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Thank you very much for your interest and attention.

1 -. I'm not prison officials, I'm not Public Administration official. But I'm 30 years working as a social partner with the Department of Corrections in the development of different nature programs in prisons of the Spanish State, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

In the last fifteen years, most of the programs I've worked have had more to do with the "Post-Prison" with the "inprison."

I have focused on preparation programs for free, in training programs for social workers, professionals or volunteers, who were to develop initiatives of educational and penitentiary treatment in different centers and Socio-Insertion Programs from the perspective of self-employment or formation of domestic and small business owners

2 -. On the role of civil society organizations in the daily life of the prison at "inprison" and "postpenitencirio, I think the following:

2.1-. The participation of civil society organizations in the daily life of the prison inmate is a right, not a favor of political or institutional power.

2.2-. The ultimate foundation of this contribution is twofold: first consideration "of the prison and the prison" as a social issue, and secondly, the consideration of the domestic as a citizen.

Facing a prison approach it as exclusively jurisdictional, the idea of prison as a social issue, at least as an idea, means that it is a structure that is meant to and from the social community where it is located, that has to be an agile interaction with the social community where you live, you have to break this combination that identifies deprivation of liberty with the absolute social isolation and that the prison is entitled to be regarded as a neighborhood, a town, a Civic Center more ...-cultural, who needs programs and community resources, and can offer as well, very qualitative contributions to the life of their local community, but usually too little collaboration between correctional facilities in the community development environment.

2. 3 -. Considering the intervention of social partners in programs "inprison" I want to highlight several aspects:

a) These social agents ensure a certain level of breaking the isolation of the prison for their own society, their community environment.

b) Its role as program managers and monitors, as mediators between the road bridges and imprisonment, the use of a different language, assertiveness and good treatment which usually work, and the very fact of not belonging to the institution itself prison, having a more global world of reference ..., gives them a unique role in the life of the prison, among other things, for being a lifeline to the outside world.

c) As a prison can not become a laboratory for psychological experimentation, in an area of satisfaction reigi anxiety or morbid curiosity or in an area of political opportunism, these social actors who work in connection with "the prison" must take good care of the professional quality of what is done and how.

Sufficient dedication, working with the program; management methodology and monitoring; regular assessment, teamwork, coordination with correctional professionals, etc, etc, in order not to raise unrealistic and unattainable goals not to raise the internal expectations we can not second.

d) The fundamental task of the social partners in prisons is to collaborate with corrections professionals in the design, development, management and evaluation of any educational, cultural, occupational, health care, labor, etc that require our presence and carried out as part of the global political and Treatment program must develop every prison.

e) On the one hand, the social partners can not go outside at break plan, nor, to manage the prison, not as false saviors, or can relate only to internal prison forgetting professionals, or logically, can lead to disciplinary problems.

Our identity is not to be mere implementers of what we send to prison professionals. Nor is it internal or entertain them in any way to busy not to cause disciplinary problems.

Our role is essentially a role in developing collaborative educational programs, therapeutic, convivial, cultural, etc., developed in the prison, but without forgetting the autonomy that derives from our status as civil society organizations. Therefore, the social partners can not be available to do anything or in any manner or in any condition.

f) The correctional professionals should facilitate the task of the social partners and not boycott or simply tolerate them as a lesser evil. They can not see us as intruders who invaded his own country.

2. 4. The basis of the development of our programs, as social actors within and outside the prison is coordination.

Coordination of information, consultation, joint program ... first, with workers themselves prisons. And coornación intelligent, secondly, with other social organizations, associations, foundations ..., working in the same prison space or common problems, to join efforts, resources socialize, explore common issues, etc., Avoiding the feeling of being immersed in a guerrilla war that makes us profoundly weak.

2. 5. We can not be naive. We know that the effectiveness of our work as social agents prison, is strongly influenced by variables that we can not control. For example:

- The structural identity of the prison itself, which generates psychologies protected, supervised, useless ...
- The internal culture, marked - among other things, by the need to survive, picaresque simulation and by the constraints of their own subculture delinquent ...
- Our lack of legal and regulatory responsibilities that makes us, in our intervention, well-defined limits.
- The very heterogeneous types of the inmates themselves (some more prosocial and participatory, others less ...) and many with very personal stories with a broken and deeply rooted delinquent subculture with a high rate of recidivism prison.

2. 6. I think one of the most fundamental areas of activity to work at intrapenitenciario and where external social actors must play an important role is in "Preparing for freedom."

We need to create specific programs, special living modules where male and female inmates who have already seen the horizon of freedom, work at full time, professional teams specially dedicated to this, important aspects such as the reunion with his family, and self-organization time management free, sociolaboral insertion, management of their emotional lives and their feelings, overcome fears and blocks to go free again, creating new social networks, etc, etc.

2. 7. Finally, we have already spoken to anterioridad that the social partners must work in coordination with the prison administration itself most suitable for the development of programs that run inside or outside the prisons themselves.

But it should be clear that the relations that should prevail between the prison administration and social partners are such complementary relationships, never substitution.

Complementing our work, responsibilities and treatment intervention is for that legal code, the penal institution. Complement, not replace, nor have beneficial remedy injustices or deficiencies that the prison administration maintains.

Therefore, there must also be some occasions-an-a relationship of dissent, indignation Civic ... when it is considered that the Prison Service itself seriously breach their legal obligations Proia.

I think that dissent should be exercised, provided with intelligence and assertiveness ..., because basically, as the Prison Service that the social partners to work with her, the ultimate goal of our work is to improve the quality of life for inmates and poderles providing tools, skills and abilities to live their life differently and freedom are increasingly owning their own destiny.