvården 2016.
regional chosen leaders. However, al-Shabaab has continued carrying out unpredictable attacks that leads to a delaying in the peace process. As mentioned in the findings chapter, al-Shabaab still have strong influence and territorial control in some areas, mostly around Somalia's central and southern parts. As a result of the ongoing civil war and unstable peace, the situation regarding human rights are still serious. Violations and abuse of human rights are ongoing actions that are partly shadowed by the conflict regarding al-Shabaab. Due to the high security risks in Somalia, the freedom of movement is limited to a large extent as well as travelling within the country. This is something that the interviewees also have referred to. One interviewee notes that the environment the seconded personnel are exposed to is challenging, while another interviewee expresses the difficulties of movement. To leave the camp, the use of armed escorts, a security team etc. was necessary.

As have been mentioned several times earlier, the need for a functioning rule of law is of importance for a country's future. In the case of Somalia, the rule of law is more or less out of order in great parts of the country. The judicial process is dominated by informal clan-based conflict resolutions, a combination of customary law and sharia laws, which means that the access to justice is very limited. The lack of a formal and functioning rule of law, has led to an outspread impunity and few possibilities for accountability. The legal chain in Somalia is insufficient, the court is lacking the administrative capacity, insufficient infrastructure and security which complicates the access to justice. These insufficiencies lead to a decrease in the trust of the public for the legal institutions in the country. As Interviewee 3 mentions, the seconded personnel are participating and counselling Somalia in their reconstruction of a functioning rule of law. The interviewees also stresses the importance of including the whole legal chain to manage a functioning country. The importance of having a functioning prison and probation service is essential, because without that, the legal chain is

227 Regeringskansliet 2016, p.2.
228 Regeringskansliet 2016, p.2.
231 3.
232 2, 4, 10.
235 Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 3.
236 3.
237 3.
incomplete. To reach a sustained peace in a country, the need for a complete legal chain is essential.\textsuperscript{238}

The conditions at the prisons are often very difficult and even sometimes life-threatening. The most common reasons are due to overcrowded prisons, insufficient health care, food, water, sanitary and ventilation.\textsuperscript{239} Ensuring the basic needs for the prisoners is something the SPPS and seconded personnel strives for, as without basic needs, the more deepened prison-related work is hampered.\textsuperscript{240} It is not unusual that the prisoners are subjected to violence\textsuperscript{241} and those who are convicted for a capital punishment are facing very difficult conditions.\textsuperscript{242} In Garowe, the seconded personnel have worked with the staff in how to handle difficult and violent prisoners, in a more humane and human rights friendly approach, which has been a positive contribution.\textsuperscript{243} As a result of the lack in the rule of law, it is possible for parents to, as a disciplinary caution, imprison their children as a prevention of a forced recruitment from al-Shabaab.\textsuperscript{244} Children under the year of 15 have been released and given over to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, children over 15 are still imprisoned and facing long sentences.\textsuperscript{245} Another cause due to the lack of rule of law, is the capital punishment that is practiced in Somalia, where the prisoners is denied legal representative as well as inadequate legal processes.\textsuperscript{246} Interviewee 6 stressed that today's conflicts are mainly characterized by civil war, resulting in that uncontrolled prisons have been used as a place for torturing people. There is a need for really focusing on a human rights perspective, which the seconded personnel have as one of their main tasks.\textsuperscript{247} The prison and probations services around the globe should provide for the prisoners and make sure that they have access to basic human needs and being released after they have served their sentence, unfortunately this is not met in countries the SPPS work in,\textsuperscript{248} which is why their work is so important.

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\item \textsuperscript{238} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 7.
\item \textsuperscript{239} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 8.
\item \textsuperscript{240} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 16.
\item \textsuperscript{241} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 8.
\item \textsuperscript{242} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 16.
\item \textsuperscript{243} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 7.
\item \textsuperscript{244} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 7.
\item \textsuperscript{245} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 8.
\item \textsuperscript{246} Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 8.
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Since 2011, Somalia has taken a step towards increased stability and reconstruction of a functioning state, to be able to meet national and international commitments. In 2015, the reconstruction of the rule of law and the establishment of a prosecutor general’s office was a major advance in this respect. The establishment of legal institutions in the regions is slow, which means that the access to justice is still very limited. As a result from the findings, the general conclusion from the interviewees are that the work the SPPS and seconded personnel are doing, have given positive results. These positive results are of great essence in the future of Somalia and their rule of law and legal institutions. The Somali government has expressed an appreciation towards the help in the strengthening of the rule of law. It is also expressed that the work and contribution the seconded personnel do is crucial for making the rule of law functioning in Somalia. In regards to the middle power theory, it can be recognized that the SPPS and the seconded personnel in some ways can be viewed as conflict managers when they are taking on duties in such an unstable country like Somalia, with the ambition to make a change in the right direction. As Chapnick explains middle powers are often identified as mediators that are inclined to enter work regarding peacekeeping and peacebuilding, which is in line with what the SPPS do.

“It is a great challenge to help post-conflict countries that have been beaten down by inadequate governments, but it is worth doing it since the alternatives are frightful...it will take decades to rebuild Somalia again, but there is no choice, we have to do it...we have an opportunity to improve and strengthen Somalia through joint international efforts...if the opportunity is lost, we will pay a higher price later” - Interviewee 3

As mentioned earlier in the analytical framework, this thesis is drawn from one of the three models within the middle power theory, the ‘behavioural model’. Through this model, middle powers are established and characterized through the reality of the world in which they exist and later alter their behaviour accordingly.

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249 Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 2.
250 Regeringskansliet 2016, p. 3.
251 3.
252 3.
253 Chapnick 1999, p. 76.
254 Chapnick 1999, pp. 75-76.
8 Conclusion

The objective of this research was to explore the debate concerning the SPPS implementation of prison development in Somalia. By using strict scientific measures both as regards to the theoretical framework and the methodology it is more than a regular evaluation of a development cooperation project. The case of Somalia was chosen since plenty of the information was available on Somalia as well as Somalia being the biggest aid beneficiary of the SPPS. To explore this area, the need for interviews were essential since there was lack of written literature. As for the theory, it is recognized that Sweden in this case through the SPPS fulfil the criteria’s of being a middle power.

This study was guided by three research questions that now will be answered in a more concise way. The first research questions was ‘Why do the Swedish Prison and Probation Service work internationally?’ The research finds that the SPPS have different goals in which one relates to the international arena such as ‘The SPPS shall be a driving force in cooperation’s that contributes to a decrease in relapse in crime’. However, the interviewees also believe that the SPPS have such a good reputation internationally due to its great work regarding corrections in Sweden. The interviewees express that the SPPS are a pioneer and outstands other prison and probation services around the globe. They also believe that the SPPS are sought after on the international arena as they are willing to help and since they are sending capacity contribution instead of money.

The second research question was ‘What are the Swedish Prison and Probation Service doing in Somalia?’ In Somalia, the personnel are seconded to UNSOM and UNODC which means that they are under their mandates. SPPS main tasks in Somalia is to follow the SPPS regulations, such as basic correctional care that are in harmony with the Mandela Rules and Bangkok Rules. The overall area of support of the seconded personnel are educational training in different areas such as security, management and basic training. But also, more directed projects such as rehabilitation of al-Shabaab prisoners, anti-piracy and violent extremist prisoners.

The last research question is regarding results, ‘What are the results of the work of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service in Somalia?’. The feedback from the Somali government is much appreciated and satisfied in the way that the SPPS have sent capacity
contribution in form of seconded personnel. By sending capacity contribution, it eliminates the risk of money to end up in the wrong hands, which is a great risk concerning Somalia since it is ranked as a country of high corruption level. The interviewees have expressed that the results are recognized in the smaller projects in Garowe and on areas around the core question on the bigger project in Baidoa.

The findings of this research have given a more broadened view within the research concerning the debate of the SPPS implementation of prison development. This study indicates that the presence of the SPPS have a positive effect on the outcome in terms of creating a functional rule of law in Somalia. The way that the SPPS have chosen to second personnel is of great importance. The seconded personnel are contributing with so much expertise and knowledge that is invaluable to Somalia.

“Swedish correctional competence is needed and there are ways to circumvent the insecurity in the country and reach significant results that will develop Somalia’s prison and probation service and rule of law that in the long run will strengthen the peace process in Somalia”

Kriminalvården 2016.

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255 Kriminalvården 2016.
9 Bibliography


# Appendix 1: List of interviewees

## Individual Interviews with Seconded Personnel

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee 1</td>
<td>Anders Persson</td>
<td>WhatsApp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee 2</td>
<td>Helen Hjert</td>
<td>WhatsApp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee 4</td>
<td>Eva Åhs</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
</tr>
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<td>Interviewee 5</td>
<td>Amelie Runesson</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee 10</td>
<td>Niklas Bostedt</td>
<td>WhatsApp</td>
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## Individual Interviews with staff at the SPPS Office for International Affairs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee 6</td>
<td>Karin-Malin Pettersson</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee 9</td>
<td>Martin Gillå</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
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## Individual Interviews with people outside the SPPS

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<tr>
<td>Interviewee 3</td>
<td>Staffan Tillander</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interviewee 7</td>
<td>Andreas Von Uexküll</td>
<td>WhatsApp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interviewee 8</td>
<td>Christina Dahlman</td>
<td>WhatsApp</td>
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Appendix 2: Interview Guide

The following interview guides allowed flexibility and adaptation during the interviews with both people within the SPPS and other organizations. The interviews are further modified in terms of who was interviewed. Prior to the interviews, the participants were informed about anonymity, confidentiality and consent and were given the opportunity to ask questions regarding the study.

Questions related to seconded personnel in Somalia
Start with a presentation of yourself - your professional career
How long have you been in Somalia?
What did you want to achieve during your secondment?
How have you worked to change the situation inside the prisons?
How were you received from the prisoners?
How do you help the prisoners?
How were you treated and understood from the local staff at the prisons?
Are the prisoners open for help?
Why is it important that the SPPS work internationally?
Why is the SPPS so popular internationally?
What project have you contribute to in Somalia?
Have you been able to take part of any results of the projects? If yes - what results?
What type of response from Somalia have you received?
For how long have the SPPS sent aid?
Are there any specific strategies regarding the aid?
What difficulties have you meet during your secondment? And how have you coped with these difficulties?
Do you believe that it is meaningful to work in this way?
Have you seen any effect of what you do?
What else would you like to tell me about you experience of being seconded?
Do you have any questions?

Questions related to the staff at the SPPS Office for International Affairs
Start with a presentation of yourself - your professional career
Why is it important that the SPPS work internationally?
In what international projects have the SPPS been a part of?
Why is the SPPS so popular internationally?
For how long have the SPPS worked in Somalia?
What project have you contribute to in Somalia?
Have you been able to take part of any results of the projects? If yes - what results?
What type of response from Somalia have you received?
Are there any specific areas your aid focuses on?
For how long have the SPPS sent aid?
Are there any specific strategies regarding the aid?
What else would you like to tell me about the Office for International Affairs?
Do you have any questions?

Questions related to those outside the SPPS
Start with a presentation of yourself - your professional career
How do you think about the SPPS work in Somalia?
In what ways have you cooperated with the SPPS in Somalia?
Do you believe that it is meaningful to work in this way?
Have you seen any effect of what they are doing?
What does the government of Somalia consider about the work the SPPS contribute with?
Do you have anything else you would like to add?
Do you have any questions?