

**ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG PRISONERS IN
MOGADISHU CENTRAL PRISON, SOMALIA**

BASHIR ALI AHMED



**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF CLINICAL
MEDICINE DEGREE IN FORENSIC MEDICINE OF
MOUNT KENYA UNIVERSITY**

MAY 2024

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other institution for any award or degree..


Signature: 

Date: 23/05/2024

Bashir Ali Ahmed

MCM/2018/35462

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors.

Signature 

Date: 24.5.24

Dr. Alfred Owino Odongo (PhD)

School of Public Health

Mount Kenya University

Signature 

Date: 24.5.24

Dr. Christopher Gontier

School of Medicine

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my lovely Daughter Ruweyda Bashir Ali for her moral support during the research endeavour.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to recognize people who have contributed to this study either directly or indirectly. First, many regards go to my supervisor, Dr. Alfred Owino for his endless insights on this research. He has always created time to offer valuable counseling on the shape of this research piece despite his busy schedule.

Secondly, I wish to thank my best friends Joshua Lombo and Amoke Elly who through thick and thin dedicated their time and enabled me to digest the most crucial concepts of the research

Thirdly, I wish to thank Sulmat Construction Company LTD who genuinely offered me enough time to handle this research.

Fourth; to my family for their prayers, moral encouragement, and financial support you accorded me appropriately.

Lastly to the MKU fraternity for offering me the chance and study materials with cooperating teachers and staff to explore my skills.

May GOD reward you all.

ABSTRACT

Violence is defined as the wilful of use physical force on another person self or community resulting in trauma, psychological harm, or even death. It may be in the form of deprivation, emotional or sexual offense, or physical or psychological. In prisons, various forms of violence are committed globally. However, they are commonly done in secrecy making it difficult to establish. The main objective was to assess the causes and effects of physical violence in Mogadishu Central Prison (MCP) in Somalia. The target population for the study was prisoners in the prison. The study is necessitated by repeated appeals from some of the local and international human rights organizations that there is an unreported high level of violence within prisons in the country and that the situation in prisons is extremely serious warranting evaluation. The study assessed the causes and gravity of violence committed by prison wardens against the background of the training they had received. In addition, the research determined assault among prisoners themselves. A descriptive cross-sectional research design was applied to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Systematic sampling was used to select prisoners, while purposive sampling was used to select key informants. The study used questionnaires, key informant interviews, and observation checklists as data collection tools. Quantitative analysis was conducted using SPSS version 27 and both Fisher's exact test and Pearson's Chi-square to test for associations and relationships between variables, after descriptive analysis had been done. Qualitative analysis was conducted using thematic analysis. The study found that 94% of the inmates were male whereas 6% were female, about 52% were married while 34% were single and 14% were divorced, and that most (46.4%) inmates were young aged between 18-25 years. On the other hand, the study determined that 68.5% of the prisoners had primary or no educational background, about 30% had small businesses, 17% were employed and 40% were unemployed. The overall prevalence of physical violence in the prison was 16.3%, with the majority of violence being conducted by convicts against other inmates, but also there were instances of violence committed against prison staff. The prevalence among inmates was 15% and prisoners against warden/prison staff was 1.3%. The most common types of physical violence were fist fights (11.8%), flogging (1.6%), use of weapons or other instruments (1.6%) such as razor blades, throwing shoes at each other, or use of finger rings and slapping (1.3%). The causes of violence were identified as misunderstanding (6.9%), disrespect (4.6%), fighting over resources due to overcrowding (3.6%), lack of rules and regulations (0.6%), and disregard of rules and regulations (0.6%). The effects of violence included behavioural changes (2.9%), insomnia (2.3%), anxiety (0.7%), and injuries (4.6%), with 1.6% of the injuries requiring medical attention at the prison medical facility. In improving the conditions in the prison environment, the study recommends training for prison staff, improving infrastructure to ease overcrowding, addressing socioeconomic disparities, and implementing policies to enforce compliance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Purpose of this Study	5
1.3 Statement of the Problem	5
1.4 Study Objectives.....	7
1.4.1 General Objective	7
1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study	7
1.5 Research Questions.....	7
1.6 Limitations of the Study	8
1.7 Significance of the Study.....	8
1.8 Scope of the Study	9
1.9 Expected Outcome.....	10
1.10 Operational Definitions of Key Terms	11
CHAPTER TWO.....	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 Prevalence of physical violence	19
2.2.1 Violence in Prisons: Prisoner-on-Prisoner	19
2.2.2 Prisoner-on-Staff	20
2.3 Causes and Prevention of Physical Violence	21
2.3.1 Prevention of Violence in Prisons	21
2.3.2 Prison Management and Accountability.....	21
2.3.3 Crowding and Size of Prison	22
2.3.4 Architectural Design.....	22

2.3.5 Situational Prevention Strategies	22
2.4 Effects of physical violence	23
2.4.1 Mental Health and Mental Illness in Prisons	23
2.4.2 Torture and Ill-Treatment	24
2.5 Theoretical Framework.....	27
2.5.1 Importation Model	27
2.5.2 Deprivation Model.....	28
2.6 Conceptual Framework.....	29
2.7 Research gaps	31
CHAPTER THREE.....	35
METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Introduction	35
3.2 Research Design	35
3.3 Site of the Study	35
3.4 Study Population.....	36
3.5 Sample Size Determination	36
3.6 Sampling Procedure.....	37
3.7 Inclusion criteria	38
3.8 Reliability and Validity of the Research Instruments.....	39
3.8.1 The Validity of Instruments.....	39
3.8.2 The Reliability of Instruments.....	39
3.9 Data Collection Methods	40
3.10 Data Analysis, Presentation, and Management	40
3.11 Ethical Consideration	41
CHAPTER FOUR	42
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	42
4.0 Introduction	42
4.1 Information on Socio-Demographic	42
4.1.1 Gender	42
4.1.2 Marital status	43
4.1.3 Age.....	44
4.1.4 Number of Children.....	45
4.1.5 Occupation.....	46

4.1.6 Educational Level	47
4.1.7 District of Birth.....	48
4.1.8 Relationship between Socio-Demographic Information and Involvement in Physical Violence	49
4.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison ...	50
4.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.....	55
4.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison	57
4.5 Discussions	61
4.5.1 Socio-Demographic Factors among Prisoners	61
4.5.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners.....	64
4.5.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners.....	65
4.5.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners	67
CHAPTER FIVE	69
SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	69
5.0 Introduction	69
5.1 Summary.....	69
5.1.1 Socio-Demographic Factors among Prisoners	69
5.1.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners.....	69
5.1.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners.....	70
5.1.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners	70
5.2 Conclusions	70
5.2.1 Socio-Demographic Factors among Prisoners	70
5.2.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.	71
5.2.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.....	71
5.2.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison	71
5.3 Recommendations	71
5.4 Further Research Suggestions	72
REFERENCES	73
APPENDICES.....	77
Appendix I: Consent Form	77
Appendix II: Questionnaire (English) Translated into the Somali language (See Appendix VI).....	79
Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide.....	84
Appendix IV: Observation Guide in Mogadishu Central Prison.....	86

Appendix V: Prison Infrastructure Checklist	87
Appendix VI: Waydimu/ Questionnaire (Somali Language) Maxabuuska kaliya.....	90
Appendix VII: ERC Certificate	96
Appendix VIII: Somalia Police Clearance	97
Appendix IX: Similarity Index Report	98



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Theoretical Model	29
Figure 2: Conceptual Framework	34
Figure 3: Respondents Gender	42
Figure 4: Marital Status of Respondents	43
Figure 5: Age of Respondents	44
Figure 6: Number of Children by Respondents	45
Figure 7: Occupation of Respondents	46
Figure 8: Educational Level of Respondents	47

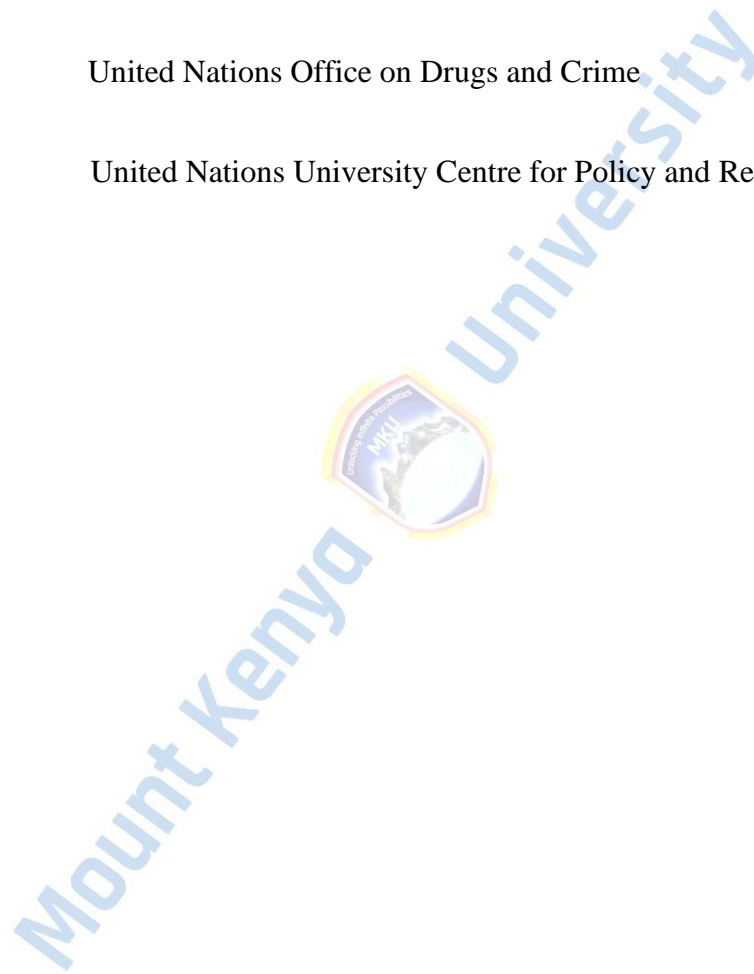


LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Gender * Marital status Cross-tabulation	44
Table 2: Age * Gender Cross-tabulation	45
Table 3: Number of Children * Gender Cross-tabulation	46
Table 4: Occupation * Gender Cross-tabulation	47
Table 5: Educational Level * Gender Cross-tabulation.....	48
Table 6: Area of Birth of Respondents	49
Table 7: Cross tabulations between Demographic Data and Physical Violence	50
Table 8: Prevalence of Physical Violence	51
Table 9: Participation in Voluntary Activities.....	52
Table 10: Drug Abuse Habits	53
Table 11: Factors Surrounding Arrests.....	53
Table 12: Previous Arrests for Similar Reasons.....	55
Table 13: Causes of Physical Violence	56
Table 14: Effect on Behavioural Change	57
Table 15: Effect of Injuries.....	59
Table 16: Physical Violence Relationship with Frequency and Kind of Violence	60

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
AIHR	Amnesty International for Human Rights
MCP	Mogadishu Central Prison
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNUCPR	United Nations University Centre for Policy and Research



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Modvig (2020) cited the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of violence as the deliberate use of physical force against another person, oneself, a community, or a group, resulting in potential psychological harm, physical injury, deprivation, mal-development, or death. Violence can manifest in four forms: neglect or deprivation, emotional or sexual offenses, physical violence, and psychological violence. This study aimed to assess physical violence in a prison in Mogadishu, Somalia, to provide recommendations to address its shortcomings.

According to Baggio et al. (2020), violence is common in prisons, and institutional factors such as infrastructure and fluctuations in the prisoner population may contribute to its occurrence. Modvig (2020) suggests that violence in prisons is often difficult to detect due to the secrecy surrounding its occurrence.

Different human rights activists, as well as government and nongovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, Amnesty International for Human Rights, and the United Nations, recognize human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) serves as a progressive document in the cradle of human rights. The declaration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in Paris in December 1948 (General Assembly Resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievement for all nations and their residents. The declaration stipulates the core human rights that ought to be universally protected.

In addition, the UN Standard Millennial Rules for the handling of inmates (the Nelson Mandela Rules, 2015) provides that all inmates should be treated respectfully due to their

inherent dignity and their value as human beings. According to the American Bar Association, 1975 prisoners should not be subjected to cruelty and torture but rather should be protected from torture, punishment, inhuman, and ill-treatment while no circumstances may justify mistreatment. They further recommend that the safety and security of all the service providers, visitors, personnel, and prisoners must be ensured in all situations. Somalia is committed to protecting the rights of people arrested and locked in designated confinement areas by the international treaties described.

The Somali Provisional Constitution (2012) emphasizes the security and liberty of a person where every person has the right to individual liberty, and security which includes the prohibition of illegal detention, torture, inhuman treatment, and all forms of violence and violence against women. In addition, every individual's integrity should not be violated. It holds that no one should be subjected to scientific or health experiments without offering formal consent to be involved in the study highlighting that if a person has no legal ability to consent such consent may be sought from a relative while others may require assistance from an expert health opinion.

The initial aim of confining an individual in a prison was a means of holding the perpetrator from the offense until the actual punishment takes place without the intention of punishing them. As time progressed in the 19th century prisons were built with the aim of housing prisoners thereby preventing them from committing offenses. Those who were found to have committed various offenses would be sent to penitentiaries and denied their freedoms.

The criminal procedure code of Somalia (1963) states that "A person shall be arrested without a warrant if caught in the act of committing (in flagrante delicto)"

A) Any crime committed or portrayed an intention to commit, against the Personality of the State for which the punishment is imprisonment or more serious punishment.

B) Any offense committed or portrayed an intention to commit,

- i. Death caused to a person with his consent with aggravating circumstances, infanticide murder, pre-intentional homicide, grievous or very grievous hurt, pre-intentional homicide, affray with aggravating circumstances
- ii. Slaughter
- iii. Robbery, theft in respect of which proceedings are initiated by the State, extortion, injuring, killing of animals belonging to another in respect of which proceedings are initiated by the State.
- iv. Abduction for purposes of lust, unnatural offenses committed with violence, carnal violence, or acts of lust committed with violence.
- v. Escape from lawful custody.

The 1991 Somalia civil war inflicted serious destruction and downfall of legal institutions and infrastructure thereby destroying the prison facilities as well as the regulatory framework in the country. The majority of the detention facilities are out of order which deprives prisoners the basic human rights. Additionally, the lack of properly skilled prison personnel has aggravated the problem. The inmate's living conditions fall below the standards stipulated by human rights laws as well as the Somalia constitution. There is no line drawn between person sentences by the civilian courts and those sentenced by the military courts. In addition, there is also no separation between those tried due to common offenses with those charged with national high-profile crimes. The lack of separation between juveniles and adults just shows how worse the situation is despite clear expression by the law. This poses a serious concern about the rehabilitation of

prisoners and internal security. This, therefore, portrays a gap in the conditions of detainees in Somalia up to the minimum international requirements (Healy, 2010)

In the US State Department (2013) detention center conditions and prison situations remained unaccommodating and life-threatening throughout the nation with shortages of healthcare and sanitation among many prisons. Here the number of detainees as well as prisoners including the female inmates and juvenile prisoners remained unknown. The conditions in the prisons included poor lighting, inadequate food, lack of water, and poor ventilation. As a result, outbreaks such as pneumonia and Tuberculosis were the norm. The prisoners solely had to rely on their families as well as their relatives who often had food bills associated with detention. In the majority of the regions, prisoners are dependent on their family members and charity relief associations for food (Home Office, 2015).

The lack of separation between juveniles and adults forced the authorities in detention and prison centres to work hand in hand but the females were separated from their male counterparts. Additionally, the authorities did not often separate the pre-trial detainees from those who were already convicted specifically in the central and the southern regions. The confinement of the juveniles at the consent of their parents who wanted their children disciplined remained an issue. Some households preferred sending juveniles from al-Shabaab-controlled areas to confinement areas to shield them from being unwillingly recruited by al-Shabaab, (Home Office 2015).

United Nations University Centre for Policy Research (UNUCPR, 2018) argued that the legal system in Somalia is still underdeveloped and outdated. The majority of the set laws date back to 1962. Somalia's penal code is woefully out of sync with the current realities of the country as well as international legal statutes. In this regard complying with the

international human rights standards poses a great challenge. For example, the prevailing 1962 penal code fails to define the offense of rape since there is no provision that sex should be from a consensual agreement. Instead, the current law only restricts the use of violence in sex. Additionally, the process of updating Somalia's new constitution remains at a halt. The study on the assessment of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison (MCP), Somalia was of great importance in ensuring that appropriate policy intervention is undertaken.

1.2 Purpose of this Study

The purpose was to establish occurrences of physical violence at the Mogadishu Central Prison, Mogadishu, Somalia; and assess the causes, nature, prevalence, and the effects of physical violence that the Prison Wardens commit on prisoners and or prisoners against fellow inmates.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Human rights are recognized by organizations both governmental and non-governmental all around the world; for example, the United Nations, African Union, and Amnesty International for Human Rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948) serves as a progressive document in the cradle of human rights. It was compiled by representatives who shared diverse cultures and legal backgrounds from all the regions globally facilitating the declaration to be proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in Paris in December 1948 (General Assembly Resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all nations and their residents.

Globally more than 10.74 million inmates are in confinement institutions as remand prisoners, convicted or even sentenced inmates. Existing data reveals that the figures for Eritria, DRC Congo, North Korea, and Somalia are missing while those from Guinea

Bissau and China are incomplete. Other missing data is on the prisoners held in the authorities not internationally recognized, remand prisoners and those held in law enforcer facilities are not included in published national prison population totals. The full total is, therefore, higher than 10.74 million and is likely to be well over 11 million (The Prison World, 2018).

Moreover, violence turns out to be hard to work on since it is surrounded by silence and in most situations under-reported with nearly 25% of prisoners encountering violence annually where 4 to 5 percent indicate sexual offenses and only 1 to 2 % who had been violated through rape (Enggist et al., 2014). This is prevalent in the majority of confinement centres in African Nations, with MCP not being exceptional. Despite the vast acceptance and recognition of the minimum human rights of individuals and the yearly cases of imprisonment and arrests the incidences of torture and physical offenses are still high and most of the incidences go unreported in Somali prisons.

From different media reports, prisons continually face challenges in Somalia where in the cells for instance violations of their minimum right such fair treatment often go unreported despite the increased human rights associations that advocate for general protection of the minimum basic rights to every human.

Despite the media reports proving the existence of torture in Somali prisons, Somalia has few empirical studies that specifically examined the effects of physical violence among prisoners, especially Mogadishu Central Prison. Different studies have been conducted both locally and internationally on physical violence (James and Glaze, 2006; Steiner et al., 1997; Haney, 2002). Nonetheless, these studies do not specifically assess the physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison (MCP). Since there is unreported violence in Mogadishu Central Prison committed by prisoners against fellow inmates and

prison wardens against prisoners. Therefore it necessitates a study and an assessment of physical violence among prisoners specifically the Mogadishu Central Prison.

1.4 Study Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the causes and effects of physical violence in the Mogadishu Central Prison, Somalia.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- i. To establish socio-demographic characteristics of the prisoners involved in violence in Mogadishu Central Prison.
- ii. To establish the prevalence of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.
- iii. To determine the causes of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.
- iv. To evaluate the effect of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.

1.5 Research Questions

From this study, the following research queries have been answered.

- i. What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the prisoners involved in violence in Mogadishu Central Prison?
- ii. What is the prevalence of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison?
- iii. What are the causes of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison?

- iv. What are the effects of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison?

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Security posed the biggest challenge for this study, as the researcher had to travel to Somalia, specifically to a region where street robberies and physical attacks were still prevalent and challenging. Additionally, the study subject had limited proficiency in the English language, and there was a lack of adequate funding for the study.

To address the issue of insecurity, appropriate arrangements were made for a security escort from the local administration police and the Central Prison administration itself. Another significant limitation was the financial constraint, as the study was self-sponsored. Therefore, the researcher sought financial support from family members and friends to enhance the research project. Furthermore, the data collection tool, which was the questionnaire, presented another challenge, as some prison staff and prisoners were unable to read or write in English and struggled to understand and respond appropriately. To overcome this, the researcher, who is proficient in both Somali and English languages, provided a translated questionnaire in Somali.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Inmates in most of the prisons in the world have rights that are fairly regarded and respected compared to the inmates in Somali prisons including the MC prison since the collapse of the Central Government of Somalia in 1991.

According to the international laws advocating for human rights, there are specific physical specifications that ought to be fulfilled for a nation to comply with its recommendation of fulfilling the duty of care and human dignity among prisoners. Some

basic needs include; exercise, bedding, food, hygiene, and accommodation. The central prison fails to meet the minimum national and international requirements.

Concerning the male section, the prison capacity is evaluated at 50 individuals per single room. The room measures 15 m by 20 meters and the implication that nearly 300- square meters. Each of the rooms hosts 120 male prisoners. This contains the major issue for the male inmates in the population, the situation that prisoners may not sleep at the same time resulting from inadequate space. The children's wing is further aggravated in the children's wing where 32 children are placed in a narrow space that has them at a similar time. Coupled with overcrowding, access to clean water consumption is a pressing issue that needs attention both nationally and internationally (Simon, 1987). Despite the transition of the Somali government to the federal government and some improvements made to MCP the condition of the inmates is still dire.

This study, therefore, drew further the attention of the government's decision-making organs such as the Ministry of Health, the Justice Department, the general public, and human rights organizations especially those advocating for the rights of prisoners, to improve the living conditions and wellbeing of the MC prisoners and also the other prisons in the country.

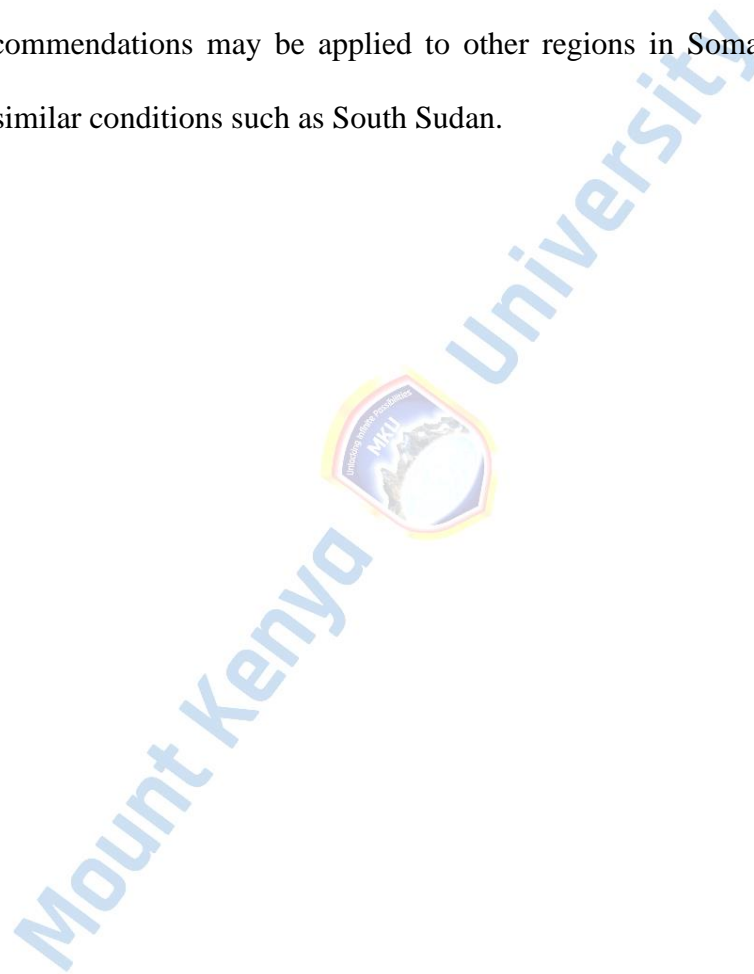
1.8 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study was to establish the prevalence, causes, and consequences caused by physical violence among prisoners. However, the study did not evaluate all the prison facilities within the Somalia nation rather, the evaluation focused on only Mogadishu Central Prison (MCP). On the other hand, the study did not intend to evaluate other forms of violence such as sexual or psychological violence but the focus was on physical violence. Similarly, the study did not propose to evaluate juvenile prisoners since the

Mogadishu Central Prison does not have juvenile prisoners. Finally, this study did not act against perpetrators of the vices.

1.9 Expected Outcome

The study brought out the frequency and nature of physical violence, its causes, and behavioural consequences, identifying the prisoners at high risk of being violated and culprits. The findings are expected to provide solutions to reduce violations in MC prison. The recommendations may be applied to other regions in Somalia and other countries with similar conditions such as South Sudan.



1.10 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Civil war:	Is an armed conflict between Somali clans that broke out in 1991.
Critical injury:	Injury that required ICU treatment and observation
Flagrante Delicto:	Latin legal term used to imply that a person can only be mandatorily arrested in the situation he/she is caught in the act.
Minor injury:	Injury which does not need any treatment
Moderate injury:	Injury that does need treatment through out-patient only
Severe injury:	Injury that does need inpatient treatment and admission
Prison warden:	Mogadishu central prison security and administrative figures.
Prison:	The buildings of Mogadishu Central Prison
Prisoners	: These are persons or individuals who have been confined in the Mogadishu central prison during the research period
The Nelson Mandela Rules	: Rules which states that the prisoners and all human beings should be treated equally and with dignity.
Transitional government	: The Transitional Federal Government was a provisional government of the Republic of Somalia from April 2004 until August 2012,
Violence	: Use of power, force, or threats whether physical, psychological, sexual, or deprivation to achieve an objective

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The estimated number of prisoners in 2018 was 11 million serving different sentences (Walmsley, 2018) globally. Kenya recorded 54,000 prisoners while South Sudan had 6,500 prisoners in Somalia the number of prisoners was not yet recorded but estimated that there were 1,500 prisoners in the MCP (UNODC, 2017). The prison facilities in Somalia are located in Puntland, Garowe, Galkayo, Bossaso, the Northeastern part, and the semi-autonomous section of the country.

Different scholars have defined prisons as government-run facilities offering both short-term and long-term confinement for adults being punished for the grave offenses they may have committed (Resnik, et al., 2020). This definition of the then prison failed to portray a true impression of prisons but a precise representation of a prison as a consummate type emerged considerably late in human history. In the West, history incarceration played a vital role in the punishment which was mostly preserved for political offenders or elites though not often considered a punishment in its own right for the majority of the offenders while the notion of the prison as a punishment place emerged slowly over the seventeenth through to the nineteenth centuries.

Assaults, fighting, and other forms of physical violence have long presented a problem of concern in the majority of prisons. Although the majority of the prisoners may have ended up in prison due to offenses a prison ought to be a safe and orderly place where the prisoners can serve their purpose. Different scholars have documented that violence between prisoners and prison staff can cause sizeable psychological and physical harm. It was documented that violent indiscipline went hand in hand with re-offending after release (Butler et al., 2021). There are no overarching theories of prison violence, but

there are several influential schools of thought. In prison sociology, two well-established but contrasting perspectives are the deprivation and importation models.

The importation model addressed the pre-prison factors concerning prison and adjustments thereby placing an argument that prisoners bear their distinguishing characteristics and that their behaviour is controlled by their traits (Cihan & Sorensen, 2019). As a result, the traits then affected their response to the prison environment thereby initiating antisocial behaviour in society. The traits that are majorly associated with the importation model are impulsivity, confusion, depression, anger, antisocial personality characteristics, low self-control, depression as well and the inability to cope with situations of hardships (Anad, 2019). Jiang and Fisher-Giorlando (2002) investigated the disciplinary proceedings of 431 male prisoners to evaluate inmate-on-inmate incidents.

Out of those selected most of them were charged and found guilty to their present offenses which took place while at the prison. It is through this study that scholars elaborated on the violence incidences more so the incidences against other prisoners. In this regard, different importation models may define the reasons that cause prisoners to result to violence as a means of Kellar and Wang (2005) postulates that the importation model may elaborate the reason why inmates resolve to violence as a way of getting absorbed in the hostile prison environment. This type of violence is also prevalent outside prison windows and the implication is that prisoners may carry their ill behaviour resulting from the confinement.

The deprivation model stipulated that the existing prison conditions such as the management, overcrowding, security state, and the entire staff competency affected the prisoner's behaviour (Johnson et al., 2020). The model also emphasizes the denial of services and goods, heterosexual relationships, liberty, security, and autonomy influence

prison adjustment (Holligan, 2019). These forms of denials were termed the pains of imprisonment. Consequently, these pains create a mini culture that is resistant to authority leading to prisoner-to-prisoner hatred and violence (Cihan & Sorensen, 2019). Different studies, therefore, termed the mini culture as the resulting influence of the norms and values that prisoners share. This bore a culture that was abrasive and tough as well.

According to different scholars, the culture in prison demands that prisoners ought not to act vulnerable or weak. This type of culture may be elaborated by the importation and deprivation models about the occurrence of inmate-to-inmate ferocity. The crime background is termed one of the classic characteristics of the prison culture since it is brought in with the prisoners (Curthoys & Docker, 2020).

Silver and Nedelec (2018) stated that a distinguishing characteristic of the inmate lifestyle is the brutalization that takes place among inmates. Additionally, the culture of inmates can be affected by administrators in the course of classification in that placing criminals who possess similar crime-linked backgrounds allows for diverse levels of prison culture. For instance, the case in a heavily guarded prison where high-profile inmates are placed is at a high chance likely to have a higher criminogenic culture. The classification exercises that take place in prison may press some inmates into feeling more deprived than other fellow inmates who are placed at a lower security profile prison

Disorder and the extent of violence reflect the inmate's behaviour such as the distinguishing characteristics of inmates' inclination and propensity to engage in crime (Zgoba et al., 2020). They documented that inmates may commit a crime against anyone they term as suitable. According to Camp et al. (2003), crime propensity may be regarded as a dormant element that may not be directly measurable, but criminal propensity tends to portray itself in the traits of individuals. For example, those inmates presumed to have

a high crime propensity are perceived to have higher infringement in the course of their confinement. It is in this light that the trait may be helpful to the prison authority while conducting the classification. Misclassification may amplify an already existing deprivation of confinement by restricting a prisoner to unnecessary areas.

Edgar points out that confinement has four features that make prisons susceptible to violence. It starts with deprivation which allows for the competition between the prisoners since what humans take for granted is access to showers and food, recreation, and communication with one's family. Inmates, therefore, have a diverse extent of access to items concerning the value of the available means. Since some of the prisoners may be in a position of obtaining more services and goods than others competition may arise among those who may not have the same access to such goods. Secondly, the high risk of victimization may cause inmates to be willing and defensive thereby subjecting them to use physical force. This explains the notion that inmates have to be on guard at all times. The third is the absence of personal autonomy which initiates a variation of power among the inmates resulting from judgment and constant scrutiny. The last feature is the absence of channels for solving conflict. The four features coupled with overcrowding among thousands of inmates in a single facility evoke victimization and violence.

Byrne and Hummer (2008) postulated that confinement overcrowding instigates violence. Overcrowding in prison is also linked to deprivation since prisoners are deprived of privacy and personal space. Crowding denies the inmates the ability to be productive which leaves them hopeless coupled with excessive heat, tension, and noise thereby making it a breeding ground for violence (Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons, 2006, p. 23). This kind of environment, therefore, hurts the inmate's behaviour. It may have detrimental effects on inmates since there are tense levels of fear and idleness and an inability to maintain an individual's identity (Prison Overcrowding,

1996). Barrett (2005) postulated that congestion may result in frustration and restlessness leading to violence. Congestion in the confinement area also increases the duration in which inmates interact with each other. Unwanted relations may result in frustration triggering increased aggressiveness among the prisoners.

Violence is also linked to the quality, characteristics, and staff levels. If the prison-staff ratios are high, the personnel may be required to execute more stiff sanctions which can bring up a formalized confinement that minimizes relationships that arise among inmates and staff. (Byrne & Hummer, 2008a). For instance, the staff-to-prisoner ratio in the US confinement was 100:1 which is prevalent. Among this population, the features of the prison staff included; diversity, gender, and age while the quality of staff encompasses competence, training, experience, and education. Scholars emphasized that along with a lower prisoner-staff ratio, more culturally varied and higher quality personnel should be geared to the low levels of prison disorder and violence.

Additionally, inmates may respond to fear through violence. Prisoners are denied the safety that they may have felt while outside the prison. Deprivation models state that oppression and stress existing in prison may result in aggressive traits. Colvin (2000) described prison violence as a product of dimensions of control. The first set of controls exists in prison confinement which is consistent coercion. Consistent coercion arises when the offender and the victim have an existing highly punitive relationship. Persons under this kind of control experience weak social connections and a high level of anger directed at themselves. (Colvin, 2000). Inmates in this situation decrease in pro-social traits which raises the probability of mental health issues. Additionally, inmates under this kind of control may behave in a way that raises the potential for murder or even assault (Colvin, 2000).

The second kind of control prevalent in confinement areas is erratic coercion. It is manifested by negative and weak social connections, low self-control, and low self-efficacy (Colvin, 2000). The erratic coercion triggers prisoners to behave in a manner that they are hostile and act defiant toward the prison staff leading to intimidation among other prisoners and coercing of staff.

Colvin (2000) states that this kind of control has a strong relation to Agnew's (1992) strain theory since differences in prison are routine and violence is prevalent research is often carried out to establish the influence violence has on inmates. A study conducted by McCorkle (1993) on 300 Tennessee prisoners to determine the extent of fear of being victimized pointed out that the prisoners had a higher extent of fear in confinement than they would have while they were in society. The study documented that the majority of the inmates (55.4%) noted that they had been threatened in the course of their confinement. 45% of the prisoners feel unsafe and nearly a third of the sample had been hit by an inmate with a fist.

A considerable percentage also noted that they were fearful of being attacked with more than half of the prisoners claiming that the chances of the attack were high (McCorkle, 1993). The younger inmates also showed greater fear than those who had encountered prison aggressiveness before the research. US state data showed that the incidences of physical assault are 18 times lower among males which are 27 times higher than their female counterparts. Violence therefore should be a prison health issue that should be addressed more specifically to prison management.

First, violence sires ferocity implying that exposure to ferocity during adolescence raises the risk of later violent and non-violent offenses, drug abuse, and intimate offenses from

a partner. Therefore, the rehabilitation of prisoners becomes worse the rectification area becomes more violent and yields more crimes.

Second, in international law, the inmates are entitled to defence against crimes such as rape, torture, and assault. This is cited in the United Nations Basic Principles for the Handling of Inmates. Irrespective of those restrictions that are demonstrably required by the fact of confinement, all inmates shall hold the human elemental freedoms and human rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this regard, the state authorities must make sure that inmates are protected against any form of violation against human beings.

Third, an institution that is crime-prone is more difficult, expensive, and tedious to manage than a crime-free and secure environment with a positive climate including a safe enabling working environment. According to a study by Enggist et al. (2014), crime is hard to assess and address since it is surrounded by silence, and in most situations, it's underreported. Crime is punishable except for the justified incidences of force used by staff. For this reason, reporting violence committed by prisoners or by staff may lead to retaliation ("snitches get stitches"). This may seem to be the situation in the outside world Liberty deprivation implies that a victim who reports of crime has no chance of escape from retribution by the perpetrator. A study done among them revealed that 25% had not reported their most recent incidences of assault indicating that they did not think that reporting unfair treatment would result in a difference. Additionally, 20% did not indicate an assault since they feared revenge. The comparisons of the official violence and disorder data with the unofficial recorded data indicate that the official information underestimates the issues.

Violence is the “use of power or force against another individual, oneself, a group, a community which leads to psychological harm or death. It further states that there are threats with the defining outcome not only being death but also mal-development, death, and or physical harm” (World Health Organization, 2002) research from Enggist et al. (2014), stated that prison staff has the general role of protecting prisoners against any type of crime which includes the excess use of force. Some of the notable incidences of violence were;

- i. Suicidal thoughts, suicides, and intentions of self-harm;
- ii. Physical offenses such as fights and beatings among inmates;
- iii. Subjective violence like humiliation, bullying, and threats.
- iv. Violent sexual assaults of inmates by other inmates or by prison personnel;
- v. Excess violence by prison personnel towards inmates results in torture or mistreatment.
- vi. Violence was instigated by inmates against the prison personnel from each event to the prison riots.

2.2 Prevalence of physical violence

2.2.1 Violence in Prisons: Prisoner-on-Prisoner

According to Enggist et al. (2014), research that documented a six-month male prevalence rate showed (a) 205 for every 1000 inmate physical crimes and (b) 246 for every 1000 for staff-on-prisoner physical violence. This is an implication that 20% of the inmates encountered physical violence from other prisoners while 25% experienced violence from prison personnel for six months. The study found a six-month male prevalence rate of 205 per 1000 for prisoner-on-prisoner physical violence and 246 per 1000 for staff-on-inmate physical violence. Consequently, for female inmate-on-inmate

rate was similar to that of males while the personnel-on-inmate was 17% showing an 8% lower than that of male staff.

With regards to the size of the facilities, the small and the medium-sized had higher occurrences of prisoner-to-prisoner physical ferocity. In comparison, the six-month sexual offense victimization incidences for both sexes were 42 per 1000 for any sexual victimization and 15 for non-consensual sexual incidences. The findings of this study are consistent with the findings of an American study that noted that 34% of males, and 24% of females had experienced a physical assault during their confinement with 7% of all the genders indicating that they had encountered sexually-related assault. (Enggist et al., 2014)

2.2.2 Prisoner-on-Staff

Different studies according to Enggist et al. (2014) documented that offenses in prison created a violent working environment for the inmates from prison staff. Research of injury-resulting crimes in a sample of 807 personnel in urban confinement areas revealed that 25.9% had one episode while 20.3% had violent incidences during their time of employment which was traced to nearly 10 years. An implication is that nearly half of the prison personnel encountered injury due to violence during the stated employment period. The studies pointed out the attributing reason for exposure to workplace offenses being prolonged substance abuse. This is consistent with the findings of Kratcoski (2007) which noted that 70% of the crimes were recorded in high-security level confinement areas during the day shifts geared towards trainees with minimal experience and executed by young prisoners aged 25 years and below.

2.3 Causes and Prevention of Physical Violence

2.3.1 Prevention of Violence in Prisons

In research from Enggist et al. (2014), to address the prevention of violence, the starting point was in the explanation of models of violence. To understand prison violence, there were two main schools of thought.

The importation model addresses the pre-prison factors with regret in prison and adjustments thereby placing an argument that prisoners bear their distinguishing characteristics and that their behaviour is controlled by their traits (Cihan & Sorensen, 2019). As a result, the traits then affected their response to the prison environment thereby initiating antisocial behaviour in society.

The deprivation model stipulated that the existing prison conditions such as the management, overcrowding, security state, and the entire staff competency affected the prisoner's behaviour (Johnson et al., 2020). The model also emphasizes the denial of services and goods, heterosexual relationships, liberty, security, and autonomy influence prison adjustment (Holligan, 2019). These forms of denials were termed the pains of imprisonment. This model minimized efforts towards environmental factors and general prison climate, which needed to be addressed by prison management.

2.3.2 Prison Management and Accountability

The existing evidence pointed at poor management of prisons as a significant contributing aspect to rising collective prison violence. Bottoms' interactionist model was supported by Peteron-Badali and Koegl (2002), who showed that correctional staff in Canadian juvenile institutions frequently not only allowed but induced, juveniles to use force on other young offenders.

The presence of security gaps, low morale, lack of prison staff discipline and lack of the will to intervene during victimization, poor dispute resolution mechanisms, prisoner's self-protection, security lapses, and lack of prison officer discipline and morale offer the inmates little protection opportunities. In addition, access to drugs while at the reconstruction facility led to prison violence (Leslie, 2019).

2.3.3 Crowding and Size of Prison

Different studies from Homel and Thomson (2005) assessed whether violence was initiated by tension and cognitive confusion resulting from density factors and overcrowding in the prisons. This was inconsistent with the existing data on crowding as a causal factor in violence but it was considered a contributing factor when it correlated against other institutional variables like management strategies applied to regulate the violence.

2.3.4 Architectural Design

Other studies regarded the group part housing of inmates as a source of interpersonal violence more so where there existed poor procedures and safeguards (O'Donnell & Edgar, 1996). Individual cells greatly minimized the opportunities for inmate-to-inmate violence and victimization which excluded self-inflicted violence which was likely to occur while prisoners were in single cells of separation.

2.3.5 Situational Prevention Strategies

With the modern technological uptake, this is where developments are on the rise. A rigid theoretical address was outlined for keenly assessing the fine-grained details of everyday routines and the minutiae of prison contexts when coming up with prison intervention measures. The empirical literature increasingly agreed with this perspective (e.g., Jiang et al., 2002; O'Donnell & Edgar; 1996; 2003). Wortley's (2002) book

contained comprehensive and up-to-date overviews of many promising situational strategies for the minimization of inmate-inmate and other types of violence. Some examples:

- i. Accommodation of individual cells can minimize crowding and respect a prisoner's territory, while 'target hardening' a prisoner;
- ii. Raising prisoner regulation over their confinement can lead to compliance and decrease frustration;
- iii. Subdividing prisons can reduce anonymity;
- iv. Populations of age-heterogeneous can minimize conformity and inappropriate imitation;
- v. Increasing female personnel may encourage compliance and lower frustration, minimizing assaults on personnel;
- vi. Elimination of blind spots may improve natural and formal monitoring mechanisms.

2.4 Effects of physical violence

2.4.1 Mental Health and Mental Illness in Prisons

Globally it is estimated that nearly 450 million people suffer from behavioural and mental disorders with the disorders prevalent among prison populations. This disproportionate high level of mental disorders in confinement areas may be attributed to several factors such as general negative attitude to people with disturbing behaviour, negligence with regards to treatment, the ill-perceived notion that people with mental issues are a threat to the general population, lack of care and rehabilitation as well as lack of mental health facilities in many nations. The majority of these disorders may appear before prison admission and may be aggravated by the stress of being imprisoned. Nonetheless, mental

disorders may occur in the course of confinement as a predicament of prevailing conditions such as violation of rights and torture (WHO, 2005).

Nearly 4% of female and male inmates had a psychotic illness, women (12%) and men (14%) struggled with depression with 47% of men having antisocial personality disorder while 42% of women had a personality disorder 65% of the men having the same trait (Fazel & Danesh, 2002). Research also documented that 89% of all inmates had depressive symptoms and 74% had stress-related somatic symptoms (Blaauw et al., 1998). Therefore, imprisonment was directly associated with mental health issues among the individuals subjected to it.

According to the World Health Organization (2005), the majority of the people with mental issues were confined allowing the shift of mental issues from the outside population to the prison population. On the other hand, the inmates without mental issues started developing mental disorders due to the deprivation that they encountered while in prison. This extrapolated the inevitable types of deprivation in prisons such as the deprivation of liberty for a duration that was prolonged or an unknown length. Liberty deprivation naturally involved the denial of choices taken for granted by the free members of society. The inmates did not freely decide on where to live with whom to live and they ought to align to the discipline imposed by others. Communication with the public and the family was limited and done without privacy.

2.4.2 Torture and Ill-Treatment

In research from Nowak et al. (2019), torture was regarded as a subset of collective violence which is elaborated by the extent of the pain, the intention, the purpose, and the perpetrator. In the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment, torture is regarded as:

(i) Grave pain or suffering, which was either mental or physical; (ii) inflicted willingly; (iii) with the sole intention of obtaining a confession or punishing; and (iv) By a person representing the public. Contrary, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (also called ill-treatment) may use less severe but still considerable pain or suffering that is not geared to a specific intention.

In research from the Association pour la prevention de la Torture (Genève) et al. (2008), torture is illegal, and no circumstances that one can justify any exception. On the contrary human reports indicated that torture was practiced in nearly 130 nations and was widespread sequentially in 80-100 nations.

Hostile confinement areas tortured between the warring and in the armed conflicts between the minorities, and sexual, religious, and political majorities. This kind of hostility evolved into dehumanization and de-individualization. Torture was termed as socialized obedience in confinement where the perpetrators acknowledge themselves as performing a great service by punishing a group that they believe desires mistreatment. As a result, minorities are at a higher risk of becoming torture victims and hence may require strict protection measures. Additionally, the pre-trial details also found themselves at special risk of torture since their investigation was ongoing. Obtaining an unwilling confession may be seen as an attraction to the law enforcers. Coercing a revelation by applying excessive force and isolation was selectively sensitive for the pre-trial detainees. This isolation act and the application of solitary confinement on accused detainees before trial built up pressure on the accused forcing the detainee to confess to an offense they may not have engaged in. (Association pour la Prevention de la torture (Genève) et al., 2008).

In some of the torture contexts, the signs of torture may satisfy a political intention as a showcase to frighten the dissident of the opposition from being politically active. The scars, amputations, torture, and unsystematic beatings serve their purpose. In the other context, the regime does not leave any marks in such a way that the human rights and international missions find the perpetrators clean. For instance, humiliation through strip-searching is a common occurrence in many countries. (Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, 2022)

The documentation of torture as well as the methods of torture and its consequences is best applied as per the internationally acknowledged procedure: the Istanbul Protocol. According to this documentation torture in detention places takes place in connection with the country's international external monitoring mechanisms (United Nations, 2005).

Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. (2016) stated that torture leaves grave scars on the mind and body as per the study of 181 respondents which noted depression and posttraumatic stress as the frequent consequences of torture. Different studies and activists noted the main avenue of preventing torture is independent monitoring of confinement facilities. This mechanism may impact through raising appropriate recommendations to the authorities and outlining the findings to the public.

Monitoring mechanisms include:

- i. Prison police regulation and inspectorate;
- ii. House of Parliamentary committees
- iii. Monitoring lay committees;
- iv. National preventive mechanisms established or appointed according to the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture – often an ombudsman or national human rights institute

- v. Nongovernmental organizations.

Although it is important to avail the findings to the public majority of the intergovernmental monitoring boards operate with the authority based on confidentiality where they may only release their finding upon seeking the consent of the host state party. As a result, documentation of torture incidences rarely came from intergovernmental bodies but rather was sorted from national and international NGOs during the annual reports.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study intended to establish the effect of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison, Somalia was given essence by various theoretical models like the importation model, deprivation model, importation theory, administrative control model, integrated model, and lifestyle exposure model.

2.5.1 Importation Model

This model applied to an individual personal level for prisoner characteristics that were manifested before the confinement to elaborate on prison misconduct and violence. The majority of the individual features were found to link up with prison misconduct for example the inability to withstand conditions of distress, confusion and depression, antisocial personality, anger, impulsivity, and low self-control (DeLisi et al., 2003). The most convincing case for importation was that pre-confinement features, such as arrest history and prison history, predicted prison offending.

The importation model theory explains how arrested individuals brought into prison confinement perverse ideology and behaviours conduct that they possessed before imprisonment. Therefore, in the context of this research, behaviours, and ideas of

violence and resistance to guidance or discipline were expected to be a factor that instigated physical violence (Thomas & Foster, 1973).

2.5.2 Deprivation Model

Research by Ryan (2015) depicted that the deprivation model postulated that conditions in confinement extrapolate the inmate behaviours even with the regulation of inmate characteristics. According to this model, the structurally related factors that influenced the prisoner's traits were management style, management competency levels, crowding, and the security level of the facility. The macro-focused explorations were aligned towards variation in prisons and their effects on the rates of ill-behaviour. Some disaggregated the inmates so that the denial effects on differing populations could be assessed (Gaes & McGuire, 1985; Harer & Steffensmeier, 1996). Consistent and convincing outcomes at the macro-level derived differing from housing but grouped features of those who were housed and variables could be pointers of effective management. For instance, a study by Reingle Gonzalez and Connell (2014) assessed 371 American prisons and referred to recorded offenses against prisoners and personnel as their response variables. The study found that the institution size, the ratio of wardens to prisoners, and the occupancy rate were insignificant predictors but the population of whites to blacks among the staff and the level of security significantly correlated with violence. This theoretical model would be used to establish the prison institutional factors that influence the physical violence of prisoners in Mogadishu. In connection with these theories, the research assessed the physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu prison.

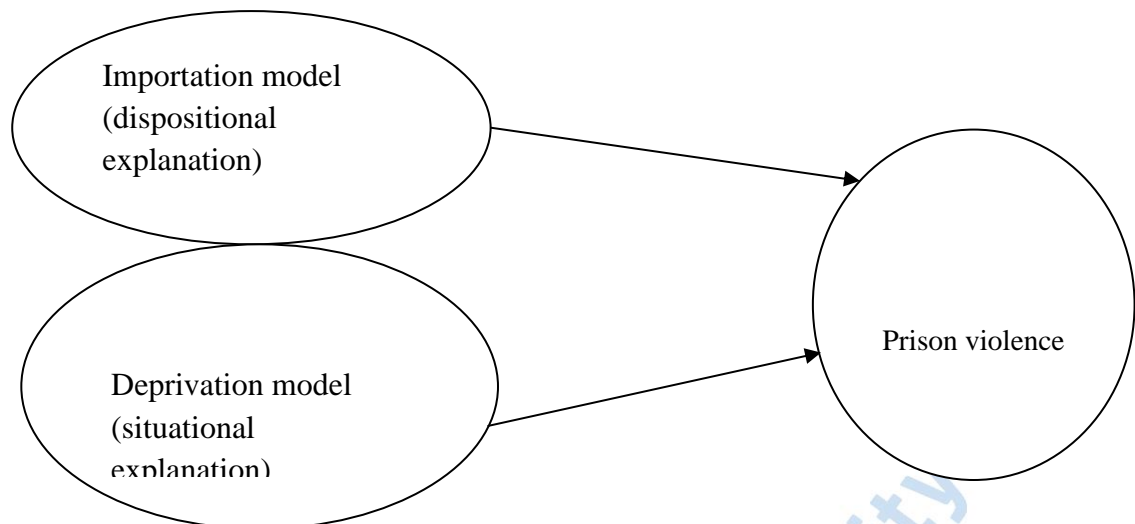


Figure 1: Theoretical Model

Source: Cressey et al., (1962).

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The main aim of this research was to assess the physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison. The independent and dependent variables were measured. The dependent variable in the study Prevalence of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison. On the other hand, the independent variable that the researcher addressed included socio-demographic factors (Gender, Marital status, Educational level, Age, District of birth, Number of Children, and Occupation) other variables include

The period of imprisonment, duration of violence, and types of physical violence such as biting, spitting, scratching, punching, or strangling using weapons. The factors considered to be the causes of physical violence include prison factors (e.g., overcrowding, prison management, and infrastructure), personal factors (e.g., temperaments, criminal background), and personal or demographic factors such as age, sex, level of education, and marital status. Factors considering behavioural self-reported effects of physical violence include aggressiveness, Anxiety, sleeplessness, and

depression, and were measured through inspection and observation. Factors considered Physical effects of physical violence include fracture, wounds, and other forms of trauma. The intervening variable was the Provisional Somalia constitution; Somali prison law, local MCP policy, and Somali penal code. However, this study did not measure the intervening variables as it is believed that the correctional systems in Somalia must adapt to the same Somali constitution and policies. The dependent variable in this study was considered the prevalence of physical violence on study subjects.



2.7 Research gaps

Author(s)	Focus	Methodology	Findings	Research Gap
Walmsley (2018)	Global prisoner population estimation	Quantitative data analysis	Estimated global prisoner population in 2018, specific numbers for Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia	Lack of detailed breakdown for all countries mentioned
Resnik et al. (2020)	Definition and history of prisons	Literature review	Evolution of prison definition and history, role of prisons in punishment	Sets foundation for understanding prison context and evolution, but lacks empirical data
Butler et al. (2021)	Relationship between violence and re-offending	Correlation analysis	Correlation between prison violence and re-offending rates	Lack of exploration of underlying factors contributing to violence
Cihan and Sorensen (2019)	Importation model of prison violence	Theoretical framework	Argues that prisoner characteristics influence behaviour and response to the prison environment	Offers theoretical perspective, but empirical evidence needed to support claims
Johnson et al. (2020)	Deprivation model of prison violence	Theoretical framework	Emphasizes prison conditions' impact on behaviour adjustment	Requires empirical validation
McCorkle (1993)	Fear of victimization in prison	Survey/questionnaire	High fear of victimization among prisoners, particularly younger inmates	Limited exploration of factors contributing to fear of victimization
Enggist et al. (2014)	Prevalence and prevention of violence in prisons	Meta-analysis	High prevalence of physical violence in prisons, importation and deprivation models of violence	Limited discussion on specific prevention strategies
Nowak et al. (2019)	Torture and ill-treatment in prisons	Literature review	Definition of torture, its prevalence, and consequences	Lack of empirical data to support claims

Barrett (2005)	Effects of overcrowding on violence	Quantitative analysis	Overcrowding in prisons leads to frustration and restlessness, contributing to violence	Limited exploration of other factors contributing to violence
Byrne and Hummer (2008)	Impact of prison overcrowding on violence	Statistical analysis	Overcrowding in prisons correlates with increased violence	Lacks exploration of underlying mechanisms causing violence
Edgar and Martin (2001)	Features of confinement contributing to violence	Literature review	Deprivation, victimization, lack of autonomy, and conflict resolution contribute to violence	Lacks empirical data to support claims
Homel and Thomson (2005)	Role of prison architecture in violence	Case studies, qualitative analysis	Group part housing increases interpersonal violence, individual cells reduce violence	Limited generalizability of case studies
Wortley (2002)	Situational prevention strategies for violence	Literature review	Individual cell accommodation, increased regulation, and subdivision of prisons reduce violence	Lack of empirical validation
Fazel and Danesh (2002)	Mental health disorders in prisons	Meta-analysis	High prevalence of mental health disorders among inmates, exacerbation due to prison stress	Limited exploration of specific mental health interventions
Association pour la prevention de la Torture (Genève) et al. (2008)	Torture in prisons	Literature review	Prevalence of torture in prisons, psychological and physical consequences	Lack of empirical data to support claims
Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. (2016)	Mental health consequences of torture	Review of existing studies	Torture leads to depression and posttraumatic stress among victims	Limited exploration of preventive measures

Jiang et al. (2002)	Impact of violence on inmates	Statistical analysis	Violence in prisons correlates with fear of victimization among inmates	Lacks exploration of underlying causes of violence
O'Donnell and Edgar (1996)	Effects of prison design on violence	Qualitative analysis	Group part housing increases violence, individual cells reduce violence	Limited generalizability of findings
Leslie (2019)	Management strategies and violence	Literature review	Poor management contributes to violence, and access to drugs exacerbates violence	Lack of empirical validation
Kratcoski (2007)	Causes of violence in prisons	Case studies, qualitative analysis	Violence in prisons often occurs during day shifts, perpetrated by young inmates	Limited generalizability of case studies
Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (2022)	Torture in detention	Literature review	Torture prevalence, methods, and consequences in detention facilities	Lack of empirical data to support claims

Source: Researcher (2023)

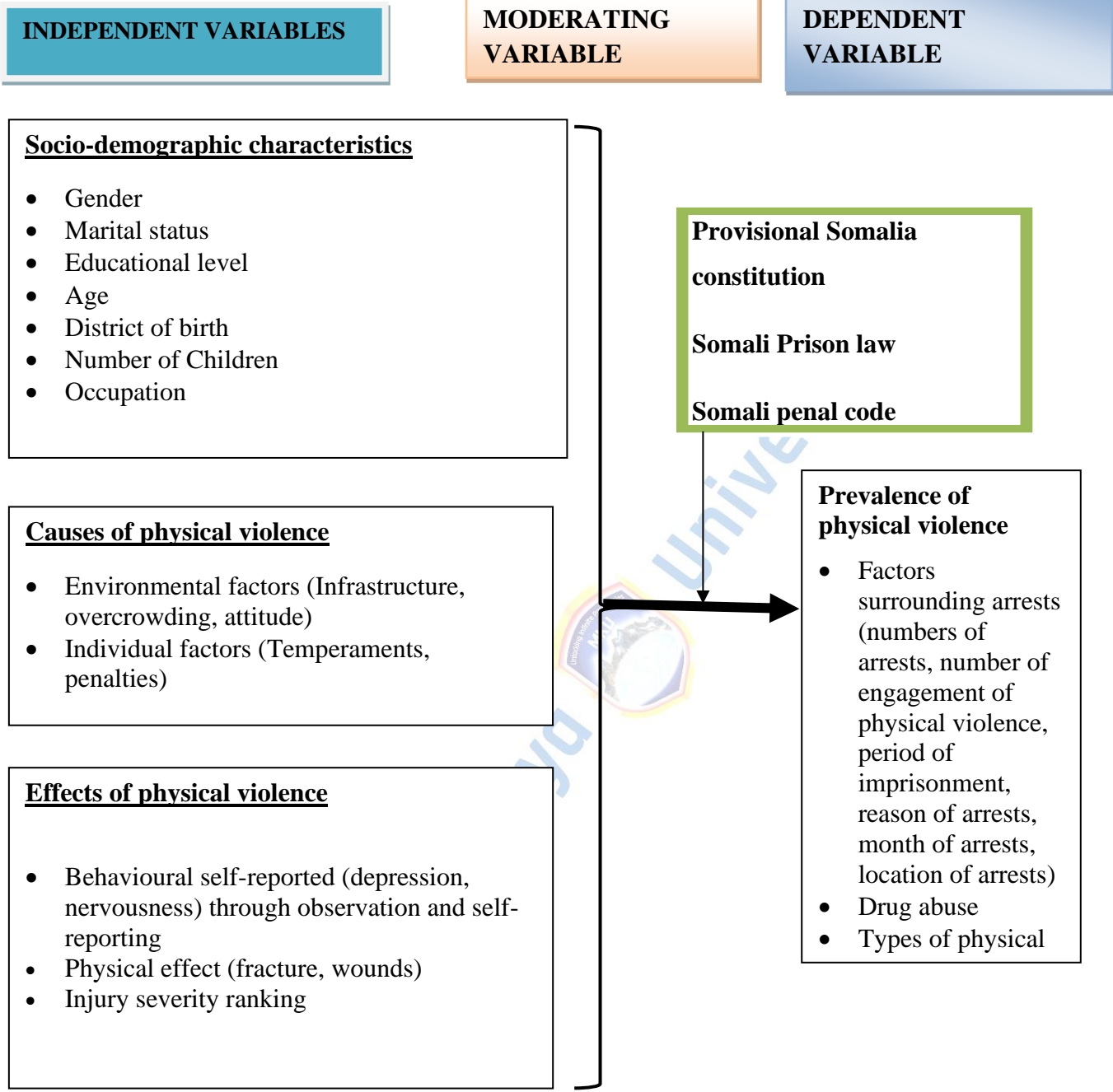


Figure 2: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, (2022)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part discusses the research design, study site, study population, sampling, and sample size, the validity and reliability of the research instruments, the methods of data collection as well as the ethical considerations of the study.

3.2 Research Design

The researcher has used a descriptive cross-sectional research design to enable the collection of data among the study variables identified from a large population. The design was preferred since it acted as the representation of the relevant variables at a single point in time from a portion selected from the larger population from different subjects, phenomena, and people. According to Coggon et al., 1997 this allows for the collection of adequate data within a short period.

3.3 Site of the Study

The study was conducted in Mogadishu the capital city of Somalia and greatly serves as the administrative town of the country. The city is linked with roads from Kenya and Ethiopia and is the home to Somalia's International Airport. Mogadishu is subdivided into 16 administrative districts. The city is divided into 16 administrative districts (AMISOM, 2013). Despite the increasing infrastructure upgrades the population is hard to compute due to the characteristics of the Somali population and the presence of refugees in and out of the town. The last estimate was nearly 982,000 residents in 1995 while in 1992 the population was estimated at 2 million inhabitants (<https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/no-going-back-new-urban-face-internal-displacement-somalia>)

The estimated population of the capital city of Mogadishu has been an uphill task to come by due to the lack of adequate data, the mobile lifestyles of the nomadic population, and refugee movements into and out of the city. The latest (1995) estimate for the city put the population at approximately 982,000. However, in 1992 the population was estimated at approximately 2 million inhabitants after huge refugee arrivals. (Unruh, 2018)

The Central Prison was constructed by the Italian colonial authorities in the early 1930s in the Hamarweyne District. The construction of the central prison dates back to the 1930s when it was constructed by the colonial masters. It is located at a relatively high position with the structure bordering the sea and was used as a mother of prisons. The residences of the prison staff border the prison to the north, De Martino Hospital to the East, government structures, and port to the west with the Indian Ocean being at the South (UNODC, 2012).

3.4 Study Population

The population is defined as the entire group of objects, events, and individuals having similar distinguishable features (Mugenda, 2003). The population, therefore, means all that suits given stipulations. The study population was all inmates in Mogadishu Central prisons. Due to the infrastructural development of central prisons (MCP) that encompassed the rehabilitation and expansion of the prisons, the average population capacity of the prison is 1300 while at times of the study, the prison population hit a maximum of nearly 1502 prisoners. This information was obtained from the relevant departments of the prison.

3.5 Sample Size Determination

Yamane's (1967) formula was used to determine the sample size of inmates

$$n=N (1+Ne2)$$

n = desired sample size.

N = total population

e = Margin of error (MoE), $e = 0.05$

Assuming that the total population is 1502

Using the above formula 315 study subjects that met inclusion criteria were selected from the prison register.

Therefore, the total sample is 315.

In total, 315 study prisoners (inmates) were selected. Translated questionnaires were administered to the selected study participants, providing a structured means of collecting data and facilitating a deeper exploration of the research topic. The study also administered a total of 8 key informant guides to one prison warden (Prison commissioner), head Medical practitioner, three most senior nurses, and three other most essential staff.

3.6 Sampling Procedure

Sampling refers to the selection of a proportion of a larger population to act as a representation of the large population, such that the inference made shows the outcome of the large population (Kothari, 2016). It may be explained as the process of acquiring information about a large group by assessing only a section of it. The sole objective was to secure a proportion in which subjects to limitations of size were close characteristics of the population.

The study adopted a 6-month cut-off period to estimate a possible duration that the inmate could show some sort of behavioural change as a result of incarceration. This is in line with similar studies which have been conducted between 6 to 12 months. For instance,

Baggio et al. (2020) indicated in their study survey questions about the emotional repercussions of their worst occurrences of sexual harassment. To gather data from the inmate population and key informants, two different sampling methods were deployed:

1. **Systematic Sampling for Inmates:** Systematic sampling is an approach where every n th member of the population is selected to be included in the sample (Maxwell, 1996). In this study, systematic sampling was used to select prisoners for participation. From the prison register, every n th inmate was chosen to be part of the study (in this case a random point was selected and then every 3rd item was chosen), ensuring that every respondent had an equal chance of participating from the population.
2. **Purposive Sampling for Key Informants:** Purposive sampling is an approach where specific cases or individuals are deliberately selected to provide crucial information that cannot be obtained through other means (Maxwell, 1996). In this study, purposive sampling was used to select key informants who could provide valuable insights into the research objectives. Key informants were chosen based on their expertise, knowledge, and unique perspectives related to the study topic. They were individuals who had significant experience or involvement in matters relevant to the research.

3.7 Inclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria for participant selection included inmates who had currently incarcerated in Somalia Central Prison for more than six months, inmates who were able to understand and communicate in either English or Somali languages, inmates who were willing to participate voluntarily and provide informed consent, and inmates who were available and accessible during the data collection period. Additionally, The inclusion

criteria for selecting key informants involved identifying individuals with specific expertise in areas related to the study's focus

3.8 Reliability and Validity of the Research Instruments

The study has taken into consideration the reliability and validity of the research instruments and the results.

3.8.1 The Validity of Instruments

In this study, ensuring the validity of the instruments was of paramount importance to achieve meaningful and accurate inferences from the gathered data. Validity refers to the extent to which the research tools measure what they are intended to measure, allowing for robust propositions, inferences, and conclusions that truly represent the subject of understanding. To enhance the validity of the research instruments, face validity was used. To bolster face validity, experts, specifically supervisors who were well-versed in the field of study, were involved in the validation process. They critically evaluated the research instruments to ensure that they appeared to be measuring the constructs they were intended to measure. The insights and feedback provided by these experts played a crucial role in refining the instruments and confirming their face validity.

3.8.2 The Reliability of Instruments

Reliability is the extent to which the research tool produces consistent results after carrying out multiple tests under constant conditions on similar subjects. First, a pilot study was conducted in Baidoa Prison using 10% of the sample size (31 respondents). The purpose of this pilot study was to assess whether the research instruments produced the intended output and were easily understandable and relevant to the subjects involved. The reliability of the research was also enhanced by avoiding respondents' errors or biases by interviewing the respondents at the most convenient time. The researcher minimized errors and bias by removing any questions that were ambiguous in the

research tool and whose interpretation was improper. While at the piloting study, the researcher clarified and answered questions from respondents' inquiries. Lastly, the researcher used a pilot sample to test the reliability of the instrument by grouping questions that measure the same concept and then measuring the internal consistency of the instrument using the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. The obtained Cronbach coefficient value was 0.886, which was considered significant for the study and for measuring the variables being studied.

3.9 Data Collection Methods

The researcher collected primary data by deploying several techniques such as observation checklists, questionnaires, and key informant interviews. The researcher used a translated copy of the questionnaire as a means of saving time for the researcher and the study participants. The researcher provided the study participants with sufficient time to think and fill the research tools. The research team issued questionnaires and aided the participants in situations of ambiguity in questions. Questionnaires were administered to a specific group of prisoners to collect both qualitative and quantitative data on physical violence from inmates.

The research assistants helped in conducting key informant interviews. The KII participants were one prison warden (Prison commissioner), head Medical practitioner, three most senior nurses, and three other essential staff. The researcher also prepared and used an observation checklist to access the Mogadishu Central Prison infrastructural facilities e.g., the prison cells and their ventilation.

3.10 Data Analysis, Presentation, and Management

Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 27.0. Furthermore, Pearson's Chi-square and Fisher's exact test were used to determine the

relationship between the study variables. Descriptive analysis was used for categorical variables such as gender, marital status, and educational level which was further presented in the form of frequencies, percentages, and pie and bar charts. Quantitative data was cleaned, organized, and kept on a password-protected computer. Qualitative data on the other hand was analyzed thematically and reported in verbatim/narratives, to corroborate the findings from the questionnaires.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

The researcher sought clearance from the Mount Kenya University Institutional Ethical Review Committee (IERC) and complied with the guidelines and requirements for researching human subjects.

Ethical clearance was also obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Central Prison.

All the study participants were asked for their permission and written informed consent. They were assured of their privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity of data regarding their information. Additionally, to ensure any influence of prisoners by the prison wardens during data collection was minimized or otherwise fully eliminated, the researcher requested a reasonable distancing of the manning prison warden in the interviewing zone to a point where the respondents felt more comfortable participating. This increased the prisoner's privacy and confidentiality and also ensured that the prisoners did not commit any unforeseen violence.

Moreover, the Involvement of the participants in the study was voluntary.

The questionnaire's results were anonymous and data was kept confidential to any unauthorized person by locking the hard copy questionnaires in a safety cabinet and the soft copy was encrypted in a computer.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the findings and results obtained from inmates in Mogadishu Central Prison using questionnaires, an interview guide, and an observation checklist to assess the Mogadishu Central Prison infrastructural facilities. In this regard, the study targeted to obtain data from 315 prisoners in Mogadishu Central prisons using questionnaires, KII from the prison warden (Prison commissioner), head medical practitioner, three most senior nurses, and three other most essential staff. An observation checklist was used to supplement the results obtained. After data collection, 306 prisoners gave positive responses while 9 non-response incidents were encountered during data collection. The overall response rate achieved by this study from the questionnaire is 97.1% and 2.9% from non-respondents.

4.1 Information on Socio-Demographic

4.1.1 Gender

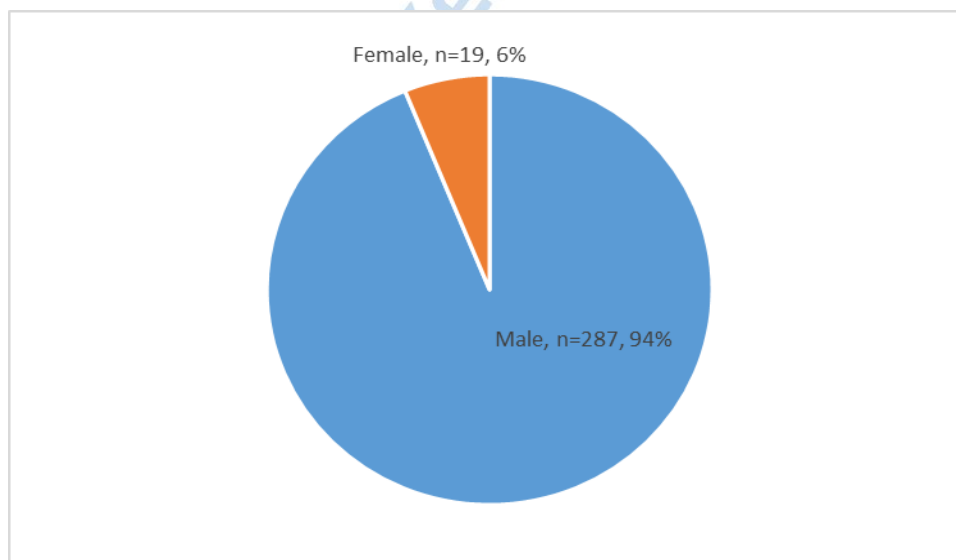


Figure 3: Respondents Gender

Source: Field Data (2024)

The gender of the respondents who had participated in the study was determined. As shown in Figure 3, males were the majority of the respondents (94%), as compared to 6% who were females. This shows that there is a prevalence of males to females in Mogadishu central prison, which can be attributed to the prevalence of crime by males more than females.

4.1.2 Marital status

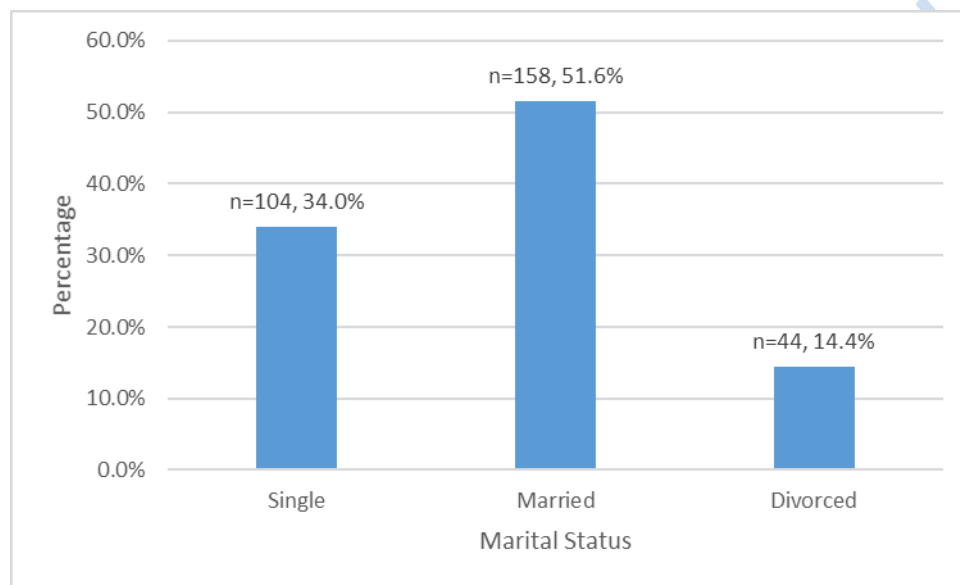


Figure 4: Marital Status of Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

On marital status, the study findings indicate that the majority of the inmates were married (51.6%), followed by those who were single (34%) while the divorced inmates formed 14.4% of the responses. Based on this finding, the study conducted a cross-tabulation between the gender and marital status of the inmates. As shown in Table 1, the majority of males were married (n=151), while the majority of females were single (n=11), ($p=0.026$). This means that there is a prevalence of married men and single women in Mogadishu Central Prison.

Table 1: Gender * Marital status Cross-tabulation

		Marital status			Total	<i>p-value</i>
		Single	Married	Divorced		
Gender	Male	93	151	43	287	.026
	Female	11	7	1	19	
Total		104	158	44	306	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.1.3 Age

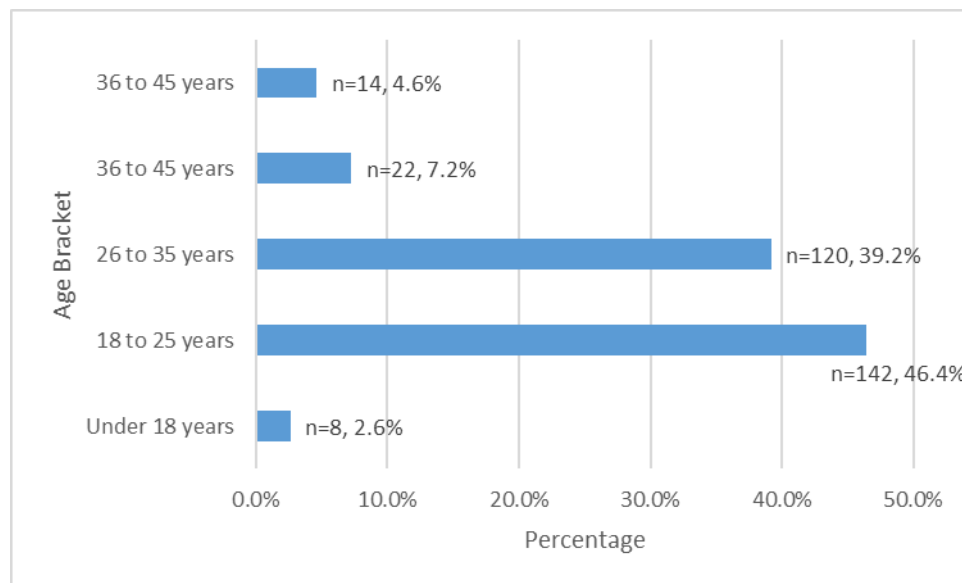


Figure 5: Age of Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

The researcher also sought to find out the age of the inmates in Mogadishu Central Prison. As shown in Figure 5, the majority of the inmates were aged 18-25 years (46.4%), followed by those aged 26-35 years (39.2%), while those aged more than 36 years were 11.8%. This shows that there was a prevalence of young inmates in Somalia prisons. The researcher additionally conducted a cross-tabulation between the age of the respondents and their gender. The findings indicate that the majority of males were aged between 18 and 35 years, which was also true for females. This shows that the prevalence for inmates for both genders was between 18 and 35 years, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Age * Gender Cross-tabulation

		Gender		Total	<i>p-value</i>
		Male	Female		
Age	Under 18 years	7	1	8	.475
	18 to 25 years	136	6	142	
	26 to 35 years	111	9	120	
	36 to 45 years	21	1	22	
	36 to 45 years	12	2	14	
Total		287	19	306	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.1.4 Number of Children

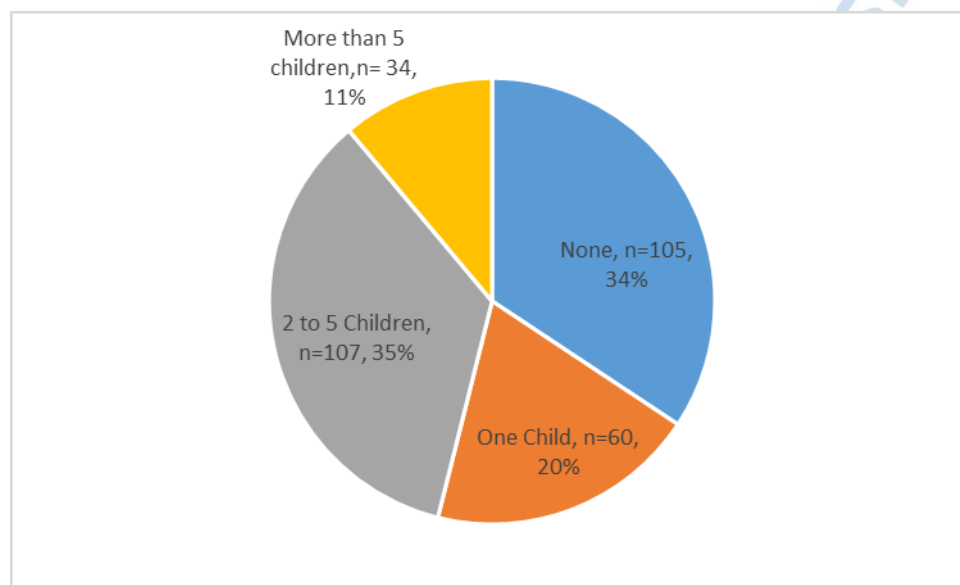


Figure 6: Number of Children by Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study sought to examine the number of children the inmates had, and the findings were presented in Figure 6. From the figure, it was determined that the majority of the respondents had 2 to 5 children (35%), followed by those with no child (34%), 20% of the respondents had one child while 115 had more than 5 children. Based on this finding, a cross-tabulation was carried out between the gender and number of children possessed by the inmates, and findings are presented in Table 3. From the table, the findings indicate that most men had between 1 and 5 children, with the females having a prevalence of one child or no children ($p=0.019$).

Table 3: Number of Children * Gender Cross-tabulation

		Gender		Total	<i>p-value</i>
		Male	Female		
Number of children	None	99	6	105	.019
	One Child	60	9	69	
	2 to 5 Children	98	4	102	
	More than 5 children	30	0	30	
Total		287	19	306	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.1.5 Occupation

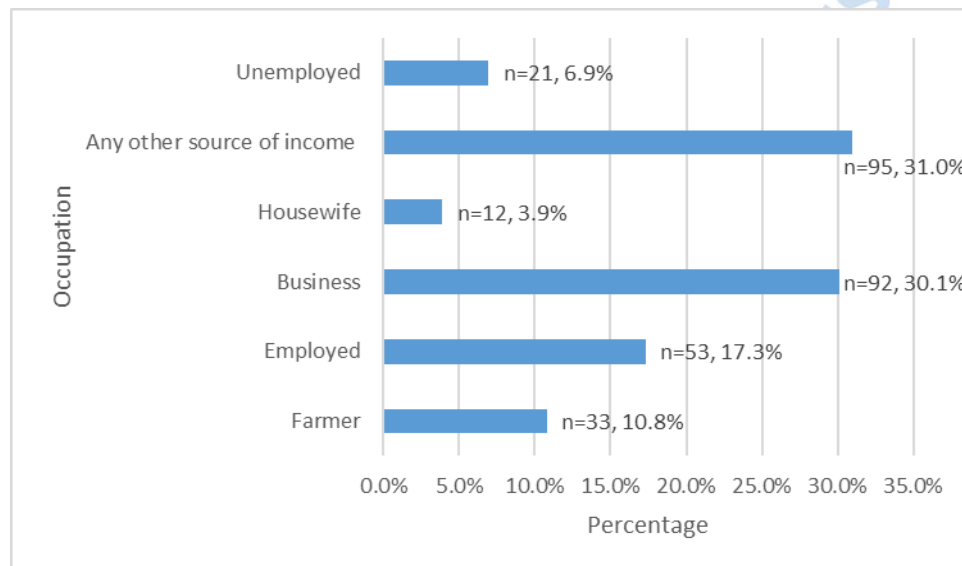


Figure 7: Occupation of Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study sought to determine the occupation of the inmates in prison. The findings shown in Figure 7 indicate that most inmates were dependent on another source of income (31%), while 30.1% were dependent on businesses, 17.3% were employed e.g., mechanics, drivers, teachers, soldiers, carpenters, animal slaughters, politicians, while 10.8% and 6.9% were farmers and unemployed respectively. A minority of 3.9% were housewives. The findings obtained indicate that unemployment was not a major determinant of imprisonment in Somalia, for most respondents. However, when the occupation of the inmates was cross-tabulated with the gender, the researcher found that

unemployment was a significant cause of crime for females, as all of the female inmates were either unemployed or working as housewives ($p=.000/<0.001$). The findings are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Occupation * Gender Cross-tabulation

		Gender		Total	<i>p-value</i>
		Male	Female		
Occupation	Farmer	33	0	33	.000
	Employed	53	0	53	
	Business	86	6	92	
	Housewife/girls house	0	11	11	
	Any other source of income	93	0	95	
	Unemployed	22	2	22	
Total		287	19	306	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.1.6 Educational Level

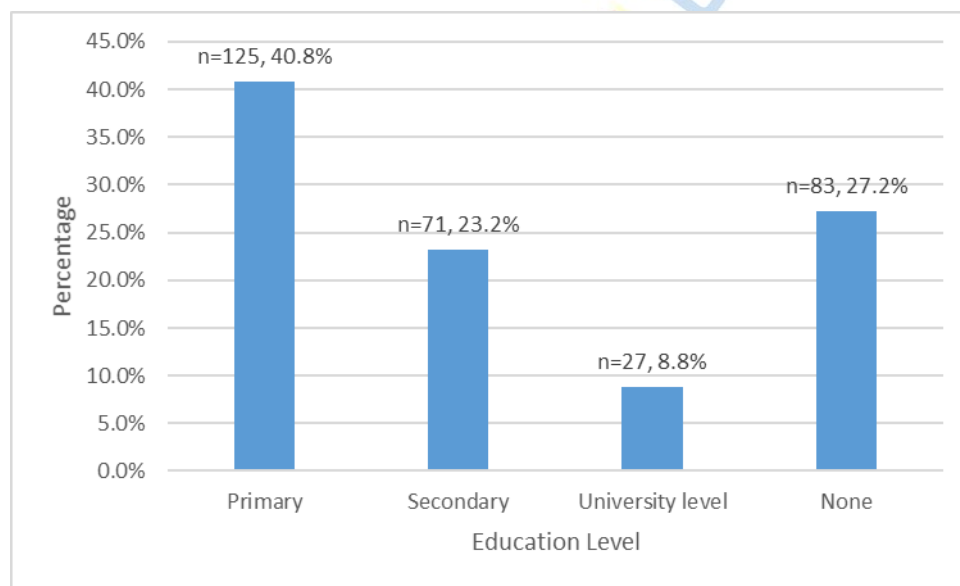


Figure 8: Educational Level of Respondents

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study findings on the education level of the respondents indicate that 40.8% of the inmates had attained primary level education, followed by those who had not attained any level of education (27.2%), while those who had attained secondary and university level education were 23.2% and 8.8% respectively (Figure 8). When education level was

cross-tabulated with the gender of the inmates, it was found that there was a significant prevalence of lower education levels in females as compared to males ($p=.008$). The male inmates were distributed across all education levels, though the majority had attained a primary level of education. of the female inmates, most had no education at all, followed by those who had attained primary-level education (Table 5).

Table 5: Educational Level * Gender Cross-tabulation

		Gender		Total	<i>p-value</i>
		Male	Female		
Educational level	Primary	123	6	129	.008
	Secondary	65	2	67	
	University level	25	0	25	
	None	74	11	85	
Total		287	19	306	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.1.7 District of Birth

The study findings obtained on the district of birth by the respondents indicate that there was a prevalence of inmates in districts nearer to Mogadishu town, as compared to those far from the city. Most respondents of this study were from the following five districts: Wardhigley (12.7%), Hodan (4.9%), Marka (4.9%), Wadajir (6.5%), Huriwa (2.6%), Dharkinley (3.9%) and Jawhar (2.0%). These districts accounted for a total of 37.5% of the respondents. The remaining districts, referred to as “others,” constituted the remaining 62.5% of the responses. These findings imply the prevalence of crime in rural areas in Somalia, as opposed to urban areas of the country (Table 6).

Table 6: Area of Birth of Respondents

District	Percent
Wardhigley	12.7
Hodan	4.9
Marka	4.9
Wadajir	6.5
Jawhar	2.0
Dharkinley	3.9
Huriwa	2.6
Others	62.5
Total	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.1.8 Relationship between Socio-Demographic Information and Involvement in Physical Violence

The study conducted cross tabulations between the demographic information of the respondents with physical violence, and findings presented in Table 7. From the table, the study found that men were more prone to physical violence than women ($p=.047$), with marital status and occupation having an insignificant relationship with physical violence. Age, education level, and the number of children had a significant relationship with physical violence, with prevalence being in young age groups and those with lower age groups ($p=.046$, 0.086 , and $p=.045$) respectively.

Table 7: Cross tabulations between Demographic Data and Physical Violence

		Involvement in physical violence			<i>p-value</i>
		Yes	No	Total	
Gender	Male	50	237	287	.047
	Female	0	19	19	
Marital status	Single	15	89	104	.241
	Married	24	134	158	
	Divorced	11	33	44	
Age	Under 18 years	1	7	8	.046
	18 to 25 years	24	118	142	
	26 to 35 years	24	96	120	
	36 to 45 years	1	21	22	
	36 to 45 years	0	14	14	
Number of children	None	16	89	105	.086
	One Child	16	44	60	
	2 to 5 Children	15	92	107	
	More than 5 children	3	31	34	
Occupation	Farmer	6	27	33	.219
	Employed	7	46	53	
	Business	13	79	92	
	Housewife	0	11	11	
	Any other source of income	22	73	95	
	Unemployed	2	20	22	
Educational level	Primary	24	101	125	.045
	Secondary	15	56	71	
	University level	3	24	27	
	None	8	75	83	
Total		50	256	306	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison

The second objective of the study was to establish the prevalence of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison. From Table 8, the study found that the prevalence of physical violence in Mogadishu Central Prison was 16.3%. The prevalence of one-time violence was 8.5%, while the prevalence of repeated physical violence was 7.8%. The most prevalent form of physical violence is fist fighting (11.8%), followed by flogging (1.6%), use of weapon/instrument (1.6%) and slapping (1.3%). The most common form of physical violence is prisoner-to-prisoner (15% among all inmates)

while prisoner-to-prison warden is 1.3% prevalent. This means that prisoner-to-prisoner physical violence is 92% more common compared to prisoner-to-prison warden physical violence

Table 8: Prevalence of Physical Violence

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Have you ever been involved in physical violence in the prison?	Yes	50	16.3	16.3
	No	256	83.7	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	
How many times have you been engaged in physical violence in the course of your imprisonment?	One-time	26	8.5	52.0
	Two times	11	3.6	74.0
	More than two times	13	4.2	100.0
	None	256	83.7	
Kindly tick the kind of physical violence you engaged in.	Flogging	5	1.6	10.0
	Fistfight	36	11.8	82.0
	Slapping	4	1.3	90.0
	Use of weapon/instrument	5	1.6	100.0
	None	256	83.7	
Whom did you afflict?	Prisoner	46	15.0	92.0
	Prison Warden	4	1.3	100.0
	None	256	83.7	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The key informants also indicated that assaults, use of weapons, gang violence, and rioting were most common among prisoners. The following response was given by one of the key interviewees:

Prisoners may physically attack other prisoners or staff, resulting in injuries such as bruises, broken bones, or head injuries. Prisoners may also use weapons such as knives or homemade weapons to attack other prisoners or staff. Additionally, violence between gangs or groups of prisoners is a common problem in prisons. This results in riots, which can result in injuries to prisoners and staff and damage to the prison facility.

The study also sought to determine if the inmates did any voluntary activities in the prison. 83.7% of the respondents from the findings obtained show that they did voluntary activities in prison, while 16.3% did not. Of the voluntary activities done, sports, daily work activities, educational activities, spiritual activities, and others such as Henna and garbage collection were cited. The findings are shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Participation in Voluntary Activities

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Do you do any voluntary activities in the prison	Yes	256	83.7	83.7
	No	50	16.3	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	
If yes, kindly indicate the kind of activities	Sports	46	18.0	18.0
	Daily work activities	39	15.2	33.2
	Educational activities	9	3.5	36.7
	Spiritual activities	74	28.9	65.6
	Others	88	34.4	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study also sought to determine drug abuse habits among the inmates. From the results obtained, 37.6% of the inmates had some form of drug abuse habit, while 62.4% did not have one. Of all the respondents, the cigarette was the major drug abused (26.5% of all inmates), followed by tobacco (3.6%), a combination of cigarette and Miraa (3.6%), while other drugs abused included diazepam, hashish, and Miraa. The results are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Drug Abuse Habits

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Do you have any drug abuse habits	Yes	115	37.6	37.6
	No	191	62.4	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	
If yes, kindly specify the type of drug abuse you have had	No drug abused	191	62.4	62.4
	Beer	1	.3	62.7
	Cigarette	81	26.5	89.2
	Cigarette and Miraa	11	3.6	92.8
	Diazepam, Hashish	1	.3	93.1
	Miraa	2	.7	93.8
	Secret	6	2.0	95.8
	Tobacco	11	3.6	99.3
	Tobacco/ cigarette	2	.7	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study sought to determine the facts around the arrest of inmates. The findings are shown in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Factors Surrounding Arrests

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Where were you arrested	Within Mogadishu	229	74.8	74.8
	Outside Mogadishu	77	25.2	100.0
Which Month were you arrested	January	31	10.1	10.1
	February	15	4.9	15.0
	March	43	14.1	29.1
	April	16	5.2	34.3
	May	17	5.6	39.9
	June	25	8.2	48.0
	July	15	4.9	52.9
	August	31	10.1	63.1
	September	45	14.7	77.8
	October	26	8.5	86.3
	November	27	8.8	95.1
	December	15	4.9	100.0
For how long have you been in prison	Less than 6 months	0	0.0	0.0
	More than 6 months	306	100.0	100.0

For what reason were you arrested? Kindly explain	Accident and causing injury	25	8.2	8.2
	Accused of spying on the government	1	.3	8.5
	Al-Shabab	165	53.9	62.4
	Conflict between two tribes	3	1.0	63.4
	Domestic violence and/or rape	7	2.3	65.7
	Drug selling and use	8	2.6	68.3
	Family issues	16	5.2	73.5
	Murder	33	10.8	84.3
	Robbery	48	15.7	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The findings obtained indicate that most respondents were arrested within Mogadishu city (74.8%), while 25.2% of the inmates were arrested outside Mogadishu city. In the month of arrest, most inmates were arrested in the month of September (14.7%), with the minimum arrests done in April and December (4.9% of the inmates). On the length of the inmates had been in prison, all inmates sampled had been imprisoned for more than 6 months. On the reason of imprisonment, the majority were linked to the terror group Al-Shabab (53.9%), followed by robbery (15.7%), murder (10.8%), accident and causing injury (8.2%) and family issues (5.2%).

In addition, the researcher sought to determine whether the inmates had been arrested before for the same reason they were imprisoned. From the findings, it was determined that 94.4% had not been arrested for the same reason while 5.6% had been arrested before for a similar reason. Further, of the 17 respondents who had been arrested before, nearly half had been arrested once, while the rest had been arrested more than once (Table 12).

Table 12: Previous Arrests for Similar Reasons

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Have you ever been arrested before for the same reason?	Yes	17	5.6	5.6
	No	289	94.4	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	
If yes how many times have you been arrested?	One-time	8	2.6	47.1
	Two times	6	2.0	82.4
	More than two times	3	1.0	100.0
	Total	17	5.6	
	None	289	94.4	
	Total	306	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison

The third objective of the study was to determine the causes of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison. In this regard, the researcher sought to determine the cause of the physical violence the inmates engaged in. As shown in Table 13, the major cause of physical violence was misunderstanding (6.9%), disrespect (4.6%), followed by fight over resources due to overcrowding (3.6%), lack of rules and regulations (0.6%), disregard of rules and regulations (0.6%). On the ways of mitigating the violence, 12.7% said they were aware of the mitigation measures, which were mainly avoiding discrimination, decongestion respecting one another, respecting one's belongings, and respecting the law.

Table 13: Causes of Physical Violence

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
What do you think was the cause of the physical violence you engaged in?	Did not engage in violence	256	83.7	83.7
	Disrespect	14	4.6	88.2
	Fight over resources due to overcrowding	11	3.6	91.8
	Disregard of rules and regulations	2	.6	92.5
	Misunderstanding	21	6.9	99.3
	No rules and regulations	2	.6	100.0
	Do you have any ways to mitigate that particular violence?	Yes	39	12.7
No		11	3.6	100.0
Total		50	16.3	
No response		256	83.7	
If yes, kindly explain	Did not engage in violence	267	87.3	87.3
	Avoid discrimination	3	1.0	88.2
	Decongestion	8	2.6	90.8
	Respect one another	17	5.6	96.4
	Respect one's belongings	2	.7	97.1
	Respect the law	9	2.9	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The observations and key informants also indicated that overcrowding was a major issue for MCP. This required that when the prison is overcrowded, prisoners are referred to other facilities to alleviate the overcrowding and ensure that they receive adequate care and attention, however, this was never done. As shown from the response below, overcrowding resulted in various effects:

Overcrowding is a major problem we are experiencing. This leads to cramped and unsanitary living conditions, which can negatively impact the prisoner's mental and physical health. Overcrowding also creates a high-stress environment that can lead to increased tension and violence among prisoners.

4.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison

The fourth objective of the study was to evaluate the effect of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison. The study first sought to determine whether there was any change in behaviour after the inmates engaged in the violence. The study found that 6.5% of the respondents had changes in behaviour, which was mainly depression (0.7%), anxiety (0.7%), aggressiveness (2.9%), and sleeplessness (2.3%). The reasons for the change of behaviour were explained by fights, anger, and abuse by other prisoners among others. The findings are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Effect on Behavioural Change

		Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Do you feel there is any change in your behaviour after you engaged in the violence	Yes	20	6.5	40.0
	No	286	93.5	100.0
Kindly circle the type of change that you felt/ or are feeling	Depression	2	.7	10.0
	Anxiety	2	.7	20.0
	Aggressiveness	9	2.9	65.0
	Sleeplessness	7	2.3	100.0
	No change	286	93.5	
What do you think could be the reason for the change in your behaviour?	No change/ Did not engage in violence	286	93.5	93.5
	Because I am an outsider	1	.3	93.8
	Because of discrimination by other prisoners	1	.3	94.1
	Because of fights in prison	13	4.2	98.4
	Because of imprisonment	2	.7	99.0
	Because of severe anger	1	.3	99.3
	Because they abused me	1	.3	99.7
	I have high blood pressure	1	.3	100.0
	Total	306	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The findings from the key informants indicated that mental problems were usually an effect of physical violence in prisons, and contributed to anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress among other conditions. The following is one of the responses obtained:

Depression is a common problem that results from physical violence in the prison. Prisoners may experience feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and lack of motivation, which can lead to a lack of interest in activities and social isolation. Prisoners may also experience feelings of worry, nervousness, and fear, which can lead to difficulty sleeping, difficulty concentrating, and physical symptoms such as sweating, trembling, and rapid heartbeat.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been reported due to physical violence and prisoners who are experiencing or have experienced traumatic events such as violence, abuse may experience symptoms such as flashbacks, nightmares, and avoidance of certain people or places.

Physical violence was also reported to result in a change in behaviour among inmates, as shown by the following response:

Prisoners who experience physical violence may suffer from trauma, which can lead to changes in their behaviour such as increased anxiety, aggression, or depression. Prisoners who experience physical violence develop a fear of further violence, which may cause changes in their behaviour for instance increased compliance or withdrawal. Anger can also be a result, which leads to changes in their behaviours like increased aggression or retaliation. Self-protection is an important consideration for prisoners and may develop behaviours that are intended to protect themselves from further violence, such as avoiding certain areas or individuals in the prison.

On injuries, the study found that 4.6% of all inmates had been injured due to physical violence, where 1.6% needed treatment in hospitals showing that the injuries were sometimes severe, as shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Effect of Injuries

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Have you ever been injured in Mogadishu prison after engaging in physical violence?	Yes	14	4.6	28.0
	No	292	95.4	100.0
If yes, kindly specify the kind of treatment you have needed	No treatment needed	9	2.9	64.3
	Treatment is needed but only outpatient	4	1.3	92.9
	Treatment needed in inpatient	1	.3	100.0
	Not injured	292	95.4	
Total		306	100.0	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The findings from the prison commissioner, head medical practitioner, and senior nurses also confirmed the extent of injuries and reported that some injuries were severe and necessitated medical attention. One respondent reported the following:

A range of injuries resulted from violence such as cuts and minor bruises leading to severe injuries like head trauma, broken bones, and internal organ damage. In some cases, violence can also result in death. The severity of injuries caused by violence can vary depending on the type of violence, the weapon used, and the physical condition of the victim. For example, a physical altercation between two people may result in minor injuries, while a violent attack with a weapon such as a gun or a knife can result in severe injuries or death. Injuries caused by violence can also have long-term physical, emotional, and psychological effects on the survivor.

Further, the study sought to determine the relationship between the times involved in physical violence and the kind of physical violence and the kind of treatment. It was found that those who had been involved more than two times in physical were more likely to be admitted to hospitals (had severe/more serious injuries) ($p=0.007$). The kind of physical violence involving the use of weapons/instruments usually necessitated

hospitalization as compared to other kinds of violence such as slapping or fistfights ($p=0.025$). The findings are shown in Table 16.

Table 16: Physical Violence Relationship with Frequency and Kind of Violence

How many times have you been engaged in physical violence in the course of your imprisonment? * If yes kindly specify the kind of treatment you need		kindly specify the kind of treatment you have needed			<i>p-value</i>	
		Treatment				
		No treatment needed	is needed but only outpatient	Treatment needed in inpatient	Total	
How many times have you been engaged in physical violence in the course of your imprisonment?	One-time	7	3	0	10	
	More than two times	2	1	1	4	
Total		9	4	1	14	.007
		kindly specify the kind of treatment you have needed				
		Treatment				
		No treatment needed	is needed but only outpatient	Treatment needed in inpatient	Total	
Kindly tick the kind of physical violence you engaged in.	Flogging	1	1	0	2	
	Fistfight	6	2	1	9	.025
	Slapping	1	0	0	1	
	Use of weapon/instrument	0	2	0	2	
Total		8	5	1	14	

Source: Field Data (2024)

The findings from the key informants indicated head injuries, facial injuries, arm injuries, leg and foot injuries, back injuries, and psychological injuries. The informants argue that these injuries mainly occurred as a result of physical altercations with other prisoners or

staff, however, other instances that supported them were self-harm, and substandard living conditions. The following are some of the responses obtained:

The prisoners may be at risk of head injuries, hand and arm injuries, facial injuries, leg and foot injuries, back injuries, and psychological injuries from physical altercations, falls, or being struck by objects. Sometimes, homicide occurs, where prisoners may be killed by other prisoners or staff.

Prisoners who experience severe trauma such as burns, fractures, or head injuries may require specialized treatment or ongoing management that is not available in the prison. In addition, prisoners with severe or complex mental health diseases such as bipolar, schizophrenia, or severe depression may require specialized treatment or ongoing management that is also not available in the prison.

4.5 Discussions

4.5.1 Socio-Demographic Factors among Prisoners

The study's findings reveal a significant gender difference in the involvement of physical violence among prisoners. Men were found to be more prevalent in engaging in physical violence compared to women ($p=.047$). This finding aligns with established literature, which posits that male inmates are generally more prone to violence in prison settings. This assertion is supported by studies conducted by researchers such as Smith and Kaminski (2011), Byrne and Hummer (2008), and Johnson et al. (2020), who observed similar gender patterns of violence in various correctional facilities.

Regarding marital status, the study's findings indicated that there was no significant relationship between marital status and physical violence among prisoners. This finding is in line with the findings of a study conducted by Edgar and Martin (2001), which similarly did not find a significant association between marital status and violent behaviour among inmates. However, the study's results contradict the findings of a study conducted by The Prison World (2018), which reported a significant link between certain marital status categories and higher instances of physical violence within the prison

context. This discrepancy suggests that the relationship between marital status and violence in prisons may vary depending on specific contextual factors and populations.

The study's findings also shed light on the relationship between age and involvement in physical violence among inmates. Notably, the results reveal that age significantly influences the prevalence of violence, with higher rates observed among younger age groups ($p=.046$). This correlation between youth and violence aligns with existing literature that suggests younger inmates are more prone to violent behaviours. This perspective is corroborated by research conducted by Byrne and Hummer (2008), which highlights the heightened aggression among young offenders within correctional facilities.

The study's findings indicate that the number of children an inmate had was not significantly related to their involvement in physical violence ($p=.086$). This finding aligns with the results of a study conducted by the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (2022), which also found no significant association between the number of children an inmate had and their likelihood of engaging in violent behaviour within the prison environment. This suggests that the presence of children or the responsibilities associated with parenthood may not play a significant role in influencing an inmate's propensity for physical violence.

The study's findings suggest that there is no significant relationship between an inmate's occupation and their involvement in physical violence. This observation is by the findings of a study conducted by Johnson et al. (2020), which also failed to establish a statistically significant association between an inmate's occupation and their likelihood of engaging in physical violence within the prison context. These consistent results imply that occupation may not be a major contributing factor to violent behavior among prisoners, indicating that other factors, such as personal traits, environmental conditions,

and interpersonal dynamics, might play a more significant role in influencing violent tendencies.

On the other hand, the study's findings highlight a significant relationship between educational level and involvement in physical violence ($p=.045$). This finding is in line with the findings of a study conducted by Byrne and Hummer (2008), which found a significant correlation between an inmate's educational attainment and their propensity for physical violence in prison. The current study's results suggest that inmates with lower levels of education may be more prone to engaging in violent behavior within the prison environment. This finding underscores the importance of addressing educational opportunities and rehabilitation programs within correctional facilities to potentially mitigate the risk of violence among inmates with lower educational backgrounds.

When considering employment status leading to incarceration, the study found that housewives and unemployed women were more likely to engage in physical violence compared to men. However, our findings show that unemployed or full-time housewives are significantly more violent ($p < 0.001$) leading to arrest and imprisonment. These findings were attributed to various reasons such as the socioeconomic status of the population especially where women do not have equal employment opportunities as men and access to resources and support systems (Teh, 2016). The findings also align with the economic marginalization theory put forward by Steffensmeier and Streifel (1992) which suggests that women turn to crime due to poverty and financial difficulties. These findings however disagree with those of Uggen and Wakefield (2008) who found that unemployment is associated with higher rates of criminal offending among men. The study also found that the relationship between unemployment and crime was stronger for men who had a lower level of education.

4.5.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners

The study found that the overall prevalence of physical violence in Mogadishu Central Prison was 16.3%. These findings align with those of Enggist et al. (2014) who found that the overall prevalence of physical violence in a prison setting was quite high. According to the study, over six months, 205 out of every 1000 male inmates experienced physical violence from other prisoners, and 246 out of every 1000 experienced violence from prison staff. This suggests that 20% of male inmates were subject to violence from other inmates, and 25% experienced violence from staff members.

The outcome of the current study shows that violence of prisoner against prisoners among all the study subjects was more common at 92% compared to prisoner warden or vice versa. This finding corroborates the report by Rolfe and Tewksbury (2018), which indicates a prevalence of violence among inmates at 15%, with incidents of violence involving prisoners against wardens at 1.3%. Trammell (2012) noted that violence in jails is primarily conducted by convicts against fellow inmates, while instances of violence involving prison employees also occur. Enggist et al. (2014) similarly found that the rate of female-on-female physical violence in prison was comparable to that among males, whereas the rate of staff-on-female physical violence was 17%, lower by 8% than the rate for males. These findings are consistent with those documented by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2021), highlighting that the most prevalent types of violence in U.S. prisons encompass inmate-on-inmate assault and staff-on-inmate assault.

Generally, the most common type of violence in prisons is physical followed by sexual violence (DeCooman and Blanco, 2022). Although prison violence is considered prevalent in both male and female inmates, our study at MCP suggests that males are more prone to physical violence than females, and specifically married men are significantly involved ($p = 0.026$). Violent females are single or married with either no

child or few children suggesting that they probably believe that they do not have anything to lose in case of injuries.

In addition, the kinds of physical violence which were encountered were fist fights having 11.8%, flogging at 1.6%, and use of weapons or other instruments which had 1.6%. Examples are razor blades, throwing shoes at each other, or use of finger rings to blow one another (sometimes the rings are armed with sharp gadgets, and slapping 1.3%. These findings align with those documented by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (2021) that physical violence was usually a result of fist fights and the use of weaponry. In 2011-12, there were an estimated 80,600 nonfatal inmate-on-inmate victimizations in state and federal prisons and 3,200 nonfatal staff-on-inmate victimizations, mostly caused by fist fights.

4.5.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners

Major causes of violence in men were misunderstanding at 6.9%, fighting over resources due to overcrowding at 3.6%, disrespect at 4.6%, and lack or disregard of prison code/regulation in the prison at 1.2%. In women inmates, misunderstanding was the major cause of violence. These findings largely agree with those of DeCooman and Blanco (2022), who state that the causes of violence among inmates are many and varied. Significantly, poor management of the prison facilities, overcrowding, and rowdiness by a gang mentality or by inmates breaking the code of prison contribute to violence in prisons. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (2021) also documented similar findings in the United States that factors contributing to violence in prisons include overcrowding, poor staff training, lack of resources and funding, and a lack of rehabilitation programs. In the current study, overcrowding and misunderstandings were major causes of violence in prisons. Gang activity and other criminal networks also can contribute to violence in prisons.

Research by Study.com (2016) also argues that causes of prison violence include overcrowding and lack of rehabilitation programs that result in misunderstandings among prisoners and between prison staff and prisoners. Understaffing and the presence of gangs were also cited by Study.com (2016) as a cause of violence in prisons. The research also stated that the lack of mental health resources and substance abuse programs also contributed to the high levels of violence in the prison system. Statistics show that the rate of violent incidents in prisons is high, with the Bureau of Justice Statistics reporting that in 2011-2012, there were an average of 5.3 violent incidents per 1,000 inmates in state and federal prisons (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2021). Additionally, the article also states that inmates are often the victims of violence, with nearly half of all inmate-on-inmate assaults resulting in injury. Staff members are also at risk, with the number of assaults on staff members also being high.

As the study findings revealed that MCP prisons were overcrowded, Sarkin (2008) acknowledged that African countries have some of the most overcrowded and underfunded prison systems in the world. This often leads to poor living conditions, a lack of access to healthcare and education, and a lack of rehabilitation programs, which can all contribute to high levels of violence in prisons. Additionally, corruption and poor staff training can also be major issues in African prisons, which can lead to abuse and mistreatment of inmates.

Misunderstandings were also found to be prevalent in MCP, and often lead to physical violence. In line with this finding, Spector and Fox (2005) argued that the most common motivations for violence can be viewed as inappropriate attempts to handle emotions. Often, violence is the medium used by an individual to openly express their feelings such as anger, frustration, or sadness. Other times, violence can be considered as a form of

manipulation for individuals to try and get what they want or need. Aggressive behaviour can also be used as a form of retaliation; a means by which one uses to even the score.

The study findings are also comparable to those of Edgar and Martin (2001) who explored situations that lead to incidents between prisoners including information on the social structure of prisoners, prisoner interests that lead to conflict, fight catalysts, power, and prison violence, and prison violence prevention. The study found that the culture of prisons fosters an environment that leads to particular kinds of conflict, such as competition for scarce resources, interactions with unpredictable people, and a lack of privacy. Conflicts often begin over what each party wants from the situation and are influenced by the balance of power between prisoners. The study also identified factors that delayed, prevented, or minimized physical violence, such as prior good relations between parties or privileges that the prisoners were unwilling to risk in fighting.

4.5.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners

Physical violence caused the behavioural change that was manifested through aggressiveness among inmates, accounting for 2.9% of all cases. Insomnia and anxiety were also significant contributors, at 2.3% and 0.7% respectively. Overall, depression affected 0.7% of inmates, but women were found to be more affected. According to Barrett (2005), the behaviour change can be explained by congestion that can cause frustration and restlessness, leading to violence. Additionally, when congestion occurs in confinement areas, inmates are forced to spend more time interacting with each other, which can lead to unwanted relationships and increased aggression among prisoners.

Additionally, injuries were reported in 4.6% of inmates, with 1.6% requiring attention at the prison medical facility, indicating the severity of the injuries. The findings suggest that a relatively high percentage of inmates in the prison population are experiencing injuries and that a significant proportion of these injuries are severe enough to require

medical attention. In line with the findings of Fazel et al. (2016), this can be a cause for concern as it could indicate a lack of safety within the prison environment. Injuries in prison were caused by a variety of factors, including violence between inmates, lack of proper safety equipment or facilities, or staff negligence.

The study found that inmates who experienced multiple instances of physical violence tended to have more severe injuries requiring hospitalization. These injuries may have occurred during the physical violence, and the inmates were then taken to the hospital for examination and treatment. According to Smith and Kaminski (2011), wounds typically involve damage to the skin or other bodily tissues, such as cuts, scrapes, scratches, or punctured skin. The study argued that while minor wounds may not be serious, it is still important to provide proper care and attention to them to prevent infection.

Finally, the study found that the type of violence that involved the use of objects resulted in a significantly higher rate of hospitalization ($p = 0.025$) compared to fist fights or slapping. This suggests that injuries sustained from physical altercations involving objects are more severe and require more extensive medical treatment. This finding highlights the importance of preventing the use of objects as weapons during physical altercations in the prison environment, as documented by Kuanliang and Sorensen (2008). The use of objects as weapons can increase the severity of injuries and the risk of hospitalization for inmates, which can have serious consequences for the health and well-being of the inmates involved.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the analysis of the data collected during the study and provides insights into the key findings and their implications. The conclusions drawn from the study are discussed, and recommendations for improving conditions in the prison environment are provided. Additionally, suggestions for further research are also included in this chapter, to help expand upon the current understanding of the issues addressed in the study.

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Socio-Demographic Factors among Prisoners

The study's findings reveal significant gender differences in the involvement of physical violence among prisoners. Men were found to be more prevalent in engaging in physical violence compared to women ($p=.047$). Regarding marital status, the study's findings indicated that there was no significant relationship between marital status and physical violence among prisoners. Similarly, the study's findings indicate that the number of children inmates had was not significantly related to their involvement in physical violence ($p=.086$). Moreover, the results reveal that age significantly influences the prevalence of violence, with higher rates observed among younger age groups ($p=.046$). Finally, there was no significant relationship between an inmate's occupation and their involvement in physical violence.

5.1.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners

The study conducted in Mogadishu Central Prison found that the overall prevalence of physical violence was 16.3%. Notably, this aligns with the fact that 15% of both male and female inmates experienced violence from other inmates. Furthermore, the study

identified that prisoner-on-prisoner violence was significantly more common, accounting for 92% of incidents, compared to violence involving prisoners against wardens or vice versa. Specifically, incidents involving prisoners against wardens were recorded at 1.3%.

5.1.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners

The study found that the major causes of violence among men in the prison were misunderstanding at 6.9%, fighting over resources due to overcrowding at 3.6%, disrespect at 4.6%, and lack or disregard of prison code/regulation in the prison at 1.2%. In women inmates, misunderstanding was the major cause of violence. Significantly, poor management of the prison facilities, overcrowding, and rowdiness by a gang mentality or by inmates breaking the code of prison contributed to violence in prisons.

5.1.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners

The study found that the main behavioural change among inmates was aggressiveness accounting for 2.9% of cases. Insomnia and anxiety were also reported at 2.3% and 0.7% respectively. The study also found that depression affected 0.7% of inmates, with women being more affected. Injuries were reported in 4.6% of inmates, with 1.6% requiring attention at the prison medical facility, indicating the severity of the injuries. Inmates who experienced multiple instances of physical violence tended to have more severe injuries requiring hospitalization. The study also found that the type of violence that involved the use of objects resulted in a significantly higher rate of hospitalization compared to fist fights or slapping.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Socio-Demographic Factors among Prisoners

The study concludes that men were the majority of inmates, and most of them were married, young inmates aged less than 35 years, had no children, had no basic education or attained primary level education, and were unemployed.

5.2.2 Prevalence of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison

From the findings obtained in the study, the study concludes that the prevalence of physical violence in MCP was high. The majority of violence in the prison was conducted by inmates against other inmates, but there were also instances of violence committed against and committed by prison staff. The most common types of physical violence were fist fights and the use of weapons or other instruments.

5.2.3 Causes of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison

The research concluded that there were several causes of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison. The study identified several causes of physical violence in the prison, including overcrowding, misunderstandings, disrespect, and lack or disregard of prison regulations. These causes triggered the respondents to participate in physical violence.

5.2.4 Effect of Physical Violence among Prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison

The study concluded that behavioural changes were aggressiveness and depression among inmates. Depression also affected more women than men. Injuries usually result from physical violence, with some inmates requiring attention at the prison medical facility. Inmates who experienced multiple instances of physical violence tended to have more severe injuries requiring hospitalization.

5.3 Recommendations

- i. Improve prison infrastructure quality to reduce overcrowding and increase staff as well as prisoners training to address the issues of disrespect, misunderstanding, and lack of regard for rules.
- ii. Implement rehabilitation programs and mental health resources to address the underlying causes of violence among inmates.

- iii. Increase monitoring of physical violence and take action to prevent incidences of violence promptly.
- iv. Prioritize the importance of providing adequate medical facilities and attention to the prisoners' injuries.

5.4 Further Research Suggestions

From the findings, discussions, and conclusions, the research makes the following further suggestions.

- i. A study on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs in reducing recidivism rates among inmates. This research could include a comparison of different forms of programs, such as educational and vocational training, therapy and counselling, and substance abuse treatment.
- ii. A review of the effectiveness of prison management practices, including staff training and support, the provision of adequate resources and facilities, and the use of evidence-based programs, in promoting rehabilitation and reducing recidivism.
- iii. An investigation into the impact of prison overcrowding on inmate well-being and rehabilitation outcomes, and the development of strategies to address this issue.

REFERENCES

- American Bar Association & American Bar Association. (1975). *The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*. American Bar Association.
- Andersen, H. S., Sestoft, D., Lillebæk, T., Gabrielsen, G., & Hemmingsen, R. (2003). A longitudinal study of prisoners on remand. Repeated measures of psychopathology in the initial phase of solitary versus nonsolitary confinement. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 26(2), 165-177.
- Association pour la prévention de la torture (Genève), Justice, C., International Law, Association pour la prévention de la torture (Genève), & Center for Justice and International Law. (2008). *Torture in international law: a jurisprudence guide*. APT.
- Baggio, S., Peigné, N., Heller, P., Gétaz, L., Liebrez, M. and Wolff, H. (2020). *Do Overcrowding and Turnover Cause Violence in Prison?* *Psychiatry* 10:1015. doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2019.01015.
- Buffington-Vollum, J., Edens, J. F., Johnson, D. W. & Johnson, J. K. (2002). Psychopathy as a predictor of institutional misbehavior among sex offenders. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 29, 497-511.
- Butler, M. & Maruna, S. (2009). The impact of disrespect on prisoners' aggression: outcomes of experimentally inducing violence-supportive cognitions. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 15, 235-250.
- Butler, M., McNamee, C. B., & Kelly, D. (2021). Risk Factors for Interpersonal Violence in Prison: Evidence from Longitudinal Administrative Prison Data in Northern Ireland. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 8(8), 62-69. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211006363>
- Coid, J. W. (2002). Personality disorders in prisoners and their motivation for dangerous and disruptive behaviour. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 12, 209-226.
- Coyle, A. (2014). Standards in prison health: the prisoner as a patient. *Prisons and Health*, 6(3), 44-49.

- Department Of Health And Human Services, U.S. (2016). *A Treatment Improvement Protocol - Trauma-Informed Care in Behavioral Health Services*. Tip 57. lulu.com.
- Edgar, K., & Martin, C. (2001). *Conflicts and violence in prison*. Economic and Social Research Council.
- Enggist, S., Møller, L., Galea, G., Udesen, C., & Organisation mondiale de la santé. Bureau régional de l'Europe. (2014). *Prisons and Health*. WHO Regional Office for Europe.
- Fazel, S., Hayes, A. J., Bartellas, K., Clerici, M., & Trestman, R. (2016). The mental health of prisoners: prevalence, adverse outcomes, and interventions. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 3(9), 871-881.
- Fraser, A. (2014). 22. Staff health and well-being in prisons: leadership and training. *Prisons and Health*, 185(3), 99-101.
- Gaes, G. G., & Goldberg, A. L. (2004). *Prison rape: A critical review of the literature*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Gear, S. (2007). *Fear, violence and sexual violence in a Gauteng juvenile correctional center for males*. Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.
- Homel, R. & Thomson, C. (2005). Causes and prevention of violence in prisons. In Sean O'Toole & Simon Eyland (Eds.), *Corrections criminology* (pp. 101-108). Sydney: Hawkins Press.
- Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (2022). *Comprehensive Attention to Victims of Torture in Cases Under Litigation: Psychosocial Contributions*. Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.
- Krug E, Dahlberg L, Mercy J. *et al* World report on violence and health. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002
- Camp, S. D., Gaes, G. G., Langan, N. P. & Saylor, W. G. (2003). The influence of prisons on inmate misconduct: A multilevel investigation. *Justice Quarterly*, 20, 501-533.

- Kuanliang, A., & Sorensen, J. (2008). Predictors of self-reported prison misconduct. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 21(1), 27-35.
- Reingle Gonzalez, J. M., & Connell, N. M. (2014). Mental Health of Prisoners: Identifying Barriers to Mental Health Treatment and Medication Continuity. *American Journal of Public Health*, 104(12), 2328–2333. <https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2014.302043>.
- Sarkin, J. (2008). Prisons in Africa: an evaluation from a human rights perspective. *Sur. Revista Internacional de Direitos Humanos*, 5(1), 22-51.
- Silver, I. A., & Nedelec, J. L. (2018). Ensnarement During Imprisonment. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 17(4), 1005–1035. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12397>
- Smith, H. P., & Kaminski, R. J. (2011). Self-injurious behaviors in state prisons: Findings from a national survey. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 38(1), 26-41.
- Spector, P. E., & Fox, S. (2005). *The Stressor-Emotion Model of Counterproductive Work Behaviour*. APA PsycBooks.
- Steffensmeier, D., & Streifel, C. (1992). Time-series analysis of the female percentage of arrests for property crimes, 1960–1985: A test of alternative explanations. *Justice Quarterly*, 9(1), 77-103.
- Study.com (2016, February 12). Prison Violence: Types, Causes & Statistics. Retrieved from <https://study.com/academy/lesson/prison-violence-types-causes-statistics.html>.
- Teh, Y. K. (2006). Female prisoners in Malaysia. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 43(1), 45-64.
- The Prison World. (2018). Prevalence and associated factors of depression among prisoners. *The Prison Journal*, 4(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/003288552400400112>
- Thomas, C. W., & Foster, S. C. (1973). The importation model perspective on inmate social roles: An empirical test. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 14(2), 226-234.

- Thomas, C. W., & Foster, S. C. (1973). The Importation Model Perspective on Inmate Social Roles: An Empirical Test. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 14(2), 226–234. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4105971>.
- Trammell, R. (2012). *Enforcing the convict code: Violence and prison culture*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Uggen, C., & Wakefield, S. (2008). What have we learned from longitudinal studies of work and crime? *The long view of crime: A synthesis of longitudinal research*, 191-219.
- United Nations. (2005). *Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. United Nations.
- World Health Organization, Krug, E. G., World Health Organization, Dahlberg, L. L., Mercy, J. A., Zwi, A. B., & Ascencio, R. L. (2002). *World Report on Violence and Health*. World Health Organization.
- Healy, S. (2010). *Whose Peace is it Anyway?: Connecting Somali and International Peacemaking*.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Consent Form

My name is Bashir Ali Ahmed a Master degree student in Clinical Medicine (Forensic Medicine) at Mount Kenya University. I wish to conduct academic research on the assessment of physical violence against prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to establish occurrences of physical violence at the Mogadishu Central Prison, Mogadishu, Somalia; and assess the causes, nature, prevalence, and effects of physical violence that the Prison Wardens commit on prisoners and or prisoners against fellow inmates.

Risk and benefits: in this study, you will be required to answer and fill the question about your basic data including your personal information, your experience during your period of imprisonment, and your current health conditions.

There will be no known type of risks related to your body, dignity, or reputation which is associated with participation of this study, instead, the data gathered from this study are expected to recommend solutions to reduce physical violence in Somalia prisons and may be applied to other regions in the continent with similar conditions.

Confidentiality: the questionnaire's results from your response will be anonymous since your name shall not appear on the questionnaire and data will be kept confidential from any unauthorized person by locking the hard copy questionnaires in a safety cabinet and the soft copy will be encrypted, you are free to withdraw your consent to participate in this study at any time.

Participation: Participation in this study is voluntary and you can withdraw anytime and there will be no consequences. Feel free to ask or seek clarification where you are not

certain. You have an option to give any possible answer regarding your feelings or beliefs.

I am kindly seeking your consent to participate as a respondent in this research.

For further inquiry feel free to contact Mount Kenya University Institutional Ethical Review Committee (IERC) at research@mku.ac.ke

Declaration: I hereby declare that I read, and understood the above information therefore, I have given my consent to fulfill the purpose of this study and my participation is under my wellness.

Participant's signature or thumbprint

Date



Researchers signature

Date

Mount Kenya University

Appendix II: Questionnaire (English) Translated into the Somali language (See Appendix VI)

My name is Bashir Ali Ahmed, a student at the Mount Kenya University, School of Clinical Medicine (forensic option). I am carrying out the research as a requirement for the award of the Masters in Clinical Medicine (forensic option). The study is about assessing the physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.

The outcomes and recommendations of this research will bring out the nature of the violence, its causes, the prisoners at high risk of being violated, and the culprit. The results are expected to provide solutions or reduce violence in Mogadishu prison. The recommendations may be applied to other regions in Somalia and other countries with similar conditions.

In this regard, I wish to collect information that may aid in accomplishing the aims of this research.

Kindly participate in the study by ticking where necessary and filling in the asked input. Feel assured that the content you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Part A: Questionnaire for Prisoners

Section One: Personal information

Kindly (Tick (√) where appropriate

1. Gender

Male

Female

2. Marital status

Single

Married

Divorced

3. What is your Age?

Under 18 years

18 to 25 years

26 to 35 years

36 to 45 years

36 to 45 years

36 to 45 years

Above 45 years

4. How many children do you have?

None

one Child

2 to 5 Children

More than 5 children

5. What was your occupation?

Farmer

Employed

Business

Housewife

Any other source of income

6. What is your educational level?

primary

secondary

university level

None

7. Where do you come from (district of birth)?

.....

Section Two: Respondents' experience, kindly (Tick (√) or explain) where appropriate.

1. Do you do any voluntary activities in the prison?

Yes

No

If yes kindly (Tick (√) the kind of activities

[] Sports

[] Work activities

[] Educational activities

[] Spiritual Activities

Specify if others

2. Did?

Yes

No

If yes kindly specify the type of drug abuse you have had.

.....

3. Where were you arrested?

a. Within Mogadishu City

b. Outside Mogadishu City

4. Which Month were you arrested?

.....

5. For how long have you been in prison?

a. Less than 6 months

b. more than 6 months

6. For what reason were you arrested? Kindly explain.

.....

.....

.....

7. Have you ever been arrested before for the same reason?

a. Yes b. No

8. If yes how many times have you been arrested?

a. One-time b. two times More than two times

9. Have you ever been involved in physical violence in the prison?

a. Yes No

If yes kindly proceed and answer questions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14

10. How many times have you been engaged in physical violence in the course of your imprisonment?

a. one time two times more than two times

11. Kindly tick the kind of physical violence you engaged in?

- Flogging
- Fistfight
- Slapping
- Use of weapon/instrument

Specify if others

12. Whom did you afflict?

a. Prisoner Prison Warden others

13. What do you think was the cause of the physical violence you engaged in?

.....
.....
.....

14. Do you have any ways to mitigate that particular violence?

Yes No

If yes, kindly explain

.....
.....

15. Do you feel there is any change in your behaviour after you engaged in the violence?

a. Yes b. No

16. If yes kindly proceed to respond to the questions below.

17. Kindly circle the type of change that you felt/ or are feeling.

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Aggressiveness

[] Sleeplessness

Specify if there is any.....

18. What do you think could be the reason for the change in your behaviour? Kindly explain

.....

.....

19. Have you ever been injured in Mogadishu prison after engaging in physical violence?

Yes

No

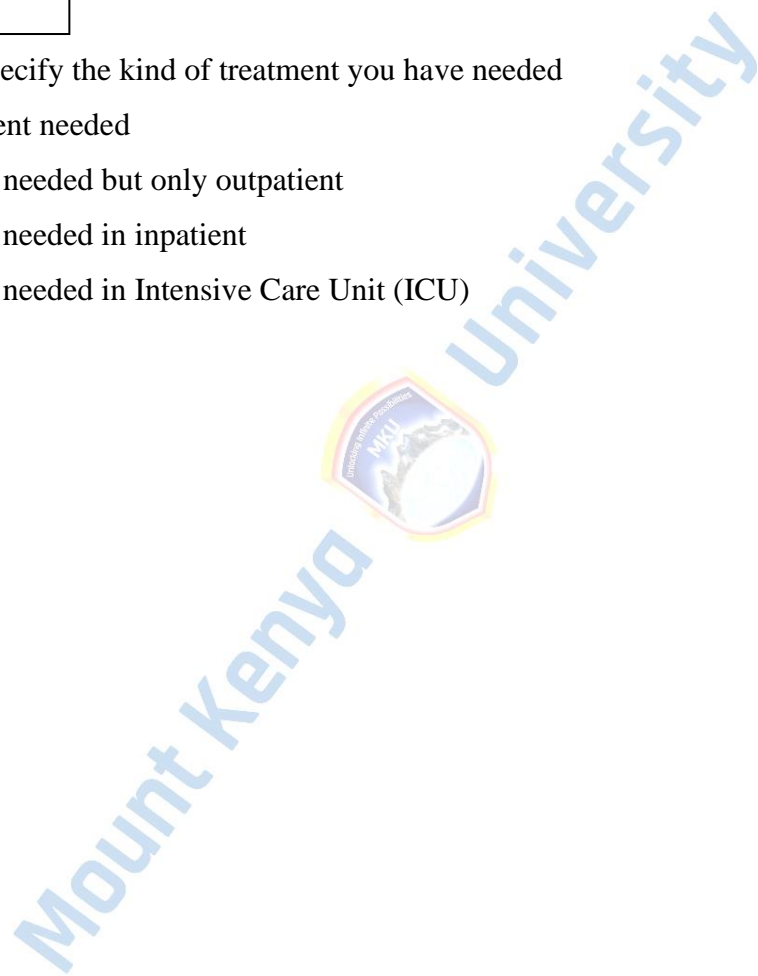
If yes kindly specify the kind of treatment you have needed

[] No treatment needed

[] Treatment needed but only outpatient

[] Treatment needed in inpatient

[] Treatment needed in Intensive Care Unit (ICU)



Appendix III: Key Informant Interview Guide

Questions for the medical personnel only

I am Bashir Ali Ahmed, a student at Mount Kenya University, Forensic Option, and Department of Clinical Medicine. I am conducting my research as a requirement for the award of the degree of Masters of Clinical Medicine Forensic Medicine. The study is on the Assessment of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.

The outcome and recommendations of the study will bring out the nature of physical violence, prevalence, causes of physical violence, the prisoners at high risk of being assaulted, and the culprit. In this regard, I wish to collect information that may aid in accomplishing the aims of this research.

Kindly participate in the study by filling in the asked input. Feel assured that the content you provide will be treated with the utmost confidentiality.

1. Explain the magnitude and severity of injuries caused by violence.
2. Explain the common injuries to prisoners' body parts that you have encountered mostly.
3. According to your experience, explain the causes of deaths among the prisoners.
4. Explain common mental health problems that you are dealing with within the prison currently.
5. In your opinion, what are the causes of behavioural change among prisoners?
6. Explain health problems or diseases that you refer to the other facilities.
7. Explain the common reasons for referral to Mogadishu Central prison facility?
8. Describe the physical violence mostly encountered in this facility.

Questions for prison staff

1. In your opinion, what are the causes of behavioural change among prisoners?
2. What do think that physical violence can be mitigated?
3. Describe the physical violence mostly encountered in this facility?

Section three: Prison Chief/Deputy.

Kindly answer all questions according to your prison service.

1. With your experience, who (which prisoners in regards to their convicted crimes) are the most likely to commit incidents of violence in the prison? Kindly list the most common?
2. When (occasion) are incidents of physical violence most likely to occur? Kindly mention?
3. Explain when/where are the incidents of physical violence most likely to occur or committed
4. In your opinion, what are the causes of physical violence in the prison?
5. Explain the steps and procedures for mitigating and reducing the risk of physical violence in your services.
6. In your opinion, what are the causes of behavioural change among prisoners?
7. Describe the physical violence mostly encountered in this facility.

Appendix IV: Observation Guide in Mogadishu Central Prison

I am Bashir Ali Ahmed, a student at Mount Kenya University, forensic option, department of Clinical Medicine. I am currently undertaking my research as a requirement for the award of the degree of Masters of Clinical Medicine Forensic medicine. The study is on the Assessment of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu central prison.

As a researcher, I will be observing the section such as environmental conditions of the prison and services that the prisoners are ought to get

The output and recommendations of the study will bring out the nature of physical violence administered in various categories of prisoners and staff, the causes of physical violence, the prisoners at high risk of being assaulted, and the culprit. In this regard, I wish to collect information that may aid in accomplishing the aims of this research.

Kindly participate in the study by ticking where necessary and filling in the asked input. Feel assured that the content you provide will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. Kindly allow me to go ahead and perform the above-mentioned task.

Date

Authority signature

Appendix V: Prison Infrastructure Checklist

Statement	Yes	Mostly	Partially	No
Prison Infrastructure				
Cells provide adequate light, ventilation, and unfavourable weather protection.				
Average cell space per prisoner 2 meters				
The prison includes appropriate kitchen facilities and equipment.				
availability of recreational facilities e.g., playing ground				
Basic Needs, Sanitation, and Hygiene				
The prison authority offers inmates sufficient, quality, and nutritional food.				
There is the provision of clean drinking water for inmates at the point of need.				
The inmates have permission to receive food and gifts during visitation				
The entire ground area of the confinement facility is well-maintained, accessible, and kept neat. i.e., toilets and compounds				
All the prisoners in the facility have access to tidy clothing and bedding				
There is provision for enough showers and bathrooms as a means of enhancing general hygiene taking into consideration the prevalent climate with the occurrence of once a week.				
Prisoners have access to water and with the provision of such necessities for health and cleanliness; there is proper care for general hygiene.				
All the prisoners who do not have any outdoor tasks are given a minimum of one in the open air and given room for exercise.				

Health facilities				
The prison management holds the medical records of all inmates separately from the general administrative files coupled with the records of illness and the mortalities and causes of mortalities in custody.				
As soon as possible upon admission, all prisoners are given a medical examination by a physician or a fully qualified nurse. At the time of admission, all the inmates undergo a medical examination by a clinician or a professional nurse.				
The prison provides for visits of all inmates by professional healthcare staff more so for those in need of medical attention. Additionally, all the prisoners have unlimited access to qualified healthcare personnel with the add-ons of psychiatric and dental care.				
There is free provision of healthcare services.				
Of all the medical tests conducted consent is sought from the prisoner.				
The medical department receives sufficient supplies from the prison management and is administered in coherence with the nation's health policies.				
Professional healthcare staff inspect the quality of cleanliness, hygiene, bedding, clothing, drinking water and food, and exercise avenues.				
The confinement facility has provisions for special health needs for babies, the elderly, children, and women.				

The ill prisoners who may not be treated in the facility are transferred to a public hospital or a heavily guarded prison specialist hospital.				
In the case of terminal illness for a prisoner, they are granted a compassionate release if the needed support by society, relatives, and family is availed.				
Inmates diagnosed with acute and serious mental illnesses are relocated to special health organizations promptly.				
The cases of those mentally unstable prisoners are assigned trained medical personnel under special supervision.				
The prison health department has provision for emergency psychiatric treatment for healthcare prison professionals and those in need.				

YES = in place/fully implemented

MOSTLY = Mostly in place/partially implemented

PARTIALLY = partially in place/partially implemented

NO = Not in place/not implemented

Appendix VI: Waydimoo/ Questionnaire (Somali Language) Maxabuuska kaliya.

Magacaygu waa Bashiir Cali Axmed, waxan ahay arday dhigta jaamacadda Mount Kenya ee dalka Kenya gaara ahan waaxda taqasuska baarista caafimadka. Sababta aan cilmi-baaristaan usamaynayo waa si aan u helo iyo si'aan oga qalin jabiyo jaamacada waliba aniga oo qaadan doona shahaada 2aad ee jamacada ee loo yaqaano master-ka. Cilmi baaristan waxay ku saabsan tahay qiimaynta xadgudubyada jidheed ee maxaabiista ku jira xabsiga dhexe ee muqdisho ka dhex dhaca dhexdood.

fiiro gaar ah: natiijooyinka iyo talooyinka cilmi-baaristan waxay soo saari doonaan dabeecadda rabshadaha, sababaha keena , maxaabiista unugul xad-gudubka, iyo maxbuuska inta badan gaysta xad-gudubka. natiijooyinka ayaa la filayaa in ay xal ka keenaan ama ay yareeyaan rabshadaha ka jira xabsiga muqdisho. talooyinka waxaa lagu dabaqi karaa gobollada kale ee soomaaliya iyo dalalka kale ee xaaladaha la midka ah ay ka jirto.

si naxariis leh uga qayb qaado daraasadda fadlan adigoo saxaya halka loo baahdo oo buuxinaya talooyinka lagu waydiiyay. fadlan la'socoin macluumaadka aad bixiso laguula dhaqmi doono sida ugu sarayso oo ay tahay in loo ilaaliyo.

CUTUBKA A: SU'AALO (MAXAABISTA)

QAYBTA A: WARBIXINTA SHAQSIGA AH

FADLAN (SAX (✓) MEESHA KU HABOON

9. Midkee tahay 2daan?

lab

dhadig

10. Xaaladada guur waa nuuce?

Xaas ma lihi/ la'ima qabo

xaas ayan ahay/ leyahy.

Waa la'ifuray/ kala tagnay

11. MEQA SANO AYAA JIRTAA ?

Ka yar 18 sano.

Udhaxeeya 18 ilaa 25 sano

Udhaxeeya 26 ilaa 35 sano.

Udhaxeeya 36 ilaa 45 sano

Udhaxeeya 36 ilaa 45 sano

Udhaxeeya 36 ilaa 45 sano

Ka wayn 45 sano

12. Caruur miyad dhashay ?

Wax caruur ah ma dhalin

Hal ilmo ayan dhalay

2 ilaa 5 caruur ah ayan dhalay

ka badan 5 caruur ah ayan dhalay

13. Maxay ahayd shaqadaada inta aan lagu soo xirin?

Beeraley

Shaqaale shirkad

Ganacsade iskiis uganacsada.

Guri jooge/Guri joogto

Fadlan cadee hadey jirto shaqo kale oo aad qaban jirtay.....

14. Heer kaaga wax barashada ilaa intee ayuu gaaray?

Dugsi hoose

Dugsi sare

Heer jaamacad

Iskuul iyo jamacad midna ma dhigan

15. **Dagmadee ku dhalatay?**

.....

QAYBTA 2aad: khibrada maxbuuska, fadlan (sax (✓) saar mesha ku haboon .

1. **Wax mada'daalo ah oo aad ku mada'daalatan ma jirtaa?**

Haa

Maya

Hadey jawaabtaadu HAA tahy fadlan (dooro (✓) nuuca mada'daalada .

[] Ciyaaro sida banooni.

[] Xabsiga gudihiisa ayan shaqo aan qasab ahayn ka qabtaa .

[] Farsamada gacannta

[] Wax barsho dhinaca diinta ah.

Hadey wax kale jiran fadlan inta cadee

2. **Wax balwad ah miyad ledahay/lahayd ?**

Haa

Maya

Hadii ay Haa tahay fadlan sheeg nuuca balwada?

.....

3. **Xagee lagaa soo xiray?**

a. Muqdisho gudaheeda

b. Muqdisho banaankeda

4. **Bishee lagu soo xiray ?**

.....

5. **Meeqa bil/sano ayad xabsiga ku jirtaa ?**

a. Ka yar 6 bil

b. Ka badan 6 bil

6. **Sabab nuuce ah aya lagu soo xiray ? fadalan sababta inoo faah faahi.**

.....

.....

.....

7. **Hada kahor wali malguu xiray danbiga aad hada uxiran tahay oo kale?**

a. Haa b. Maya

8. **Hadaey Haa tahay meqa mar ayaa lagu xiray?**

a. Hal mar Labo mar labo mar ka badan

9. **Wali wax dagal ah maku gashay xabsigan gudihisa?**

a. Haa Maya

Hadey Haa tahay fadlan ka jawab 10,11, 12 iyo 13

10. **Meeqa mar ayad xabsiga dagaal ku gashay?**

a. Mar kaliya Labo mar Labo mar ka badan

11. **Fadlan sax (✓) saar nuuca dagaalka aad gashay ?**

[] Jir dil/ karbaash ayan ku lug yeeshay

[] Dagal gacan ka hadal ah ayan galay

[] Dhar baaxshayn ayuu ahaa

[] Hub ayan isticmaalay

Hadey wax kale jiran oo aad isticmaashay fadlan cadee

.....

12. **Qof nuucee ah ayad dagaalka la gashay ?**

b. Maxbuus kale Askarta xabsiga Shaqaalaha xabsiga

13. **Maxaad umalynaysa iney sabab u'ahayd dagaalka aad gashay ?**

.....

.....

14. **Ma jirtaa qaab/hab hadii la yeeli lahaa looga hor tagi karay dagaalkas aad gashay?**

a. Haa Maya

Hadey Haa tahay fadlan faah faahi qaabkaas

.....
.....
.....

15. Ma is ledahay isbadal maskaxeed ayuu kugu keenay dagaalkas aad gashay?

a. Haa - Maya -

Hadey Haa tahay fadalan ka jawaab su'aalaha soo socda?

16. Fadlan sax s(✓) saar nuuca isbadalka kugu dhacay?

- [] Niyad jab
- [] Hurdo la'aan
- [] Wal wal
- [] Cabsi
- [] Xanaaqa badan

Fadlan cadee hadey jirto isbadal kale oo maskaxeed oo kugu soo kordhay

.....
.....

17. Maxaad umalynaysa iney sabab utahay isbadalka kugu dhacay? Fadlan faah faahi?

.....
.....
.....

18. Wali isbitaal malguu seexiyay dhaawac kasoo gaaray dagal aad xabsiga ku gashay dartis?

Haa - Maya

19. Hadey Haa tahay fadlan dooro nuuca daawo ee laguu qabaty/suubiyay?

- Wax daawo ah oma baahan.
- Daawo waan ubaahday lakin isbitaal la'ima seexinin.
- Isbitaal ayaa la'idhigay lakin ma ahayn qaybta xaaladaha dadka aadka u liita.
- Waxaa la'idhigay isbitaal gaar ahan qaybta xaaladaha aadka u liita.



Appendix VII: ERC Certificate



REF: **MKU/ERC/2096**
TO: **BASHIR ALI AHMED**

Date: 22 February 2022

REG: **MCM/35462/2018**

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG PRISONERS IN MOGADISHU CENTRAL PRISON, SOMALIA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **1169**. The approval period is **22/02/2022 - 21/02/2023**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to comply with any additional requirements from the relevant authorities in the country where this study will be conducted

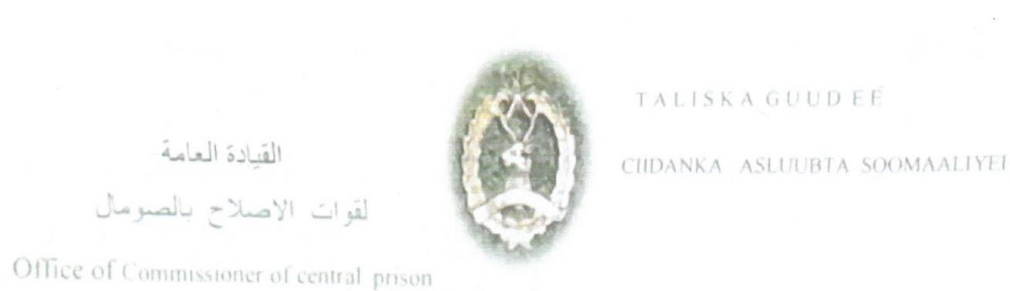
Yours sincerely,



Dr. Peter G. Kirira
Chairman, Mount Kenya University IERC

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika

Appendix VIII: Somalia Police Clearance



SOMALIA PRISONS FORCE

Ref: x/dhe ee /xamar/G18

Tr: 05 /03/2022muqdisho

Dear Institutional Ethical Review Committee (IERC),

I hereby agree to allow Mr. Bashir Ali Ahmed/ Reg No: MCM/2018/35462, from Mount Kenya University for his research at Mogadishu Central Prison by Assessing physical violence among prisoners. I understand that the objectives of the study are to:

- i. Establish the prevalence of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.
- ii. Determine the causes of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.
- iii. Evaluate the effect of physical violence among prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.

By signing this letter of permission, I am agreeing to the following:

- The above-mentioned researcher has permission to be in Mogadishu central prison premise to conduct a study on the above-stated research area.
- Mount Kenya University has access to the data collected to perform the data analysis both for presentation to Mogadishu central prison and/or for publication purposes.

Sincerely,

Name: **Brigadier General. Daahir Abdulle Rage**

Title: *Commissioner of central prison*

Signature



Appendix IX: Similarity Index Report

ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG PRISONERS IN MOGADISHU CENTRAL PRISON, SOMALIA

by Bashir Ali Ahmed

Submission date: 03-Aug-2023 03:05AM (UTC-0700)

Submission ID: 2140784367

File name: Bashir_Ali_Thesis_July_2023_Submission_1.docx
(551.21K)

Word count:21090

Character count: 115881

ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AMONG PRISONERS IN MOGADISHU CENTRAL PRISON, SOMALIA

ORIGINALITY REPORT

20%	18%	6%	13%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.drugsandalcohol.ie Internet Source	2%
2	etd.ohiolink.edu Internet Source	2%
3	www.researchgate.net Internet Source	1%
4	ir-library.ku.ac.ke Internet Source	1%
5	Submitted to Mount Kenya University Student Paper	1%
6	www.ncjrs.gov Internet Source	<1%
7	ir.kiu.ac.ug Internet Source	<1%
8	vdocument.in Internet Source	<1%
9	Andy Hochstetler, Matt DeLisi. "Importation, deprivation, and varieties of serving time: An	<1%

123 "The Palgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020 <1%
Publication

124 Robert J. Menzies. "Fixing forensic patients: Psychiatric recommendations for treatment in pretrial settings", Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 1988 <1%
Publication

125 "Sex Offenders", Wiley, 2015 <1%
Publication

126 Orla Gallagher, Emma E. Regan, Gary O'Reilly. "Serious violence in the Irish Prison Service: exploring the experiences of prison officers and prisoners under the Violently Disruptive Prisoner policy", Psychology, Crime & Law, 2022 <1%
Publication



Exclude quotes Off
Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches Off

Mount Keble