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College of Social Sciences and Humanities

School of Social Work

**Exploring the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum
Correctional Center, Maji District, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional
State, Ethiopia**

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Declaration

I declare that the thesis entitled “*Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center, Maji District, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People’s Regional State, Ethiopia*” is my original work under the supervision of Aberra Degefa (Ph.D.) and Birhanu Fufa (MA). All materials used in this study were properly acknowledged and cited under reference section of the study.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSA:	Central Statistical Agency
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
HIV:	Health Immune Virus
ICCPR:	International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights
MSE:	Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
ONRS:	Oromia National Regional State
SNNPR:	South Nations, Nationalities and People Region
RNR:	Risk Needs Responsivity
TVET:	Technical Vocational and Educational Training
TLM:	Teaching Learning Material
UNODC:	United Nation Office of Drug and Crime
UNOPS:	United Nation Office of Project Service

Abstract

Lack of research and the sensitivity of the area initiated me to explore the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center, Maji District, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State, Ethiopia. The study employed a qualitative research approach and a case study research design. Twenty-six study participants were selected through purposive sampling based on the data saturation points. The collected data were analyzed thematically. The finding of this study showed that long-term prisoners in Tum Correctional Center attended a range of rehabilitation programs such as educational and vocational training, physical healthcare, agricultural work opportunities, handicrafts, income generation, and cultural activities, and physical activities and recreation. However, long-term prisoners in Tum correctional centers have faced challenges such as inadequate educational and vocational rehabilitation programs, lack of proper physical healthcare and sanitary conditions, lack of counseling professionals, transportation problems, and lack of support system and fairness problem. Those released have been challenged by several complications during their transition from prison to the community. These include lack of housing, lack of employment, and the problems of reestablishing familial and communal relations. As well there were weak support systems from the community-based, faith-based organization and NGOs to facilitate rehabilitation of inmates and smooth reintegration of prisoners upon release. The key conclusion of the study was that inmates in Tum correctional center have participated with in some sort rehabilitation programs but still faced various difficulties in accessing all the programs. So, the study recommends that all stakeholders from federal to local government including Tum correctional centers should improve and coordinate their respective programs to enable inmates to become productive upon release.

Key Words: - Treatment, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, Tum Correctional center, Long time prisoners.

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Chapter One: Introduction

Background of the Study

The notion of rehabilitation of offenders began in the nineteenth century. Early penologists emphasized prisoner reform through compulsory education, indeterminate sentences. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s correction professionals hailed rehabilitation as the major approach to reducing recidivism and ensuring public safety. The correctional practice was largely informed by sociological approaches in the 1970s (Guy, 2011).

In modern sentencing principles, United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners described rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners as the core element of prison administration works. Also, the purpose of imprisonment is to reduce future criminality of offenders by providing proper treatment during their stay in custody, this would enable prisoners to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon return to society; thus, successful rehabilitation results in successful reintegrating offenders into their local community and to their larger society (Gisler and Hostettler, 2018).

International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) stipulates that imprisonment should include opportunities for prisoners to obtain knowledge and skills that can assist them in their successful reintegration upon release, then more focusing on deprivation and punishment. ICCPR requires that the correctional system shall comprise treatment of prisoners that aimed at reformation and social rehabilitation, involving different strategies and programs starting from admission until the transition of offenders back to their respective communities (United Nation Office of Drug and Crime, 2017).

According to Ouagadougou Declaration on Accelerating Penal and Prison Reform in Africa (2002), states should promote the reintegration of offenders into society giving greater effort on positive use of the period of imprisonment to develop the potential of offenders and to empower them to lead a crime-free life in the future. In the context of Africa, prisoner rehabilitation has been recognized by Regional instruments of penal reform such as the Kampala Declaration (1996), the Arusha Declaration (1999), and the Ouagadougou Declaration (2002), which have been accepted by the majority of African states, promote the use of rehabilitation programs and facilitate a smooth reintegration of prisoners into society after imprisonment.

The rehabilitation of prison inmates should begin from the very day they are admitted into the prison to the day they are released (Uche, 2015). This is to ensure that they utilize the skills they acquired in the course of rehabilitation to live a law-abiding life in society. There is the recognition that preparation for reintegration should commence before offenders are released. After their release, such interventions should support their immediate transition from the prison to the community and reinforces the gains achieved while in prison, and should continue until a successful reintegration is completed (Ugwumba, 2014).

Crowley (2019) indicated that prisoners should return to the community with the skills and attitudes that will enable them to stay out of prison in the future. Prisoners are part of the society where the vast majority will eventually be released from prison and it is therefore of benefit to the broader community and in the interest of public safety. If they leave prison with greater problems, and without the knowledge and skills to cope, there will be a problem for them, their families, their communities, and further costs for the state.

According to Ajala (2011) although the primary criminogenic needs that must be addressed by institutional and community-based treatment services are related to education, employment, accommodation, drugs and alcohol, mental health, social networks, cognitive skills, and attitudes. Offenders released from confinement encounter a myriad of challenges concerning securing employment and housing. Ajala (2011) goes on and states that most correctional centers of the world were facing challenges to meet their objective in treating inmates in prison.

In Ethiopia, most of the prisons were established during the Italian invasion of the country. For the most part, they only served as instruments for promoting the interests of the former feudal system and its officials who established them for the first time (Yeshibelay, 2014). Ethiopia had the first written constitution in 1931, which means the treatment of prisoners has not been constitutionally mentioned before this time (Addisu, 2012).

During the Dergue Regime (1974-1991), prisons were expanded all over the country. During this time, as a result of mass incarceration and inhuman handling of prisoners, the prison condition in Ethiopia was worsened. After the transitional government took power in 1991, there were a lot of positive changes. The transitional government issued in October 1992 proclaimed to re-establish prisons in a new way, and the name "prisons" were changed to "correctional institutions". During this time, a new approach to the administration of prisons was devised and the detention centers were focused on correcting and rehabilitating inmates as it was clearly stated in the Transitional Government Charter and the 1995 FDRE Constitution (Genet, 2017).

According to Ethiopian Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation No.365(2003) maintaining prisoners' health care; and provide prisoners with free medical treatment, food, and shelter per under the Regulations to be issued based on this Proclamation:

undertake and encourage tasks, services, and activities necessary for the physical and mental well-being of prisoners. Provide prisoners with academic education, vocational training, and social work services, and counseling services to facilitate their post-release rehabilitation and respect for the law.

However, based on my experience most inmates in Tum Correctional center have got poor rehabilitation thus up on release they faced with verities of challenges to lead their life and even live with harsh living conditions upon release, and they are not well integrated with their prior original community. This and other reasons sparked my interest to conduct this study. The main purpose of this research was to explore the existing practices and challenges of treating long-term prisoners in Tum Correctional Center and the challenges of inmates upon release.

Statement of the Problem

The absolute numbers behind bars on remand or serving sentences have been increasing in many countries since the turn of the millennium. According to UNODC, the size of the world prison populations was increasing approximately by 10 percent since 2004; with large differences in rates of imprisonment between sub-regions, varying from under 100 to more than 600 prisoners per 100,000 populations in 2011-13 (Allen, 2015).

Prisons all over the world have been going through improvements and transformations, placing rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders at the correctional center. Although rehabilitation programs are offered in most African correctional facilities, there is a shortage of offices and staff, lack of motivation, and proper training regarding the rehabilitation and reintegration roles to implement for offenders (Ngozwana, 2017).

Uche & Ijeoma (2015) investigated that inmate' perception and effectiveness of rehabilitation programs in the Nigerian prisons concerning Enugu prison and found that rehabilitation programs in the prison have not achieved much. Osayi (2015) found that the discharged prisoners are seen as one contaminated with criminal influences, one not to be associated with, one that should not be trusted. Also, the existing legal framework on the reintegration of discharged prisoners in Nigeria have no effective legal framework designed to recover a discharged prisoner though existing laws further criminalize and stereotype them; even reformation and rehabilitation programs exist but are ineffective.

There are also studies conducted in Ethiopia about the conditions of correctional centers on rehabilitation practices. For example, Goche & Hayelom's (2018) conducted on factors contributing to recidivism at Dessie and Woldiya correctional centers; found that the majority of inmates were imprisoned for theft come up with short term imprisonments. Thus, the intended goals of the rehabilitation program did not achieve its goals in modifying the behavior of short-term prisoners. Accordingly, Goche's & Hayelom's conducted focused on recidivists and the majority of recidivists were short-term prisoners, they didn't see the rehabilitation aspect of long-term prisoners.

Fitsume (2018) studied on the barriers associated with prisoner rehabilitation at Hawassa correctional facility and suggested that Hawassa correctional facility failed to fulfill its primary objective of correction. A range of institutional- and inmate-related factors counteracted the very role of the institution as a rehabilitative agent. So, the above study was conducted on barriers of rehabilitation programs at Hawassa correctional facility whereas, the current study was conducted on both the practices and challenges of rehabilitation in Tum correctional center.

Rebuma (2014) studied on critical assessment of prisoners' rights in the Oromia national regional state: the case of the Burayu prison administration. He found that there is no other neutral organ that supervises and inspects the institution whether or not the prisoners' constitutional rights applicable in line with the international human right particularly the prisoners' right. Addisu (2012) studied the human rights of detained persons in Ethiopia case study in Addis Ababa. The study found that the treatment of detained persons in Ethiopia failed short of compliance with minimum expectations. The above last two studies were conducted more focusing on the human rights of inmates while the current study tries to see the treatment practice and its challenges of long-term prisoners in the study area.

Another study conducted by Abebaw (2019) explored the Practices, Opportunities, and Challenges of Skills and Work-Related Prison Rehabilitation Programs at Kaliti Prisoners Correction Center in Addis Ababa. Found that Kaliti prisoner's rehabilitation center of skill training and work-related programs faced challenges such as inmate's motivational problems, administrative related challenges and availability on infrastructures or resource related challenges. Genet (2017) assessing the practices of prison education in selected prisons of Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia. She found out that correctional education provided in the study area is of low relevance and quality. Yeshibelay (2014) conducted an assessment of technical and vocational education and training provision in the Ethiopian federal prison administration. These particular studies were conducted more focusing on educational and vocational related rehabilitation programs while overlooking other programs. But this study tries to see the existing programs and the practices for the treatment of long-term prisoners. Proper rehabilitation of prisoners should incorporate all the existing programs which adjust prisoners upon release.

In general, most of the studies have been conducted on the Federal, Regional, and Zonal correction levels, but this study was conducted in the very remote area of SNNPR in Maji district Tum Correctional centers. Therefore, this study tried to investigate the practices and challenges of treating long-term prisoners with a special focus on rehabilitation and reintegration programs practiced in the study area. The proper treatment of prisoners encompasses both rehabilitation and reintegration programs, where proper reintegration of prisoners was the central output rehabilitation program for every correctional center. However, no researches were conducted regarding the issue of reintegration of released inmates in the study area. Hence this study addressed the issue of reintegration released inmates to fill the gap. Thus, the present study tried to fill such gaps by exploring the Treatment Practices and Challenges of Long-Term Prisoners, focusing on rehabilitation and reintegration practice in the Maji district in the case of Tum correctional center.

Research Questions

In order to fill the above knowledge gap, this study posed and answered the following research questions.

- What kinds of rehabilitation programs are being practiced with long-term prisoners in Tum correctional facilities?
- What are the challenges that long-term inmates are facing while taking rehabilitation program in the Tum correctional center?
- What are the challenges being faced by released inmates during their reintegration into their families and communities?

- How stakeholders are involved in the process of reintegrating long-term inmates released from Tum correctional center?

Objectives of the Research

General Objective

The general objective of this study is to explore Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center, Maji District, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State, Ethiopia.

Specific Objectives:-

- To investigate types of rehabilitation program practicing for long-term inmates in Tum Correctional Center
- To explore the challenges that long-term inmates are facing while taking rehabilitation program in Tum Correctional Center
- To explore the challenges of released long-term inmates during their reintegration while joining to their communities.
- To investigate stakeholder involvement towards the rehabilitation and reintegration of long-term prisoners.

Significance of the Study

This study has theoretical and practical significances. No research has been conducted on the practices and challenges of treating long-term prisoners in a particular study area. The result of the current study can be used as an input for different correctional centers, policymakers, and for the practitioners of the criminal justice system to develop strategies, to facilitate the smooth relationship between correctional social workers with prison inmates. The research finding may

as well be used as a source for the legislative body from the government side and the humanitarian agencies working on the issue of rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners. The research will have an important contribution to other studies as literature to conduct a related study on the area of the criminal justice system specifically in the correction.

Social justice and integrity are core social work values that any professional social worker working in the area should be aware of. A criminal justice system has to operate aligned with these core values of social work. Correctional centers are components of the criminal justice system where prisoners are rehabilitated. Prisoners in these correctional centers have a right to get different services from the centers. Thus, rehabilitation and reintegration are the basic programs where those criminals are shaped, taught, and share experience among them and learn good behaviors. The correctional center enables them to become productive and becoming free from any criminal act. Hence, the findings of this study have implications for social work practice in the correctional setting in rehabilitating inmates and reintegrating released inmates into the former social environment.

Scope of the Study

The study was conducted on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center, Maji District, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State, Ethiopia. The study employed qualitative research method. The study used participants who were in prison custody and took sentencing from the court for five and above years. The inmates were all from Maji, Surma, and Bero district who were prisoners and been in Tum correctional center, and no other correctional center inmates were involved in the study. Inmates who have prison experience and were released in the last twelve months have been included in this study.

Limitation of the Study

While conducting this study, some limitations affected the researcher from getting sufficient information which resulted from the nature of the setting of the research. The first limitation was related to the reluctance of the inmates to speak freely. Although the researcher explained the purpose of the study and got their consent, some of them were uneasy to freely talk. As a result, it is assumed that some valuable information was withheld by some of the participants. The second was related to the fear and anxiety the setting has created on the researcher. The other limitation emanated from the methodology followed by the research. This study is qualitative guided by a constructivist paradigm. Two limitations might have happened as a result. First, as the researcher was part of the research serving as an active player in meaning construction with the participants which inevitably make the researcher subjective. Second, the research instruments such as the focus group interview guides were not conducted because of the current pandemic (COVID19) which might have affected their validity.

Organization of the Research

The study has six chapters. The first chapter consists of an introductory section, problem statement, study questions and objectives, significance of the study, the scope of the study, and definition of terms. The second chapter deals with relevant literature and conceptual issues that are related to the rehabilitation and reintegration challenges of a prison inmate, rehabilitation programs, and community contribution towards offenders' reintegration. The third chapter is all about the research methods. It highlights the overall research design, study participants, data collection instruments and procedures, data analysis and presentation mechanisms, and ethical considerations to conduct the study. The fourth chapter is about data presentation of the finding.

The fifth chapter is about discussion of the finding with the empirical study. The sixth and the last chapter is about the study conclusion and recommendation.

Definition of Terms

Treatment: - The treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits, to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility. To these ends, all appropriate programs such as religious, education, vocational guidance and training, social casework, employment counselling, physical development and strengthening of moral character should be taken place, in accordance with the individual needs, social and criminal history, his physical capacities and aptitudes, and length of sentence (Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1995).

Rehabilitation: - Criminal rehabilitation is part of many correctional centers' programs. It is essentially the process of helping and allowing offenders to separate themselves from factors that made them to offend in the first place (Singh, 2019).

Reintegration: - reintegration is often understood as the support given to offenders during their reentry into society following imprisonment, and also reintegration is the reentry of prisoners into society following incarceration (Curt and Griffiths, 2017).

Prisoners: - are a person who is convicted and serving a sentence passed by a court-authorized by law; and shall also refer to a person detained upon judicial remand, because of committing a certain crime as a result of different socio-economic and environmental factors (Federal Prisons Commission, 2003).

Correctional Center: - any building, enclosure or place where a person is lawfully detained awaiting trial or upon conviction. In this study, Tum Correctional Center is a correction center that offenders are incarcerated to be reformed and to be prepared for a reintegration into the community. A correctional center is also a place where prisoners should be provided with opportunities that will enable them to address their offending behavior so that, upon release, they can reintegrate into society and live useful, law-abiding and purposeful lives (UNOPS, 2016).

Long-term prisoners: - According to the Criminal Code of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 414/2004; here there are two types' penalties entailing loss of liberty: simple imprisonment, Article 106, and Rigorous Imprisonment, Article 108. Without prejudice to conditional release, the sentence of rigorous imprisonment is normally for a period of one to twenty-five. That is why I took prison inmates having an experienced of prison life for five and above years.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

Concepts of Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Rehabilitation and reintegration are the two key ingredients for successful offenders' reform. Rehabilitation involves not just programming for the individual criminogenic risks and needs of the offender, but must extend to enhancing his or her familial ties and future employability. Reintegration, by definition, must involve whole communities, starting with awareness, then acceptance and then practical action to make the inevitable re-entry of the ex-offender a positive one (Tang, 2010).

Both rehabilitation and reintegration contribute to an inmate's progress toward freedom and the ability to be a meaningful member of society, there is a clear link between rehabilitation and reintegration measures. Whereas rehabilitation measures aim to prepare, guide and support an offender toward a law-abiding life, reintegration measures put those efforts into practice in the world outside prison (Ueli, 2018). So, I want to see how rehabilitation programs are practicing to guide and support an offender toward a law-abiding life in Tum correctional center.

The purpose of a prison goes beyond the containment of prisoners and the protection of the public at large. Prison is also a place where prisoners should be provided with opportunities that will enable them to address their offending behavior so that, upon release, they can reintegrate into society and live useful, law-abiding and purposeful lives. It is this approach that provides society with enduring protection against recidivism (Mandela Rules, 2012).

According to Section 3 of the Ouagadougou Declaration on Acceleration of Penal and Prison Reforms (2003) prisons are required to place greater effort to make positive use of the period of imprisonment or other sanctions to develop the potential of offenders and to empower them to lead a crime free life in future. This should include rehabilitation programs focusing on the reintegration programs of offenders and contributing to their individual and social development (Chifungula, 2014).

Chifungula (2014) stated that the goal of reintegration is to maintain, support, and re-establish the social bonds of individuals who have been charged and convicted of criminal offences. Reintegration encompasses the evaluation, planning and programming conducted, support services implemented to prepare and assist prisoners to return safely to the community and to re-enter as law abiding citizens, thus reducing stigma, re-offending and promoting public safety.

International Legal Instruments and Practices Concerning the Treatment of prisoners

This fundamental principle is backed by empirical studies and evidence. For example, a recent large-scale study conducted in the United States of America found that prisoners who receive general education and vocational training are significantly less likely to return to prison after release and are more likely to find employment than peers who do not receive such opportunities in the course of imprisonment (United Nation, 2017).

According to United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (2015) on rule 91 and 92, the treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits, to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do

so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility including religious care, education, vocational guidance and training, social casework, employment counseling, physical development, and strengthening of moral character, in accordance with the individual needs of each prisoner.

Educational Programs. The right of everyone to education is firmly anchored in international law, as the rights of prisoners to education and cultural activities aimed at the full development of the human personality. Education should be available to all prisoners, with particular attention being paid to the teaching of young and of illiterate prisoners. There is a strong preference in international norms for prison education to be integrated with the mainstream educational system of each country (Allen, 2017).

According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) provision shall be made for the further education of all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible. Education for prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country as that after their release they may be continue their education without difficulty. Most prisons are containing prisoners with a wide variety of educational experiences and levels of attainment. While many will lack basic skills, others will have completed secondary or even tertiary education; so, prisons should seek to offer education for all, with priority given to those who lack basic skills.

International standards require that prisoners are provided with an adequate classrooms and stocked library, which contains both educational and recreational resources, and that they are encouraged to make full use of the materials provided (Gordon et al., 2016).

Allen (2017) stated on Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programs for long-term prisoners that there may be difficulties in providing a sufficient variety of education courses which enables them to progress during a sentence of many years. Maintaining a positive attitude among prisoners serving long sentences is a key challenge, which needs to be taken into account in the design of educational programming. It is also important to recognize that long-term prisoners may experience psychological problems, which can make it challenging for them to apply education and labor skills acquired in prison.

Mental and Physical Health Service Programming. Compared to the general population, prisoners have relatively high rates of mental illness (Fazel, 2002). In a study that reported the results of interviews with more than 20,000 offenders across the United States. James and Glaze (2006) found that nearly two-thirds of jail inmates and more than half of state and federal prisoners reported having a mental health problem.

According to United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (2015) on the provision of health care for prisoners from rule 24 -27stated:

Prisoners should enjoy the same standards of health care, and should have access to necessary health-care services free of charge without discrimination; ensures the treatments and cares, including for HIV, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and drug dependence. Every prison shall have in place a health-care service tasked with evaluating, promoting, protecting and improving the physical and mental health of prisoners. All prisons shall ensure equipped access to medical attention in urgent cases. Prisoners who require specialized treatment or surgery shall be transferred to specialized institutions or to civil hospitals (p. 8).

Vocational Training. In many prisons where vocational training is provided, it tends to comprise traditional skills, such as woodwork, metalwork, and agricultural skills. While these may be highly useful skills, particularly in rural communities, modern economies even in low-income and transitional societies now require a wider range of skills. For this reason, it is important to obtain labor market information in order to give prisoners the best opportunities to obtain employment upon release. Offering courses carefully selected on the basis of local market needs should be a priority (Allen, 2017).

Vocational training can be described as any form of educational activity whose primary purpose is to prepare beneficiaries to acquire skills for gainful self-employment, self-sufficiency and poverty reduction. Vocational training is a form of education that primarily concerns the development of occupational skills needed by an individual as a preparation for work. Davis and his colleagues (2014) indicated that vocational training can be offered in various trade industries, including barbering, building maintenance, carpentry, electrical trades, painting, plumbing, horticulture, custodial maintenance, upholstery, auto detailing, masonry, welding, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning.

According to United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (2015) on rule 96 and 98 stated that: sentenced prisoners shall have the opportunity to work and/or to actively participate in their rehabilitation, subject to a determination of physical and mental fitness by a physician. So far as possible the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase the prisoners' ability to earn an honest living after release. Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially for young prisoners.

Employment Service Program. Another program needs to be available in the correction centers are employment service program for inmates. According to Duwe (2017) offenders have criminal records and are often undereducated, both of which make it more difficult to find employment following release from prison. To address this criminogenic need, correctional systems frequently provide prisoners with employment programming, which includes prison labor opportunities as well as participation in programs such as work release. Programs that help offenders develop the skills to gain and maintain employment can be as important as those programs that teach the requisite skills to perform the job.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) noted that the development of all work schemes in prisons, it is crucial to avoid any arrangement in which the labor of prisoners is exploited, or where profit motives override the aim of increasing the employment and earning capacity of prisoners after release.

Different research finding suggest that employment programming has generally been found to reduce prison misconduct. For example, Duwe (2017) indicated that the number of hours spent per week on a work assignment was negatively associated with both violent and nonviolent misconduct which shows spending more time in work reduces violence. Other researchers such as Mutabari (2017) also support the ideas of employment service program in prison and argue that work is a barrier against crime and, more narrowly, recidivism. He revealed that employment opportunity greatly influences the performance prisoner's reintegration programs. Further legal employment greatly affects the performance prisoner's reintegration programs.

Domestic Legal Instruments and Practices Concerning on the Treatment of prisoners

In Ethiopia, the government has drafted and ratified different national and international laws including protocols to ensure human rights and freedoms of citizens. According to the FDRE Constitution of Article 18 and sub article one prohibits any inhuman treatment of person: Everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In line with this the FDRE constitution declares The Rights of Persons Held in Custody and Convicted Prisoners under Article 21 of sub article one and two: According to sub article one, all persons held in custody and persons imprisoned upon conviction and sentencing have the right to treatments respecting their human dignity. Sub article two provides that all persons shall have the opportunity to communicate with, and to be visited by, their spouses or partners, close relatives, friends, religious councilors, medical doctors and their legal counsel.

According to Ethiopian Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation no, 365/2003: Maintaining prisoners' health care; and provide prisoners with free medical treatment, provide adequate food and shelter, and undertake the physical and mental well-being of prisoners. Provide prisoners with academic education, vocational training, and social work services and counseling services to facilitate their post-release rehabilitation and respect for the law in accordance with the regulations are under the power and duties of the commission. Although, the proclamation declares the treatments of sentenced prisoners shall facilitates their post-release in respect for law, and their rehabilitation towards self-supporting while reintegration into society.

According to South Nations, Nationalities and peoples regional state manner of treatment of inmates of prisons regulation no. 45/2005 has issued the following regulations:

Inmates' right to information and petition: every inmate shall, upon admission, be informed orally or in writing of the discipline rule of the prison; inmates shall have right to petition orally or to writing to the appropriate level of the administrative hierarchy. Provision of rehabilitative services: inmates shall be made to receive academic and vocational course. The education shall be offered in compliance with the curriculum formulated by the bureau of education.

Counseling: inmates shall, during their stay in prison, inmate shall be made to receive counseling service that enable them to bring behavioral change and become law-abiding and productive citizen while reintegration in to society when they finish their prison term. Religious freedom: every inmate shall have a right to enjoy religious freedom during their stay in prison in accordance with the provision of the article. Medical service: inmates shall have a right to get medical service with free of charge. Especially every prison shall have to what extent possible have health station equipped with the necessary medical equipment, medicines and medical staff (p.706-707).

Nature of Prison Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of prisoners in correctional institutions generally means treating someone with the status of an inmate to be built to rise to be a good person. On the basis of this understanding of rehabilitation, the target that needs to be fostered is the person and character of prisoners who are encouraged to generate self-esteem in themselves and others and develop a sense of responsibility to adjust to a peaceful and prosperous life in society (Zainuddin, 2019).

Rehabilitation is the reshaping of the psyche where in unconventional, detrimental, and criminal attitudes and values are redirected toward a pro-social and self-efficacy raising outlook.

One focus of rehabilitation is to provide proper treatment for each individual. When not receiving the right type of treatment while returning back to society, the reentry individual not only puts themselves in danger but also the communities that they go back to. The most important goals of any correctional facility are to help the prisoners change their criminal behaviors and avoid re-offending after release. Consequently, any correctional facilities offer a number of rehabilitation programs. Overall, prisoners are serving significantly longer prison terms prisoner in receiving the benefit of extensive rehabilitation or pre-release programs (Ngozwana, 2017).

Challenges of the Rehabilitation

Lack of Offenders' Support upon Release from Correctional Centers. The road towards the rehabilitation of an offender also extends to the community outside the correctional center. The community has a vital role in the rehabilitation of offenders because the offender comes from the community and at the end of it all must return to that community. The strong relationship between the offender and the community strengthens the opportunities for successful reintegration into society (Singh, 2019). If the community does not accept that the offender has been rehabilitated, he or she might resort to actions that will lead him or her back to the correctional center (DeVeaux, cited in Singh, 2019). However, there is a lack of strong relationship and cooperation between the correction and the community, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations to facilitate a successful achievement of the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders in their communities.

According to Yeshibelay (2014) the challenges and problems for the implementation of TVET are lack of using the budget allocated properly, all trainers are unable to prepare their own teaching learning material (TLM), lack of on job training for trainers, lack of training machinery

maintenance on time, Offenders negative feeling about vocational training. Lack of seed money to start ex-graduates' of VET prisoners in micro small enterprises (MSE), lack of working place for x-trainees, budget limitation is affecting the quality of training given, completed trainee's certificate was issued by the prison, lack of adequate training equipment's, machinery is among the challenges in (FPA) Federal Prison Administration.

Different factors have been found to affect prisoner rehabilitation at Hawassa correctional facility. The major factors identified are: inadequacy of treatment personnel, absence of treatment personnel on managerial positions, underfunding of rehabilitation programs, correctional officers' low level of treatment orientation, weak inmate classification system, and the inmate subculture (Fitsum, 2018).

Abebaw (2019) shows that the challenges of skill training and work-related prison rehabilitation programs in to three major areas; includes challenges related to inmates' motivational problems, administrative related challenges and availability of infrastructures or resource related challenges; which disturb the proper rehabilitation of inmates while taking skill training and work-related prison rehabilitation programs. Addisu (2012) found that treatment of detained persons in Ethiopia failed short of compliance to minimum expectations.

Rebuma (2014) found that there is no any other neutral organ that supervises and inspects the institution whether or not the prisoners' constitutional rights applicable in line with the international human right particularly the prisoners' right in Burayu prison administration.

Prison over Population. High prison population rates and growth in prison populations not only result in prison overcrowding, but also tend to be accompanied by a host of other major problems in prisons: restricted living space, poorer conditions of hygiene, poorer sanitation

arrangements and less time for outdoor exercise. In many countries, there is insufficient bedding and clothing available for prisoners when there is significant prison population growth and the food is less satisfactory in terms of quality and quantity. Health care is also more difficult to administer effectively. There is more tension, more violence among prisoners and more violence directed against the staff. There is increased risk of self-injury and suicide (Walmsley, 2003).

Nature of Prisoner's Reintegration

Successful reintegration of individuals released from correctional facilities back into communities is a complex process that requires greater attention from society. It is defined in both narrow and broad terms. Narrowly speaking, reintegration begins the day a prisoner is released from confinement. Broadly speaking, it is a longer-term process that commences as soon as a prisoner is taken into custody and includes everything that is done to a convicted person serving the cause of preparing the individual for success after release (Maruna, Immerigeon, and LeBel, cited in Brand, 2016). However all prisoners face a range of difficulties during post-release reintegration.

Resources and attention allocated to their social, psychological and health needs in preparing them for release and following imprisonment are generally very inadequate. Collaboration between prison authorities and civil, social and health services is often lacking. In addition, after release former prisoners suffer from discrimination in employment and education, due to their criminal record and stigmatization (Atabay, 2008).

Some scholars argue that offenders who have not been rehabilitated by the correctional system while serving their sentences are not prepared to integrate into society, given the central importance of social support, employment, and housing to enable a successful transition

(Osment, 2018). Osment (2018) also noted that when prisoners are released back into our communities, they receive little or no supervision. Given this, if they are not prepared or informed of the available resources to aid them in rebuilding their lives, many will fail and fall back into old habits and return to criminal activity. For example, some ex-prisoners still struggle with alcohol and substance abuse and are unaware of programs that are available to assist them.

According to UNODC (2018) the primary objective of social reintegration programs is to provide offenders with the assistance and supervision that they may need to desist from crime, to successfully reintegrate into the community and to avoid a relapse into criminal behavior. In general, there are three main categories of social reintegration programs: (a) prison-based rehabilitation programs; (b) reintegration and aftercare programs delivered upon release; and (c) non-custodial, community-based programs. In many countries, renewed emphasis is being placed on managing the re-entry of offenders into society. Re-entry support typically occurs at the end of a period of imprisonment, but it can also occur earlier as part of a conditional release programs, with or without formal supervision

Challenges of Reintegration

There are several obstacles that prison inmates may face upon their release from prison, including the prospect of unemployment. A lower level of educational attainment and a lack of vocational skills can hinder efforts to find a job and make a decent wage among prisoners upon their release from prison (Abba, 2018). According to Abba (2018) the major factors associated with offending and recidivism among ex-prisoners in Sokoto State are poor employment prospects, weak skills and low education levels among others. Discharged prisoners in Sokoto State are unemployed and sometimes stigmatized and treated as social pariahs. These social

problems among ex-prisoners and rejection against them by the society, sometimes forces them back to crime.

Goche & Hayelom (2018) noted that the contributing factors to recidivism were the negative attitude of the community in general and the state administrators in particular towards prisoners. They were prohibited from getting any financial assistance loans to work in group association. The social environment is not suitable to engage in any income-generating activities. Most of the community wasn't volunteered to give a start-up business. In general, inmates in the post-release periods were not trusted by the community even though they rehabilitated and changed their behaviors.

Kulu (2018) examined the extent that prison participated in vocational skills acquisition programs for self-reliance and sustainable economic growth in Sokoto State; its findings revealed that prison inmates participated in vocational skills acquisition programs have high extent for self-reliance and sustainable economic growth in Sokoto State.

Chikadzi (2017) note that prison environment is markedly different from mainstream society. Upon release, offenders are plunged into an environment that is different from the prison environment and they struggle to cope. Furthermore, given the dynamic and ever-changing nature of society, released inmates who spend long periods in prison are released into an environment that is very different from their former environment before imprisonment. This poses a serious challenge for the reintegration of offenders. Chikadzi (2017) observed that offender reintegration allows professionals, the family, and communities to better support the adjustment of offenders upon release, which in turn reduces their chances of reoffending in Gauteng South Africa.

Prisoners are confronted by a range of social, economic and personal challenges that tend to significantly complicate their social reintegration. Some of those challenges result from the offenders' own circumstances. Other challenges are the direct consequences of incarceration and the community's attitude and disposition towards released offenders (UNODC, 2018).

Housing Problem. Securing housing is perhaps the most immediate challenge facing prisoners upon their release. While many returning prisoners have plans to stay with family, those who do not confront limited housing options. The process of obtaining housing is often complicated by a host of factors: the scarcity of affordable and available housing, legal barriers and regulations, prejudices that restrict tenancy for this population, and strict eligibility requirements for federally subsidized housing. Research has found that released prisoners who do not have stable housing arrangements are more likely to return to prison (Culhane, 2004).

In an effort to understand the dimensions of the housing challenge and how it relates to the reentry process, the Returning home study has examined the housing arrangements of recently released prisoners, as well as the relationship between these arrangements and the successes and challenges of the reentry process. In addition, the Urban Institute has researched housing programs for returning prisoners and the ways in which housing and criminal justice agencies can effectively work together to address the housing needs of this population (Demelza, 2006).

Employment Problem. Finding and maintaining a job is a critical dimension of successful prisoner reentry. Research has shown that employment is associated with lower rates of reoffending, and higher wages are associated with lower rates of criminal activity. However, former prisoners face tremendous challenges in finding and maintaining legitimate job

opportunities, including low levels of education, limited work experience, and limited vocational skills. This is further compounded by the incarceration period, during which they forfeit the opportunity to gain marketable work experience and sever professional connections and social contacts that could lead to legal employment upon release. In addition, the general reluctance of employers to hire former prisoners serves as a barrier to job placement (Demelza, 2006).

The Contribution of Community on Reintegration

All prison rehabilitation programs require the engagement and institutional support of relevant authorities to ensure short-term success and long-term sustainability. It is very important for NGOs and other community groups to be involved in rehabilitation projects (Crowley, 2019). Correction of offenders is a societal responsibility. To this effect the participation of the family and community in strengthening and enhancing rehabilitation is crucial (Zondi, 2012). Zondi (2012) noted that any form of correctional treatment must be linked to the offender's integration. Offenders must be prepared for new roles and accepted participation in community life is central to reintegration of released prisoners.

Preparing the Community for the success of reintegration, preparing the community is as important as preparing inmates. Reintegration encompasses the prison environment, the degree to which staff engages with and seek the cooperation of individual prisoners, the measures taken to encourage and promote contact with family, friends and the community, to which almost all prisoners will one day return. Post release reintegration refers to conditional release (parole), which is a measure designed to enable offenders planned and gradual transition from prison to life outside. It also includes all social, psychological and other support provided to former prisoners after release by various agencies and organizations (Ndike, 2014).

Ndike (2014) found that social reintegration is not an issue that can be resolved by legislation and institutions alone, however. The families of offenders, their immediate circle of friends, and the community have a fundamental role to play in assisting the offenders' return to society and supporting ex-offenders in rebuilding their lives. Having strong family support is one of the most important factors contributing to successful rehabilitation, together with gaining steady employment.

Conceptual Frameworks

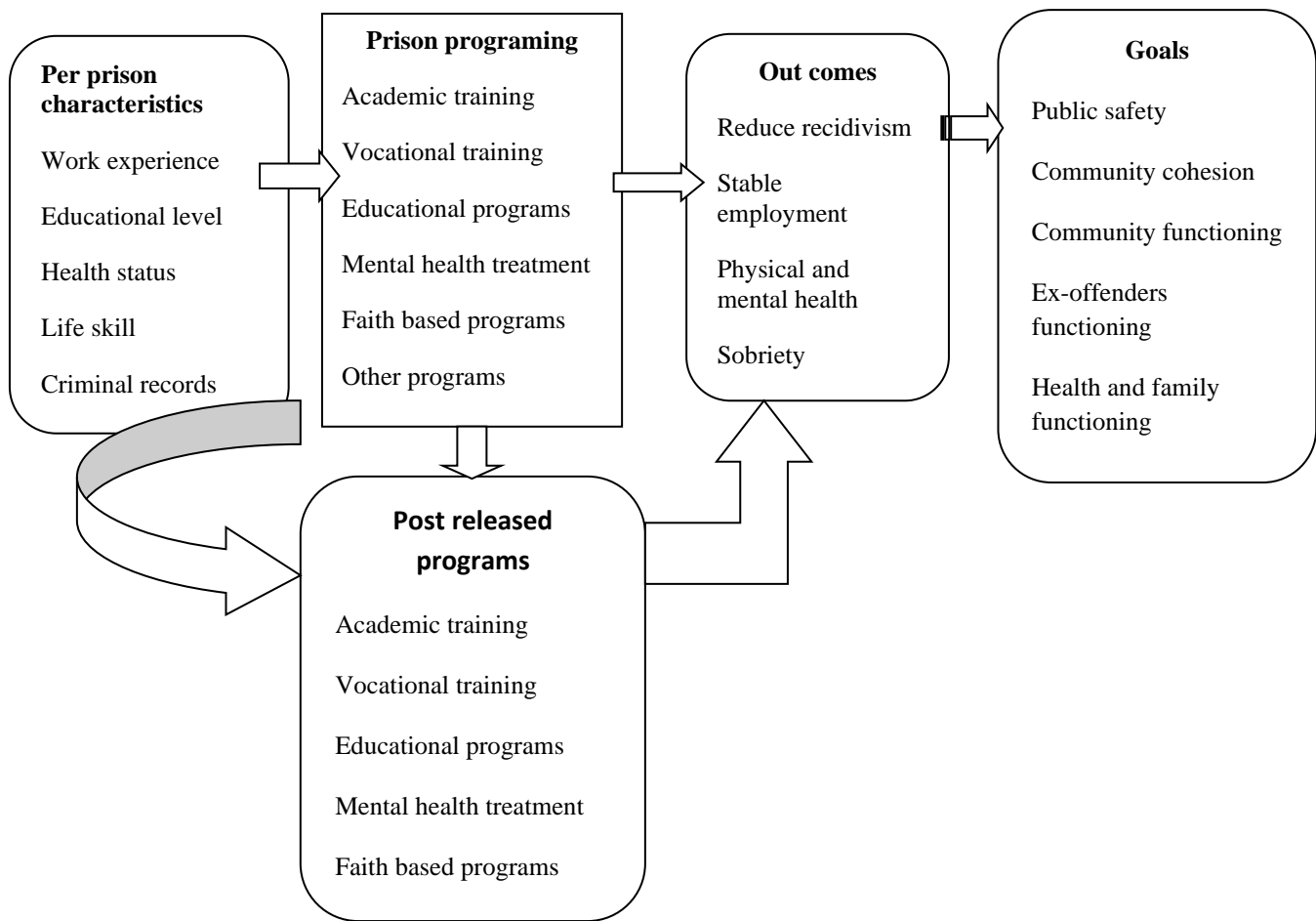


Figure1: Conceptual Framework on Prison Programs and its Outcomes of Individuals Released from Prison (Lawrence et al, 2002).

Theoretical Framework

Rehabilitation theory. Rehabilitation seeks to bring about fundamental changes in offenders and their behavior. The ultimate goal of rehabilitation is a reduction in the number of criminal offenses. Rehabilitation generally works through education and psychological treatment to reduce the likelihood of future criminality.

According to Dejena and Mekonnen (2009) criminals require modification of attitudes & behavioral problem through education and skill training. The belief is that these might enable offenders to find occupation other than crime. If a dangerous offender needs to be located until he/she is no longer dangerous, it is the duty of the state to rehabilitate the offenders so that they can be released. That is why rehabilitation is termed as the other side of restraint coin. This theory closely relates with forms of positivist criminology which locates the causes of criminality in individual pathology or individual maladjustment whether psychiatric, psychological or social.

Therefore, study utilized this theory as the core function of every corrections are reformation and rehabilitation of inmates. So that every prison institution must first accept that prisoners are incarcerated as a punishment and not for punishment, and they must have the ability to facilitate behavior and attitude change. As the current study focused on the rehabilitation of inmates in correction, correctional center should provide rehabilitation programs like health care service and counseling services with professionals such as psychiatrists, psychologists, pastors, professional counselors, social workers, sociologists, criminologists and other social scientists.

The correctional center should also provide verities of rehabilitation programs such as educational, vocational, cultural activities, and etc. to make positive changes in the human mind, where criminality is fostered.

Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model. As the name implies, the model has three main principles: assessing risk, addressing criminogenic needs, and providing treatment that is responsive to the offender's abilities and learning style. The Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model has become the dominant paradigm in risk and needs assessment (Nathan, 2015). According to Nathan (2015) the risk principle states that high-risk offenders need to be placed in programs that provide more intensive treatment and services while low-risk offenders should receive minimal or even no intervention. The risk principle states that the level of service should match a person's risk of reoffending.

Taylor (2017) noted that rehabilitation programs towards the highest-risk; highest-need offenders have the greatest potential to reduce recidivism rates. Accordingly, by providing effective rehabilitation programs to its highest-risk, highest-need inmates that could help to avoid the greatest number of future crimes and provide the greatest fiscal benefit to state and local governments.

Need Principle: The need principle states that effective treatment should focus on addressing needs that contribute to criminal behavior. Target criminogenic needs (factors that contribute to the likelihood of new criminal activity) such as supportive of crime, pro-criminal peers, lack of engagement in work or family, substance use, and lifestyle instability (Hanson, et al., 2017).

Responsivity Principle: The responsivity principle states that rehabilitative programming should be delivered in a style and mode that is consistent with the ability and learning style of the offender. The responsivity principle highlights the importance of reducing barriers to learning by addressing learning style, reading ability, and motivation when designing supervision and program service strategies (Hanson, et al., 2017). The study also utilized the RNR principle is because every correctional center couldn't provide rehabilitative service to their inmates manually, however it should critically identify the needs of inmates, risk of the crime and its treatment and exactly provide rehabilitative programs.

In general, the above theories and model helps me to compare and contrast the existing practices in correctional center with the theory, so stands to conclude and recommend standing from it.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

Description of the Study Area

This study was conducted in Southern Nations' Nationalities and Peoples Region West-Omo Zone in Maji district. District Maji (also known as Dizi) is one of the Districts in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia. Maji was Part of the former Bench Maji Zone and now part of the West Omo Zone. Maji is bordered on the south by the Kibish River that separates it from South Sudan, on the west by Surma, on the northwest by Bero, on the north by Meinit Shasha, and on the east by the Omo River that separates it from the Debub Omo Zone. Towns in Maji include Tum and Maji. Maji District is found in the south of Bench Sekho Zone and west of Omo River and Omo National park, southwest of west Omo Zone (Jemu).

Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the CSA, this woreda has a total population of 31,088, of which 15,072 are men and 16,016 women; 4,838 or 15.56% of the population are urban dwellers. The majority of the inhabitants are the follower of Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, with 62.23% of the populations, 18.44% practiced traditional beliefs, and 16.66% were Protestants and 1.16% s were Muslim's (SNNPR, 2012).

Tum correctional center among the 23 largest correctional administrations that is found in the Southern Nations Nationalities and peoples Region in the present West Omo Zone in Maji district. Tum was the main town of Maji district. Therefore, Tum correctional center has total of 297 inmates amongst 274 male and 23 female inmates. Indeed, Tum Correctional center was the oldest correction center in the area and rehabilitate several prisoners from three other districts that are the border of it. Therefore, Tum Correctional Center was established in 1987, which

serves the rehabilitating inmates of three different Districts Maji, Bero, and Surma. The study area was selected for the reason that found in a remote area located at the corner of the country that is far from the federal and regional prison commission; as a result, it got less attention from the Federal and Regional prison commission. The area has no research conducted, and other researchers overlooked it. Based on my experience the correctional center has the problem of rehabilitating prisoners; as a result, upon release reintegrating released prisoners to the community was failed. Also, Tum Correctional center is located in the researcher's town. So, the above reasons inspire me to conduct this research in Tum Correctional center.

Research Paradigm

The study was conducted with philosophical stance called interpretivism, and this study took an interpretive point of view as a research philosophy to guide the overall research process. Interpretive research paradigm was used in this research that tried to make sense of phenomena through exploration or explanation of people's perceptions, language, shared values, and meanings in a dynamic social context. Multiple realities are acknowledged when different groups or cultures are studied (Astalin, 2013). Constructivist's research strategies were used because it holds assumptions that individuals seek understanding of the world in which they live and work. According to these strategies, individuals develop subjective meanings of their experience's meaning directed toward a certain object or thing. These meanings are varied and multiple, leading the researcher to look for the complexity of views rather than narrowing meanings into a few categories or ideas (Creswell, 2009). It helps the research to rely as much as possible on the participants' views of the situations being studied.

Research Approach

The researcher employed a qualitative research approach that fits with the research objectives and research questions. The qualitative method is typically more flexible, allows interaction between me and the study participant. Allows people to open up and allows for new evidence that was not even initially considered. Qualitative research can help researchers to access the thoughts and feelings of research participants, which can enable development of an understanding of the meaning that people ascribe to their experiences (Sutton & Austin, 2015). According to Sutton & Austin (2015) qualitative research looks at the relationships within a system. Qualitative research focusses on understanding a given social setting, not necessarily on making predictions about that setting. Qualitative research demands time consuming analysis; it requires ongoing analysis of the data. Qualitative research design requires the researcher to become the research instrument. It also incorporates room for description of the researcher's own biases and ideological preferences.

It provides a rich picture of social phenomena, and its specific contexts reveal critical incidents on rehabilitation and reintegration. It allows researchers to explore the views of homogenous as well as diverse groups of people help unpack these differing perspectives within a community regarding live in prison and out of prisons. It provides a holistic interpretation of the detailed processes that have and shapes people's lives. Its cultural assessment is the ability to probe for underlying values, beliefs, and assumptions in a given social setting (Mohajan, 2018).

Research Design

The study intended to explore the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center. In doing so the study employed a case study design. The research design was used to describe entities that form a single unite like a person, an

organization, or an institution. As a research design, the case study claims to recommend a wealth and depth of information that is not usually offered by other methods. It is a highly multipurpose research method. The simplest is an illustrative description of a single event or occurrence (Astalin, 2013). According to Mohajan (2018) case study is a general term for the exploration of an individual, group, or phenomenon and in-depth exploration from multiple perspectives of the complexity and uniqueness of a particular project, policy, institution, program, or system in real life. Therefore, holistic single case study research design was used to conduct this study because of the above reasons, and this study design also suited the area in which the study was conducted.

Participant Selection Technique and Procedure

The study employed a non-probability sampling technique to select the participants. From those non-probabilities sampling techniques purposive sampling was used. Participant selection in qualitative research is purposeful; participants are selected who can best inform the research questions and enhance understanding of the phenomenon under study (Sargeant, 2012). Purposive sampling is flexible and allow the researcher to select study participants who are more experienced on the issue that was studied. Purposive sample is the most common sampling technique. Help the researcher to actively select the most productive sample to answer the research question (Marshall, 1996).

The study participants comprise inmates with five years and above periods of sentences as well as ex-prisoners who have been returned to the community in the last twelve months. The numbers of research participants were determined based on the principle of data saturation point. So, for this study the researcher employed a total of twenty-six participants from the prison inmates, released prisoners returned to the community in the last twelve months, correction

officials, staffs of the correction, and stakeholders of rehabilitation and reintegration. All of them were selected purposively. Emphasis was given to individuals who serve sentence for long-term in prison and released prisoners returned to the community in the last 12 months.

Participants Selection Criteria

Inclusion Criteria. For this research, participants in-depth were taken based on criteria. The selection criteria of the prisoners were firstly selected based on the duration of prison time they stayed in correctional custody. Released prisoners were selected based on the recentness of the released time. Concerning the demographic information, both men and women their age above 18 were part of the study. Prisoners who serve a sentence of five and above years and released prisoners returned to the community in the last 12 months got emphasis. Because those recently released inmates have more recent and depth information about life inside and outside the correction.

Exclusion Criteria. For this study participant aged at below 18 was excluded. Because, Tum correctional center has no place for those whose age is below 18 and also the correction cannot have a place for juvenile's delinquent, so prisoners age below 18 were excluded. Inmates who took sentence in the correctional facility less than five years and released prisoners returned and stayed with their community more than twelve months were excluded from the study.

Data Sources

The researcher employed both primary and secondary data sources to achieve the objective of the study and to broaden and depth understanding of the research issue.

Primary Source. Primary source of the data was collected through interview and observation. The interview data was gathered from the long-term prisoner, released prisoner

returned to the community in the last 12 months, correction officials, staffs of the correction, and stakeholder of the reintegration and reintegration.

Secondary Sources. To enrich the data for greater depth and support the primary data, the researcher reviewed secondary sources such as documents of the correctional center, rules and regulations of the correctional center, policy documents.

Methods of Data Collection

To answer the research questions, the researcher conducted interview with the prisoners inside correction and released prisoners, correction officials and staff, and stakeholders of rehabilitation and reintegration. Also, field observations and document reviews were employed.

Interview. An interview is an important qualitative research method in which the researcher collects data directly from the participants. Mostly paired with other research methods like survey, focus group etc., interviews are significant in unfolding opinions, experiences, values and various other aspects of the population under study. Interviews are always goal oriented (Showkat, 2017).

When designing an interview schedule, it is imperative to ask questions that are likely to yield as much information about the study phenomenon as possible and also be able to address the aims and objectives of the research. In a qualitative interview, good questions should be open-ended neutral, sensitive and understandable. This can help put respondents at ease, build up confidence and rapport and often generates rich data that subsequently develops the interview further (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, & Chadwick, 2008). According to Gill, Stewart, Treasure, and Chadwick, (2008) the purpose of the research interview is to explore the views, experiences, beliefs and/or motivations of individuals on specific. Qualitative methods, such as interviews, are

believed to provide a 'deeper' understanding of social phenomena than would be obtained from purely quantitative methods, such as questionnaires. I prepare open-ended questions and allows participants to share information, feelings, experiences, and emotions in conversation. It contains both structured and unplanned questions that clear link with the research question and help the researcher to probe the respondent for further clarifications. For the purpose of the study, I employed both key-informant interview and in-depth interview to collect data from the study participants.

Key Informant Interviews. Key informant interviews involve interviewing a select group of individuals who are likely to provide needed information, ideas, and insights on a particular subject. A small number of informants are interviewed. Informants are selected because they possess information or ideas that can be solicited by the investigator. Depending on the nature and scope of an inquiry, the investigator identifies appropriate groups from which the key informants are drawn and then selects a few individuals from each group (Kumar, 1989).

According to Kumar (1989) key informant interviews are appropriate for generating information and ideas in many situations, particularly. Information comes directly from knowledgeable people; key informant interviews often provide data and insight that cannot be obtained with other methods. Key informant interviews provide flexibility to explore new ideas and issues that had not been anticipated in planning the study but that are relevant to its purpose.

So, each open-ended question was followed by a probing question during the interview with the participants. This data collection method is chosen because it allowed the researcher to understand the individual lived challenges and stories of the participants. Face to face interview was made between study participants and researcher in a comfortable environment for them to

avoid interruption and not to lose vital points during the interview. The interview was employed with key informants such as the stakeholders for reintegration, correction officers, and staff from the correction.

Table 1. Summary of key informant interview participants

No	Key informants Participants	Male	Female	Total	Date of interview
1	Stakeholders for reintegration: justice coordination office and District justice office	3		3	
2	Staffs of correction	3	1	4	
3	Correctional officers	3		3	
	Total			10	

As shown in table 1; a total of ten participants were interviewed and the interview was conducted one time per day. This allows the researcher to transcribe data after the interview was conducted. The interview was conducted in Amharic for all participants. During the interview, the researcher was an audio record all the information presented by the participants. Meanwhile, the researcher took a note and wrote a memo after the interview was conducted.

In-depth Interview. An interview is a basic qualitative research method in which the researcher collects data directly from the participants. In essence, in-depth interviews involve not only asking questions but the systematic recording and documenting of responses coupled with intense probing for deep meaning and understanding of the response (Showkat, 2017). Thus, In-depth interview may also be of different formats. An in-depth interview may be semi-structured, unstructured (non-directive) or a mix of any two or all the three aforementioned

models. Being more effective and less structured, one of the most important benefits of an in-depth interview is that it helps to uncover more detailed and in-depth information than other data collection methods. Unlike other formats of the interview, these were intensive interviews of individuals mostly conducted from a small number of participants (Showkat, 2017).

According to Showkat (2017), the use of in-depth interviews was more important than all other data gathering tools. First, an interview was found to be highly suitable to gather information relevant to the research questions of this study. Second, the researcher administered interviews to collect detailed information from different actors at various levels. It is used to guide the interviewee to express their feeling freely.

This type of interview was chosen for this research because it allows opportunities for additional questions to get a more in-depth view of inmate. The interview questions were firstly prepared in English language and carefully translated into the Amharic language. During the interview, the researcher has combined both recording and taking note to gather information. The interview was conducted in Amharic for those prisoners and released prisoners in and out of the correction. I transcribed and translated the gathered information into English.

Table 2: Summary of in-depth interview participants

No	In-depth interview participants	Male	Female	Total	Place	Date of interview
1	Prisoner	9	2	11	In Correction	
2	Released prisoner	5	-	5	Outside correction	

For this study, the researcher has used two in-depth interviews the first one contains eleven members of inmates inside the correctional center and the other interview contain five members so that a total of sixteen participants participated in the study. The members of these two in-depth interviews were selected from prisoners inside correctional centers and released prisoners outside correctional centers.

Table 3: Summary of codes of study participants

No	Name of participants	Codes for participants
1	Inmate One, Inmate Two..... to inmate Eleven.	I, 1, I, 2.....I, 11.
2	Released inmate One, released inmate Two..... Released inmate Five	RI, 1, RI, 2.....RI, 5.
3	Key informant One, Key informant Two.....key informant Ten	KI, 1, KI, 2..... KI, 10.

Field Observation. Thirdly, field observation was made to see the overall situation of the prison environment and rehabilitation program. To better understand the challenge, they face with their life-in prison and also the live situation of released prisoners with their local community and the challenges they face. Better known and more commonly applied a strategy for gaining access to phenomena that commonly are obscured from the standpoint of a nonparticipant.” The key to participant observation is that I collect information within a social setting by taking on a role in that setting. One of the most common methods for qualitative data collection, participant observation is also one of the most demanding (Peersman, 2014). An

observation checklist was prepared and used. The observation was made once before conducting the interview, whereas the second observation was made after the interview.

Document Review. Finally, documents were reviewed to support primary data such as reports, proclamations, the correctional center guideline, and other documents.

Data Quality Assurance

The issue of data quality assurance in qualitative research is crucial. Taking this into consideration the researcher used the following mechanisms to assure the quality of the data that was collected. Data triangulation was used through multiple data sources and appropriate method to produce a more comprehensive view of the phenomenon being studied to answer the research questions considering on the nature of the topic being explored (Sargeant, 2012). Each data source has its strengths and limitations in terms of data quality, to ensure that sources are used and interpreted appropriately and purposefully integrating different data collection methods and/or triangulating different data sources to overcome the weaknesses of each data source when used alone (Peersman, 2014). The first mechanism was the use of complementary methods of data collection and sources of data to avoid the one-sidedness and distortion that could be brought by using a particular method and source. It was done by carefully developing the data collection tools and by checking for whether or not the required information is collected using the particular tool that was checked by respective advisors and the researcher.

The second mechanism was the validation of the interview-situation. This is related to the truthfulness and the sincerity of the information to be provided by the participants. Triangulating the data using multiple sources of data or data collection methods to confirm emerging findings. Peer review should be made with the process of the study and emerging findings with data and

the tentative interpretations with colleagues. Engagement is also way of quality assurance that means allowing for adequate time to collect data, such that it becomes saturated (Dodge, 2011). To guarantee, the researcher was made rapport with study participants to establish an open environment, trust, and willingness to collaborate during the interview.

Data Analysis and Presentation

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. This was done by creating themes that were emerged from the experiences of the participant. Each interview with the research participant was audio-recorded, and the recorded sound was subsequently transcribed into Microsoft word by the researcher. The data analysis was begun by coding the collected data. After coding the data, categorizing and putting the data into the theme was done to create meanings and patterns from the data. There are many components to this analysis including organizing the data, finding and organizing ideas and concepts, coding, building overarching themes in the data, ensuring reliability and validity in the data analysis and in the findings, and making possible and plausible explanations for findings (Connor & Gibson, 2003).

Qualitative research studies involve some degree of transcription the data may be tape recorded interviews. After transcription, it is necessary to organize the data into easily retrievable sections, giving each interview a number or code, or to break up field notes into sections identified by date, or by context. Interviewees was given pseudonyms or referred by a code number then making memos and summaries before the formal analysis. Finally begun to identify themes or emergent concepts, and will engage in re-coding to develop more well-defined categories (Lacey & Luff, 2009). Draws out patterns from concepts and insights. Qualitative Data Analysis is the range of processes and procedures whereby we move from the qualitative data that have been collected into some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of

the people and situations investigating (Tilahun, 2009). Then the actual interpretation and presentation of the data were done that gained from an in-depth and key informant interview were discussed and analyzed on how the participants experienced the phenomena under study. Finally, the researcher's observation was analytically written in line with the theme that is going to be formed.

Ethical Consideration

Considering the ethical issue during any research is important. For this study, Voluntary and consent of a participant was the first issue to be considered. The researcher was allowed an individual to partake in research according to their own free will. The researcher informs participants that the research was voluntary and that they can withdraw at any time. Informed consent on which participation in the research, as well as the recording of the interviews, took place with the participants was considered. Thirdly, Anonymity and confidentiality were kept on which the researcher was not and cannot identify the participants and the researcher can match names with responses but ensure that no one else has access to the identity of the participants was crucial. Anonymity and confidentiality are an important step in protecting the participants from potential harm (Fleming & Zegwaard, 2018).

All ethical guidelines for social researchers are clear that confidentiality is an important element of social research and that research participants should be made aware of who will have access to their data as well as being provided with details about the processes of anonymization (Wiles, Crow, Heath & Charles, 2008). In this study, the researcher used professional words, languages, and names for the respect and the dignity of the inmates as much as possible languages were carefully taken into consideration.

Chapter Four: Findings of the Study

This chapter presents the study finding, including the presentation of findings, based on data collected from participants. It includes topics and subtopics thematically categorized based on the data from the interviews and observation that collected from participants in the research settings. This section deals with the presentation of the data that were gathered from participants through the interview, field observation, and document review. Detailed analysis of the study was made thematically and presented below.

Basic Demographic Information of Study Participants

Overall, the study was conducted with twenty-six study participants, amongst them, eleven participants were inmates inside correction, and five participants have released inmates, four staff, and three officials of the correction. Three participants were stakeholders of rehabilitation and reintegration from them one was from three districts' justice coordination office, and two were from the Maji district justice office. Regarding inmates' participants, males were nine, and females were two, their average age is 33, and most of them were lifetime prisoners; on average, inmates stayed in correctional custody for nine years. Most inmate participants were from Maji District. Regarding released inmates, all participants are male, who stayed in correctional facilities for six and above years, and on average they were released and returned to the community in the last eight months.

Thematic presentation of primary themes, sub themes and codes

	Major Themes	Sub-themes	Codes
1	Rehabilitation program practicing in Tum Correctional Center	Educational and vocational training programs	Formal education and vocational trainings.
		Physical health care programs	Health care provision, referral treatments, and increased the number of health care personnel
		Agricultural work opportunity programs	Use of modern fertilization, plantation of vegetable, crops and fruits, source of income, and agricultural knowledge improvement
		Handicrafts, income generation, and cultural ac	Handicrafts, income generation activities, job creation, cooperative working, and production of cultural materials
		Recreational programs	Physical activities or sport, finding information, and reading materials
2	Challenges long-term inmates taking rehabilitation program in Tum Correctional Center	Inadequate educational and vocational facilities	Poor learning environment, inadequate educational inputs, lack of awareness, and lack of motivation
		Inadequate health care service	Shortage of health care personnel, inadequate health care facilities, weak awareness creation, sanitary conditions
		Inadequate psychological support	Lack of counselor, psychological support, lack of social worker, and inadequate infrastructure for professional

		Transportation problem	Lack of ambulance, lack of truck, labor exploitation
3	Challenges being faced by released inmates	Finding secured employment	Discrimination of released inmate by employers, lack of fulltime work, lack of place for work, and lack of resource
		Housing problem	Destruction of their previous house, lack of housing
		Reestablishing family and communal relation	Lak of trust, creating good relation, loss of one or both parents, bad attitude of community to wards released inmates
4	Stake holder contribution towards the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.	Poor stakeholder involvement for the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates	Weak support from local government, NGOs, volunteers, and communities

Rehabilitation programs Practiced in Tum Correctional Center

The major rehabilitation programs identified by participants of the study were presented in five themes. The purpose of rehabilitation should include a broad range of programs to change the behavior of inmates. So, to rehabilitate inmates, Tum Correctional Center practices rehabilitation programs such as education and vocational training courses, physical healthcare programs, agricultural work opportunities program, handicrafts, income generation, and cultural activities programs, and physical activities and recreation programs. So that this all themes are analyzed as follow:

Educational and Vocational Training Courses Programs. In line with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Addis Ababa correctional administration, Tum Correctional center treats criminals by providing both formal and vocational training. Accepting that education is a fundamental human right that correctional centers should provide for all inmates, giving a priority on those who lack the basic skill and have a low level of education to change the overall attitude of inmates especially on crime and criminal behavior. So, Tum Correctional Centers has been giving educational services to improve inmates' education status and their behavior.

According to in-depth interviewees, prisoners can attend their education up to grade 8 within the Tum Correctional facility. Also, those who have completed grade 8 transfer to Mizan Correctional Facility to pursue their secondary education. One of the lifetime inmate participants who has served 11 years in correctional center acknowledged correctional educational services as follows:

In Tum Correctional center, formal education was started in 2011. Now it teaches inmate students from grade one up to eight inside the correction. Although the correctional center pushes those dropout inmate students to continue their education since they are in correction, and make efforts to teach those illiterates as well (I 8, 20, April 2020).

This indicates Tum Correctional Center understands that education makes a difference for inmates when they are released. For other inmates, correctional education is helpful not only for preparing inmates for life after prison but also to provide meaningful activities for inmates during imprisonment and live effectively in the correctional institution itself. One inmate participant who stayed more than ten years in correctional custody believes that education is best to bring positive changes. He said:

As I am the long-term prisoners, the only good thing I see in this correctional center is the practice of education and vocational training. When I was in my families, I was illiterate,

and I start my education here in correction from grade one now I am in grade seven. Furthermore, I can use the skills and knowledge I got from here in my day-to-day life in correctional center education. For instance, rather than asking people to write or read me a letter, I can do it myself. There are many advantages I get out of learning that was vital in my stay here and after release. In addition to reading and writing, I also take vocational training on construction work in Tum Construction and Industrial College and being certified (I 1 14, March 2020).

According to the above study participant, Tum Correctional Center provides formal education and enables those long-term inmates to capture crucial skills to read and write materials. The above participant narrated that long-term inmates who can't start formal education while in their families can start education in correction and capture various skills and knowledge. Similarly, one of a key-informant who is deputy commander and rehabilitation and reformation department officer of Tum Correctional Center stated:

Our correctional center in 2019 provided formal education, having inmates' students from grade one up to grade eight. In 2020 those grade eight students were passing to grade nine and sent to Mizan Correctional Center to help them to access adequate facilities and continue their education until release. Other inmates were enrolled in their education in Tum Correctional Center from grade one up to eight till COVID 19 pandemic; with the total number of inmate students 91 in the first semester and 89 inmates in the second semester among those ten females and 71 males. Among those 81 inmates, students stayed a long time in correctional custody (KI 2, 16 May 2020).

According to the deputy commander, Tum Correctional Center provides formal education to inmates up to grade eight in Tum Correctional Center and transfer grade nine and above inmate students to Mizan Correctional Facility to pursue their secondary education. According to the key informant, most long-term inmates are attending their formal education in Tum Correctional facility.

Ethiopia Federal Prison Commission recommended that prisoners should attending academic or vocational training classes' pass examinations acknowledged by the competent body, they shall be issued with certificates of qualification. So that prisoners in Tum Correctional Center are taking Technical, Vocational, and Educational Training at Tum Construction and

Industrial College. The training is so vital for them after they release from prison, and engage in work without any difficulty after their release. Vocational training in prisons was a part of a prison rehabilitation program. Also, it should be more skill-oriented and enhance the competitive ability of prisoners to find work after release. In line with this, one of the inmates under the in-depth interview said:

In addition to formal education, Tum Correctional center provides opportunities for inmates to take vocational training in Tum Construction and Industrial College. In doing so, some of the prisoners were took training on construction work, water pipework, handcraft, and other short pieces of training. Also, when I come to this correctional center's I was illiterate, however now I can read and write. Moreover, I took vocational training on construction work in Tum Construction and Industrial College and being certified (I 10, 14 March 2020).

According to the above participants, Tum Correctional Center provides an opportunity for inmates to taken various vocational training at Tum Construction and Industrial College found in Maji District. Develop the skill and knowledge of inmates through training and enable inmates to successfully reintegrate and to find employment while releasing. Similarly, based on the information given from the correctional center reform and rehabilitation department officer, 50 inmates took vocational and short training and taken the certificates from both the correction and the TVET College in 2019 and 2020. As he said:

For those who take the certificates, 27 inmates were on the construction work out of 27 inmates, 25 were long-term inmates. Six female inmates were on handicrafts, nine inmates on water pipework, among them also fours were long-term inmates; five inmates on leatherwork, and the other five were on cultural creativity work. Totally 45 inmates stayed more than five years in the correctional center take vocational training. Among them, 42 inmates are certificated on the above programs in 2019 and 2020. Eventually, some of them were released because of COVICD 19 so that, it will help them to join better jobs (KI 3, 16 May 2020).

According to the officer, Tum Correctional Center was working with Tum Construction and Industrial Colleges to develop the skills of prisoners with vocational training up to increasing and qualify the knowledge level of inmates on various programs. Also, based on the observation

made inmates in Tum Correctional Center took training and being certified with the above listed programs. Finally, that will increase their aptitude and capability and enable them to compete for related and satisfying employment upon release from prison in various skills.

Physical Healthcare Programs. Getting treatment and special health care service can be the right of inmates since they served a sentence. So, correctional centers should provide proper health care service for their inmates. Based on the inmate's view health care service in Tum Correctional facilities has improved in the past two years. Before that, there is one health care personnel in the correctional center. In line with this, one inmate participant of Tum Correctional center acknowledges that Tum Correctional Center is improved in providing a health care system to their inmates and increases the number of health care personnel. He said: "*Tum Correctional Center deploy two additional health care personnel now there is three health care personnel who provide health care service. Those are one clinical nurse, one pharmacist, and one laboratory technician*".

The above participant shows that there is an improvement in the numbers of health care personnel in Tum Correctional Center. So, services are improved to some extent than the past. Moreover, Tum Correctional Center does the same things and improves their health care facilities through time and adds professionals for the adequate provision of the service. Additionally, another inmate participant during the interview states:

Tum correctional center can adjust its staff for patrol and cover the medical expense of inmate's when medical officer recommends referral treatment. The medical officer of the correction recommends the referral for an inmate to another medical institution where he finds it necessary for further treatment (I 3, 14 May 2020).

Ethiopia Federal Prison Commission stated that prisoner shall transfer such prisoner to another medical institution in accordance with the recommendation of the medical officer. Based on this Tum Correctional Center provides health care services for their inmates not only in the correction but also provide referral treatment outside in the public and private hospitals.

Agricultural work Opportunities Program. Any correctional should work at skill-building programs that afford to offer inmates have an opportunity to live a crime-free life. Aligned with this Tum correctional center enable inmates to participate in various agricultural and work-related activities that were one aspect of rehabilitation. So, Tum correctional center has been working at this type of rehabilitation program with the active participation of inmates and cultivates a variety of crops, vegetables, and fruit. One of the key informants during the interview said that Tum Correctional Center provides an opportunity for inmates in agricultural activities to improve the skill of inmates in modern agriculture activities. In his word, he said:

In the passing years, we plant more than ten hectares of banana and it will be sold in this year, and also, he said that we produce more than four hundred quintals of maize in 2019, and in 2020 the correction center also plants more than one hectare of onions (KI 2, 12 May 2020).

According to the inspector, these products were produced with the active involvement of inmates from the time they started up to the end. So, within this system inmates could develop the best practice of agriculture and shares their agricultural skills. These helped inmates to be productive members of the community and lead crime-free life while released.

Based on the observation made, Tum Correctional Center is established at the corner of our country and most of the communities around the correction were pastoral. Inmates from this community didn't have adequate skills regarding the modern farming system and most of them were lead their life through rearing cattle than cultivation, even if they have sufficient land.

Moreover, they were not stable and move here and there to search for water and grass for their cattle especially the (Surma, some parts of Meinit and Dizi) community. Therefore, the correctional center made a great effort on teaching the practice of modern agriculture with the help of personnel from Maji district agriculture and natural resource management office and other available trained personnel inside the correction. Additionally, an inmate participant during the interview said "*Tum Correctional Center does not merely promote inmates to have a skill of modern agricultural practice. Also, it teaches how agriculture could be a source of income and lead crime-free life after release*". Although the income generated from the selling of onion and maize helps inmates to celebrate holidays inside the correction. Accordingly, the inmate during the interview stated...

Products produced from this agricultural program were the source of income for the correctional center; this program was delivered to all inmates who stayed in Tum Correctional Center especially for long-time inmates. For me, it is a good practice which helps us to produce agricultural products in modern ways of farming and earn income from it when we released from the correction. Although the incomes generated from selling onion and maize to the public support us to celebrate holidays inside the correction (I 5, 14 March 2020).

Another inmate said that when he was in his community before prisons, he has less awareness, skill, and knowledge on modern farming. Even the practices traditional ways of chicken and sheep production. Regarding this, he said:

I remember that when I was in my family and my community's we have lots of lands which was not plowed instead, we plow small lands and produce a little crop product for food purposes only. Now I learned various skills of the modern farming system like the use of fertilizer in this correctional center. Within the correction, I experiences and took skills and knowledge of way chicken and sheep production that helps to create a new business while release (I 8, 18, April 2020).

Therefore, the above study participants acknowledge that Tum Correction Center provided best practices on modern agricultural activities. Inmates from Tum Correctional Center

develop and capture really important skills in modern agriculture, and that enables inmates to actively engaged in modern agriculture upon release and live with their prior community.

Handicrafts, Income Generation, and Cultural Activities Programs. To fully rehabilitate and help inmates to engage in varieties of income generation activities, Tum Correctional Center has its programs and place for an inmate that helps to learn different cultures and creativity skills from experienced inmates and another trained person. Based on the observation, inmates in Tum Correctional Centers have the skills to produce several cultural materials like (Mesob, Mesobwerk, Sefead, Shoppingbag, and Belt). Mesob, Mesobwerk, and Sefead are an Amharic term that was made from the leaf and stem of the palm. Mesob and Sefead served for putting bread and other foods, and Mesobwerk served for putting special bread at the time of the wedding. The shopping bag was also a product produced from the leaf of the palm. Inmates sell their products to the community and earn income from it.

Based on the observation made, Tum correctional center has around three associations that helped inmates to learn how to create jobs and generate income. Those are the leather association, coffee and tea association, and Qaribo association. Therefore, this correction has been forming various associations to teach inmates about the way of generating income through cooperative working in correction, and it will help them upon release. Similarly, one of the study participants during the interview stated:

In Tum Correctional Center we have different committees within this there were different associations which helps to get income, currently we have around 70,000 to 80,000 Ethiopian birr deposits of all inmates. In the group also we have an association like Kisher Mhaber and Coffee Mhaber and Qaribo Mhaber. Kisher and Coffee Mhaber provide Kisher and coffee to inmates and the correctional workers all days within a week and earn income from it (I 1, 14 March 2020).

Based on the above study participants' idea, the correctional center provided opportunities for the inmate to form an association and participate in generating income. Thus, the first and the large association found in Tum Correctional Center was the leather association. That produce belt from animal skin products and generates incomes for the member of the association and the correctional center as well. One inmate participant said that "*we capture interesting skill of producing belts from the benevolent individual who lived the outside the correction through group helps us to create job up on released*". Another inmate support's the above idea too and she said:

Now I feel better about my future life because the program I took was interesting and help full for me. Including me some of my friends are being certified in belt production and after release, we will ask the local government to form an association and start a new business on belt production (I 6, 19 March 2020).

This indicates that inmates in Tum Correctional Center are participating not only informal education and vocational training program but also participating in various income generation programs such as handicrafts and cultural activities. The second association found in Tum Correctional Center was the Coffee and Tea association. This association was better in creating income in the day-to-day life of the inmates while they stayed in correctional custody. Members of this association make tea and coffee and sell it inside the institution and earn money from it. The third association was the Qaribo association. The member of this association was making a black drink made from burnt barley called Qaribo and sold inside the institution to generate income for inmate members. In general, all associations found in Tum Correctional Center were best practices of rehabilitating inmates to become creative members of the community and generate income for themselves upon release.

Physical Exercises and Recreational Programs. According to Ethiopia Federal Prison Commission, any correctional center shall provide prisoners with the necessary and conducive physical education and exercises and make the necessary arrangements to allow prisoners to participate in different rehabilitation and recreational activities. Aligned with this Tum Correctional Center provided physical exercises and recreational programs for inmates. According to the inmate study participants, in Tum Correctional Center there was both a football and volleyball program three times per week. For the football program, twenty up to thirty inmates participated, and for volleyball twelve up to sixty inmates participated per day. He explained what he gained out of this program as follows:

Per week, there are three days program, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday. Many inmates are in need to participate and to play football and volleyball in the field to make themselves relax, as a result, the correctional center shift leader assigns one staff for patrol. So that, the assigned staff member can divide and determine the number of inmates for one day's program; it might be 20 to 30 inmates will be participating in this program per day (I 11, 14 March 2020).

This shows that most inmates are interested in participating in physical activities except those who were not allowed to participate by the rule and regulations of the correctional centers or those who have rigorous disciplinary penalties. All inmates were participated to access information through reading magazines, see and listen to the television. Based on the observation made there was one television per one dormitory and there are some reading materials like magazines, newspapers found in Tum Correctional Center.

Challenges of Rehabilitation Program facing Long-Term Inmates in Tum Correction

Regarding the challenge, inmates are facing while taking rehabilitation program in Tum correction. Inmates in Tum Correctional Center was afflicted by severe inadequacies such as inadequate educational and vocational rehabilitation programs, poor physical health care, and

sanitary conditions, lack of counseling professionals, transportation problems, and lack of support system and fairness problem. Therefore, these themes are analyzed as follow:

Inadequate Education and Vocational Training Facilities. Educational and vocational training programs were the best practice for rehabilitating inmates from their prior criminal behavior and made them productive members of the community after their release. However, inmates have been facing a challenge in getting such service and program from Tum Correctional Center. Because of the poor learning environment, inadequate input for education, lack of awareness and involuntariness of inmates.

Inadequate Educational Input and Learning Environment: -based on the based on the information given and the observation made Tum correctional center has such a problem to carry out their programs in the teaching of inmate students because of lack of materials and suitable facilities. Inmates in an in-depth interview said that there are several inadequacies in Tum Correctional Center to continue our education such as lack of student book, board, chalk and chair. Accordingly, inmates in Tum correction have been challenged o continue their education in a proper way. In his word, he said, "*regarding educational facilities such as uncomfortable classroom situation and lack of well experienced and trained teachers and inadequate library hindered are among the challenges*". Also, most teachers in Tum Correctional Center were fresh diplomas who teach students from grade one up to eight as a result that makes inmate student's incompetent after release. Even those teachers are a few in numbers. He explained his correctional experience regarding education as follows

The main problem I see from my experience in Tum Correctional Center was a shortage of educational facilities. Shortage of educational facilities and lack of additional classrooms: such as uncomfortable classroom situations, including a shortage of chairs, chalk, books, and boards and no library is among the challenge that pushes inmate

students not to continue their education. Instead, they are dropout of their education. Even such inadequacies challenge the correction too, and they send grade nine and above class to Mizan Correctional Center (I 1, 14 March 2020).

This shows that there is a shortage of educational inputs and materials to teach those inmate students in Tum Correctional Center. Based on the observation made Tum Correctional Center has an inadequate classroom, with an uncomfortable chair and desk for the inmate students. The as big institution failed to motivated and attract inmate students to continue their education.

Lack of Awareness among Inmates: - the other thing that affects the operation of education in the Tum correctional center was the involuntariness of inmate students to attend their education. Most inmates in Tum Correction Center were over-aged more than 20, uneducated, and have low awareness of education; most of them have their own families who need help from them. Also, they are uneducated as a result they started their education but didn't go far and continue. According to the inmate participants' view, the low awareness level of inmates for education and the family background is among the reason for their dropout. In his word, he said that "*Most inmates have low-level awareness toward their education. Most inmates were leading their family even they are staying in correctional custody*"; as a result, inmate students unwilling to continue and attend their education. Seeing these most inmates are preferred to searching income than continuing their education. Similarly, one inmate can share his experience that, why he dropped out from his formal education is because:

I start my education from grade one and stopped at grade three. Now I am in grade three. Because of my family problem, that means when I become imprisoned my wife throws two of my sons; as a result, my children need help to enter school. So, all the responsibilities to my children are holding on my shoulder, because no one can help them. So that I stop my education at grade three and participated in other income

generation activities in correction and earn money that helps me to provide some basic needs for them such as cloth, pen, and exercise book (I 2, 15 March 2020).

This shows that even inmates are volunteer to continue their education, their family situation obligated them to stop. Also based on the observation made inmates stop their education not only because of their family situation rather they are attracted by their friends' income earned from income generation programs. Then they shift their interest in education to income generation activities. So that inmate's motivation for formal education is shifted to income generation activities to get money. In Tum Correctional Center also inmates participated in various vocational training in Tum Construction and Industrial College. However, inmates are not continually engaged in a vocational training program at that college. Regarding this one participant during the interview said:

The reason that makes inmates involuntary to participate in vocational training is because of the long distance between the college and the correction and inmates were move to the college on foot. Also, the shortage of staff policies assigned to patrol inmates while they go and take training at that college, and inmates' negative feeling towards vocational training are among the challenges (I 9, 28 May 2020).

Another inmate said that "In 2016 January we finish the training provided from the both in the correctional center and in the TVET College. But nothing is changed than getting that training and being certified". This shows that those who inmates take training and being certified are not empowered to practice their skill on the ground; however, they hold their certificates at hand and simply stayed in correctional custody without practice. Another study participant stated:

Some prisoners were taking technical, vocational training at Tum Construction and Industrial Collage, though they took the training more on theory than practices. The education and vocational training are so important for us after release from here simply, to engage in various work without any difficulty if the practice part is fulfilled (I 4, 17 March 2020).

This shows that because of the above challenges' inmates are demotivated and involuntary to participate in various educational and vocational training.

Inadequate Health Care Service and Sanitary Conditions. Based on the observation Tum correctional center has been challenged in providing adequate healthcare facilities. Accordingly, there was a shortage of healthcare personnel who treats sick inmates; there is also a shortage of medicine which was directly proportional to the number of inmates even if it has progressed. In line with this, inmate during the interview said that "*there is a very serious problem on health care service in Tum Correctional Center; such as shortage of medicine and shortage health care personnel that hamper inmates to get service*" as a result the correction is also failed to provide health care service to the inmates. Accordingly, another inmate participant in an in-depth interview stated...

If you ask me that, is there a health care service in this correction? My answer is no because there is a very serious shortage of medicine and personnel. Even one day I get sick and go to the correction clinic to get health care service, but the nurse was absent as a result no one can treat me. Because of a shortage of health care personnel, inmates in Tum Correctional Center face the challenge and in danger to get health service when we feel sick. Therefore, the correction should have to pay attention to the health care service for inmates... giving more attention to the health issue of inmates (I 11, 24 May 2020).

Also, in correction, a pregnant inmate shall, to the extent possible, be taken to a medical institution with adequate facilities at the time of her delivery. However, Tum correctional center has no car/ambulance that taken a pregnant woman to the medical institution to get service on her delivery. In line with this inmate, a participant said that; "*there is a great problem on ambulance service, here pregnant and patients are there because of the shortage of this ambulance many prisoners have been injured up to lose their life*".

This shows that the correction has no ambulance which provides fast service to an inmate who needs fast and immediate intervention or treatment. Based on the observation, there was a

problem of sanitation at a dormitory in Tum correctional centers, which may cause inmates, affected by different water and air-borne disease. Accordingly, there was a low level of awareness creation by health care personnel to inmates to protect them from such infection. The constitution and the prison establishment commission give a guarantee for the right inmates to the personal safety of inmates while in the correctional center but, the Tum Correction center failed to provide it well. In line with inmates during the in-depth interview stated his experience as:

In our correction, there is the problem of sanitation at the dormitory. That means it is not as clean and safe as a result there are various insects, like a louse and also has bed problem; even to control such insects and insecticide are not timely sprayings in each dorm of the correction. Indeed, inmates in Tum Correction have sanitation problems (I 11, 24 May 2020).

This indicates that the dorms in which inmates are living in Tum Correction not clean and it has the problem of sanitation. In line with the above study participant, another inmate's participant during the interview acknowledges his idea too. He said:

Regarding the food we eat, not supervision was made by the concerned bodies of the correction, as a result, the food we eat is not on standard and it doesn't fulfill its standard quality. I can't say anything about health issues because it is under the standard also (I 7, 19 April 2020).

This shows that inmates in Tum Correction are challenged in getting services like health care and food; it was under the standard which has been set by SNNPR treatment of inmates of prisons regulation and Ethiopian federal prisons commission.

Inadequate Counseling Service. Counseling services shall be provided by professionals for prisoners-during their stay in prison to bring behavioral changes, become law-abiding citizens, and productive citizens upon their release. Based on the observation Tum Correctional Center currently lacks counseling professionals who provide counseling services to inmates and

that enable them to bring behavioral change. This shows that this was one of great challenge of the institution as well as the challenge of inmates to properly treat and rehabilitate inmates from their psychological stress and problem. Inmates are not as happy and feel hopeless because of their stay in correction especially those long-term prisoners are in need to be treated psychologically but the institution could not provide such services and it has no such professional. Similarly, one long-term inmate participant acknowledges the idea too: saying...

In Tum Correctional center, there was a counselor who provides counseling services to inmates in 2015 when I see from my experience, but after that, there is no one who provided such service in this correction. If someone feels bad and sad no one professional can treat him from his feeling. Sometimes prisoners can do some wrong action because of the knowledge gap and also, they became hopeless as a result most inmates try to commit suicide so that the correction should deploy it (I 5, 18 March 2020).

According to the above participant's inmates might be faced and feel sever stress while he/she stayed in correctional custody a long time after they took sentence. So, there should be a professional who can treat such inmates who feel sad about her/his life. Therefore, a full rehabilitation program must include counseling professionals to fully rehabilitate inmates from their prior criminal behavior but, Tum Correctional center failed to have it. Regarding the lack of counseling in Tum Correctional Center the correction reform and rehabilitation department officer accept the inmate's idea too. According to the officer we have employed counseling professional two times. However, that personnel are not willing to stay longer in our correction because of the remoteness of the area but actually, after that we try to hire and even report to the regional prison commission however we can find it. In his word he said.

It has its employment title in this correction and we accept that it has its contribution to the proper rehabilitation of inmates but, we did not find anyone else who comes to be employed in our surrounding area. Also, we ask the regional prison commission many times to employ such professionals for our correctional center but we didn't find them as well as we didn't have a counselor (KI 1, 16 May 2020).

Based on the key informant's idea, the problem is both for the correction and for the inmates too. As indicated above and based on the observation made, Tum Correctional Center was established at the corner of the country, and the area has no electricity, pure water, and adequate road infrastructure. Professionals do not need to work there so far. After having an experience, they didn't stay longer at that workplace rather they move to the area with better infrastructure.

Problem of Transportation. According to the participant of the study, Tum Correctional Center has no car. So that all materials like firewood and water were carried with the help of inmates. Inmate participants said that Tum Correctional Center abuse the labor of inmates to collect firewood. Indeed, inmates were going at least two and above kilometer to collect firewood. The collected firewood was carried and transported by the labor of inmates. As it was observed by the researcher, to thin out bushes, plow farmland, hoe vegetables and crops, collect and store those produced products to the correction. Inmates were going five kilometers far from the correctional center to the correctional center farmland. Additionally, inmate participants during the interview told that the big problem of Tum Correctional Center was the lack of cars. He said: *"We move more than a five-kilometer journey through the foot to the correctional farmland, because of car problem. As a result, we became tired until we reached"*.

Similarly, released inmates state his prior experience that, in Tum Correctional Center there is a problem of car that substitutes the labor of inmates, so inmates are abused; also, in Tum Correctional Center everything is held and cared for by the labor of inmates. In his word he said:

Tum Correctional Center's farmland was too far from the correctional center, so inmates are moving from the correction to the farmland on foot, and then they also back to the correctional center on foot by carrying firewood and other materials. Because of inadequate roads and lack of cars for transportation both inmates and materials to the

correctional center. This was the experience that I saw when I was in correction so that it needs special attention to be improved (RI 1, 19 May 2020).

As the above-released inmates show this problem was serious that affect the proper rehabilitation of inmates while they are in the correctional center. Inmates are feeling abused by the correctional center because most of the activities are accomplished by the labor of them without payment. Additionally, an inmate study participant said that because of the lack of cars inmates are so challenging in getting pure water in the dry season and firewood to prepare food. As a result, inmates are fetching water from streams and collecting and carrying firewood to the correctional center for drinking and the preparation of food. He said:

One day the regional commissioner was coming to Tum Correctional Center and we ask the problem with the car, but nothing has been changed. However, both inmates and correction are facing challenges. Because of lack of care, inmates are collecting and carrying firewood and fetching water by going the long distance through the foot from the surrounding area to the correction (I 9, 29 May 2020).

According to the above study participant, the problem of the car was asked and reported with inmates as well as the correction to the concerned bodies of the regional prison commission, however, no one can answer their question seeing their problem. That means the regional government overlooks their big problem too.

Problem of Support System and Fairness. As per Tum Correctional Center was established at the corner of the South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, it lacks support system from other governments as well as the non-governmental institution. According to the study participants, Tum Correctional Center made an effort to rehabilitate inmates since they are in prison custody. However, there were different deficiencies that Tum correctional center failed to address all rehabilitative aspects of inmates, because of the insufficient support system from different stakeholders.

The above statement shows that local government can't give more attention to Tum Correction to support and provide material for the proper rehabilitation of inmates. Also because of the farness from regional and zonal town Tum correction lost support system from other big institutions such as from University. In line with this, inmate during the interview told "*other corrections like Mizan Correctional Center, which get support from Mizan Tepi University such as old cars, beds and so on, but here no else provide such materials*". This shows the Tum Correctional center lack supporter that provides some necessary inputs for the proper rehabilitation of inmates. Even, based on the observation made not only the local government but also NGOs, community-based organization, volunteers, and community were not actively participated in the proper rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates in Tum Correctional center.

Upon release inmates who served long-term in Tum, Correctional Center raised a question on the conditional release provided for inmates. Most study participant believes that there is a fairness problem. That means those who serve a short period of imprisonment are released even without fulfilling the criteria. Also, those who have an equal imprisonment period with the same type of crime haven't got an equal chance upon release in Tum Correction. One study participant during the interview said: "*Sometimes inmates with rigorous imprisonment get chance of release by special excuse without serving a minimum period of imprisonment that makes us too confused and questioned on the justice system on the government*". It indicates that there is a fairness problem and that long term inmates feel sad and mad on the issue release. Another participant also stated:

I know I am a rigorous prisoner, but I was imprisoned for ten years, so why I lack opportunities of released. I am asking this question is because my friends who have an equal imprisonment period and commit similar types of crime were released. As a result, when I think that my mind is too disturbed, feel mad and sad (I 9, 29 May 2020).

This shows fairness problem is another challenge that impedes inmates not to be rehabilitated well in a correction. Accordingly, the correction provides especial pardon and excuse for prisoners; but benefit a few individual prisoners from a rigorous imprisonment, even those who have not imprisoned for a long time and those who haven't finish half of the imprisonment period had got a release. So, most long-term inmates in Tum Correctional center questioned the fairness issue on the process release. Also, another participant from an in-depth interview asks the same question as follow:

As all know, most of the lifetime prisoners who stayed in Tum Correctional center were not in conflict with the state or government or we are no terrorists. But we commit a certain crime conflicted with individual or person because of one- or two day's bad situation. Consequently, we are rehabilitated and well regretted from our past action so that we should have to get the release and teach our families and communities; yet we lack the chance of release even stayed more than ten years in correctional custody (I 8, 2o March 2020).

Challenges that Faced Inmates after Release

The study participants described a wide range of challenges they face upon release. Some of these challenges were finding accommodation immediately, employment, and reestablish familial and communal relations. Therefore, the above themes are presented as follow:

Finding secured employment. Finding employment after prison was perhaps the challenge foremost in the minds of the released inmate participants. In the case of an in-depth interview, none of the participants found employment in the first six months after they were released. After release, the hardest thing is finding a job. They said that everyone is intolerant. You want to start a new life but you can't find anything to do. Even those who have found employment are facing a challenge, which means finding employment is not be the end of their employment problems as explained by one participant. "*I able to find employment but those who know me never disclosed my criminal record*". That means they see him as a person who is

always live with crime and they can't heartily accept him as properly rehabilitated or took lessons from his previous act. Another participant said that he wants to start his own business but he is discriminated against by a development financing institution. He told that "I ask Omo microfinance institution for a loan but they would not accept me because I am on parole".

As the above participants show that finding secured employment after released is challenging for those who stayed a long time in a correctional center. Even they get employment; most employer organizations can't accept them as a normal person. Another participant went back to his previous employer told that "*I am working at police force before correction and I went back to my job. But they decrease the status level I have from the police force*". Accordingly, even if inmates deployed back to their previous job, but they lost all their status they have before incarceration upon release.

Prisoners who are finding works after release do not necessarily have full-time or consistent employment. According to released inmate participants of the study, few inmates receive employment related to the training they got in a correction.

One participant from an in-depth interview said:

When I was in a correction, I have been taken training on producing belt and oven with available resources and being certified. Also, I was selected as a trainer to train inmates, how to make those belts and oven both in Tum Correction Center and in Mizan Aman Correction Center. However, after release, no one can provide me opportunities to continue and work the same thing in the community. Still, I am searches for another job for survival. Generally, many released inmates including me are challenged to find secured employment even if I have various skills (RI 3, 24 May 2020

This indicates that, in correction he has been taking various training which increases his skill in making materials such as making belt and oven, he become the trainer as well, but after his release he is unemployed. So that inmates released with skill and knowledge but get less

attention to join employment upon release from the correction. Accordingly, one released inmate who served his sentenced period in Tum Correctional center for six years and nine months during the interview state that, upon release, inmates are not released without skill and knowledge but they didn't find job easily. He states his experience as follow:

After release from the correction, we are not someone without skills and knowledge, rather we have the various skill we got from the correction. So, like me, my friends released from the correction have the knowledge and skill to make a furnace, belt, mat, shopping bag, etc., and have been certified on it. We need a place and budget to work on the skill that we got from the correction. Yet not get attention from those concerned bodies (RI 1, 19 May 2020).

Housing Problem. Securing housing is perhaps the most immediate challenge facing prisoners upon release. The process of obtaining housing is often complicated for released inmates who stayed in prison custody for several years by different factors: Sometimes the previous house might be destroyed or taken by his/her family or relatives. One of the released inmate participants said that, if your previous house is destroyed, the next thing is starting life from zero; this was a great challenge for released inmates. As he said, "*I have been stayed seven years in correction, as a result, my houses were already fall through and now, I live in the house by renting 250 birrs per month*". This shows that released inmates who stayed in correctional custody long time face difficulty to continue life outside. Also, those who don't have stable housing arrangements are more likely to become hopeless, and then it might return to correction again.

Based on the observation made, even released inmates who stayed a long time in prison got their previous house without destruction, but they came up with another challenge. Similarly, one released inmate participant said that sometimes inmate's parents damaged and sold the resources and properties that have before the correctional center, because of poverty that the

inmate's parents were faced. Also, some of the neighborhoods are the first danger in destroying the house and the resource you have while inmates are in a correction. As he said:

When I come to my house after release, my house was falling through and my family is feeling hungry. The neighborhoods were thrown stones at my house. Even individuals tried to theft my cattle, and other property I have, but with the help of God, they didn't take my cattle's. After all, I was released from the correction I tried to reestablish or rebuilt my house and my family. Until that burden is holding on the shoulder of my wife (RI 5, 30 May 2020).

Therefore, not only those who haven't stable house arrangements but also those who have stable house arrangements have been facing challenges in finding secured housing after their release. According to the above participant neighborhoods might be a cause for the destruction of inmate's resources when inmates stay in correction custody. The wife is struggling to keep the family, to bring up the kids, and cope. So that, long-time imprisonment hurts the lives of prisoners' families. One of the spouses (wife or husband) took all responsibility for the whole family. Similarly, another released inmate participant acknowledges the idea too: He said:

Living in correction is so difficult for me, when I was in a correction the resource, I have in my community is destroyed, my house can fall, my families were dissolved, my children were dropout from school, and so on. When I released from the correction my house is worsened, all the resource I commands to care was taken by them; my farmland boundaries are too pushed by my neighborhoods. Even they tried to cheat my wife. In general, life after the release was difficult to reestablish (RI 2, 17 May 2020).

This shows that life after release is difficult to reestablish again once it is distracted. Especially long-term imprisonment puts huge stress on families, especially on the wives and children of prisoner's house. There is economic pressure; most prisoners suffer from all the problems of lone-parent families because of the incarceration of one of the spouses.

Reestablishing familial and communal relations. Building a constructive relationship with families and establishing a level of trust emerged as a major challenge once released from

correction. Families may also have certain expectations that may either be unrealistic or not part of a new life.

According to the participants, it is difficult to gain real trust from the family after release. Released inmates may not be accepted by their families again and gaining respect and trust from their family because of their past behavior. Those long-term prisoners are challenged to get trust and better relations among communities. One released inmate participant said that "*even if you meet some people in different drinking area and talk more and shares something jokes with them, they said 'we will be sent you back to your house' so this cringes you not feel good*". Similarly, another participant told "*when I released some of the communities were happy and ask me and others who need to use my resource were not happy*". So that, such attitude of the community push released inmates not fully reintegrated with your former community. As a result, relationships can be difficult to establish. Upon release inmate may lost one or both of their parents; as a result, released inmates were challenged to lead their life after release especially those inmates undergoing long-term imprisonment. Accordingly, one participant from an in-depth interview told:

I came out from the correction I lost both my father and my mother because they were died. When I got back to my house after prison, there was my little brother and he was a student. I could not stay there. Fortunately, some friends helped me with a place to stay but things were never the same again as life before correction, and also some of my friends had trust in me. After all, I tried all my best to search job to restart my life, because I didn't have any secured job before and after correction. Therefore, life after prison has a great challenge for me to establish a strong relationship up on release because I lost to my loved parents (RI 1, 19 May 2020).

This shows that after release sometimes inmates lost their parents such as their father and mother so that, they face another challenge to reestablish their former life after release. Because reintegration to the community for those long-term inmates upon release is difficult; so, they

need those relatives' especially intimate family members such as father and mothers help them to re-establish a social bond with the former community. However, losing parents upon release adds their pain for those released inmates at their reintegration period. Even friends may lose trust in released prisoners because of their former criminal acts.

Contribution of Stakeholder Involvement on Proper Rehabilitation and Reintegration

According to the study participant stakeholder's involvement have a great effect on both rehabilitation and reintegration of released inmates. According to the key informants, who are the reform and rehabilitation department officers in Tum Correctional Center there is too weak support from the concerned bodies for the rehabilitation and reformation of inmates; he told:

As a correction, as much as possible we provided different programs to rehabilitate inmates inside the correction. However, inmates were eventually being released from the correction and join their former community. So that community and other stakeholders are engaged in the rehabilitation period and willingly participates and welcome inmates; provides support toward their loss because of their incarceration there will be a positive outcome, unless it will be failed (KI 1, 19 May 2020).

It reveals that most of the time community were not positively take inmates who are staying a long time in correctional custody. However, their contribution has a great effect on inmates both on the rehabilitation and reintegration period. As a result, many released inmates who are incarcerated for a long time are denied employment, poor social reintegration, and undesirably, limited to mostly low wage employment opportunities that made them extremely difficult. According to the key informant's view, closing the gap in programming between prison and the community is critical to the inmate's successful reintegration, because it provides for and maintains the proper care for their urgent need and require living a crime-free lifestyle. Accordingly, one of the released inmates during the interview said that there is poor stakeholder

involvement in the rehabilitation of inmates in correction facilities and reintegration period upon release. He stated his correctional experience as follow:

There are too weak stakeholder's involvement and support for Tum Correctional Center, such as Maji district health office, Maji districts Female, children, and youth office, and Maji district educational office. In providing health care facilities like ambulance service; providing training for female inmates and help them to make singer work, handicrafts and others and other educational facilities however failed to do that (RI 1, 14, May 2020).

This shows that Tum Correctional Center holds the most burdens for the rehabilitation and the reintegration of inmates. Whereas one of the stakeholders which intensively work with Tum Correctional Center was; Maji district's justice office. A prosecutor from this office told that the office is working together with Tum Correction on both rehabilitation and reintegration period through providing different pieces of training and awareness to inmates regarding crime and its effect. He also said:

We perform several works in and out of the correction regarding prisoners; before the COVID19 pandemic happened, we visit the correctional institution twice per week and provide awareness regarding criminal laws, crime, and its effect for one hour per week. Sometimes the problem may appear inside the correctional institution and outside the correction on the prisoner's family and property we tried to see and resolve it. Also, we provide awareness to inmates, on how to prevent crime, how much crime is bad, and how they can make an agreement with the community and with the victim families upon release. We made a great effort on successful rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates in the correction and up on releases (KI 8, 26 May 2020).

This shows that prosecutors from the Maji district justice office provide awareness more focusing on rehabilitation of inmates inside the correction; and teaching about criminal law, cause of crime, the effect of crime, and the way to resolve the problem and make a negotiation. Also, the Maji district justice office is working not limited to awareness creation merely but also to work at the inmate's human rights aspect. Also, the officer of Maji district justice office during the interview said:

We visit the inmate's dorm, and we meet and ask inmates, such as the problems they faced if there is a problem with food, health conditions, and sports programs, and so on. Then bring and obtain several issues from inmates and communicate with the concerned bodies of the correction; mainly we work in the correctional institution on the human right of inmates and check how inmates were handled in Tum Correctional facilities. Also, we made a great effort on the reintegration period on making negotiations between released inmates and victims (KI 9, 27 May 2020).

This shows that the office made supervision on the treatment programs provided to inmates in Tum Correction and also, they play a role on reintegration especially at the time of negotiation. According to the prosecutor, at the reintegration time, there were certain problems in making negotiations among the criminal and the victims' families. He said:

Sometimes inmates lack families of the victim to ask for an excuse and pay compensation. So, we create a conducive environment for released inmates to ask an excuse to the local communities; through discussing with the correction officials, kebele leader, and local communities of the inmate and make peaceful reintegration upon release (KI 9, 27 May 2020).

Additionally, Maji and the surrounding district justice coordination office is another stakeholder work with Tum Correctional Center on the human rights aspect of inmates in three districts Maji, Bero, and Surma. Accordingly, the office is working on rehabilitation and reintegration of all inmates from those three districts; and provides awareness to them especially on the human right aspect. The officer of this office told:

This office coordinates Maji woreda, Bero woreda, and Surma woreda justice offices, and we have relevant observations when inmates come with the final decision to the correction. The one that we are providing service to the prisoners is creating awareness related to criminal law and justice issues. We follow up and protect the prisoner's resources in their families and in the correction for those who are coming from every three woredas; we also give awareness for the prisoner's families to protect the resource of inmates. Especially we always follow up the human right aspect that means the food they eat, the dorm and bed they sleep in, and the way they handled in the correctional center (KI 7, 23 May 2020).

As discussed above, both offices provide awareness on criminal law, crime, and its effect of crime to inmates while in a correction. But, based on the observation made they didn't cover

other rehabilitation practices, also they try to reintegrate released inmates with the victims' families, but not as such enough. There were no effective social service support systems for a long time of incarcerated released inmates upon release. Also, one of the released inmates recommends that when in making negotiation "*strong and respected elders, religious leader and stakeholder should be participated at the time of negotiation to make it fruit full; unless revenge will continue*". This shows that communities, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations and faith-based organizations, and others were weak to facilitate the achievement of the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates in their communities.

Chapter Five: Discussions

In the previous the chapter, detailed views of inmates, released inmates, and the key informants have been presented regarding the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center as the findings of the study. From the research participants' views, various themes that indicated the treatment practices and challenges of a long-time prisoner in such institutions had emerged. The emerged themes included: the major rehabilitation programs practicing in Tum Correctional Center; the challenges that inmate's facing while in correction; the challenges that released inmates faced while releasing; and the contribution of stakeholders involved in the proper rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

This chapter provides a discussion of the findings. In doing so, the findings of the current study were compared with the finding of the previous studies' empirical data to inspect its consistency and contradiction.

The Rehabilitation Programs being practiced in Tum Correctional Center

As it has been discussed in the literature review of this study, in Chapter 2, the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration contribute to an inmates' progress toward freedom and the ability to be a meaningful member of society. Aim to prepare guides and support inmates toward a law-abiding life upon release, can reintegrate into society live purposeful lives (Mandela Rules, 2012). As indicated in Chapter Two, many African countries including Ethiopia, signed at Ouagadougou Declaration on Acceleration of Penal and Prison Reforms (2003) to use inmates' period of imprisonment or other sanctions to develop the potential of offenders and to empower them to lead a crime-free life in future.

From the findings regarding rehabilitation programs practicing in Tum Correctional Center, the correction provides various rehabilitation programs to their inmate who stayed in the correctional custody. So, Tum Correctional Center providing rehabilitation programs: such as education and vocational training courses, physical healthcare programs, agricultural work opportunities program, handicrafts, income generations, and cultural activities programs, and physical activities and recreation programs. Accordingly, some of these programs were in line with both the domestic and international prison police. Accordingly:

The FDRE Constitution declares the Rights of Persons Held in Custody and Convicted Prisoners under Article 21 of sub-article one: All persons held in custody and persons imprisoned upon conviction and sentencing have the right to treatments respecting their human dignity. According to Ethiopian Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation no. 365/2003: Maintaining prisoners' health care; and provide prisoners with free medical treatment, provide adequate food and shelter, and undertake the physical and mental well-being of prisoners. Provide prisoners with academic education, vocational training, and social work services, and counseling services to facilitate their post-release rehabilitation.

According to South Nations, Nationalities and peoples regional state manner of treatment of inmates of prisons regulation no. 40/2005. Stated that inmates should get programs such as the right to information and petition, counseling, religious freedom, and medical service. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (2015), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) also stated that inmates in every correctional institution should get educational programs and vocational training

In line with the above domestic and international policies and regulation on the treatment practices of prisoners, the finding of the current study revealed that Tum Correctional Center accept education as the fundamental human right inmates. Provide rehabilitation programs for all inmates, giving priority to those who lack the basic skill and have a low level of education; change the overall attitude especially on crime and criminal behavior. Even it pushes those inmates to continue their education where they stop.

The correction also provides correctional education in terms of enabling inmates to live a meaningful life when they rejoin the larger society. This finding of the current study is consistent with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) states that most prisons are containing prisoners with a wide variety of educational experiences and levels of attainment. While many will lack basic skills, others will have completed secondary or even tertiary education. So, prisons should seek to offer education for all, with priority given to those who lack basic skills.

Although, the current study revealed that Tum Correctional Center provides an opportunity for inmates to taken various vocational training at Tum construction and industrial college. Tum Correctional center develops the skill and knowledge of inmates and enables inmates to meaningfully rehabilitate, successfully reintegrate, and find employment upon release. Provides training such as construction work, handicrafts, leatherwork, water pipework, and cultural creativities work up to increasing and qualify the knowledge level of inmates on various programs. Accordingly, Allen (2017) stated that it is crucial to obtain labor market information to give prisoners the best opportunities to find employment upon release.

Further, the current study found that actively participated inmates in various rehabilitation programs such as vocational training, income generation activities, and especially on agricultural work-related programs were captured verities of good practice, knowledge, and skills. So that it helps inmates actively create new business and to lead crime-free lives upon release. In line with the finding of the current study, Allen (2017) found that in many prisons where vocational training is provided, it tends to comprise traditional skills, such as woodwork, metalwork, and agricultural skills. While these may be highly useful skills, particularly in rural communities, and even in low-income and transitional societies now require a wider range of skills.

According to the criminal code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No.414/2004. Prisoners who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or special confinement shall be kept separate from prisoners under the age of eighteen years or from adult prisoners who are serving a sentence of simple imprisonment. Prisoners awaiting judgment or persons detained for civil debts. Similarly, the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model suggests that high-risk offenders need to be placed in programs that provide more intensive treatment and services while low-risk offenders should receive minimally or even no intervention (Nathan, 2015). The current study found that Tum correctional center provides rehabilitative programs with the interest of inmates to participate and with the interest of correctional center to easily manage them so that it has the problem of inmate classification based on the severity of the crime they commit.

Challenges of Rehabilitation Program facing Long-Term Inmates in Tum Correction

The other objective of the study is the challenges that inmates are facing while taking a rehabilitation program. In doing so, inmates in Tum Correctional Center are afflicted by severe inadequacies such as inadequate educational and vocational rehabilitation programs, poor physical health care, and sanitary conditions, lack of counseling professionals, transportation problems, and lack of support system and fairness problem.

Regarding educational and vocational training international standards require that prisoners are provided with adequate classrooms and a stocked library, which contains both educational and recreational resources, and that they are encouraged to make full use of the materials provided (Gordon et al., 2016). Hence the current study found that there is a shortage of educational facilities to continue formal education and vocational related challenges in Tum Correctional Center; such as poor learning environment and inadequate input for education. Also, poor learning environment and inadequate input for education such as uncomfortable classroom situation, shortage of chair, chalk, books, and boards, and lack of well experienced and trained teachers and lack of adequate libraries.

Based on the finding of the current study, lack of awareness of inmate for education and involuntariness of inmates to continue their education is the other challenge that affects inmates to continue formal education because most inmates are over-aged, uneducated, and has low awareness of education and also most of them prefer to get or search income than continue their education, as a result, inmates lost their motivation toward formal education and vocational training. In line with the finding of the current study, Abebaw (2019) indicated that there is a

significant motivational related challenge towards the rehabilitation program among inmates with different educational status in Kaliti Prisoners Correction Center.

The current study found that inmates in Tum Correctional Center took vocational training in theory but without adequate practical skills. Even those certified with vocational training and who has better vocational skills been not empowered to practice and develop their experience and skill in the correctional center. Negative feelings about vocational training are among the challenge's inmates are facing while taking vocational training. As a result, inmates will be released with various problems such as limited work experience, and limited practical vocational skills. In line with the finding of the current study, Yeshibelay (2014) found that an ability to obtained training materials according to the training schedule. Trainers unable to prepare their teaching-learning material (TLM), lack of job training for trainers, lack of training machinery maintenance on time, can severely interrupt a prisoner's training. Offenders' negative feelings about vocational training problems of TVET implementation in FPA prisons; lack of working place for x-trainees, completed trainee's certificate, lack of adequate training equipment, machinery was among the challenges.

The finding of the current study was also consistent with Fitsum (2018) he identified several challenges that inmates at Hawassa Correctional facility faced such as inadequacy of treatment personnel, underfunding of rehabilitation programs, correctional officers' low level of treatment orientation, weak inmate classification system, and the inmate subculture

. According to Ethiopian Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation no. 365/2003: correctional institutions should maintain prisoners' health care; and provide prisoners with free medical treatment, provide adequate food and shelter, and undertake the physical and

mental well-being of prisoners. Hence Tum Correctional Center has a problem with health care and sanitary condition; inmates in Tum Correctional Center are facing problems in getting such service. Accordingly, there was a shortage of healthcare personnel who treats sick inmates; there is also a shortage of medicine that is directly proportional to the number of inmates; and poor sanitation.

According to the rehabilitation model, correction should provide rehabilitation programs with professionals such as psychiatrists, psychologists, pastors, professional counselors, social workers, sociologists, criminologists, and other social scientists (Dejena and Mekonnen, 2009). But the current study found that Tum Correctional Center has no counseling professional and social worker who provides counseling service to inmates so that those who face psychological problems are unable to get such services. Especially long-term prisoners are facing such psychological problems however no one can treat them.

Moreover, inmates in Tum Correction haven't got services successfully especially on health care service and counseling service up to the standard; and it is not corresponding with SNNPR state manner of treatment of inmates of prisons regulation no. 40/2005; and Ethiopian federal prisons commission establishment proclamation no. 365/2003. As a result, the Tum Correctional Center failed to provide such service in line with the above domestic prison policies, regulations, and standards.

Similarly, the current study found that in Tum Correctional Center there is a problem of transport, fairness, and lack of support system. An inmate of Tum Correction has no car to get fast health care service including ambulance, to carry firewood, to transport water and the crop

product of the correction from another place to the correction. Thus, inmates substitute and perform, all tasks as a result they are being abused.

Challenges that Face Inmates after Release

Based on the objective of the study, the current study found that there is a wide range of challenges faced by inmates upon release. Some of these challenges were the problem of finding accommodation or house immediately, employment problems, and difficulties of reestablishing familial and communal relations.

This study found that the challenge inmates facing after released from the correction was the housing problem. Securing housing is perhaps the most immediate challenge facing prisoners upon release. The previous house of released inmates might be destroyed or taken by his/her family or his/her relatives upon release. In line with the finding of the current study, Culhane (2004) found that the process of obtaining housing is often complicated by a host of factors: such as scarcity of affordable and available housing, legal barriers and regulations, prejudices that restrict tenancy for this population, and strict eligibility requirements for federally subsidized housing were obstacles to finding secured house upon release.

Based on the finding of the current study, employment after release for long-term inmates was perhaps the challenge foremost in the minds of the participants. Even, those who find employment are facing a challenge because of lack of trust communities and employers discrimination. And different institution does not accept them to deploy. Also, those who find work after release do not necessarily have full-time or consistent employment. In line with the finding of the current study, Atabay (2008) found that collaboration between prison authorities and civil, social, and health services is often lacking. Also, after release, former prisoners suffer

from discrimination in employment and education, due to their criminal record and stigmatization. UNODC (2018) found that prisoners are confronted by a range of social, economic, and personal challenges that tend to significantly complicate their social reintegration.

Goche and Hayelom (2018) noted that the negative attitude of the community in general and the state administrators in particular towards prisoners are the basic challenges of reintegration. They were denied any financial assistance, loans to work in a group association. The social environment is not suitable to engage in any income-generating activities. Most of the community wasn't volunteered to give a start-up business. Inmates in the post-release periods were not trusted by the community even though they rehabilitated and changed their behaviors.

In line with the finding of the above scholars, the current study found that building a constructive relationship with families and establishing a level of trust emerged as a major challenge once released from correction. Long-term inmates released from Tum Correctional facilities were challenged to get trust and better relations among communities. Other challenges are the direct consequences of incarceration and the community's attitude and disposition towards released offenders.

Contribution of Stakeholders Involved in Rehabilitation and Reintegration programs

The last objective of the current study is stakeholder involvement in proper rehabilitation and reintegration programs. So, the current study found that the contribution of stakeholders has a profound effect on the successful rehabilitation of inmates while in correction and release. From those stakeholders, the one that plays its role in Tum Correction was Maji district justice office and Maji and the surrounding justice coordination office. In line with the finding of the current study, scholars found that social reintegration is not an issue that can be resolved by

legislation and institutions alone. However, the families of offenders, their immediate circle of friends, and the community have a fundamental role in offenders' return to society and supporting ex-offenders in rebuilding their lives (Ndike, 2014), (Crowley, 2019), (Zondi, 2012).

Both offices work at creating basic awareness regarding criminal law and the effect of crime in correction and create favorable conditions for peaceful negotiation among the criminals and the victims upon returning to the community. However, there is weak involvement of other stakeholders for the proper rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates in Tum Correctional Center. Therefore, other stakeholders such as communities, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and faith-based organizations, and others we're weak to facilitate achievement of the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates in their communities in Tum correctional Center.

Chapter Six: Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

A well-planned rehabilitation program would look at the holistic educational needs of inmates, including the resources to learn skills properly and the life skills that can help them change their behavior upon their release. According to Ethiopian Federal Prisons Commission Establishment Proclamation no. 365/2003, the treatments of prisoners shall be based on the basic principles of no 'discrimination. Ensures that the executions of penalties are educative and rehabilitative. Accordingly, Tum Correctional center provides rehabilitation programs such as education and vocational training courses, physical healthcare programs, agricultural work opportunities program, handicrafts, income generation, and cultural activities programs, and physical activities and recreation programs. Among such programs practiced in Tum Correctional Center for the rehabilitation of inmates, educational and vocational training programs and agricultural work opportunities programs, and handicrafts, income generation, and cultural activities programs were the most popular programs. That has been given attention both from the inmates and the correctional side in Tum correctional center.

Additionally, the current study found that inmates in Tum Correctional Center are facing several challenges while taking those rehabilitation programs. Such as inadequate educational and vocational rehabilitation programs, poor physical health care, and sanitary conditions, lacks professional counselors, transportation problems, and lack of support system and fairness problem. Among the above challenges, the obstacle that affects the proper rehabilitation of inmates in Tum Correctional center were transportation problems, lacks of professional counselors, and lack of support system and fairness problem.

Reintegration of released prisoners was a vital issue in efforts to create a stable society. The present study explored multiple challenges influencing successful reintegration. Thus, the study participants described a wide range of challenges they faced upon release. Some of these challenges were finding accommodations immediately, employment, and reestablishing familial and communal relations. Among them finding secured employments after release is come up at the top of the challenges for released inmates from Tum Correctional center.

A better involvement in the reintegration process would enable the proper rehabilitation of inmates in correction and for the reintegration of released inmates upon release. Therefore, the current study found that in Tum Correctional center there is weak stakeholder involvement for the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates. However, Maji district justice office and Maji and the surrounding justice coordination office have made a great effort on the rehabilitation of inmates through creating awareness on criminal law and on make peaceful negotiation of a released inmate with the victims at reintegration period. However, communities, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations, and faith-based organizations, and others were weak to facilitate the achievement of the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates to their communities in the study area.

Recommendations

Rehabilitating inmates through various rehabilitation program helps not only the wellbeing of inmates upon their release but also families and societies at large will also be benefited. Proper reintegration of released inmates to their community contributes not only at the local level but for the whole country wise. However, based on the finding and conclusions made by this study, inmates in Tum Correction Center are facing various challenges in receiving proper rehabilitation programs and released inmates were challenged while in the reintegration

phase after release. To improve and expand inmates' rehabilitation programs and reintegration practices the researcher provided the following recommendations.

Recommendation for Policy and Improvement

- The federal government should amend, pass, formulate, and practice a strong prison policy to protect the human right of an inmate.
- The federal prison commission should crosscheck and supervise all prison and prison administration on the applicability's the formulated directives and treatment practices for their inmates at least two times per year with the expert of the commission.
- Federal prison commission amends or improves basic treatment programs for the rehabilitation of inmates; such as improves prison educational and vocational training policies and set strong regulations on prisons for rehabilitation and reformation of inmates especially inmates under rigorous imprisonment.

The South Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional States Prison Commission should give more emphasis on the applicability of treatment programs practicing in correctional centers. Because mere formulation of policies and regulation could not improve and rehabilitate prisoners:

- It should be focused on the correctional center found in remote areas of the region. Because federal and regional prison administrations get more attention in getting supports and services than those found in rural areas.

- The SNNPR state prison commission should formulate and practice periodical visitation and supervision in all the quarter of the year of those rural correctional centers especially Tum Correctional center with the experts from the regional prison commission.
- The SNNPR state prison commission should deploy and provide well-trained personnel and equipment for the proper rehabilitation of inmates in Tum Correctional center such as counselors and health care personnel. It should also provide adequate medication and a car, both ambulance, and truck.

The local government has scanty involvement in both the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates in the Tum Correctional center. Therefore:

- The local government should work together with the Tum Correctional center in the rehabilitation of inmates all the time.
- The local government should support released inmates and remove barriers to employment and other discrimination for inmates up on release.
- Promote better access to health care, provided opportunities for affordable housing, improve access to work supports with cooperatively working with micro and small-scale enterprises, public sector, health sector, and finance and development office.
- Improve training and advice on job search including improving confidence and the way convictions are revealed.
- The local government must reduce employer discrimination against the released prisoner and improve employers' practices only taken into account job ability and performance. Through creating awareness for those employers.

Desirable correctional environment environments will enhance the willingness of prisoners to participate in educational programs and other programs so, with available resources

Tum correctional center

- Tum Correctional Center especially reform and rehabilitation department should provide various rehabilitation programs for inmates: such as adequate educational facilities, health care facilities, psycho-social support and it should be renovated or developed.
- Enhance job skills development focused on training on employable skills training.
- Made an effort to seek assistance from the public, like voluntary organizations and government agencies, community-based organization and other volunteer member of the community to successfully rehabilitate inmates in the correction.
- So that those prison communities need the most support to curb the cycle of criminality among offenders.

Prison and community-based programs must work together and harmoniously by promoting and encouraging social responsibility and accountability. Because closing the gap in programming between prison and the community is critical to the inmates for successful rehabilitation and reintegration. So,

- Tum Correctional center should strengthen and increase strong relationships among communities with inmates and with released inmates, develop the human capital needed to gain access to institutional roles (e.g., in work, education, and community groups).

- Inmates should actively participate in various rehabilitation programs and receives various skill and knowledge like formal as well as informal educations, took vocational training, share the experience while they were in a correction.
- Released inmates must do much to change the perception of others by abstaining from crime and other problematic behaviors and become a productive member of the community.
- The released inmates could break the cycle of criminality only by willingly changing his or her unlawful act and behavior and engaged in awareness creation about the effect of crime on individuals, communities and country to his or her families, relatives, and for his or her communities.
- Non-governmental and private organizations develop public awareness programs to reduce the stigma associated with the incarcerated person in the community. Establish programs that enable inmates to retain employment and housing after their release.
- Should encourage and support programming that specifically targets inmates who are likely to become homeless and unemployed upon release.

Recommendation for further research

A deep investigation needs to be made to see the rehabilitation practices and challenges of inmates in correctional institutions in Ethiopian contexts. This helps to improve the challenges and problems existing in correctional centers and to update the existing programs in an advanced manner. Research should be conducted on the reintegration practice and challenges of released inmates in the reintegration period. Therefore, academician and practitioners such as students',

instructors, and policy makers should conduct both academic and applied research on the issue of correctional programs and the way that inmates are handling and reintegrating.

Recommendation for social work practice

Professionals of social work practitioners should provide service for inmates while they are in correction and advocate for their human rights on the behalf of inmates. The social workers in prison centers should provide sufficient counseling services to inmates to treat their psychological problems. Besides, they should provide reintegration training, vocational, and financial management skill training for inmates before release. This helps inmates to improve their reintegration into the home community.

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Appendixes

Appendix A

Code: Between I 1..... I 11

In-depth Interview guide for inmates under Tum Correctional centers

Instruction

Dear participants,

I am Mesafint Taye. I am a graduate student from Jimma University writing my thesis as a part of the fulfillment of the Master of Social Work (MSW). My research aims at exploring the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Practices of Long-Term Prisoners in Tum Correctional Center, Maji District, Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State, Ethiopia. The information you will provide in this Interview will be extremely important and never be used for any political and other purposes at all and will be kept confidential, except for the researcher and my advisors who are responsible to supervise the progress of the research. Therefore, you are kindly requested to give realistic information about yourself and the issues that will be discussed. Your names will not be included in the report except the information you will give.

Would you like to participate: Yes _____ No _____?

Thank you in advance for your willingness!

Background Information

1. Interview date: _____ Start time: _____ Ending time: _____
2. Sex: M _____ F _____

3. Age: _____
4. Period of imprisonment _____
5. How many years have you served sentencing?
6. Did you get any support system from the correction facilities?
7. Does this correction center have any rehabilitation program?
7. What are they?
8. Dose it practiced to improve the life of you and other inmates?
9. How could they practice to improve the life inmates? Regarding: time, place and professional availability?
10. Do you have faced a challenge while you are accessing the rehabilitation programs?
11. What are the challenges that inmates are facing while accessing those rehabilitation programs?

Appendix B

Code: Between, RI 1.....RI 5

In-depth Interview guide with released prisoners

Instruction

Dear participants,

Would you like to participate: Yes _____ No _____?

Thank you in advance for your willingness!

Background Information

1. Interview date: _____ Start time: _____ Ending time: _____
2. Sex: M _____ F _____
3. Age: _____
4. Released time _____
5. How was life in correction?
6. Is their reintegration program in your locality?
6. What are the reintegration programs practiced in your local area?
7. Who are the stake holders in those reintegration programs?
8. How stake holders are participated in rehabilitation and reintegration programs?
9. What are the challenges of reintegration for released inmates?

Appendix C

Code: Between, KI 1.....KI 10

Guide of key informant interview with stakeholders

1. Is there any reintegration program in our local area?
2. What are the reintegration programs in our local area?

3. How those programs are practiced?
4. How do you involve in the reintegration and rehabilitation process of inmates?
5. What are the challenge faced by released prisoners while reintegration?
6. Is there possible contribution of family for the reintegration of released prisoner?
7. What are your contributions on the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners?
8. How could you contribute to reintegration of released prisoners?

Appendix D

Key informants' guide for wardens and officials of Tum correctional center

Background Information

1. Interview date: _____ Start time: _____ Ending time: _____
2. Sex: M_____F_____
3. Work title and Position
4. Dose rehabilitation programs are available in Tum correctional center?
5. What rehabilitation programs are practiced in your correctional center?
6. How it can be practiced?
7. Do you face challenges when you practice such rehabilitation program?
8. What are those challenges?

Appendix E**Observation check list for prison inmates**

No	Points to be observed	Detail points to be observed	Remark
1	Social environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families - Friends inside - Staffs and officials of the correction - Other professionals working in correction 	
2	Service accessibility	Health, food, water, education, religious practice, and etc.	

Appendix F**Observation check list for released inmates**

No	Points to be observed	Detail points to be observed	Remark
1	Social environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families - Friends 	
2	Living condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing - Employment 	
3	Service accessibility	- Education	
4	Economic activities	- Business place	
5	Current behavior	- Crime free	

Appendix G

Check list for reviewed document

No	Documents to be Reviewed	Detail points to be Reviewed	Remark
1	International Policy documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nelson Mandela Rules - Standard minimum rule for treatment of prisoners - UNODC 	
2	Domestic Policy documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethiopian Constitution - Federal prison establishment proclamation - SNNPR state manner of treatment of inmates' regulations 	