



LATIN PATRIARCHATE
OF JERUSALEM

PROJECT PROPOSAL

THE PRISON MINISTRY
ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT
JORDAN

GA 061/16



GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
APRIL 2017

*"The one who has suffered the greatest pain,
and we could say "has experienced hell",
can become a prophet in society*

(H.H. Pope Francis)

THE LATIN PATRIARCHATE

The Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem (LPJ) was restored in 1847; its main goal is to promote the best interest of the local communities it serves in. Today, the Patriarchal Diocese oversees about 90,000 faithful in four countries, including the Galilee, The Palestinian Authority, Jordan and Cyprus, covering a rich tapestry of cultures, languages, religions and traditions. Serving all with special emphasis on the support and care of indigenous Holy Land Christians remains the enduring mission of the Mother Church, the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

BACKGROUND

Since 2008, Caritas Jordan has started through group of volunteers to visit the Correction and Rehabilitation Centers in Jordan on weekly basis. This project began in co-operation with individual and groups initiatives, particularly with the assistance of Father Hugo Fabianz (Parish Priest of Anjarah - Latin Parish), in addition to Caritas Jordan staff members and foreign and local volunteers. With the legal frame work approved by the Administration of Correction and Rehabilitation Centers, as well as by the Catholic Church in Jordan, this initiative became one of the essential parts of the mission of the Church in Jordan (Spiritual, Humanitarian and Counseling activities). Today, this program serves and visits the Christian prisoners in 12 correction and other detained centers throughout Jordan.

INTRODUCTION

Many persons will experience some type of legal problems during their lives stemming from civil, criminal or family matters. Jordanian citizens are no exception – a household survey conducted in Jordan in 2015 found that roughly 20% of families had a member that experienced a legal problem in the previous five years. Legal problems will range in severity from the minor to the incredibly complicated. They may affect an individual only, but are also likely to impact the family unit.

There is a relationship between legal problems and poverty. Legal problems, left unaddressed, can cause an economic or social shock that pushes vulnerable persons into poverty. For example, pre-trial detention and imprisonment, wrongful termination of employment, financial debt or denial of social safety net benefits can cause people to fall into poverty. Unresolved legal problems can also prevent an individual in poverty from escaping it. Data at least suggests that in some contexts legal problems are likely to multiply once an individual falls into poverty, complicating any attempts at poverty alleviation.

Understanding this relationship is important for targeting public sector services to address legal problems. These services are important on a number of levels. From an equity standpoint, the poor and near-poor need equal access to services that subsequently enhance opportunities to exercise their rights. Taking the equity argument a step beyond equal access to existing services, governments should develop special services that target the specific needs of the poor in resolving legal problems.

These services also have value as social protection and poverty alleviation measures. They can protect the vulnerable from falling into poverty because of economic shocks caused by legal problems. For example, an employee could be reinstated in a job from which they were wrongfully terminated before loss of salary has detrimental effect.

They can also resolve legal problems that are perpetuating poverty for those already in it. Ensuring financial transfers related to wrongfully denied social safety net benefits or nonpayment of alimony and child support payments to poor Female-Headed Households.

The Prison Ministry - Assistance and Support, Jordan.

The primary purpose of prison should be rehabilitation. It is in all our interests that prisoners return to the community with the skills and attitudes that will enable them to stay out of prison in the future. Even for those prisoners serving long-term or life sentences, there is a case for rehabilitation.

Successful rehabilitation and reintegration relies on a number of factors:

- The availability of educational and vocational programs.
- Medical care to address underlying problems such as drug dependency and mental health issues.
- The possibility of early conditional release or parole.

Rehabilitation should begin at the start of a sentence, not just a few weeks before release. It should not end at the prison door, but support should continue to be provided in the community. Former offenders need support to find their feet and address the challenges of returning back to society.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Population	Prisoners often come from poor sections of the society and are more likely to have low levels of education, disrupted and chaotic family lives, be unemployed or to live on the streets. Many are addicted to drugs and alcohol, and have no reliable social networks.
Principle objective	Certain groups of prisoners are particularly unlikely to receive support. Some prisoners serving short-term sentences are excluded from, or unable to participate in, vocational programmes or work. Women prisoners are usually at a particular disadvantage, as rehabilitation programmes are designed for the majority male prison population, or only provide gender-stereotyped activities like cooking or sewing. We want to help the needy, excluded from society.
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reintegrate into society. The effective rehabilitation and preparation for release, with the aim of reducing re-offending, protecting society and rebuilding lives.
Project activities summary	<p>The goals with inmates in Jordan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiritual: This is very important aspect of the pastoral work. Through personal prayer and reading the bible the inmate could reach reconciliation with oneself and with God. Psychological and social services: Providing personal and family counselling by professionals to help the inmate and their family to overcome the challenges they are facing. In some cases, the children were transferred from governmental schools to Christian schools. The most important thing would be to have a lawyer to count on, whether it was to follow the individual cases of people who cannot afford legal help, or to give advice to others in order to close their cases. To follow up each individual case and continue in this even when they are released, in order to help them integrate into society and have a decent job. Support these people economically (JOD 25 minimum) monthly, in order to purchase their basic needs or call their family members by phone.
Target Groups	The project targets 250 prisoners in Jordan.
Age Group	From 25 to 65 years old.
Targeted areas	Amman - Zarqa - Balqa - Irbid - Salt - Amman - Marka and Swaqa.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Supporting and working with the inmates in Jordan-Program estimation cost

Activities:

- Transportation for visits 5-6 visits monthly
- Expended for inmates pocket money
- Gifts for Christmas and Easter
- Special needs: lawyer consultant
- Tickets for travel to special needs inmates (prisoners)
- Printing material.

TOTAL NEEDS /YEARLY JOD 12,450.00

1,00 USD=0,70950 JOD **USD 17,548.00**

For further details, please contact the Project Development Office.





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