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THEME: PRISON POLICIES IMPACT AT A GLOBAL CONTEXT

BY

MR. MORRIS MUKASA KIZITO

CHAIRPERSON IPCA – UGANDA CHARPTER/ FOUNDER DIRECTOR (M A C)

wwwmacprisonministry.org 0782 811538/0782282918

INTRODUCTION

This paper will address issues and gaps between the prison policy makers, implementers and the communities where from time to time improved communication systems are lacking as a result the Trans National crimes are promoted worldwide yet they are other effective mechanisms and approaches to combat against and out design crime. However these identified gaps are attracting a special type of crime indirectly and which attributes to the prison policies negativity. In this regard, some polices are not compatible globally. Also some conventions have not been ratified by some countries making it difficult to qualify as laws and they remain as regulations. The prison policies globally are mainly affecting the following; prisoners, ex- prisoners, relatives / families, prison staff and agencies in the prison industry. The detected crisis is that if we do not revise these policies, we are promoting Trans National crime.

Trans National nature of crime is well organized like a project with its short and long term objectives, activities, promoters, budget and work plan with beneficiaries in their own industry with a strong sense of belonging that requires revised methods and systems plus approaches with participatory solutions which are compatible rather than just prison policies. The policies in place have resulted in promoting crisis with short and long term side effects that requires three different levels of intervention memory: Detection level, mitigation and responding level. It is important to note that all these different levels the involvement and participation of the main stakeholders has been lacking hence promoting crime and high rate of recidivism in many countries. (INTER POLE REPORT)

BACKGROUND

Ex-prisoners Associations, prisons chaplaincy associations, staff, Agencies and groups in direct contacts with prisoners have proven the prison policies to have greatly contributed towards the conflicts between the ambitions and their abilities to deliver. However, there should be a level of consultancy and degree of understanding to accommodate all the stakeholders' views and concerns respectively including the crime promoters, victims and their families, Policy makers on the causes, Effects, and consequences of these policies. It is therefore important to consider the recent declaration IPCA 2015 Sydney Australia and other declarations that promote the voice of the minority during policy making and reforms.

Causes of conflicts (Prisoners perspective)

i) Structural factors (Long term)

- ➤ Election of leaders
- ➤ Poor set up of organizations or institutions (Donors' interests)
- ➤ Policy / bill passing

ii) Short term factors

- ➤ Struggle over political power
- ➤ Stigmatization
- ➤ Revenge
- ➤ Discrimination
- ➤ Miss management
- ➤ Poor governess
- ➤ Corruption
- ➤ Struggle over resources
- ➤ Wide spread poverty
- ➤ Inter ethic conflict

Mechanisms of handling conflicts:

Reconciliation

- o Political approach for politicians
- o Church for Christians
- o Cultural believers
- o Civil society for social issues
- o 3H principle for communication
- o Forgiveness for all

THE 4C'S WAYS TO PRISON PRINCIPLE	THE 3 H PRINCIPLE	THE 4D'S
1). Circumstances Dream	1). Hear by Head	1).
2). Choice Discover	2). Hear by Heart	2).
3). Conduct 3). Hear by feet		3). Design
nsequences		4). Deliver

Causes of crime:

- ❖ Assumptions positive or negative
- ❖ Ignorance
- ❖ Greediness
- ❖ Drug abuse
- ❖ Hot temperedness
- ❖ Poverty
- ❖ Gossiping
- ❖ Negligence

Grieving process, Care for care givers, Listening skills and review practice, Face to face and forgiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the best mechanisms/ Systems admired with dialogue on Humanity approaches is Founded by Dominic Bartter and is being practiced in Lyon France as restorative circles system.

The voluntary withdraw system in Europe under immigration has proven to be the best participatory and self-conviction approach towards crime without tight policies.

In South Africa for many years the practice of restorative justice system has resulted into a peaceful society.

In Europe the Dialogue on Humanity initiatives have proven to bring together all the stakeholders with disputes to design common solutions.

In Uganda ex-prisoners (MAC) in partnership with police, churches and higher learning institutions have transformed communities with the use of mobile voluntary advice bureau and condemn the policies in place. The United Nations conventions, the constitution and the policies passed in the prisoners' Act 2006; provisions 57, 78 and 90 and others have an impact to the implementation of the provisions that guide the chaplaincy work in a conducive environment with promoters that are favorable for the policy makers, implementers and the public hence the beneficiaries should be utilizing the Open Door Policy benefits.

A total of 31,799 adult prisoners are incarcerated in 224 prisons where 15,338 are convicts (14,741 being males and 591 females). The number of males on remand is 15,548, while that of females is 690 of which 125 are debtors.

In 2013, terrorist group members were arrested, tried, sentenced, released with denial but having worked together against crime with Dialogues than policies one Ali Isa Ssekumba is a well transformed and trained Classic Trauma councilor

CONCLUSION

In consideration of the above recommendations together with many other experiences I strongly condemn some prison policies that are instead promoting crime than mitigating or are out designing crime.