

# Lesson 9: Working with outside agencies

## Lesson Outline

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### Target Group

Prison officers

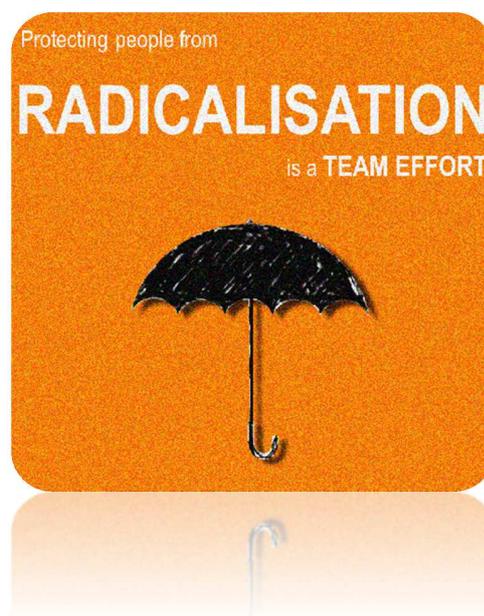
Prison Management

Probation Officers

Parole Officers

Liaison Officers

Resettlement Workers



## Suggested Number of participants

14 participants

## Duration

2 hours

## Equipment

✓ Flipchart



✓

Handout: list of NGOs (prepared by Facilitator)

## Aim

The aim of this lesson is raising awareness to the fact that radicalisation is not the sole problem of the individual prison, department or centre. It is a global issue, one which needs to be jointly tackled by different agencies. NGOs have a tendency to be more focused on one area of resettlement and rehabilitation. During this lessons, participants will become familiar with worldwide and local NGOs operating for the benefit of incarcerated individuals, especially those inmates who are radicalised or in danger of becoming radicalised.

## Learning Outcomes

By the end of this session the participant should be able to develop the following:

## Knowledge

- ✓ Know of different organisations (NGOs) in their country who offer services to inmates and radicalised inmates.

## Skills

- ✓ Have the skills necessary to liaise between the prison and the respective agencies as well as the know-how to introduce these NGOs to prisoner

## Attitudes

- ✓ Acceptance of different points of view when it comes to the rehabilitation and resettlement of radical offenders.
- ✓ Readiness to adopt different methods as introduced by different organisations

## Introduction to lesson

**Step 1:** Briefly describe what an NGO is and what role it takes\*

**Step 2:** How many NGOs aimed at helping prisoners and ex-prisoners globally can you think of?

**Step 3:** How many of them operate in your country?

**Step 4:** How many of these are specific to radicalisation?

## Development

### Introductory level



**Step 5:** Each participant is going to be handed a handout with a list of NGOs and some information about each one. I would like you to pair up and become familiar with each NGO

**Step 6:** I would like each pair to choose an NGO and list:

- a. What kind of help this NGO can offer
- b. How it can offer its services? (i.e. would the NGO members visit the prisoners? Via letters and sending basic necessities? By helping the family?)
- c. Why this NGO would benefit the radicalised prisoner and the prison?

**Step 7:** Please present your work to the rest of the group. Following each presentation, the rest of the group is invited to comment, provide further information or ask questions.

**Step 8:** Do you think, as a group, that having NGOs like the ones mentioned in place would be beneficial for both the prisoners and the prison? Why? Why not?

### Advanced Level

**Step 9:** Now that you have a clear picture of locally available NGOs, put yourself in your current position, in a situation where you are faced with an inmate who has been incarcerated for terror offences. This inmate is showing signs of de-radicalisation however you are not a hundred percent positive that this inmate will stay on the straight and narrow when he is released in two months' time. What will you do?

## Conclusion

### Introductory level

Now that you have a very clear idea of local NGOs, I would like you to mention areas where an NGO is much better equipped to help than the prison by itself.

### Advanced Level

We have seen that both local and some worldwide NGOs can offer assistance. Can you mention pros and cons of having a local NGO aid the prisoners rather than a worldwide NGO?

## Evaluation

Let's see how we did today:

Can you mention all the NGOs in operation locally and what they do?



## Reading Material

### Introductory level

#### Compulsory reading:

Handout on the various NGOs available

#### Supplementary reading:

Online searches of the NGOs mentioned during the session

## Advanced Level

### Compulsory reading:

Handout of various worldwide NGOs, even if not operating locally

### Supplementary reading:

Online searches of the NGOs mentioned during the session

## Information for the Facilitator

Prior to the lesson, the Facilitator should collect a list of NGOs who provide services to inmates and operate in the country in question as well as information about each NGO. This information should include: NGO name, address and contact number; the services offered; and if there is any waiting time between applying for the service and getting the service.

For the Advanced group, a further list and some background information on worldwide NGOs operating in the country is needed.

The Facilitator may also wish to invite a representative from NGOs to give a brief about the services they offer as a conclusion to the lesson. If this is not available, a leaflet from the NGOs would be interesting for the participants as it gives them a clearer picture than just text.

\* An NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) is non-profit and many members are voluntary staff. It is funded through private and/or government donations, therefore is independent from government control. NGOs have been introduced largely to deal with humanitarian issues, developmental aid and sustainable development. NGOs also work at raising awareness of critical issues. NGOs



**Maltese NGOs:**

Prison Fellowship

Mid-Dlam ghad-Dawl

Alliance Foundation