

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

# 2022/2023 ANNUAL REPORT



**correctional services**

Department:  
Correctional Services  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**





# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE NO. 22

## ANNUAL REPORT

2022/23 FINANCIAL YEAR



**correctional services**

Department:  
Correctional Services  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



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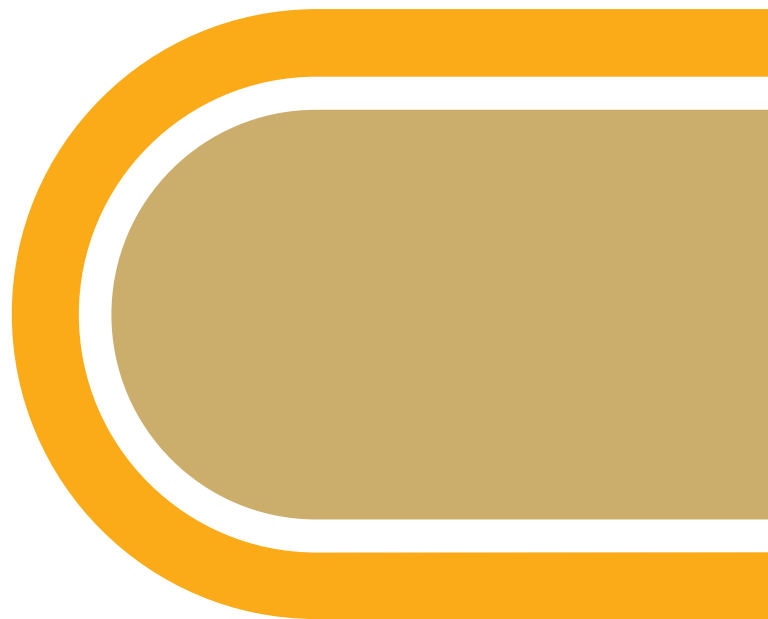
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# PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	
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LIMPOPO/MPUMALANGA/NORTH WEST REGION	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
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FREE STATE/NORTHERN CAPE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Private Bag X20530 BLOEMFONTEIN 9300 Tel: (051) 404-0200	103 Zastron Street Agrimed Building Westdene, Bloemfontein 9300
KWAZULU NATAL	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Private Bag X9126 PIETERMARITZBURG 3200 Tel: (033) 342-6965	25 College Road PIETERMARITZBURG 3201
EASTERN CAPE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Private Bag X9013 EAST LONDON 5200 Tel: (043) 722-1090	Ocean Terrace Office Block B Moore Street Quigney EAST LONDON 5200
WESTERN CAPE	
POSTAL ADDRESS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
Private Bag X1 EDGEMEAD 7404 Tel: (021) 550-6077	Breede River Street Monte Vista CAPE TOWN 7460
GAUTENG REGION	
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## 1.2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>AET</b>	Adult Education and Training
<b>AGSA</b>	Auditor-General of South Africa
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>APP</b>	Annual Performance Plan
<b>ATP</b>	Awaiting Trial Person
<b>CJA</b>	Child Justice Act
<b>CJS</b>	Criminal Justice System
<b>CoE</b>	Compensation of Employees'
<b>COVID-19</b>	Corona Virus Disease 2019
<b>CPA</b>	Criminal Procedure Act
<b>CRA</b>	Continuous Risk Assessment
<b>CSIR</b>	Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CSPB</b>	Correctional Supervision and Parole Board
<b>CSP</b>	Correctional Sentence Plan
<b>DBE</b>	Department of Basic Education
<b>DBSA</b>	Development Bank of Southern Africa
<b>DCS</b>	Department of Correctional Services
<b>DHET</b>	Department of Higher Education and Training
<b>DIU</b>	Departmental Investigating Unit
<b>DoH</b>	Department of Health
<b>DOJ&amp;CD</b>	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
<b>DOTS</b>	Direct Observed Treatment Short course
<b>DPSA</b>	Department of Public Service and Administration
<b>DPW</b>	Department of Public Works
<b>DPWI</b>	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
<b>DSD</b>	Department of Social Development
<b>EAP</b>	Employee Assistance Programme
<b>EEP</b>	Employment Equity Plan
<b>EHW</b>	Employee Health and Wellness
<b>EM</b>	Electronic Monitoring
<b>EST</b>	Emergency Support Team

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>ETDP SETA</b>	Education, Training and Development Practices Sector Education and Training Authority
<b>FET</b>	Further Education and Training
<b>FS/NC</b>	Free State and Northern Cape
<b>GBVF</b>	Gender Based Violence and Femicide
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEPF</b>	Government Employees Pension Fund
<b>GET</b>	General Education and Training
<b>GPSSBC</b>	The General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council
<b>HCC</b>	Head of Correctional Centre
<b>HDI</b>	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>IAA</b>	Internal Audit Activity
<b>ICCV</b>	Independent Correctional Centre Visitor
<b>ICMS</b>	Integrated Communication and Marketing Strategy
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communications Technology
<b>IDT</b>	Independent Development Trust
<b>IEHW</b>	Integrated Employee Health and Wellness
<b>IGR</b>	Intergovernmental Relations
<b>IIMS</b>	Integrated Inmate Management System
<b>INDLELA</b>	Institute for National Development Learnership, Employment and Labour Assessment
<b>JCPS</b>	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
<b>JICS</b>	Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services
<b>KMS</b>	Kaladeen Management Services
<b>KZN</b>	KwaZulu-Natal
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>LMN</b>	Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North-West
<b>MCS</b>	Modified Cash Standard
<b>MEC</b>	Member of the Executive Council



ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>MISSTP</b>	Master Information Systems and Security Technology Plan
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>NCCS</b>	National Council of Correctional Services
<b>NDoH</b>	National Department of Health
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHTKL</b>	National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders
<b>NIOH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Health
<b>NLSA</b>	National Library of South Africa
<b>NPA</b>	National Prosecuting Authority
<b>NOTT</b>	National Overcrowding Task Team
<b>NPO</b>	Non-Profit Organisation
<b>NSC</b>	National Senior Certificate
<b>NSF</b>	National Skills Funds
<b>NYDA</b>	National Youth Development Agency
<b>OEA</b>	Occupational Exposure Assessments
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>PAJA</b>	Promotion of Administrative Justice Act
<b>PEP</b>	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
<b>PFMA</b>	Public Finance Management Act
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership
<b>QCTO</b>	Quality Council for Traded and Occupations
<b>RBO</b>	Relationships by Objective
<b>RD</b>	Remand Detainee
<b>RJ</b>	Restorative Justice
<b>RMC</b>	Risk Management Committee
<b>R-MTSF</b>	Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework
<b>RPAS</b>	Remote Pilot Aircraft System
<b>SA</b>	South Africa

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
<b>SAPC</b>	South African Pharmacy Council
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>SASSETA</b>	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
<b>SAW</b>	Social Auxiliary Worker
<b>SCM</b>	Supply Chain Management
<b>SCN-MS</b>	Secure Communications Network and Management Systems
<b>SCOPA</b>	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SDIP</b>	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
<b>SFSSS</b>	Strategic Framework on Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability
<b>SMME</b>	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
<b>SMS</b>	Senior Management Service
<b>SOEs</b>	State Owned Entities
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SP</b>	Strategic Plan
<b>SAQA</b>	South African Qualification Authority
<b>SR</b>	Social Reintegration
<b>SRAC</b>	Sport Recreation Arts and Culture
<b>SRF</b>	Social Reintegration Framework
<b>Stats SA</b>	Statistics South Africa
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNISA</b>	University of South Africa
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>VEP</b>	Victim Empowerment Programme
<b>VOD</b>	Victim Offender Dialogue
<b>VoIP</b>	Voice over Internet Protocol
<b>VOM</b>	Victim Offender Mediation
<b>WSP</b>	Workplace Skills Plan



### Mr RO Lamola, MP

Minister of Justice and Correctional Services

## 1.3 FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

There can be no doubt that there has been a concerted effort by the Department to ensure that safer communities are created across the country. The experience of post Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) recovery provided an opportune time to focus on the delivery of services so that we continue to provide dignity, well-being, safety and economic opportunities to inmates, parolees and probationers including communities. The Department has obtained its third consecutive unqualified audit report and has spent 99.6% of its allocated budget. Internal controls for financial and performance reporting were maintained resulting in an unqualified audit opinion on the annual financial statements and annual performance report of 2022/23 financial year. This would not be possible without the valuable efforts of each official. In preparation for the next external audit, the Department will focus on compliance with laws and regulations regarding procurement and contract management with the specific focus to prevent irregular expenditure. Attention will also be given to improving IT systems to support operations and service delivery.

The past financial year has clearly shown the dedication of officials in pursuit of the Department's mission, which is to "contribute to a just, peaceful and safer South Africa through effective humane incarceration of inmates and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders."

The Department has been strategic in how it has implemented and executed the various programmes over the year under review. It has ensured that the imperatives of the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, and the Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (R-MTSF) 2019–2024 are met, by amongst others facilitating the successful reintegration of offenders back to their communities, equipping them with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society and by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives.

The Department has continued to fulfil its Constitutional mandate as derived from the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), the NDP and R-MTSF which articulates plans to give effect to national Government's seven strategic priorities in particular Priority Six: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities and Priority Two: Economic Transformation and Job Creation as well as Priority Three: Education Skills and Health. With the participation and assistance of the community and social institutions, and with due regard to the interests of victims, favourable conditions are created for the reintegration of the offenders into society under the best possible conditions.





It is no secret that there are areas across the country that are plagued by serious and violent crimes. The crime statistics for the year under review, showed that with contact crime, which amongst others includes murder, attempted murder, sexual offences and inflicting grievous bodily harm increased by 19 067 (11.6%) from the third quarter of 2021 to the third quarter of 2022. The Department is responsible for the safe custody of inmates and for the protection of society against crime in keeping with a State's other social objectives and its fundamental responsibilities for promoting the well-being and development of all members of society. To achieve that, there are four purposes that correctional facilities need to deliver well, i.e. protect the public; maintain safety and order; reform offenders to prevent more crimes from being committed; and prepare offenders for life outside the correctional facility. While doing so, the Department needs to ensure offenders are being given the right services and opportunities across the different areas that support rehabilitation and help prevent a return to crime. This is in line with the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) which places the rehabilitation of inmates, within a safe and secure environment, at the centre of all our activities, while fostering reconciliation between offenders and victims of crime for successful reintegration into society upon release.

In order to lay the right foundations to build correctional facilities that are places of reform, the Department needs to improve safety and security so correctional officials are able to drive forward change within a safe and disciplined environment. There has been a significant improvement with regard to reduction in security breaches during the 2022/23 financial year as compared to the previous financial years. Minimising escapes is central to protecting the public and implementing the sentence of the court. During the 2022/23 financial year, there were 27 (0.017%) escapes recorded; a reduction of 90 (0.066%) when compared to the 117 (0.083%) escapes recorded in the 2020/21 financial year. The Department recorded a total of 3 754 (2.39%) of inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in correctional facilities; an improvement of 1 945 (1.65%) as compared to 5 699 (4.04%) recorded during 2020/21. In addition, there was a reduction of five unnatural deaths during the 2022/23 financial year with 42 (0.027%) cases of confirmed unnatural deaths recorded as compared to 47 (0.033%) cases recorded

during 2020/21.

The Department is at the front end of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) through the detention of remand detainees and tail end through the detention of sentenced offenders and state patients. While the Department does not have control over the criminal justice system processes that lead to a decision in a form of a court order to detain a person in its facilities, the Department cannot refuse to admit any person referred by the court regardless of its occupancy level. Overcrowding in correctional facilities remains a challenge that continues to stretch resources, hampering efforts of rehabilitation programmes, educational and vocational training and recreational activities and increasing the risk of transmission of communicable diseases, substance misuse, violence, self-harm within correctional facilities. The consistent increase in the inmate population as well as the reduction of available bedspaces remain contributing factors to the overcrowding levels in the main. The national inmate population increased by 13 833 (9.7%) inmates for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The unsentenced inmate population reflected an increase of 8 726 and the sentenced offender population increased by 5 107.

The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) is consistent with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) including amendments that were introduced through the Correctional Matters Amendment Act, 2011 (Act No. 5 of 2011) and other relevant national and international legislation and protocols in communicating the principles driving the management of all categories of un-sentenced persons within correctional facilities. The continuous cooperation between the JCPS Cluster Departments and the commitment to accelerate the processing of trials and reduction in the delays of remand detention is welcomed. During the year under review an increase was observed in the monthly averages of the remand detainee population which increased from an average of 46 426 in March 2022 to an average of 55 410 in March 2023. This shows that the remand detainee population increased to more than a third of the inmate population at 35,49% as per the average for March 2023 against the average inmate population of 156 109. In line with the 2014 White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa, the Department has two measures available to reduce the number of Remand Detainees



who are detained at correctional facilities: Section 63A, together with section 63(1), of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 (“Bail Review”); and Section 49G of the Correctional Services Act. Section 63A entails referring to court the remand detainees with the option of bail while Section 49G involves referring Remand Detainees to court for consideration of their length of detention before completing a period of two years in detention. The Department submitted a total of 19 897 referrals to court of which only 4 304 (21, 63%) were successful. The success entails reduction of bail, placement under correctional supervision, warning, withdrawal of cases and placement of children under secure care facilities. The Department further referred 12 283 applications to court in line with Section 49G with a success rate of 1.25% in the form of reduction of bail, release on warning, placement under supervision, placement on warning and withdrawal of cases. In an effort to expedite cases, the South African Police Service (SAPS) has implemented a protocol that allows for temporary release of remand detainees for further investigation. During the year under review 487 Remand Detainees were surrendered to SAPS for further investigation.

Crime not only affects economic productivity but also affects communities through loss of tourism and retail sales. It is in the interest of the public, not merely to impose a sentence which is retributive and deterrent, but also to reform the offender. Rehabilitation aims to prevent future crime by altering an offender’s behaviour through educational and vocational programmes, counselling, etc. The Department remains committed to reducing reoffending by ensuring that correctional facilities are transformed into safe and secure spaces that are truly rehabilitative. We have ensured that offenders who applied are considered for parole have gone through rehabilitation interventions through participation in specially designed programmes and sessions aimed at developing the full potential of each offender so that they obtain the knowledge and skills that can assist them in their successful reintegration upon release. During 2022/23 financial year, Correctional Supervision and Parole Board approved parole placement on 14 913 cases. Whether therapeutic or not, rehabilitation programmes are provided by the Department not only for the benefit of the offender, but for the benefit of communities as well. The Department has successfully delivered correctional programmes to 84 443 offenders with Correctional

Sentence Plans (CSPs) to raise awareness, provide information as well as to develop life skills, in order to assist offenders in refraining from criminal activities and become responsible law abiding and productive citizens.

The Department is further mandated to ensure that offenders have access to skills development programmes through occupational and vocational training. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department trained offenders on various skills programmes aimed at increasing offenders chances of employability and acquiring entrepreneurial skills towards their self-sustainability upon release. A total of 16 593 offenders participated in Long Occupational Skills Programmes while 14 579 offenders participated in Short Occupational Skills Programmes. In addition, a total of 7 023 offenders participated in TVET College programmes through partnership with community colleges and this was an improvement as compared to 6 922 who participated during the previous financial year, i.e., 2021/22. As part of the skills development programme, a total 2 450 of offenders were equipped with skills such as assistant chef, welding, electrical, hairdressing, bricklaying, plastering, painting and vegetable production in partnership with the National Skills Fund (NSF). The ultimate goal is to ensure that offenders look forward to being self-sufficient, sustainable, becoming entrepreneurs and contributing to the economy.

The Department contributes to the R-MTSF, Priority 3: Education Skills and Health which aims to reduce the burden of disease and strengthen the health system, as well as providing social benefits to the most deprived, to eliminate poverty and reduce unemployment and inequality. The programmes in Formal Education include Adult Education and Training (AET) which is offered to learners in partnership with the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) from AET levels 1 to 4. There are 17 DCS schools registered with the Department of Basic Education (DBE) to offer mainstream education. The curricula followed in these schools was that of the National Education system from the DBE (CAPS curriculum). Students were also offered the second Chance Programme where they can write up to six subjects to improve their qualifications. Education offered in the Department must comply with relevant legislation and policies of the National Departments of Education and regulations of the various academic institutions.



Formal education interventions are aimed at developing the educator to deliver updated and current curriculum and practices. In 2022 academic year the Department enrolled an average of 7 264 offenders with a 99% participation rate. Further to this all offenders including the youth are afforded the opportunity to access Grade 10 – Grade 12 programmes that would qualify them for the National Senior Certificate qualification. Similarly, 959 offenders enrolled in Further Education and Training (FET) programmes with a 99% participation rate. The Department recorded an 87% pass rate for Grade 12's who wrote in both the full time and part time registered schools. Offenders who do not wish to attempt all 7 subjects are given the opportunity to write the Senior Certificate/Amended Senior Certificate. Offenders are encouraged and assisted to register at institutions of higher learning to continue their development.

The Self Sufficiency and Sustainability programme aims to give inmates skills they can use when they leave correctional facilities, while also ensuring that the Department becomes self-sustainable through activities such as those in production workshops, bakeries, agriculture, skills development, formal education and training as well as through arts and culture. The Strategic Framework on Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability (SFSSS) is not only about the Department realising savings and relying less on the fiscus, but it goes further towards creating lasting benefits to be enjoyed by inmates' post-incarceration. The Witbank textile workshop rolled out the manufacturing of members' uniform project during 2022/23 financial year. The Department trained ten officials in the manufacturing of officials' uniform to work alongside offenders and transfer skills to them with the intention that offenders may become self-employed when released, by using these skills.

The National Funda Mzansi Championship has become a well-known feature in the public domain as a structured and coordinated approach to our partnership with external organisations. The Department in partnership with the National Library of South Africa (NLSA) and George Municipality once again for the annual Reading Championship, aimed at encouraging offenders to develop an appreciation and knowledge through reading of books, reviewing, provide analysis and engage in constructive debates on topical issues. During 2022/23 the Department was represented by 30 book clubs

which is a notable increase from the 18 book clubs that participated in the prior year. A total of 296 offenders participated under the banner of the Department which has assisted in the improvement of the Grade 12 pass rate as the programme empowers inmates to read with understanding as compared to reading for pleasure. This is a progressive programme that is gradually introducing official languages of South Africa in an engaging and constructive way.

The Department continues to deliver on its mandate to provide a comprehensive package of healthcare services (nutrition and hygiene services, pharmaceutical services and primary health care) to the inmate population. In line with Rule 24 of the Nelson Mandela Rules which states that the healthcare of inmates is the responsibility of Government, the Department successfully implemented a comprehensive response to both communicable (TB, HIV/AIDS, COVID-19) and non-communicable (Diabetes, Hypertension) diseases. In an effort to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS as well as decreasing HIV transmission, the offender viral load suppression rate (at 12 months) was recorded at 97% (1 155/1 192). The TB cure rate of 97% (306/317) was also recorded during the 2022/23 financial year. This achievement can be attributed to the effective monitoring and management of patients on treatment.

Social Reintegration is an important component of the Department as it is regarded as a window through which society can judge the success of the rehabilitation programmes. The objectives of community corrections, according to Section 50 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) is to provide services and interventions that will contribute to the reintegration of offenders as law abiding citizens into communities by ensuring that probationers are rehabilitated, monitored and accepted by communities. Community based corrections are strategies that decrease expenditure on incarceration, decrease the rates at which there are repeat offences and reduce overcrowding in correctional facilities. Most offenders, however, find it difficult to adapt when they are released back into society. They are often stigmatised and ostracised by their families and communities and their ability to find jobs or housing, return to formal education, build or rebuild individual and social capital is severely hampered and unless they receive help, they risk getting caught up in



a vicious cycle of failed social reintegration, reoffending, reconviction and social rejection. There are a wide range of community-based corrections programmes that are aimed at rehabilitating offenders and decreasing reoffending, or the tendency of a relapse. Different types of community correction programmes have different target groups, but all are geared towards helping individuals with successful reintegration.

Correctional supervision is a community-based sentence which is served by the offender in the community, subject to conditions which have been set by the relevant authorities through Court, Correctional Supervision Parole Board (CSPB), National Commissioner or his/her delegate. Probationers and Parolees serve their sentences in the community under the control and supervision of the Department. These offenders are exposed to the normal influences of the community and are able to care for their family. In addition, Probationers, Parolees and Awaiting Trial Persons (ATP) serving their sentences under the system of Community Corrections are provided with access to a wide range of support services and programmes. The Restorative Justice (RJ) Programme remains a critical aspect in the reintegration of offenders as it seeks to repair the harm caused by crime/s committed to the victim/s by the offender. There has been a notable improvement in the participation in the VOD/VOM programmes with an increase of 18 121 victims and 5 545 offenders, probationers and parolees in the 2022/23 financial year. Despite resource challenges the Department has managed to appoint 88 Social Auxiliary Workers to assist in the tracing of victims.

The effect of serious crime committed by parolees, probationers and absconders within the society is a contributory factor due to lack of trust and safety concerns by the public. Guidelines for prevention, management and tracing of absconders were developed as a tool to assist the Department to address the problem of absconding which negatively affects the image of Community Corrections as a reliable and credible system to administer non-custodial sentences effectively and efficiently. The guideline provides comprehensive plan to implement a response to absconding based on best practices that reflects principles of good custodial management. It offers concrete advice for building the momentum to create change, building knowledge and expertise necessary to implement and sustain change.

The management, reduction, prevention and tracing of absconders requires a significant collective effort.

A lack of support and continuous rejection and labelling of offenders by public in some instances drives them to criminal activities as an alternative to better life within correctional facilities than suffering the effect of being labelled and rejected by society and their families. In an effort to ensure that all processes are followed prior parole and supervision revocations and that reason for mitigations of potential risks prior revocations are considered, the Department developed a revocation tool to be administered by relevant authorities. The tool assists the relevant authorities i.e. Court, Minister, National Council of Correctional Services, Correctional Supervision Parole Board and Head of Correctional Centre during the decision-making process of parole and correctional supervision. The tool will further enhance the quality of reports submitted to relevant authorities, administration and complaints by other stakeholders will be eliminated, i.e. offenders, communities, victims including relevant oversight bodies with statutory supremacy and delegated authority to monitor the execution of the parole system.

The Department has contributed to crime prevention through the creation of employment opportunities for parolees and probationers through formalised partnerships with the Business Sector, Local Government, Inter-Departmental Sector and NPOs to encourage them to consider parolees, probationers and ex-offenders for employment opportunities. Parolees are encouraged to form Co-ops and to employ other parolees in their small businesses (farming, making of furniture, making of clothes, taxi industry etc). In its efforts to curb or minimise the reoffending, 875 economic opportunities were facilitated by the Department resulting in the employment of 943 parolees and probationers. The Department continues to strengthen relationships with external partners and this is evident in the 745 collaborative Izimbizo conducted throughout the financial year. Finding stable employment has been identified as one of the best predictors of post release success among parolees.

Cybercrime is a fast-growing, easy access mode of crime exploited with speed, convenience and anonymity of the internet to commit a diverse range of borderless criminal activities, either physical or virtual by criminals. The existence of cyber-attacks is perennial in nature



and constant effort to upgrade and secure our systems infrastructure cannot be emphasised enough. In the world of computing, any electronic device in the hands of an inmate enables them to remotely conduct all sorts of crimes, commercial, violent or otherwise without them being detected by security or officials. The prevalence of cell phones contraband, unmonitored laptops and modems in the correctional facility continue to pose major challenges in security management. The Department continues to build resilient cyber-security strategies in collaboration with Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research Council (CSIR), to ensure secure communication lines among various stakeholders within and outside the Departmental infrastructure. The Master Information and Security Technologies Plan (MISSTP) continues to provide a systematic approach and vision for a modernised correctional services environment.

The Department remains a labour-intensive Department, dependent on human resource capacity to deliver on its mandate. The Department remains committed to cooperate and to empower a new generation of young people with skills and employment. Providing jobs to the youth is not an act of charity but a fundamentally necessary means to realise the nation's economic goals. The economy needs young people as much as young people need employment. Despite the budget reduction, the Department is expected to contribute to youth employment and poverty alleviation in order to combat some of the current social ills affecting society which have a direct impact on the increased crime rate in South Africa. During 2022/23 financial year, the Department prioritised 461 youth appointments for critical and essential posts that were advertised and filled during the financial year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Deputy Minister, Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa, the National Commissioner, Mr Makgothi Samuel Thobakgale and all the Department's officials, stakeholders and partners for their passion, commitment and hard work in ensuring that the Department's service delivery remains on track.

**Mr. RO Lamola, MP**

Minister of Justice and Correctional Services





**Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa, MP**

Deputy Minister of Correctional Services

## 1.4 STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER

The Department has been hard at work implementing the priorities set out in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) for the year under review. It has been a challenging time, with programmes and projects having to be amended and rethought within the confines of regulations on an almost ongoing basis, while at the same time also adapting to meet the imperatives of the Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (R-MTSF) Priority Six: Social Cohesion and Safe Community. The Department has been resilient and ensured that work is being done in line with its mandate. The Department has also continued its work on its more established programmes and continues to provide much-needed support to communities whilst ensuring that the inmate population is kept in a secure, safe and humane environment. It continues to work to strengthen social reintegration programmes 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 behaviour. I want to make special mention of the excellent working partnerships that we have established and maintained both with the Traditional Leaders and the Communities. These partners, along with other stakeholders in communities, have assisted to supervise and assist offenders and support their social reintegration.

The seven priorities within the R-MTSF remain relevant for the electoral mandate and identifies the activities to be undertaken, sets targets for implementation of the priorities and interventions and states the outcomes and indicators to be monitored, during the period 2019 to 2024. The revised MTSF promotes coordination and alignment of priorities across all spheres of government and with non-government stakeholders and assists with integrating all components of national development into mainstream planning processes. In addition to Priority Six, the Department contributes to Priority Two: Economic Transformation and Job Creation through the implementation of the Strategic Framework on Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability (SFSSS) across all correctional centres in the Department. The Honourable Minister of Justice and Correctional Services has reiterated the need to employ more young people with the necessary skills to enhance self-sufficiency in production workshops, bakeries and agriculture. In a rapidly changing job market, merely educating young people is no longer sufficient. Youth need skills that make them employable and adaptable. The implementation of this project aims to create more offender labour opportunities, thereby improving offenders' skills and knowledge with a view of making them employable upon release from correctional facilities.





The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) requires offenders to be assessed and profiled, and for a Correctional Sentence Plan (CSP) to be compiled. The Act further provides for the development and implementation of correctional interventions to address offending behaviour and encourages offenders to restore relations with those they offended. In an effort to offer better rehabilitative services to offenders, various rehabilitation programmes such as correctional programmes, education, social work, psychological and spiritual care services have been developed according to major crime categories and successfully rendered to offenders. Whilst doing so, the Department must facilitate the successful reintegration of offenders under our care back to their communities, equipped with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives.

The Department in support of Government's Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) developed procedures to facilitate and promote the involvement of victims in the CSPB meetings where victims are allowed to make representations or attend the meeting when offenders are considered for placement on parole. Provision was made in both section 75(4) of Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) and section 299A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) to facilitate the participation of victims in the CSPB meetings. During 2022/23 financial year, 1 989 victims participated in CSPB meetings.

South Africa continues to show all the features of an emerging economy, at the same time it continues to grapple with challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality phenomena that have been echoed nationally over a period of time. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, reiterates a need to achieve zero hunger by 2030. This timeline is fast approaching; therefore, no efforts must be spared to ensure an increase in productivity for food security in correctional centres. Additionally, the operations of production workshops must be optimised to contribute towards SFSSS, as well as revenue generation for the Department. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department focused on reducing re-offending by improving rehabilitation programmes for offenders in line with their individual treatment needs as well as the

implementation of the SFSSS in the correctional facilities nationally. The 2022/23 financial year marks the second year of implementation of the SFSSS in the Department to increase work opportunities for offenders and equip them with market related skills as part of rehabilitation and preparation for successful social reintegration. In enhancing self-sufficiency, an average of 1 277 offenders worked in production workshops per day, while 3 352 worked in agriculture during 2022/23 financial year. The Department's textile workshops have manufactured all inmates uniform and other necessities such as bed sheets, towels, etc. The textile workshop at the Johannesburg Management Area was re-opened on the 13 December 2022 to support the SFSSS. The workshop provides learning and working opportunities for female offenders at Johannesburg Female Centre by manufacturing white chef's uniform. The Department approved a revised Production Workshop Procedure Manual on the 22 July 2022 as well as the Cost and Price Policy on the 02 March 2023 to ensure we remain relevant and market related. The Witbank Textiles Workshops rolled out the manufacturing of officials uniform during the 2022/23 financial year which included garment making training for 10 officials to work alongside offenders on the project. In addition, a number of contract workers have been appointed resulting in gradual improvements in both the quality and quantity of garments produced.

Offenders are given a second chance, as part of rehabilitation, to obtain relevant educational qualifications and skills to create their own enterprises or enter employment in an effort to assist with successful reintegration and prevention of re-offending. The Department provides development programmes such as formal education for the illiterate Adult Education and Training (AET), Further Education and Training (FET), post school education and training through access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes and enrolment at Higher Education and Training institutions. The Department also offers skills training (accredited and non-accredited), sport, recreation, arts and culture opportunities for the development of offenders. In ensuring that offenders are empowered with skills in order to be self-sufficient upon their release, Long Occupational Skills Programmes were offered to a total of 16 593 offenders, while 14 579 offenders participated in Short Occupational Skills Programmes. In addition,



a total of 7 023 offenders participated in TVET College Programmes. Through the partnerships established between the Department and Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA), a total of 181 offenders were trained on tractor driving skills programmes to contribute to the SFSSS.

Education is an essential component of the reconstruction, development and transformation of the South African society. The Department worked with the Departments of Basic Education (DBE) and Higher Education and Training (DHET) to improve the quality of education being offered to offenders. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Grade 12 pass rate was recorded at 87%. Working collaboratively with external partners in the educational community the Department has strengthened education provisioning. Educators were, in collaboration with our partners, trained in their fields of specialisation which improved the Grade 12 learning outcomes in the 2022 academic year by an increase of 10% as compared with the previous academic year. The National Development Plan (NDP) recognises that educators must have a good knowledge of the subjects they teach and that educator's subject knowledge particularly needs strengthening. As part of implementing our partnership with the Departments of Education, we ensured that educators participated in the various sessions offered to strengthen their subject knowledge.

Overcrowding hinders the realisation of inmates basic rights, undermines the safety of officials and that of the general public and weakens the correctional system to meet inmates accommodation needs, including provision of rehabilitation programmes, education, training and recreational activities. There are various contributing factors to overcrowding which, amongst others, are criminal justice policies that give excessive weight to punishment or may not have been adequately assessed for impact; lack of alternatives to incarceration and of sentencing policies and guidelines encouraging the use of non-custodial measures; inefficiency and delays within the justice processes, challenges faced by the poor and vulnerable in accessing justice; lack of social reintegration programmes and post release support to offenders and insufficient infrastructure and capacity. Offenders who do not have access to treatment programmes are more likely to reoffend

following their release. The cost to society of failure of offenders to reintegrate into the community is significant, both financially and in terms of public safety. The Overcrowding Reduction Strategy as a multidisciplinary and comprehensive strategy is being implemented in order to effectively address the factors alluded to. Despite the continuous implementation of the Strategy, the Department experienced an increase in its overcrowding levels from 32% during the 2021/22 financial year to 46% in 2022/23. The reduction of approved bedspaces from 108 804 to 107 582 is one of the contributing factors to the increased overcrowding level.

The Department contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3 and 6, through the provision of meals with adequate nutritional value and therapeutic diets for dietary requirements for all inmates, including babies of incarcerated mothers, management of communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, COVID-19) and screening for non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes), in line with the 90-90-90-UNAIDS targets, adopted by the National Department of Health (NDoH). The COVID-19 vaccination of inmates, including booster shots was integrated as part of the Primary Health Care programme provided to inmates to ensure a comprehensive approach to health care delivery.

The commitment of the Department in delivering an integrated service to all offenders under its care stretches wider than the delivery of curriculum in the classroom. In order to holistically develop offenders, an integrated effort by all rehabilitative and security personnel is critical. Once the offender is developed and has the necessary educational knowledge and skills, they will require after care or post release services. The Department, therefore, ensures that offenders are provided access to a range of services in the community. Community Corrections presents the most obvious alternatives to incarceration for many and perhaps the best opportunity for reforming the Criminal Justice System in ways that will promote public safety, efficiency and fairness. There are currently 218 community corrections offices nationally, serving communities and offenders under the system of community corrections. These offices enable offenders to access community corrections services within communities in which they reside. This contributed to a 99% level of compliance to conditions of placement on parole and correctional supervision during the 2022/23



financial year. Creating an acceptable environment that will allow the parolees and probationers to coexist with their victims continues to remain the focal point for the Department. Restorative Justice programmes are one of the ways in which the Department enforces reintegration of parolees and probationers back to their communities. Communities where parolees and probationers are based or reside must be considered and prioritised to ensure effective social reintegration, through skills development, that will possibly enhance and harness the eradication of the scourge of re-offending and ensure self-sustainability.

In an effort to assist parolees and probationers with skills development, the Department in partnership with the Vaal University of Technology, rolled out a cell phone repair project to parolees as well as six victims of crime in the Heidelberg, Boksburg, Modderbee and Johannesburg areas. Each victim received a once off stipend of R1 000 after completing the training. A total of eight primary victims and five secondary victims were also trained on cell phone repairs at the Vhembe district from January 2023 to March 2023. The Department further trained nine victims in Tzaneen and two in Klerksdorp on basic health and safety, including the manufacturing of ammonia all-purpose cleaner in partnership with AKANI Paints. The Durban Community Corrections facilitated training for seven victims of crime on the New Venture Creation Learnership, focusing on entrepreneurial skills, in partnership with Kaladeen Management Services (KMS) and a stipend of R1 800 was given to the learners.

In driving the Information Technology (IT) modernisation strategy, the Department rolled out Local Area Network (LAN) Switches to 65 sites to cover the national footprint of correctional facilities, Community Corrections, Regional Offices, Colleges and Head Office. Additionally, the Department implemented the Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephone management system to 22 out of 28 prioritised sites nationally. The Department, in collaboration with other State-Owned Entities (SOEs), upgraded the Microsoft services. The exchange server migrated from 2016 to 2019. Privilege access workstation has been implemented on the desktop operating system to enhance security. In addition, active directory hardening (security settings) has been implemented and coupled with that is the upgrade of the SQL database. The implementation of PowerBI which will enhance smart reporting and SharePoint which will enable

business process automation and records management is at the final stage of implementation. The Department's technology infrastructure remains challenged and under developed, relative to the fast changing and ever evolving technology advances in the world market. Correctional facilities of the future will need to provide new and better ways to manage inmates and serve officials. Modern systems offer a broad range of new capabilities, making them much better suited to corrections facilities than earlier generations of networked technology.

The Department once again received an unqualified audit report for the 2022/23 financial year where the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) concluded that the financial statements and annual performance report are fairly presented in all material aspects. The AGSA issued findings on material non-compliance with legislation due to deviations from quotation and competitive bidding process without valid reason. In preparation for the next audit the Department will improve expenditure management and procurement. Contract management will be strengthened by systematic and efficient planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation. The Department's achievements came with its fair share of challenges in the form of a high vacancy rate, funding constraints and increasing inmate population. I wish to thank the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services for the leadership he has provided during this challenging time. This was made possible by the support received from the National Commissioner and Senior Management of the Department.

**Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa, MP**

Deputy Minister of Correctional Services



### Mr MS Thobakgale

National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services

## 1.5 REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Electricity supply shortages have constrained South Africa's growth for several years. Rolling scheduled power cuts (loadshedding) started in 2007 and have intensified exponentially, reaching close to nine hours daily in 2022. This severe electricity shortfall has affected other services such as water, information communication technology and service delivery (health and education), disrupted economic activity and increased operating costs for businesses. Socio-economic challenges were further exacerbated by rising fuel and food (bread and cereals) prices, which disproportionately affected the poor. The average annual consumer price inflation was 6,9% in 2022 (i.e. the average CPI for all urban areas for 2022) but was 8.2% for those at the bottom 20% of the income distribution. Rising inflation has a greater cost-of-living impact on lower-income earners since they spend most of their disposable income on essential goods and services, which generally experience greater price increases than non-essential items.

Weak structural growth and the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated socio-economic challenges. South Africa has recovered its pre-pandemic GDP but not its employment level. The employment ratio only increased slightly to 39.4% at the end of 2022 from a pandemic low of 35.9% in September 2021. The unemployment rate

is highest among youths aged between 15 and 24, at around 66.5%. At the end of 2022, there were still close to half a million fewer jobs than at the end of 2019, with women and youth persistently more impacted. Inequality remains among the highest in the world, and poverty was an estimated 63% in 2022 based on the upper-middle-income country poverty line, only slightly below its pandemic peak. These trends have prompted growing social demands for Government support, which could put the sustainability of public finances at risk if they are to be met.

Crime in South Africa has occupied centre stage on the public agenda, especially serious and violent crimes, including Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF). This has resulted in people, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities, living in fear and feeling unsafe. Thus, the country's economic development and the well-being of people in the country gets undermined. Racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances remain a challenge impacting the safety of communities. Serious organised crime continues to be a threat to the state's authority and the safety and security of the citizens of South Africa. In particular, drug syndicates and those perpetuating illegal mining activities, cable theft, pose



a major risk to the safety of law-abiding citizens in the fight against organised crime. Reported contact crimes increased, by 7,9% from 322 752, in 2021/22, compared to 348 135, in 2022/23. Reported contact crimes against women increased, by 8,1% from 99 289, in 2021/22, compared to 107 297 in 2022/23. Reported contact crimes against children increased by 0,3% from 24 248, in 2021/2022, compared to 24 312, in 2022/23. Police-community relations remains key to fighting crime. Community Policing Forums play a pivotal role in the building of partnerships, sharing information between the police and the community and tapping into resident's knowledge and expertise.

South Africa has taken considerable strides to improve the well-being of its citizens since its transition to democracy in the mid-1990s, but progress has stagnated in the last decade. The percentage of the population living below the upper-middle-income country poverty line fell from 68% to 56% between 2005 and 2010 but has since trended slightly upwards, to 57% in 2015, and was projected to have reached 60% in 2020. Structural challenges and weak growth have undermined progress in reducing poverty, heightened by the COVID-19 pandemic. The achievement of progress in household welfare is severely constrained by rising unemployment. South Africa remains a dual economy with one of the highest and most persistent inequality rates in the world, with a consumption expenditure Gini coefficient of 0.67 in 2018. The country needs to formulate and implement policies that lead as much to efficiency as they lead to safety and security. An implementation-led economic recovery is required which steadily dismantles the structural obstacles to inclusive growth and job creation, thereby progressively raising the country's growth ceiling. A major driver of the investment needed to induce higher levels of growth and job creation is policy certainty. South Africa's economic performance will largely depend on how well the Government and its social partners manage the challenges and exploit the new opportunities, using the policy tools at its disposal.

### **1.5.1 Overview of the operations of the Department**

I am pleased to present the 2022/23 Annual Report for the Department of Correctional Services. The past 12 months has been a challenging, yet productive year with the

progression of a number of key projects and initiatives, being all the more notable as the country emerges from a two-year period of responding to challenges associated with the global COVID-19 pandemic. The Department has continued to deliver on reducing the rate of reoffending and community protection, through the maintenance of a strong and deliberate focus on the range of correctional and community services, and service enhancements, delivered across all correctional facilities and community corrections. The Department is committed to improved service delivery through further expansion of the overall delivery of needs-based rehabilitation programmes.

In contributing towards the realisation of Vision 2030 as articulated in Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Government's 2019-2024 Revised Medium-Term Strategic Framework (R-MTSF), Priority 6 (Social Cohesion and Safe Communities), the Department is committed to providing detention that is humane, safe and secure; providing needs-based rehabilitation and successfully reintegrating offenders into communities as law abiding citizens. The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) and the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) sets out objectives that are aimed at addressing criminal behaviour and bringing about positive social change. The daily operations of correctional facilities have an impact on the extent of offenders' reintegration into society. While an offender is incarcerated every effort is made to ensure that he or she is prepared properly for release. Factors like overcrowding in correctional facilities and a lack of adequate resources make it difficult to achieve these objectives.

Security is crucial to maintaining official and inmate safety in a correctional setting. Security-oriented initiatives require a significant commitment of resources and the Department continues to demonstrate effectiveness in responding to alerts. Security includes, but is not limited to, managing restrictive housing populations, classification and assessment, managing special populations and security audits. Risk assessments were used to determine the likelihood of a significant security problem or vulnerability to injury, escape, disruption or destruction of property due to inadequate policy, procedure and/or performance. Through the risk assessment and security audit process, the Department determines the risk remaining after all the normal management safeguards have been applied, including clarity of policy, procedure,



post orders, training, physical accommodation, and daily supervisory activities. Innovation remains an important feature in the management of offenders' subject to monitoring in the community. Where community service was imposed as a condition of parole there was close cooperation between civil society organisations and the Department.

The rehabilitation of offenders remains one of the strategic priorities of the Department. The growing number of inmates, the acute shortage of correctional facilities and inability to alleviate abject poverty and unemployment has made it essential to roll out needs-based rehabilitation programme for offenders. The increase in the number of inmates has not been matched by a commensurate increase in correctional facilities or budgets. Some of the benefits of rehabilitating offenders are the reduction of the cost of managing correctional facilities, the transformation of offenders into productive members of society and the promotion of labour-intensive community-based development projects. Transformation and rehabilitation enable offenders to be rehabilitated by way of giving back to their communities. Participation in community development projects enables offenders to make valuable contributions to society. In order to ensure successful reintegration and rehabilitation, partnership have been forged between the Department and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who support the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders back into their communities. This includes faith-based institutions which promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders back into their local communities. The implementation of unit management and rehabilitation poses a number of challenges such as high caseloads, overcrowding, and a lack of human resources, infrastructure and facilities. The continual shortage of correctional officials and a desperate shortage of professionals make it difficult for the Department to function at an optimal level and achieve its rehabilitation goals. The Offender Rehabilitation Path (ORP) requires that all personnel need to be orientated and retrained on the rehabilitation of offenders, that its implementation be monitored and evaluated and external partnerships strengthened to promote corrections as a societal responsibility.

The Department plays a critical role in the implementation of crime prevention programmes that include effective measures to prevent reoffending and to stop the cycle of

failed adaptation by repeat offenders. Offenders released from incarceration face a variety of challenges that hinder their ability to become law-abiding citizens. Of particular concern are high-risk offenders with lengthy records of criminality. A key feature of successful crime prevention strategies is the attention to the social reintegration of ex-offenders into the community and the development of interventions designed to reduce the levels of reoffending. These interventions represent a wide array of efforts supported by the Departments within the criminal justice system, in collaboration with community agencies and Non-Profit Organisations (NPO). Offender reintegration programmes target dynamic risk factors associated with reoffending and specific initiatives focus on specific challenges facing offenders, including lack of accommodation, substance abuse and unemployment, while others target specific offender groups, including high-risk young offenders. In the financial year under review, more emphasis has been placed on designing comprehensive interventions, based on a continuity of care, to provide consistent assistance to offenders within and beyond incarceration. There is recognition that preparation for reintegration should commence before the offenders' release. After their release, interventions should support their immediate transition from the correctional facility to the community and reinforce the gains achieved through rehabilitation and continue until successful reintegration is completed.

#### **1.5.1.1 Security**

Security and good order are maintained through attention to physical and procedural matters, including effective security intelligence and positive official-inmate relationships. Inmates are safe from exposure to substance misuse and effective medication supply reduction measures are in place. It is important to maintain control and stability inside and outside of the correctional facility and while there are many security measures that can be put into place, it is a balance of the physical design of the correctional facility, adherence to procedure and the skilled correctional officials that makes the difference in safety and security. All three aspects play a role in keeping operations running smoothly inside and outside the perimeters. The credibility of any correctional system rests on its ability to keep inmates in custody, in other words, to prevent them from escaping and from committing further crimes while in custody. This is a





fundamental activity of unit management as it protects the public from further criminal acts; contributes to giving the public, media and stakeholders confidence in the rule of law and the criminal justice system; and enables inmates to benefit from rehabilitation activities provided within the correctional system. Security refers not only to the means by which escapes are prevented but also to measures that are necessary to stop high-risk inmates from directing criminal activity taking place outside the correctional facility.

The Department has experienced a decrease in security incidents and breaches during the 2022/23 financial year due to the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the SOP, deployment of National Emergency Response Teams to conduct clean-up and search operations in hot spot areas, National Prevention Strategies and the Gang Combatting Strategy in correctional facilities. Although there were various operational challenges due to gang activities, dilapidated infrastructures and overcrowding amongst others there was a decrease in inmates injured as a result of reported assaults and confirmed unnatural deaths in the year under review. In the financial year 2022/23 the Department recorded 27 escapes translating to 0.017% against the target of 0.031%. This is an improvement as compared to 117 recorded in 2020/21 financial year. In the past five years there has been a significant decrease in the number of incidents regarding inmates injured as a result of reported assaults despite the challenges of shortage of personnel and increase of admissions of inmates in correctional facilities. The Department's interventions ensure safe and secure conditions for inmates, consistent with human dignity resulted in an improvement in confirmed unnatural deaths and inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in the 2022/23 financial year. The Department reported 2.39% injuries resulting from reported assaults against a target of 4.55% while 0.027% unnatural deaths was reported in 2022/23 financial on confirmed unnatural deaths against the target of 0.032%.

The National Security Committee and security awareness sessions forms part of the platforms that are implemented to tackle security issues in order to heighten security in correctional centres. National Escape, Assault and Death Prevention Strategies were effectively implemented and monitored in correctional facilities nationally to ensure that inmates are held in safe, secure and humane conditions.

These Strategies are not just a security measure but a multi-disciplinary strategy to curb and curtail security incidents within the correctional facility. During the financial year under review, the Department continued to implement the Festive Season Security Operational plans (in December 2022 to January 2023) with ongoing interventions to heighten security in correctional facilities during the festive season. The continuous training of ESTs plays an important role in dealing with emergency situations, amongst others crowd control/management and the use of force as per section 32 of the Correctional Service Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). Over the past three years the Department has conducted basic training for Emergency Support Teams (EST) on dealing with various situations in correctional facilities including riots, violent attacks, high risk tactical guarding and escorting, use of force etc. The Department has prioritised female officials to undergo EST training over the past three years which included fire-arm, combat and non-combat training. The EST plays a critical role in supporting correctional facilities during crisis situations that require immediate tactical intervention. EST is therefore the first line of defence to be deployed in various hotspots areas. The security risks and threats within correctional facilities are constantly evolving and requires the Department to constantly change and adapt security training and capabilities.

The involvement of and supervision by officials, including among others the intervention of Head Office, regular interaction with Regions and Management Areas, monitoring and evaluation, special operations (clean up and surprise search operations), deployment of ESTs to hotspot areas, reduction of idleness amongst inmates by subjecting them to development programmes such as educational, skills training, sports, recreation, arts and cultural activities as well as the implementation of security plans have contributed to the safety and wellbeing of officials and inmates. Furthermore, the National Security Committee has provided advice, guidance and support on emergency security issues to the Regions, Management Areas and correctional facilities on the implementation of the security policies and procedures amongst others.

Physical and procedural security arrangements are essential features within a correctional facility, to ensure good order. Security also depends on alert correctional officials who interact with inmates, who have an awareness



of what is going on in the correctional facility and who make sure that inmates are kept active in a positive way. Correctional officials are vigilant at all times to ensure the safety of the community by conducting frequent security checks of the perimeter fence, correctional facility grounds, housing units and the outside perimeter areas to prevent escapes and the introduction of contraband. Officials scan for items out of place or missing, items left too close to the perimeter fence that can be used as a ladder or escape paraphernalia are reported and moved immediately. Officials conduct frequent surprise searches of inmates going to and from recreation areas, inside work teams and educational classrooms. Searching of inmates going to and from visitation areas or outside work teams are also conducted. Frequent inventory checks of tool rooms, food service equipment and caustic areas are conducted on a daily basis and locked away at the end of the work day.

Officials conduct surprise cell searches and pre-planned housing unit shakedowns for contraband. A written report indicating the results of these searches is provided to the Heads of Centres and Area Commissioners. Officials conducted inmate headcounts on a daily basis. If the master count confirms the inmate is missing, the emergency escape plan is put into action. Identifying inmates and knowing their assignments and daily schedule is an important part of unit management hence each inmate is positively identified before allowing the inmate to enter into different areas of the correctional facility.

### **1.5.1.2 Incarceration**

Societal issues such as poverty, a lack of education or employment opportunities, drug or alcohol use and abuse, racial disparity, exposure to others involved in criminal activity, and mental illness that impact the inmate population and crime rate. These complex societal issues cannot be addressed by a single state agency nor solely by the criminal justice system. A criminal justice response to some of these factors often occurs because other service systems have not been adequately funded or developed, or they have shifted the responsibility for addressing the issue to the criminal justice system. There has been a notable increase in the inmate population, which reflects wider societal problems, with many correctional facilities at breaking point, with low budgets,

inadequate staffing, poor working conditions and a growing number of people to provide for and supervise. The safety and security of inmates remains a critical focal area for the Department and as a result tackling issues such as overcrowding, gangsterism and smuggling of contraband will indeed lead to a reduction in escapes, injuries and unnatural deaths within correctional facilities.

The ability of the criminal justice system to detain an offender relies on the capacity of correctional services throughout the process from arrest to parole/ release. Although the Department plays a critical role in the process and is responsible for managing a system that is well above capacity, the ramifications of overcrowding in lowered productivity, increased caseloads and operating expenses, inability to effectively implement policy, and shifting of responsibilities, affect all agencies involved in handling criminal cases. Most affected, however, is the correctional system, which is faced with the increased likelihood of inmate disruptions, assaults, and injuries, damage to facilities and equipment, inability to provide adequate programmes and services, budgetary problems, etc. Mass incarceration can pressure Government towards reform because of public concerns about the dire consequences of overcrowding. Concerns focus on death rates and human rights abuse, riots and violence, increasing health problems and the spread of infectious diseases as well as the substantial cost of incarceration.

The national inmate population increased by 13 833 (9.7%) for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The National Overcrowding Task Team (NOTT) in an effort to manage overcrowding, developed a Transfer Plan for the redistribution of offenders from one Region to another. The redistribution does not result in any reduction, however, it is an effort to decongest the most overcrowded correctional facilities. The implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy was strengthened with the training of 241 officials across all six Regions. The focus of training was more on the implementation of the direct and indirect measures outlined in the Strategy. The problem of overcrowding is exacerbated by the fact that illegal migrants are often detained before being repatriated. Sentencing policies that encourage the use of community-based programmes but do not establish any obligation to develop and sustain such programmes are ineffectual and do nothing to alleviate overcrowding. Where such alternatives to incarceration



exist, sufficient resources are necessary to support non-custodial measures and to supervise offenders in the community. In many instances, correctional facilities need some form of replacement or renovation and do not adequately accommodate the existing or increasing inmate population. A lack of investment in construction and renovation and delays in building new facilities further contribute to overcrowding and aggravate its effects. Construction of facilities, where undertaken, forms part of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy to address overcrowding in correctional facilities, inter alia, through measures to decrease the number of persons incarcerated.

There are 53 Correctional Supervision and Parole Board (CSPB) offices nationally which are composed of the Chairperson, Vice-chairperson, two community members who are appointed from the communities by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and one official of the Department who is the secretary of the Board. Members of the SAPS are also co-opted to the CSPBs and have the voting powers if they are present during the parole board sitting. Their role in the parole process is to advise on the community profile of the area where offenders will be integrated to as well as on the impact that the release of such an offender will have on the community and the crime in general in the area of reintegration. For the reporting period, SAPS participated in 510 cases where parole was considered. Although the issue of the contracts of Parole Board members as well as the conditions of service, remains unresolved, the board members continued to be determined and dedicated in carrying out the mandate of the Department while ensuring the integrity of their decisions with regards to consideration of offenders for placement. Parole Board members were also deployed to assist where vacancies existed. The decisions of the Parole Boards also consider the risk factors that the placements of offenders may pose to the offenders themselves, communities including victims as well as their successful participation in rehabilitation and developmental interventions which mitigate the risk of re-offending. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Parole Boards approved 64% of offenders for placement on parole and correctional supervision against the set target of 45% and 36% of offenders were found not ready to be placed on parole or Correctional Supervision and as such they were referred for further interventions such as social work services, psychological services, spiritual care

services, skills development, VOD/VOM amongst others. Participation of victims in the parole processes is also encouraged although victim tracing is still a challenge.

### 1.5.1.3 Remand Detention

The Department through Section 46 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) is responsible for management, the safe custody and well-being of Remand Detainees in the Criminal Justice System. The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) outlines a series of standards and principles in relation to the management of Remand Detainees. The Department also implements criminal justice system protocols in terms of: (i) Referral of Remand Detainees to court for consideration of their length of detention, (ii) referral of terminally ill or severely incapacitated Remand Detainees to court; (iii) bail review; (iv) temporary release of Remand Detainees to the SAPS for further investigation and early arrivals in court and (v) Audio Visual Remand Protocol.

The Remand Detainee population is influenced by factors such as the nature of crimes and the period spent in pre-trial detention, trial and post-trial phases and these are beyond the control of the Department. The seriousness of the crime inferred to remand detainees tend to attract detention rather than non-custodial detention. South Africa's Remand Detention system co-opts a variety of role-players across the criminal justice system, requiring significant coordination, communication and cross-sectorial support. This is particularly so if a holistic view of remand detention justice is taken and considers the various preconditions to remand detention, such as stop and search, arrest and police custody, in addition to ancillary factors such as court utilisation, access to legal assistance services and the performance of prosecutorial services. The Department is committed to create a secure and humane environment for Remand Detainees that allows for the minimal limitation of an individual's rights, while ensuring that Remand Detainees attend court in accordance with the relevant legislation. The Department provided Remand Detainees with uniforms with material procured through the transversal contract of the National Treasury.

The overcrowding in correctional facilities increased from 32% on 31 March 2022 to 46% on 31 March 2023. There are various contributing factors to overcrowding of which the high number of Remand Detainees are one of the factors. Remand Detainees as a percentage of the inmate



population increased from 33% on 31 March 2022 to 36% as at 31 March 2023. In its efforts to reduce the number of Remand Detainees, the Department focused on the submission of applications to court for review of bail, in line with Sections 63A and 63(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act and for consideration of the length of detention, in line with Section 49G of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended), however, those applications had a low success rate. During the 2022/23 financial year, 4 304 of 19 897 referrals under Section 63 (21.63%), and 305 of 25 303 referrals under Section 49G (1.23%) had been successful.

The low success rate with regard to both length of detention and bail review may be equated to the interest of justice factors that have to be considered by the courts and the nature of crimes that the Remand Detainees have been charged for. The Department's efforts were also hindered by an increase in the number of Remand Detainees where more than 80% of Remand Detainees are detained without an option of bail. The delays in provision of legal aid and assistance as soon as possible after arrest may lengthen the pre-trial phase which focuses mainly on the bail application process and the inability to pay bail by the few Remand Detainees detained with the option of bail contribute to the increased stay in detention. Improving access to the accused persons' legal services is an important component of the remand detention reform agenda.

The Department embarked on the process of improving the policy environment by revising several policy procedures which were consulted with the Regions and other relevant criminal justice system partners such as the National Prosecuting Authority, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (court administration) and South African Police Services. The policies include the 49G Procedure Manual, the manual on the role of the Department in the extradition process (Extradition Act 67, 1962), the manual on temporary release to SAPS for further investigations and other releases and the manual on referral of terminally ill or severely incapacitated Remand Detainees to court in line with 49E of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended). The Department conducted training sessions in all the Regions on the strategic and operational plan with a focus on the Technical Indicator Descriptions (TIDs) for improving the understanding and the implementation process thereof.

#### 1.5.1.4 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is essentially the process of helping and allowing offenders to separate themselves from factors that made them to offend in the first place. The idea of rehabilitation is to treat each of the major contributing factors in order to give offenders the ability to live a crime-free life after they are released from a correctional facility. The Department has a constitutional mandate to provide rehabilitation programmes that address offenders' criminal conducts and behaviour. The treatment approach currently used to deliver this mandate is grounded on the Needs-Based Model where dynamic factors associated with reoffending are systematically targeted in treatment of offenders' criminal behaviours. Section 41 (1) of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) stipulates that the Department must provide programmes and activities that meet the rehabilitation needs of offenders. This Act and the South African White Paper on rehabilitation put a substantial responsibility on the Department since rehabilitation is regarded as a right of offenders and not as a conditional requirement that is subject to accessible resources. In essence, rehabilitation programmes must guarantee that sentenced offenders do not again depend on criminal activities upon their release. The Department continues to focus on the proper assessments and structuring appropriate programmes and interventions available within correctional facilities.

Correctional Programmes are one of a number of interventions which the Department delivers to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders back into communities as law-abiding citizens. The Department ensured that sentenced offenders with Correctional Sentence Plans (CSPs) have undergone various correctional programmes. This resulted in a total of 84 443 offenders with CSPs who completed correctional programmes in the 2022/23 financial year. Some of the challenges experienced in this regard, relate to the absence of an automated integrated system to ensure data integrity and the high turnover of custodial officials who facilitate correctional programmes to offenders. In the absence of a dedicated structure for this function, the Department implemented correctional programmes through the use of custodial staff who performed this function on an interim basis. Efforts to manage the challenges encountered, included the continuous orientation of custodial officials to facilitate correctional programmes and continuous monitoring visits that were conducted.



During the period under review, a total of 38 195 offenders participated in various occupational and vocational skills programmes. The training of offenders in various skills training and TVET College programmes were aligned with the skills needed in various municipal districts with the objective of strengthening the local economy. The Department uses these skills internally to strengthen self-sufficiency and provide offenders with much needed work experience in preparation for their release. The Department in conjunction with DHET and QCTO is in the process of implementing occupational skills programmes to mitigate the phasing out of DHET legacy vocational programmes. The Department will further increase offender participation in skills development programmes by training a total of 1 301 on welding, electrical and hairdressing learnerships and assistant chefs, vegetable production, construction related programmes, beauty and related programmes, End User Computing and cloth manufacturing in line with the signed Protocol Agreement between the Department and DHET.

The Department has once again attained improved learning outcomes of offenders participating in formal education programmes. In the 2022 academic year there were extensive efforts made to provide the necessary support to education centres to equip their computer rooms to provide opportunities for offenders to access tertiary education. A total of 8 223 learners enrolled in the various education programmes (AET L1- L4 and Grades 10 -12). The improvement in the National Senior Certificate (NSC) Examination Grade 12 results is indicative of the progress made in quality education being provided to offenders. The 87% pass rate (both the full time and part time registered schools) of offender learners surpassed that of the DBE once again attesting to the quality of education offered at the DCS schools. The numbers of offenders who sat for the NSC examinations gradually increased from 93 in 2014 to 231 in 2022 i.e. an increase of 148%. The annual number of NSC passes has grown from 92 in 2014 to 202 in 2022 i.e. an increase of 120%. In terms of the quality of outcomes, it is clear that the numbers of learners attaining Bachelor passes increased by 56%.

In support of the Strategic Framework on Self Sufficiency and Sustainability (SFSSS), schools in the DCS were encouraged and supported to offer subjects that would reinforce skills required to start a business, manage a business or participate in work opportunities

offered at the various DCS work sites (farms, arts and craft, production workshops). These subjects include Agricultural Sciences, Business Studies, Tourism and Economics. Offender learners were also encouraged to study in the niche subjects i.e. subjects with a technical element such as Computer Applications Technology (CAT), Applied Agriculture and Agricultural Technology.

The improvements on earlier versions of the South African Schools Administration Management System (SA-SAMS) necessitated the Department to be on board so that a standardised system is used for the purpose of reporting into a national information system. This required that newly appointed educators and school clerks be trained on the SA-SAMS. The SA-SAMS is extensively used to track learner attendance, resource allocation, dropout rates and learner performance amongst others in the FET band. In order to maintain the integrity of the examinations written in DCS education centres, educators were trained on the National Policy with regard to conduct, administration and management of examination in colleges and AET centres.

The Education White Paper 7 on e-Education: Transforming Learning and Teaching through Information and Communication Technologies (2004) emphasises e-education and the use of ICT to accelerate the achievement of national education goals. The Department provided funding to purchase equipment to effect combinations of schooling and technology in support of educational reform to support Regions in accessing better and varied information and to provide platforms for learning. Furthermore, in an effort to continuously improve the quality of teaching and learning through the provision of adequate Learning and Teaching Support Materials (LTSM), the Regions were resourced to obtain workbooks and textbooks. Funding was also availed for the purchase of computer hardware. Subsequently an ICT assessment was conducted at correctional centres with a view of assessing the ICT development needs of educators.

The successful implementation of rehabilitation programmes not only assists in reducing reoffending but can also reduce crime and result in direct and indirect fiscal benefits to government. Direct fiscal benefits include reduced incarceration costs, as offenders will remain law abiding citizens as well as reduce crime victim assistance costs. Indirect benefits could include reduced costs for





public assistance, because offenders receive job training that leads to employment, thereby reducing the level of public assistance needed. If rehabilitation programmes are operated effectively, these benefits can exceed the costs of providing the programmes. Investment into better correctional facilities, infrastructure and services is crucial in creating a rehabilitative environment. Rehabilitation should be seen as a societal undertaking which incorporates and encourages social responsibility, social justice, inculcation of democratic values and empowering communities with life skills to enable members of society to make South Africa a better place to live in.

### 1.5.1.5 Self Sufficiency and Sustainability

The Department is committed to ensuring that offenders gain skills, education and experiences that will reduce reoffending and in turn make safer communities. Offenders are engaged in work which provides meaningful, structured days and opportunities to learn skills and responsibilities. The Department is implementing its Strategic Framework on Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability (SFSSS) to increase self-sufficiency through agricultural productivity, vegetable production, fruit production, milk production, chicken-broilers, chicken-layers, red meat abattoirs, white meat abattoirs and piggeries that take place at correctional centre farms. The Department also has production workshops, which include bakeries, wood workshops, steel workshops, textile workshops, a shoe factory, and a lock and key manufacturing workshop. Key to rehabilitation, is empowering offenders to function effectively upon their release but, equally important, is to ensure that offenders are involved in productive activity whilst incarcerated. The SFSSS has given the Department an opportunity to demonstrate its innovative capability to generate revenue.

During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department reopened the Johannesburg textile workshop on the 13<sup>th</sup> December 2022 as per the SFSSS deliverables. This workshop contributes towards manufacturing of chefs' food handlers' uniform for offenders. The workshop provided workplace learning for female offenders at Johannesburg Female Correctional Centre. Production workshops have also manufactured 80 138 cloth-face masks during the 2022/23 financial year. A total of 4 604 927 loaves of bread were baked, achieving 99.6%

of the bread needs that was registered with the bakeries. The value of items manufactured for external clients such as other Government Departments for example Water and Sanitation, Justice, Public Works and Infrastructure, Kalafong Hospital, and the National Prosecuting Authority was R 1 216 516 during the 2022/23 financial year.

The departmental farms continued to contribute towards food security by internally producing the various food commodities for offender ration including: vegetables - 9 446 191 kilogram (kg), fruits - 482 525 kg, red meat - 425 400 kg, chicken meat - 1 002 768 kg, eggs - 1 430 284 dozen, pork - 1 745 822 kg and milk- 5 956 421 litres. The Departmental farms produced 100% of the eggs required, hence the Department did not procure eggs from external providers. The Department increased opportunities for self-sufficiency and sustainability by increasing offender labour to ensure that offenders who work in the different enterprises are ultimately able to become self-employed and at least plant and harvest vegetables to provide for their communities. Importantly, these vocations will increase their employability and offer them better work prospects, or better entrepreneurial skills to support them in the case of self-employment.

### 1.5.1.6 Social Reintegration

According to Section 50 (1)(a) of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), the objectives of community corrections are to afford sentenced offenders an opportunity to serve their sentences in a non-custodial manner, to enable persons subject to community corrections to lead a socially responsible and crime-free life during the period of their sentence and in future, to enable persons subject to community corrections to be rehabilitated in a manner that best keeps them as an integral part of society; and to enable persons subject to community corrections to be fully integrated into society upon completion of their sentences. The Department continues to engage with the communities and different structures including House of Traditional Leaders and encourages the communities and especially members of the private sector, to embrace parolees and probationers upon their release by giving them support.

The continued stigmatisation, marginalisation and social isolation of parolees and probationers often lead to reoffending and a continuation of the cycle of crime.





A lack of support and rejection by communities results in reoffending as an ex-offender opts for a better life within a correctional facility rather than suffering the effects of being labelled and rejected by society and their own families. Based on the notion that social reintegration is a societal responsibility, the Department forges partnership with various stakeholders to ensure availability of programmes and services. The outcome of programmes rendered through engagements with various stakeholders ensure employability of parolees and probationers. The Department facilitated 875 economic opportunities for parolees and probationers to accelerate their skills, address unemployment and encourage them to venture into entrepreneurship. In partnership with SASSETA, training was conducted for 39 parolees and victims of crime on New Venture Creation Learnership whilst earning a stipend for a year. The Department further facilitated the training of 53 parolees, probationers and victims of crime on cell phone repairs coupled with business mentoring and coaching courses at the Heidelberg Correctional Centre and Thohoyandou Management Area.

Economic opportunities were also provided on cell phone repairs for parolees, probationers, victims of crime and community members with tool kits and a once off stipend at Heidelberg, Boksburg, Thohoyandou and Johannesburg. Learnership and career development of ICT SMME's was provided, with a specific outcome of cell phone repairs with accredited programmes and a stipend for the period of 12 months. The New Venture Creation Learnership for parolees, probationers, victims of crime and received a stipend for 12 months at Durban with the intention of capacitating candidates with the knowledge on how to set up own business ventures. Basic Health and Safety training coupled with manufacturing of cleaning detergents at Tzaneen and Klerksdorp for parolees, probationers and victims of crime was provided to be able to become detergent manufacturers and SMME's. The Department also availed training centres for training of youth (community members) and parolees and probationers on welding and plumbing skills programmes in partnership with National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), with a six-month stipend. These accredited programmes enhance employability and assist participants to venture into entrepreneurship.

Social Reintegration of offenders is predominantly

promoted through Community Outreach and Community Liaison to ensure accessibility to services, networking, coordination and collaboration, partnership for employability, marketing and promotions of correctional supervision as alternative sentence, advocating for successful reintegration through various platforms and forums, engagement with community structures, Izimbizo, outreach for effective and efficient social reintegration. A total of 745 Izimbizo were held in 2022/23. Izimbizo and public VOD's were held in LMN (Barberton & Vhembe), Gauteng (Modderbee), KwaZulu-Natal (Waterval) and the Free State and Northern Cape Region (Kuruman).

Community Corrections offices have been decentralised, in order to ensure that services are made accessible to offenders. Community Corrections consist of 218 fully fledged offices nationally, the offices are located within the different Management Areas within the six Regions, i.e. Western Cape: 27, Eastern Cape: 40, KwaZulu-Natal: 36, Gauteng: 13, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West: 66, Free State and Northern Cape: 37. These offices enable parolees, probationers, families and communities to access services within communities/district they reside. There are 435 service points with the aim of decentralising services to the offenders within the community they reside in. Service points were established nationally through partnerships with external stakeholders to further enhance the accessibility of services. Service points, which are operational on certain days, are usually used for rendering of programmes, consultations and administrations (using SAPS, Traditional Leaders offices, courts, clinics, municipalities multipurpose Centres etc.) Furthermore, the total number of 58 satellite offices were established, as a decentralized service using the establishment of the main office. The Department has established Halfway Houses in partnership with NPOs. These Halfway Houses assist in the reintegration of offenders who are due for parole placement but have no monitorable addresses and support systems. There is currently only one Halfway Houses in KwaZulu-Natal (Ncome Management Area), however, the Department is in a process of establishing others.

Victim participation through the different Restorative Justice interventions has gained momentum in increasing the number of victims who participate in VODs and VOMs. This approach is an attempt to ensure that there are



platforms to talk about the impact or damage of the crime committed between the offenders and their victims. The victim-centric approach emphasises the importance of elevating the roles of victims and community members through a more active involvement in the justice process, holding offenders directly accountable to the people they have offended and providing a range of opportunities for dialogue, negotiations and problem solving, which can lead to greater sense of community safety and social harmony for all involved. A total of 18 121 victims of crime, 5 545 offenders, parolees and probationers participated in restorative justice (VOD/VOM) during 2022/23 financial year. In its endeavour to ensure that the Department has adopted a victim-centric approach, 344 socio-economic opportunities have been created for victims of crime within the communities.

The Department conducted an orientation session nationally to enhance service delivery, where all Heads of Community Corrections were orientated on various programmes and activities around social reintegration core functions and management, prevention and tracing of absconders. The challenges impacting on service delivery that are cross cutting in terms of implementation of policies and procedures were addressed. Best practices were shared for uniformity and the effective implementation of social reintegration core functions were presented. The Department has partnered with the institutions of higher learning (University of Zululand, University of Venda, University of Free State and University of Limpopo) to engage in the profiling of communities by using students as part of experiential learning.

Guidelines for prevention, management and tracing of absconders were developed as a tool and guidelines to assist the Department to address the problem of absconding which negatively affects the image of community corrections as a reliable and credible system to administer non-custodial sentences effectively and efficiently. A revocation tool was developed to ensure that a comprehensive investigation is conducted prior referral to the relevant authority and enhance the decision-making process based on the crime committed or conditions violated prior revocation. The Department has established a number of strategic and sustainable partnerships with other Government departments, business against crime organisations, civil society organisations, Non-Profit Organisations and Faith Based

Organisations. In collaboration with the CJS departments (i.e. SAPS, DoJ&CD, NPA, DSD and NDoH) a court manual for court proceedings has been developed. Court officials and social workers based at Community Corrections were trained on the integrated court manual which will assist on placement of qualifying cases under the system of community corrections. Non-custodial measures will be lobbied at all levels within the Regions to ensure that accused persons with less serious offences in particular are intensively marketed and attended to for possible placement of Awaiting Trials in terms of Section 62(f) of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended).

### 1.5.1.7 Care

Health care delivery in the Department is rendered in accordance with national guidelines. Primary health care providers play a central role in people's health both in the general population and in the Department since they are often the first health care providers people consult. Furthermore, primary health care has been shown to reduce poor health and mortality rates when patients are provided with early treatment, better (chronic) disease management and increased receipt of preventive care. The National Department of Health (NDoH) legislation, policies and guidelines contribute to the key outputs which are consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the NDP Vision 2030, i.e. increasing life expectancy through prevention and management of communicable diseases such as HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), Tuberculosis (TB) and non-communicable diseases (i.e. diabetes, hypertension, asthma, cancer, mental health) amongst others. The Department achieved a Tuberculosis (TB) cure rate of 97% (306/317) for offenders against the target of 91% which is indicative of the progress made towards fighting the TB epidemic during the 2022/23 financial year. An achievement of 97% (1 155/1 192) for offenders' viral load suppression rate (at 12 months) was realised. This performance contributed towards strengthening Government's concerted effort in improving the quality of life of people living with HIV as well as minimizing HIV transmission. Inmates with chronic conditions are reviewed by a medical practitioner every six months to ensure treatment quality, relevance, and access to health care services as well as to detect the emergence of any comorbidities and or complications of chronic diseases. Good nutrition is imperative if the



fight against diseases is to be achieved. In meeting the nutritional needs of inmates, 5% (8518/157056) of inmates who qualified were prescribed with therapeutic diets. This enhanced the effectiveness of prescribed treatment for communicable and non-communicable diseases. The Department's response against non-communicable diseases led to the achievement of 216% (73 997/34 336) for screening of diabetes and 230% (68 668/29 912) screening for hypertension. Despite the upliftment of the state of disaster for COVID-19, the Department continued to test for COVID-19 and 100% (1 027/1 027) of those that were eligible for testing were tested.

### 1.5.1.8 Information Communication Technology

The Master Information Systems and Security Technology Plan (MISSTP) articulates the vision for the development of security technology and an inclusive information service within the Department that keeps pace with Government policy shifts, strategic imperatives, socio-economic and technology factors. The MISSTP aligns security technology, enabling information systems, facilities, services and skills with the strategic outcomes and value chain to ensure reliable and sustained service delivery in the short, medium and long term. The Department rolled out LAN (Switches) to 65 sites to cover the national footprint of Correctional facilities, Community Corrections, Regional Offices, Colleges and Head Office. Additionally, the Department implemented the Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephone management system to 22 out of 28 prioritised sites nationally. The Department in collaboration with other State Owned Entities (SOEs) upgraded the Microsoft services, the Exchange server migrated from 2016 to 2019, privilege access workstation has been implemented on the desktop operating system to enhance security. In addition active directory hardening (security settings) has been implemented. Coupled with that is the upgrade of the Structured Query Language (SQL) database. The implementation of Power BI (Business Intelligence) which will enhance smart reporting and SharePoint and which will enable business process automation and records management is at the final stage.

The Department's technology infrastructure remains challenged and under developed, relative to the fast changing and ever evolving technology advances in the world market, in particular, the modernization of

the Department's core business service delivery and administrative functions. The main barriers to achieving robust IT modernisation relates to limited and inadequate funding in relation to network bandwidth upgrades, cabling, backups and establishment of disaster recovery sites.

### 1.5.2 Significant events and projects

Below are some of the significant events that took place in the 2022/23 financial year to manage, coordinate and promote service delivery within the Department.

#### Minister of Justice and Correctional Services engagement with the Carolina Community in Mpumalanga to fight the scourge of GBVF

The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services engaged the Carolina Community and all sectors of society to join hands with Government to fight the scourge of GBVF. The community outreach campaign, hosted under the theme: "Fighting the scourge of Gender-Based Violence: Year of the Community", was aimed at promoting active citizenry and collaboration between Government institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), business sector and communities to protect the rights of women and children. GBVF has reached crisis proportions and warrants urgent intervention by Government, working with the community and other relevant stakeholders. The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services called on the community to report GBVF crimes to the police and encouraged the community to report corruption by Government officials. A number of stakeholder departments and entities under the umbrella of the Ministry of Justice and Correctional Services also presented interventions to deal with the scourge of GBVF, including the South African Police Service, National Prosecuting Authority, Legal Aid South Africa, and the National Register for Sex Offenders. The Department offers diverse correctional and skills programmes, which are aimed at correcting inmates' offending behaviour and empowering them with skills to become productive citizens upon their release. The community was encouraged to accept and support offenders when they are released as part of their rehabilitation so that the offenders can become good ambassadors of the Department.



### **Correctional Services hands over a newly built house to the Cevana family, in Harding.**

The Department of Correctional Services (DCS), Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (POPCRU) together with the Harding Relief Projects (HRP) brought social relief to the Cevana family as they handed over a new house built by parolees. After a traumatic fire incident that gutted down their RDP house on 17 September 2021 in Harding, Ms Nombulelo Cevana was forced to reach out to her neighbours in search for shelter. The reconstruction began on 15 December 2021 and was completed on 30 April 2022 through offender labour under Kokstad Management Area.


### **Collaboration with stakeholders to tackle the scourge of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide**

On 13 May 2022, the Department joined other sister departments and entities including Justice and Constitutional Development, Social Development, South African Police Service (SAPS), National Prosecuting Authority and various civil organisations to take Government services to the people as part of the Ministry of Justice and Correctional Services Imbizo, held at Delft, in the Western Cape province. The Imbizo was held under the theme: "Fighting the Scourge of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF): Year of the Community". The Department contributes towards a safer, just and peaceful society, to address issues that contributed to offending. Community members were encouraged to engage with all stakeholders' present, raise questions and provide proposals on how society can, collectively wage a war to end GBVF. The National Strategic Plan that is aimed at combating GBVF seeks to address the needs and challenges faced by all, especially women across age, sexual orientation, sexual and gender identities affected and impacted by the GBVF scourge in South Africa. Government interventions have been put in place to combat GBVF and ensure the safety of women and children, including the establishment of Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units, with dedicated desks at 381 police stations across the country. More than 91 000 police officers received training on victim empowerment, domestic violence and sexual offences related programmes to ensure that there are victim-centred services provided by officers at police stations. As part of the social reintegration of parolees and probationers, the Department hosts Victim-Offender

Dialogues (VODs) to initiate and promote reconciliation between the offenders and victims of crime in line with the restorative justice approach. The community also plays a vital role in aiding parolees and probationers to be seamlessly integrated back into society, thus preventing reoffending. Communities were implored to embrace parolees as a way of giving them a second chance to rebuild their lives and become productive citizens.

### **Launch of Youth Empowerment Initiative in Amakhaya, Mpumalanga**

The Deputy Minister of Correctional Services officially launched a Youth Empowerment Initiative to uplift and draw more young people of Amakhaya in Mkhondo Local Municipality, under Bethal Management Area, to participate in the economic development of the area and alleviate poverty. The Department entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Madabukela Traditional Council wherein 50 hectares of land was donated to the Department, to enhance self-sufficiency and sustainability. Another 25 hectares of land was handed over to a selected youth from Amakhaya as part of the Youth Empowerment Initiative, to gain skills in farming. This event coincided with Youth Month, which is celebrated yearly to commemorate the 1976 Soweto Youth Uprising. The purpose of the initiative is to expound on various community outreach programmes conducted by the Department, including programmes on reintegration and food security using of offender labour, amongst others. The Madabukela Traditional Council and community members were informed that the Department will use own resources to farm both pieces of land, with the assistance of parolees and probationers who will use the farming skills acquired during their incarceration. Parolees and probationers will assist in creating and maintaining farming projects that will provide food for the community. The collaboration between the Department, Mkhondo Local Municipality, under Gert Sibande District and the Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) promotes positive stakeholder relations between Government departments and the private sector to enhance service delivery to the communities. The partnership with the Madabukela Traditional Council empowers the unemployed youth and alleviates poverty whilst contributing to the economic development of the area.



## **Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) session convened to urge traditional leaders to adopt reintegration as a community responsibility**

The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) advocates for greater integrated planning amongst Government departments and external stakeholders to ensure safer and secure communities. The VOD, held in Kuruman on 29 June 2022, in Northern Cape called on traditional leaders to join forces with the Department in order to address challenges of reoffending and victimisation of survivors of crime. The Department initiates VOD sessions wherein offenders and victims of crime meet face-to-face in a secure setting to seek healing, gain closure and restore peace. The Department highlighted the importance of an integrated system with traditional councils, civil and social societies in ensuring a smooth reintegration of offenders back to their communities. The Department remains committed to working with traditional leaders to ensure that traditional councils become points of contact for services rendered by parolees and probationers. Traditional leaders were encouraged to take advantage of various reintegration programmes, including the involvement of parolees and probationers in community projects. The skills and competencies acquired by offenders must also be utilised in supporting developmental infrastructure projects and upliftment of communities in-line with the District Development Model (DDM) which is an all-of-government approach, including local and district municipalities and national departments aimed at improving integrated planning and service delivery to communities. During the VOD session, ex-offenders showed remorse and asked for forgiveness from the family and the community at large. The Department urged the offenders and parolees to be good ambassadors of Correctional Services upon their release and avoid being drawn back to the life of crime. The community was encouraged to support the rehabilitation process and give offenders a second chance to contribute positively in their communities

## **Handover of revamped sports field and ablution facility at Ba'One Intellectual Disability Centre, Kuruman**

The Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, handed over revamped amenities to Ba'One Intellectual Disability Centre, in Kuruman, Northern Cape, as part of the departmental community outreach programme. These

amenities include a sports field and ablution facilities which were refurbished utilising offender labour, as well as a vegetable garden working in partnership with Old Mutual. Ba'One is a centre that empowers people living with intellectual disability with skills programmes in the arts sector. The centre is managed by retired educators who have been trained in Special Needs Education and provides various vocational skills including knitting, needlework, woodwork, paper recycling, beading, and leatherwork to mention a few. The Department provided learners with manufactured items, such as chairs made from recycled materials with funds donated by Old Mutual. The Department is leveraging on its vast array of skills and extensive network of partners and stakeholders to create safer communities and to be an agent for social upliftment.

## **Partnership with MultiChoice to deliver a multipurpose sports facility at Mchaka High School in Bushbuckridge**

The Department officially opened a modern sports facility at the rural village of Cunnigmore B in Bushbuckridge on 08 July 2022 in partnership with broadcasting giant, MultiChoice Group. The project forms part of the corporate social responsibility of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services geared towards community development and unlocking access to sports and recreational amenities in underprivileged communities. The first phase of project, i.e. the construction of grandstands of a revamped sports field at Mchaka High School, was completed using offender labour. In order to build on the good work done during the initial phase, the Department secured support from the MultiChoice Group to make a meaningful difference in the lives of learners and the broader community. The football and netball sports facilities built at Mchaka High School in Cunnigmore B, also benefit many learners from neighbouring communities. This facility will nurture the talents of children from Cunnigmore B and neighbouring communities to enable them to become professional players in the future, and to go further to play their trade beyond the shores of South Africa.

## **Community out-reach to the elderly in Kokstad, as part of Mandela Day celebrations**

The United Nations has declared the 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to celebrate the life of the global icon and South Africa's first democratically elected





President of the Republic of South Africa, the late Nelson Mandela. The month of July has been declared Mandela Month which is used as a clarion call for people to support and participate in the campaign by bringing about sustainable interventions with lasting impact. As part of the Nelson Mandela International Day celebrations, the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, together with a team of health professionals including doctors and nurses conducted medical screenings to the elderly at Elonwabeni Old Age Home, in Kokstad, on 18 July 2022. The Department heeded the call to improve the lives of South Africans, including vulnerable groups and handed over groceries including produce from correctional services farms to the home. The Elonwabeni Old Age Centre is a Non-Profit Organisation that houses over 60 male and female elders from Kokstad and surrounding areas, offering them accommodation, food and basic healthcare services. Officials within the Department continue supporting the old age home and maintain a working relationship with the local authorities. The Kokstad Local Municipality, committed to ensure that the old age home receives all the necessary support required.

#### **Donation of computers to Mphaphuli Secondary School in Sibasa in partnership with the UNODC**

The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office for Southern Africa handed over eleven computers to Mphaphuli Secondary School on Monday, 01 August 2022. This important intervention which forms part of the commemoration of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, is expected to result in better teaching and learning outcomes. The advent of technology has integrated the world into one global community, which has advantages and dangers including trafficking in persons, drug trade, cybercrimes and cyber-bullying among others. Trafficking in persons is on the rise across all regions of the world, and the perpetrators are increasingly using digital platforms and the internet to lure unsuspecting victims with promises of better opportunities, jobs and education. It is important that young people are educated about the new forms of cybercrime that continue to emerge so that they are alert at all times. The learners were encouraged to use the computers for their intended purpose and to safeguard these important learning tools. The Department further assisted the school to develop a vegetable garden as an

important initiative to fight hunger and poverty in the community.


#### **Refurbishment of Marabastad house using offender labour**

On 27 July 2022, the Department handed over a refurbished home to a child-headed family in Marabastad, Fezile Dabi District, as well as the provision of basic necessities and knitted items made by male juveniles at Phekong Old-Aged Home in Kroonstad. The Gqozo family was assisted through the poverty alleviation project of the FS/NC Region. Through the offender labour programme and the production workshop initiative, both of which are in-line with the ethos of self-sufficiency and sustainability, offenders built a habitable structure for the family. The structure is fully furnished with kitchen units, wardrobe, beds and revamped couches using funding from officials within the Department as well as donations from other stakeholders such as Glasfit, Bathuse and 7 Stars. The local municipality was encouraged to collaborate with the Department in future initiatives to uplift communities.

#### **Engagement of traditional leaders on their role to fight gender-based violence and drug prevention**

The Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, held a dialogue on the role of traditional leaders on GBVF and drug prevention, in Limpopo, on 03 August 2022 in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Universities of Venda and Limpopo and Limpopo House of Traditional Leaders. The dialogue focussed on the distinguished roles played by traditional leaders in working together with Government to fight the scourge of GBVF and drugs ravaging communities. Chapter 12 of the NDP, acknowledges that GBVF in South Africa is unacceptably high, hence Government has put in place action plans to combat this pandemic. The dialogue highlighted that GBVF and drug abuse have no place in society and called on all formations in society to partner with government to fight this pandemic. The importance of the collaboration between traditional leaders in communities and government was highlighted as the institution of traditional leadership was and remains a common and legitimate form of authority over many people living outside urban areas. Perpetrators of GBVF lack a strong value system and moral authority which further emphasises the important role played by traditional leaders in preventing moral decay in society.





## Launch of Life Skills Programmes for Remand Detainees

The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) and White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) stipulates that the provision of services and programmes to Remand Detainees should be linked to the rights specified in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). On 30 August 2022, the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, launched life skills programmes for Remand Detainees at the Polokwane Management Area, which consists of three sub-programmes, including general life skills, addictive behaviour and restoration of relationships. Remand Detention facilities are solely responsible for housing detainees who are still awaiting trial and are presumed innocent under the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), until proven otherwise. Remand Detainees are people who have been arrested and may have been refused bail, cannot afford bail and awaiting the start or completion of their trial. The life skills programmes introduced by the Department are aimed at self-development, empowerment, awareness raising and will further enhance coping skills while being remanded in correctional facilities. The life skills programmes are also part of the latest additions to other programmes and services currently offered to Remand Detainees namely; spiritual and health care, social work and therapeutic interventions as well as educational programmes. The Programme covers the following key areas:

- General life skills focusing on emotional well-being, emotional intelligence;
- Problem solving instead of committing crime to resolve their challenges;
- Addressing addictive behaviour related to substance abuse and any other addictive behaviour;
- Dealing with peer pressure;
- Conflict management;
- Restoration of relationships;
- Domestic violence and its impact; and
- Anger management skills.

While the Remand Detainees detained in correctional facilities are encouraged to enrol and complete the modules of these life-changing programmes, the fully-fledged rollout is hindered by inadequacy of personnel.

## Partnership with Inxuba Yethemba Local Municipality to promote service delivery

The National Commissioner of Correctional Services visited the Middelburg and Cradock towns under the Chris Hani District Municipality, in Eastern Cape, to promote rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes which are designed to help offenders change the patterns of behaviour by providing various forms of therapy to address rehabilitative needs. The offence focused rehabilitation programmes offered help to develop life skills, provide counselling and support and help build constructive days, routines and reinforce good habits. The Department has invested in the operations of the community and is actively involved in community programmes which not only assists to market departmental programmes, but also facilitates the successful reintegration of ex-offenders back into the community. A new integrated district-based approach to address service delivery challenges was adopted by Government to promote accelerated service delivery and diminish the impact of the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The District Development Model is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism designed to enable all three spheres of Government to work together, with communities and stakeholders to plan, budget and implement collaboratively.

## 12th Funda Mzantsi National Championship

The collective effort from the Department and all stakeholders ensured a successful Funda Mzantsi Championship (FMC) held in George, Western Cape Region. The primary objective of this competition is to institute change in terms of books, lifelong learning opportunities, developing and promoting indigenous languages. The contestants showed off their abilities to review books, read impromptu, debate and spell words in all 11 official languages. With this ability, the contestants demonstrated that languages are part of what makes South Africa a unique nation. Various stakeholders were involved in the FMC to promote the passion for reading while offenders were provided with an opportunity not just to read but to learn other indigenous languages. The participants demonstrated worthy effort throughout the competition. Registering 12 years of FMC is an indication that this initiative is progressive with a growing number of book clubs. The Department participated in over 87 book clubs in the English language.



## Partnership with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Department met with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) SADC Regional Programme Officer on 06 October 2022, at the George Management Area, Western Cape Region. Stakeholders engaged on strategic plans and projects that UNODC can provide to the Department as part of mitigating factors against the high levels of crime and drug abuse. The UNODC was established to contribute to global peace and security, human rights and development by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. The Department has partnered with the UNODC to enhance the rehabilitation of offenders, strengthen efforts in crime prevention and create drug free societies. South Africa continues to engage neighbouring countries on interstate transfer of inmates as endorsed by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services. Interstate transfers of offenders can be made possible, if implemented in consultation with inmates whilst observing their human rights. The session further included a discussion on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment also known as Nelson Mandela Rules, United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, commonly known as the Bangkok Rules, GBVF, reoffending of parolees, reviewing of correctional programmes, educating inmates on drug abuse and health standards in correctional facilities which is affected by factors such as overcrowding and limited access to primary healthcare.

## Collaboration with UNISA to propagate a victim-centric restorative justice system

On 27 October 2022, the Department and the University of South Africa (UNISA) held a hybrid colloquium under the theme: "Towards a victim-centric approach for the successful social reintegration of offenders" at Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area, Gauteng Region. The colloquium was attended by policy makers, scholars, researchers, ex-offenders, victims of crimes and psychologists amongst others, who engaged on valuable discussions and shared knowledge around the mentioned theme. The Department hosts VODs as part of restorative justice, whereby offenders and victims meet face-to-face in a secure setting to seek healing, gain closure and restore peace. Restorative justice is an approach to justice that seeks to involve offenders and victims of crime as well

as their families and community members on a discourse that is aimed at identifying harms and needs through accepting responsibility and promoting reconciliation. The progressive work done to highlight the needs and rights of victims in the criminal justice process includes the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power as well as the Handbook on Justice for Victims which provides strategic models for victim-centred responses to crime. The Integrated Victim Empowerment Policy is aimed at shifting the emphasis of government's response to crime from conviction of the offender to services for the victim. The Department is guided by the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), which encourages restoration of justice between offenders, victims and communities in consultation with other stakeholders such as members of the Justice Crime Prevention and Security cluster. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department and UNISA focuses on harnessing the strength of both institutions, ensuring the coordination of dialogues, implementation of policies and the production of knowledge in a quest to contribute to a safer South Africa. Social acceptance is important within communities; a lack thereof may lead to rejection and victimisation. Communities need to be educated about ex-offenders and the challenges that they face, their vulnerability and the type of support required.

## Combating of drug abuse in partnership with Traditional Leaders the international community

The African Union's Department of Health, Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development (HHS) hosted a two-day catalytic Drug Demand Reduction meeting for South Africa's Traditional Authorities and Leadership on 1 – 2 November 2022. The collaborative session between the Department, the Office of Global Programmes and Policy, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, a State Department in the United States of America and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was conducted under the theme: "Solidarity in addressing drug addiction and related mental health disorders". The purpose of the event was to understand public health problems in jurisdictions under traditional leadership due to increased availability and use of psychoactive substances that are trafficked and also produced locally and to create a national network of Traditional Leaders to facilitate implementation of drug action plans. South



Africa's criminal justice system, which the Department is a core component, plays an important role in efforts to fight crime and eradicating substance abuse in and beyond African shores. Amongst stakeholder's present were representatives of the National House of Traditional and Khoisan Leadership, the Central Drug Authority (CDA), South African National Aids Council, Department of Social Development, International Technology Transfer Centre and others who presented various mechanisms that can be used to realise a drug-free environment, particularly within jurisdictions under Traditional Leadership in South Africa. The session also provided an opportunity for a closed group discussion by Traditional Leaders to define their role in the Drug Demand Reduction Architecture of South Africa. Traditional Leaders, as guardians and promoters of the socio-economic wellbeing of the people, pledged to curb harmful effects of drug infiltration in communities.

### **Launch of the Festive Season Security Operations campaign**

The Department in collaboration with sister departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster launched its Festive Season Security Operations (FSSO) campaign on 05 December 2022 at the Barberton Management Area in the Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West (LMN) Region. The festive season is notoriously associated with the escalation of criminality and attempts by inmates to escape from custody. The Department has adopted a defensive and counter approach in dealing with any security breach, threats or emergencies. This is done by implementing the Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) to ensure that there is proper preventative, detection and appropriate response such as screening of internal and external environment to manage any security breach. The Department works in tandem with the JCPS cluster, Traditional Councils and the community to fight crime and aid the reintegration and monitoring of parolees and probationers. Members of society are expected to form part of efforts to address crime and corruption by participating in community activities and reporting criminality. Some of the measures implemented during the period of the campaign include imposing limitations on the movement of offenders and stringent measures in processing goods entering correctional facilities.

### **Launch of Gender Responsive Centre for incarcerated women in South Africa**

The Department launched the first of its kind Gender Responsive Centre for incarcerated women in South Africa on 12 December 2022, in Atteridgeville, Gauteng Region. The Centre was established taking into consideration the various aspects that shape the context of women's lives and impact on their criminogenic behaviour in South Africa, comprising of victimisation, violence, Gender-Based Violence, poverty, marginality and personal consumption of drugs. Correctional centres have been largely built on the experiences and needs of males, therefore it is essential that services are purposefully and intentionally provided to respond to the specific needs of every inmate and provide opportunities to influence the lives of those incarcerated in order to help them rebuild a sense of control, empowerment, self-efficacy and self-worth. Female offenders constitute a small proportion of the total inmate population. Female offenders are often detained in conditions characterised by amongst others overcrowding, violence and a lack of gender medical attention. The Department therefore launched the Gender Responsive Centre to affirm its commitment in making the Bangkok Rules a living reality. The environment is trauma-informed, focusing on promoting the psychological, physical, social, educational, spiritual health and wellbeing of all women. This initiative is in-line with the Government's commitment to implement the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, also known as the Bangkok Rules. The end goal for the Department is to have an ideal centre where the Bangkok Rules finds full expression and through this centre the Department can respond to these needs of women to ensure that their period of incarceration is conducive towards their rehabilitation, development and reintegration once they are released.

### **Class of 2022 Matric offender learners achieve 87% pass rate**

The DCS Matric class of 2022 obtained an 87% pass rate, which represents a 10% increase compared to the 2021 pass rate of 77%. A total of 17 schools enrolled for the 2022 National Senior Certificate (NSC) Examination, comprising of 231 offender learners, of which 202 passed. A total of 11 out of 17 schools achieved 100% pass rate. The Department continues to advocate on educating



to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders. Usethubeni and Baviaanspoort Youth Centres in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng Regions respectively have achieved 100% pass rate for seven consecutive years. Estcourt Correctional Centre (Sicebengelwazi Secondary School) and Mangaung Centre (Liberty Independent Secondary School) made history by achieving 100% pass rate on their first year of enrolling for the NSC. These are amongst a few of the outstanding performances carried out by the DCS schools in 2022. Education in correctional centres has long term benefits for the country. Ex-offenders with no or little education have lower prospects of finding gainful employment and resort to crime if they cannot overcome the myriad of barriers experienced after release.

### **DCS Imbizo with Tshivhase Royal House and Kara Heritage Institute at Tshikombani Village, Limpopo Province**

The purpose of the Imbizo was to infuse values espoused in the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) to the community and join hands with stakeholders to tackle the plight of youth unemployment in order to build a better South Africa. The outreach programme was also geared towards educating both traditional leaders and members of the community on how to receive parolees and probationers when they are released into community corrections. Offenders are often faced with significant social adaptation issues upon their release from correctional facilities, which include community stigmatisation such as rejection and criticism and the ensuing negative impact on their ability to find employment to help them rebuild their lives. This rejection creates a conundrum where offenders' risk getting caught up in a vicious cycle of reoffending. All spheres of Government have a key role to play in nation building and fostering social cohesion to ensure a coordinated an integrated response to the service delivery needs of the community. The community was urged to assist the Department by receiving offenders with warm hands and giving them a second chance. The Tshivhase Royal House assured the community and all stakeholders that they will be playing their part in making sure that they educate communities on how they should welcome offenders back into society. Amongst other stakeholders' present were Limpopo MEC for Sports, Arts and Culture, MEC for Transport and Community Safety, Executive Mayor for Vhembe District, Mayor for Thulamela Local Municipality


and the Local House of Traditional Leaders who affirmed their support for an initiative to build infrastructure that will enable offenders to use the skills that they have acquired during their period of incarceration. Community members were afforded with an opportunity to raise questions and challenges that they face.

### **Engagement with Traditional Leaders at Vhembe District Chambers in Thohoyandou**

The Department held engagements with Traditional Leaders at Vhembe District Chambers in Thohoyandou on 27 January 2023, to articulate the important role that traditional leadership plays in areas under their jurisdiction and called for closer working ties to create a safer South Africa. Traditional Leaders play a central role in fighting crime through community mobilisation that identifies and alerts the police about crime in their neighbourhoods. Traditional Leaders were engaged on the conditions of release and assistance required by parolees to use the skills imparted to them during their period of incarceration, for their sustenance and for the benefit of the community. Traditional Leaders help to ensure that parolees abide by the conditions of their release and further assist in persuading families to accept them back into their household. The Department has a longstanding commitment to work with traditional leadership institutions and communities to build a moral and ethical society. Collective leadership responsibility is necessary to build a cohesive and caring society and Traditional Leaders are central towards arresting the moral decay in society which leads to overcrowding in correctional facilities. The Executive Mayor of Vhembe District Municipality, welcomed the partnership between Traditional Leaders and Government across all three spheres to build a people-centred Government that is responsive to the needs of the citizens.

### **Mental Health Summit for healthcare practitioners**

The Department held a four-day National Mental Health Summit for healthcare practitioners consisting of nurses, medical doctors, social and spiritual workers, pharmacists, psychologists and psychiatrists as part of ensuring that the mental health and well-being of officials and inmates become a priority. The purpose of the summit was to provide an update on the status of mental healthcare amongst inmates and officials in the Department. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as a



state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of diseases or disabilities, hence the Department has adopted a comprehensive approach in the provision of healthcare services to officials and inmates. The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) regulates access to and provision of mental health care, treatment and rehabilitation services to various categories of mental healthcare users including mentally ill inmates. This summit was the first summit that focused on mental healthcare in the Department. All healthcare practitioners came together to engage and share knowledge on issues around legislations and operations. The discussion also included the delivery of comprehensive mental health services and programmes through a multi-disciplinary approach inclusive of spiritual, psychosocial support and health care services to ensure that the mental healthcare needs of inmates and officials are addressed. In-depth and robust discussions were held to address challenges around mental disorders including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and schizophrenia to mention a few. Mental health is one of the programmes that cut across the mandates of various stakeholders and sectors and requires intergovernmental collaboration at all levels. The Department prioritises partnerships with other external healthcare specialists and institutions to share knowledge on how to observe and manage officials and inmates with mental disorders.

### **Willowmore Victim-Offender Dialogue**

In pursuit of its commitment to restorative justice, the Department hosted a VOD on 14 March 2023, at Willowmore in the Eastern Cape Province. During the VOD session, parolees showed remorse and asked for forgiveness from victims and the community of Willowmore. Both parolee and victim received certificates from a local business providing economic opportunities to assist them in becoming self-reliant business owners. The VOD is part of the Department's restorative justice approach, which creates a platform for conflict resolution processes and actively involves offenders, victims of crime and communities in seeking closure, restoring peace and healing. It further provides an opportunity to victims of crime and offenders to engage face-to-face and testify on the ordeal of the crime committed, the impact thereof as well as identify harms and needs through accepting responsibilities and promoting reconciliation. VOD is part of the various programmes offered by the Department to

correct and rehabilitate offenders. The VOD session was followed by a Community Imbizo, where the community of Willowmore and surrounding areas were given an opportunity to engage relevant stakeholders on service delivery challenges including crime patterns in the area. Stakeholders who attended the VOD included the Departments Justice and Constitutional Development, Social Development, Health, South African Police Service and Sarah Baartman District Municipality. Collectively, the relevant stakeholders agreed that more work needs to be done and further visits to Willowmore are necessary to address the challenges raised.

### **Mbanjwa family receives a new house**

The Department handed over a newly built house to the Mbanjwa family in the KwaShange village on the outskirts of Pietermaritzburg on 15 March 2023. This follows a disaster that befell the family on 09 November 2022, when devastating floods destroyed their home, leaving Khanyisile Mbanjwa and seven children under her care without shelter. Inspired by the spirit of Ubuntu, the neighbours responded swiftly to provide temporary accommodation to the family, while the local Councillor from uMgungundlovu Municipality, also aided to build a new house. The Soventein Community Corrections office and Gift of the Givers joined hands to restore the dignity of the Mbanjwa family, with the Department providing offender labour and Gift of the Givers sponsoring building material. Parolees used the building skills they learned during incarceration to the benefit of the Mbanjwa family. The work done by the parolees will go a long way in redefining their role in society.

### **Significant event at the Mangaung Correctional Centre (Escape of Offender Bester)**

The Department entered into contracts with the preferred bidders to design, construct, finance and operate a private prison led by the Department of Public Works in collaboration with the Department of Finance during 1997. This agreement was aimed at acquiring additional accommodation (2 928 bedspaces) and learn best practices which will in turn be rolled over to other correctional facilities in ensuring that offenders are detained and rehabilitated in a safe and humane environment. In terms of the written agreement concluded between the Department and Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts (Pty) Ltd on 24 March 2000 (the





concession agreement), Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts (Pty) Ltd (further referred to as the contractor) operates the Mangaung Correctional Centre (MCC) as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Correctional Centre under sections 103-112 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). The contractor commenced with operations on 1 July 2001 with a completion date of 30 June 2026. In terms of Section 107 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), the contractor appoints a Director with the prior approval of the National Commissioner, as the Head of the PPP facility. In a PPP facility there is a DCS Controller (Appointed in terms of Section 105 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) by the National Commissioner), Deputy Controller and other officials who are responsible for overseeing the contract on behalf of the Department. The DCS Controller must, as provided for in section 106 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), monitor the daily operations of the PPP Correctional Centre.

Offenders have a right in terms of Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) to request to be segregated from the other offenders if they fear for their lives. When Offender Bester felt that his life was threatened he submitted a written request to be segregated from other offenders. Upon receipt of the application from Offender Bester, the Contractor requested approval from the DCS Controller which was not granted. On 03 May 2022, the Contractor reported to the DCS Controller that Offender Bester had committed suicide by setting himself alight in the Broadway cell. An internal investigation was initiated by the Contractor into the unnatural death as per standard operating procedures. The DCS Controller also commissioned an internal investigation.

The Contractor further reported the unnatural death to the SAPS who conducted their investigation into the death of Offender Bester. The ongoing investigation by the SAPS into the reported unnatural death of the Offender Bester include the post mortem examination conducted by a pathologist on the deceased body and Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) test. The post mortem report contradicted what the Contractor had initially indicated in their reporting to the Department that Offender Bester had committed suicide. The Department investigated the alleged suicide matter and arrived at the conclusion that Offender Bester had not committed suicide as was

initially reported by the Contractor but had escaped from a lawful custody. The Department subsequently called a media briefing to inform the public of the escape of Offender Bester and his profile was circulated accordingly. The Department initiated a manhunt in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies for Offender Bester which subsequently led to the offender and his alleged accomplice/s being arrested within a month of the declaration by the Department.

The following significant findings were noted on the Investigation Report of the escape of Offender Bester:

- The Contractor allowed a private vehicle to enter into the correctional centre through the sally port without a gate pass.
- The Contractor segregated Offender Bester for own safety to Broadway unit without approval of DCS Controller in terms of the contract
- The Contractor failed to ensure supervision in Broadway unit where the incident occurred.
- The Contractor failed to provide the DCS Controller with video recordings of Broadway unit, which indicates a failure to house block security as all activities were not monitored.
- The Contractor failed to ensure effective patrolling around the centre between 19:00 and 19:30 (night) on the 02 May 2022.
- The Contractor's intelligence system failed to gather, analyse and disseminate information hence no alert of an escape which was planned.
- The Contractor misled the Department by reporting an unnatural death of Offender Bester instead of aided escape.

The Investigation Report recommended that penalties must be issued to the Contractor for breach of contract. At the time of this Annual Report the criminal cases against Offender Bester and those who assisted him to escape was before court.



### 1.5.3 Overview of the financial results of the Department

**Table 1.1: Departmental receipts**

Departmental receipts	2022/23			2021/22		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/ Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/ Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	79,356	97,581	(18,225)	75,088	66,241	8,847
Fines, penalties and forfeits	21,818	12,619	9,199	20,982	10,131	10,851
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1,951	386	1,565	1,879	171	1,708
Sale of capital assets	4,807	1,846	2,961	4,631	1,327	3,304
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	55,085	35,710	19,375	53,068	124,070	(71,002)
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,017</b>	<b>148,142</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>155,648</b>	<b>201,940</b>	<b>(46,292)</b>

During 2022/23 financial year, actual revenue collected amounted to R148,142 million (90.88%) against the estimated annual revenue of R163,017 million resulting in under collection of R14,875 million mainly on Fines, Penalties and Forfeits and Financial Transactions in Assets and Liabilities. An amount of R896 thousand was additionally allocated for offender gratuity, which is 100% revenue generated from hiring out offender labour.

#### Free Services

Free services amounted to R99,731 million for the 2022/23 financial year (2021/22: R42,359 million), consisting of Compensation of Employees (CoE) in respect of two hundred and forty-nine (249) officials (2021/22: 158 officials) working in Clubs and Messes and Biokinetics Centre.

**Table 1.2: Programme Expenditure**

Programme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	4,861,454	4,846,274	15,180	5,086,305	5,086,305	-
Incarceration	15,810,451	15,734,145	76,306	15,296,190	15,240,559	55,631
Rehabilitation	2,159,654	2,144,396	15,258	2,041,044	2,014,668	26,376
Care	2,511,287	2,511,287	-	2,331,839	2,331,839	-
Social Reintegration	1,193,138	1,193,138	-	1,187,874	1,020,262	167,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>26,429,240</b>	<b>106,744</b>	<b>25,943,252</b>	<b>25,693,633</b>	<b>249,619</b>

#### 1.5.3.1 Virements

##### Programme 1: Administration

A net increase of R92,565 million was mainly due to funds shifted from programmes Rehabilitation, Care and Social Reintegration under items Compensation of Employees and Goods and Services to cover overspending on Compensation of Employees mainly under items

Salaries and Wages and Social Contributions and Goods and Services under items Travel and Subsistence, Communications, External Audit Costs, and Fleet Services.

##### Programme 2: Incarceration

A net increase of R318,293 million was mainly due to funds shifted from programmes Rehabilitation, Care and Social Reintegration under items Compensation of Employees:



and Goods and Services to address overspending under items Compensation of Employees: Salaries and Wages and Social Contributions and Goods and Services under items Contractors, Fleet Services, Inventory: Fuel, Oil and Gas and Inventory: Materials and Supplies.

### **Programme 3: Rehabilitation**

A net decrease of R176,471 million was mainly due to underspending realised from Compensation of Employees and Good and Services to cover overspending incurred under Programmes Administration and Incarcerations: items Compensation of Employees under Salaries and Wages and Social Contributions and Goods and Services items Inventory: Fuel, Oil and Gas, Fleet Services and Inventory Materials and Supplies.

### **Programme 4: Care**

A net decrease of R130,500 million was mainly due to underspending realised from Compensation of Employees items Salaries and Wages to cover excess expenditure realised under programmes Administration items Compensation of Employees items Salaries and Wages and Social Contributions.

### **Programme 5: Social Reintegration**

A net decrease of R103,887 million was mainly due to funds shifted to Programmes Administration, Incarceration and Care to cover the overspending under Compensation of Employees items Salaries and Wages and Good and Services items Operating leases, Fleet services and inventory Food and Food supplies.

#### **1.5.3.2 Roll-Overs**

There was no roll-over of funds from 2021/22 to 2022/23 financial year.

#### **1.5.3.3 Contextualising audit outcomes**

The Department's overall outcome of the annual financial statements and performance information and consequence management remains unqualified, with no material findings. There has been a 15% reduction in the number of audit findings from 130 audit findings received in 2021/22 to 108 findings received in 2022/23. The following material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements were noted for irregular expenditure and procurement and contract management:

### **Procurement and contract management**

The AGSA reported that the Department deviated from the quotation and competitive bidding process without a valid reason and approval by the Accounting Officer as well as the manner in which the bid was advertised resulted in limited competition and in a small pool of bidders. This also is reflected on some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R1 000 000 procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were not approved by the Accounting Officer but it was practical to invite competitive bids, as required by Treasury Regulation 16A6.1, paragraph 3.3.1 of NTI 02 of 2021/22, paragraph 4.1 of NTI 03 of 2021/22 and TR 16A6.4.

### **Irregular expenditure**

The AGSA found that effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with Treasury Regulations 16.A 6.1 as the procurement of goods/ works/ services was split into parts or items of lesser value to avoid complying with the requirements of the Supply Chain Management (SCM) regulations. Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R1 000 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were not approved by the Accounting Officer but it was practical to invite competitive bids, as required by Treasury Regulation 16A6.1, paragraph 3.3.1 of NTI 02 of 2021/22, paragraph 4.1 of NTI 03 of 2021/22 and TR 16A6.4. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

The Department will put in place plans to improve expenditure management and procurement and contract management to ensure that similar goods procured at the same time are grouped together and procured through legislated competitive bidding processes. The process of implementing contracts has commenced and should be finalised at the end of the 2023/24 financial year. The SCM function is in the process of recruiting and filling vacancies which will ensure sufficient capacity to focus on effective implementation of preventative controls to curb the occurrence of instances of irregular expenditure. The Department will also ensure that all cases of irregular expenditure are investigated in a timely manner and finalised per legislative requirements.

**Table 1.3: Summary of irregular expenditure as at 31 March 2023**

Nature of irregular expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Percentage
Procurement done through price quotations where contracts were not in place	190 175	97.6%
Non-compliance with Extension of Contracts/ Contracts Variations/ Overpayment of Contracts.	898	0.5%
Non-Compliance with procurement Process:	325	0.2%
Non-Compliance with National Treasury Regulations	3 372	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 770</b>	<b>100%</b>

The Department incurred irregular expenditure amounting to R194 million in the year under review as disclosed in note 30 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1) (c) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999). This reflects an 80% reduction as compared to the previous financial year. This demonstrates the Department's commitment to implement internal controls and strengthen procurement processes. Department continues to identify weaknesses in the system and implement revised internal controls to prevent irregular expenditure, furthermore the prevention of splitting of cases by securing contracts is at the final phase and this will enable the Department to have contracts on

**Material irregularities (interest on court judgement not settled within 30 days)**

In relation to the Material Irregularity matter relating to interest incurred on a court judgement which was not settled within 30 days as previously reported in the 2021/22 financial year, the AGSA acknowledged effort made by the Accounting Officer to investigate the matter however of the view that more needs to be done to ensure determination of liability and consequence management. Appropriate action will be taken by the Department based on the assessment by the State Attorney to determine whether any responsible official is liable by law for the losses suffered by the Department for the purpose of recovery, as required by Treasury Regulations 9.1.4 read with 12.7.1 and 12.7.4. The Department will also take appropriate disciplinary steps against any official that the investigation found to be responsible, as required by section 38(1)(h) of the PFMA and in accordance with Treasury Regulation 9.1.3. In an effort to process payments within regulated timeframes, the Department will ensure that internal controls are implemented to ensure timely payments of court judgments to prevent further losses, as required by Treasury Instructions.

**Conflict of interest**

The Public Service Act and Regulations prohibits employees of departments from doing business with the state and from performing remunerative work outside their employment in the Department, except with the written permission of the Executive Authority of the Department or in an official capacity as a Director of a Public Entity. The AGSA identified non-compliance with the Public Service Act and Regulations.

The Department will ensure that it puts measures in place to detect and circumvent officials from directly or indirectly conducting business with any organ of state. Officials will be required to immediately disclose any financial interests in an entity that intends to conduct business with the Department or where the official is a director of a public or private company conducting business with an organ of state. The process of combating fraud, corruption and wrong doing has received attention in the Department with steps taken to charge those who contravened provisions of the relevant legislation.

**Material audit findings impacting on other information**

The AGSA found that the Department did not establish and implement an Information Technology (IT) governance framework that supports and enables the business, delivers value and improves performance. The Department was also found to have inadequately designed and implemented formal controls over IT systems to ensure the reliability of the systems and the availability, accuracy and protection of information relating to user access management, programme change control and IT service continuity.

The Department will ensure that future contracts are better managed to ensure that service providers are monitored and held accountable for work performed



by them. Processes and procedures will be put in place to monitor the performance of service providers. The Department will further expedite the resuscitation of the

IJS projects to ensure that the initial benefits that were envisaged when these projects were initiated can be realised.

#### 1.5.3.4 Unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

##### Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The Department incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure to the value of R953 thousand which demonstrate and significant improvement, furthermore

these is a clear indication that internal controls implemented in the year under review are working. It is also imperative to state that the Department will continue identifying weaknesses in the system and amend internal controls to prevent any fruitless and wasteful transactions.

**Table 1.4: Summary of fruitless and wasteful expenditure as at 31 March 2023**

Nature of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Amount (R'000)	Percentage
Travelling Cancellation: Conference/Accommodation/Meals/ Catering	185	19.4%
Interest Charged for payments non-compliance	759	79.6%
Fleet Services & Transport Payments on unexplained categories/ Travel/Licenses	9	0.9%
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>R 953</b>	<b>100%</b>

##### 1.5.3.5 Future plans of the Department

The Department will continue to prioritise the implementation of the SFSSS as approved 2021. The SFSSS aims to guide the process of attaining a better performing incarceration and corrections system by contributing to its financial sustainability by creating job opportunities for offenders, parolees and probationers as well as through generating revenue through the Department's production workshops, agriculture, livestock, arts and culture. The Department is committed to enhancing the existing strategic partnerships. Given the current fiscal constraints, strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders has assisted in accelerating service delivery. Partnerships provide innovative alternatives to ensure that the Department delivers more with less resources available taking into consideration of the harsh economic realities in the country. The Department is working in collaboration with other Government departments and entities, business sector, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) and tertiary institutions to advance its SFSSS projects and programmes.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 had a major impact on employment as restrictions were put in place which limited economic activity. Employment rates have still failed to recover and have worsened in certain sectors. The main factors contributing to the crime rate are poor socio-economic conditions of poverty, inequality and high levels of unemployment and the Department finds

itself at the receiving end as it has to manage the high inmate population which increases daily. Apart from these challenges, it is the Department's responsibility to create safe and secure conditions for inmates. The aging and outdated infrastructure, gang activities, escapes and injuries within correctional facilities are some of the challenges affecting the Department's ability to effectively rehabilitate offenders for successful re-integration into society. The Department recorded an overcrowding rate of 46% with an increase of 13 833 inmates between the 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial year. Overcrowding poses a serious threat to the health system of inmates. The Department is working closely with the JCPS Cluster to identify alternative measures to ease the pressures of overcrowding linked to the poor socio-economic conditions.

##### 1.5.3.6 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Correctional Centres are mandated from Section 103 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), S103 (1): The Minister may subject to any law governing the award of contracts by the State, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure enter into a contract with any party to design, construct, finance and operate any prison or part of the prison established or to be established in terms of section 5.

1. R952 508.98 rounded off to R953 thousand



The Mangaung and Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Centres are Private Facilities managed under the Private Public Partnership (PPP) contract between the Department, the Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts (BCC) and South African Custodial Services (SACS). The contracts were signed to be valid for a period of 25 years.

It is a public knowledge that there are challenges relating to Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts (BCC) due to non-compliance. The Department has put measures in place to provide 90 days termination notice, developed and implemented take over plans to ensure a smooth transition at the end of the notice period.

The similar project plan is applicable with Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Centres even though the take-over will not take place within 90 days.

#### **1.5.3.7 Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued**

There were no activities that were or to be discontinued that may have an effect on the understanding of the financial affairs of the Department

#### **1.5.3.8 New or proposed activities**

During the next year and the ensuing strategic period, the Department will seek to address the challenges of overcrowding in correctional centres. The causes of overcrowding are not confined to the limits of criminal justice, but extend to other spheres of State responsibility, such as social welfare policies, access to health services, education and employment, among others. The growing inmate population is placing an enormous financial burden on government and at a great cost to the social cohesion of society. In tandem with the growth of the inmate population, the number of inmates with special needs is also increasing in many correctional facilities. Such groups include female inmates, inmates with mental health care needs, drug-dependent inmates, foreign national inmates, racial and ethnic minorities, older inmates and inmates with disabilities. The special treatment requirements of these groups are rarely met in correctional facilities, especially in facilities that are

overcrowded and under-resourced. The Department will be working closely with its partners within the criminal justice system to ensure that the shortcomings in the criminal justice policies are addressed to rationalise the inflow of inmates, and crime prevention measures are implemented. The Department will take these key factors into account when planning for refurbishment or construction projects and mitigating the impact of overcrowding in correctional facilities.

Offenders in correctional facilities will continue producing more of their own food, saving costs for the Department while gaining work experience in a range of courses including primary food production and processing. Although still attempting to offset financial costs, the focus of correctional facilities is on achieving a community like existence where offenders have an element of independence, enabling them to cook, clean, work and essentially be self-sufficient. In unison with the offender's self-sufficiency the correctional facility would operate sustainably through adopting environmentally friendly practices which are in harmony with nature, impacting as little possible on its surrounds. The resources which come from the land are used for the benefit of inmates and benefit the community. Ultimately this understanding of the phrase "self-sufficiency" can be defined as a correctional facility which seeks to reduce the human, environmental and economic costs.

#### **1.5.3.9 Supply Chain Management (SCM)**

The Department did not have any unsolicited bids proposals for year under review. The Supply Chain Management unit consistently improved internal controls as implemented throughout the Department. This is demonstrated by reduction of non-compliance findings within the supply chain management processes. The Department will continue supply chain management training to ensure that there is full compliance to applicable prescripts. The Audit Report also demonstrates those improvements in non-compliance within the supply chain management environment.



### 1.5.3.10 Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties (SCM)

**Table 1.5: Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties**

Gift description	Value (R 000)
Animals	26
Sport and recreation	97
Computer/Printer equipment and software	13
Books	7
Food and related products	9
Toiletries	6
Electrical appliances	13
Other	107
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>278</b>

**Table 1.6: Gifts and donations provided by the Department**

Gift description	Value(R 000)
Donation to Dignitaries	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>

### 1.5.3.11 Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

No exemption and deviation received in March 2023.

### 1.5.3.12 Events after the reporting date

There were no adjusting or non-adjusting events after the reporting date.

### 1.5.3.13 Other

There were no other material facts or circumstances, which may have an effect on the understanding of the financial state of affairs, not addressed elsewhere in the Annual Report.

### 1.5.3.14 Conclusion

The Annual Report provides some of the Department's performance highlights for the period under review which would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of the officials in the Department and our stakeholders. We appreciate the leadership of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services and Deputy Minister of Correctional Services in ensuring that we place corrections at the centre of government's efforts to create safer communities and strengthen our fight against poverty, unemployment and inequity.

The Department has much to celebrate and be proud of when reflecting on 2022/23 financial year. During the year under review, the Department was able to improve on the audit outcome and continue to maintain the highest standards of good governance, building upon its status of consecutive unqualified audits. In addition, the Department was able to achieve 87% of its targets, which

is a marked improvement from the prior year. This would not be possible without the valuable efforts of each official. The Department will continue to work towards improving safety in communities.

I wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, the Honourable RO Lamola and the Honourable Deputy Minister, Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa. I wish to further extend my gratitude to the Audit Committee, under the chairpersonship of Ms SJ Masite and the Risk Management Committee, under the chairpersonship of Mr S Ngobeni, for the continuous support, leadership and guidance, during the financial year.

The Department will continue to work with stakeholders to provide effective support to all who need it, while adapting to the changing environment. The Department remains committed to its service delivery mandate and now more than ever, Government and its associated agencies will need to work together with the corporate, small business and industrial sectors in order to chart an economic course in realising the goal of a vibrant, innovative and sustainable economy, characterised by economic growth and employment

**Mr MS Thobakgale**

National Commissioner:

Department of Correctional Services



## 1.6 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed throughout the Annual Report are consistent.

The Annual Report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.

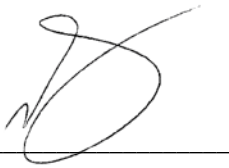
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Department for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

Yours faithfully



**Mr MS THOBKGALE**

National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services



## 1.7 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

### 1.7.1 Vision



#### VISION STATEMENT

Providing the best Correctional Services for a safer South Africa





### 1.7.2 Mission



#### MISSION STATEMENT

Contributing to a just, peaceful and safer South Africa through effective and humane incarceration of inmates and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders.

### 1.7.3 Values

The core values that underpin the culture of the Department are described below:	
Value	Behavioural statement
Development 	<p>We will endeavour to ensure that staff members are able to do the tasks they are appointed to do, that they internalise the values of correctional services, and that they always strive for excellence.</p> <p>We will treat staff members as more than just workers and value them as people.</p> <p>We will create workplaces that are inclusive of our skills and talents.</p>
Integrity 	<p>We will be honest, show respect, and practise positive values.</p> <p>We will act with integrity at all times and in all instances, ensuring that we remain corruption-free.</p> <p>We will build sound business practices by creating policies and procedures that govern our activities.</p>
Excellence 	<p>We will deliver on our outcomes and targets with quality work, within budget, and on time.</p> <p>We will continuously seek new opportunities for service delivery improvement.</p> <p>We will strive to achieve the best results in the service of all the people.</p>
Accountability 	<p>We will remain committed to delivering all agreed outputs on time.</p> <p>We will hold each other accountable in a spirit of mutual trust in honouring all our commitments.</p> <p>We will take responsibility for and ownership of our outcomes and accept the consequence of failure to do so.</p>

## 1.8 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

### 1.8.1 Constitutional Mandates

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) enshrines the democratic values and principles that govern public administration. The Bill of Rights, as contained in the Constitution, is the foundation of democracy in South Africa that enshrines

the rights of all people in the country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom. The Constitution, which lays the basis for the mandate, compels the Department to comply with the sections shown in the figure below in terms of the treatment of inmates and principles governing the public administration.

**Figure 1: Extract of Chapter 2, section 196 and section 197 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa**

Chapter 2: Bill of Rights			
9 (1) – (5)	Equality	28 (1) – (3)	Children's rights
10	Human Dignity	29 (1) – (5)	Right to Education
12 (1) – (2)	Freedom and Security of Person	31 (1) – (2)	Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities
27 (1) – (3)	Healthcare, Food, Water and Social Security	35 (1) – (5)	Right to humane treatment
		36 (1)	Limitation of rights

**Section 195.**  
Public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including the following principles

- (a) A high standard of professional ethics must be promoted and maintained
- (b) Efficient, economic and effective use of resources must be promoted
- (c) Public administration must be development-oriented
- (d) Services must be provided impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias
- (e) People's needs must be responded to, and the public must be encouraged to participate in policy making
- (f) Public administration must be accountable
- (g) Transparency must be fostered by providing the public with timely, accessible and accurate information
- (h) Good human resource management and career development practices to maximise human potential must be cultivated
- (i) Public administration must be broadly representative of the South African people, with employment and personnel management practices based on ability, objectivity, fairness, and the need to redress the imbalances of the past to achieve broad representation

**195(2)-(6)**  
**Section 197.**

- (1) Within public administration there is a public service for the Republic, which must function, and be structured, in terms of national legislation and which must loyally execute the lawful policies of the government of the day
- (2) The terms and conditions of employment in the public service must be regulated by national legislation

### 1.8.2 Legislative Mandates

#### Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998)

The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) takes the imperative of human rights into account and seeks to incorporate the values enunciated in the Bill of Rights by prescribing a progressive approach to incarceration. The Act seeks to provide for, among others, a correctional system; the establishment, function and control of the Department; the custody of all offenders under conditions of human dignity; the rights and obligations of sentenced offenders; the rights and obligations of unsentenced offenders; a system of community corrections; release from correctional centres and placement under correctional supervision, on day-

parole and parole; a National Council for Correctional Services; a Judicial Inspectorate; Independent Correctional Centre Visitors (ICCV); repeal and amendment of certain laws and all other matters connected therewith.

It recognises international principles on correctional matters and establishes certain mandatory minimum rights applicable to all inmates, with special emphasis on the rights of women and children, which cannot be withheld for any disciplinary or other purpose. It provides a new disciplinary system for offenders; various safeguards regarding the use of segregation and of force; a framework for treatment, development and support services; a refined community-involved release policy;



extensive external monitoring mechanisms; and public and private sector partnerships in terms of the building and operating of correctional facilities. In terms of the

Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), the Department is committed to a threefold purpose as outlined in section (2) and (3) of the Act.


**Figure 2: Purpose of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended)**

<p><b>Purpose of the correctional system</b></p>	<p>The purpose of the corrections system is to contribute to maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful and safe society. As such, the South African Correctional system is not for punishment, but the protection of the public, promotion of social responsibility, and enhancing human development in order to reduce the rate of recidivism as the correctional population continues to escalate. The correctional system aims to achieve this by:</p>	<p>(2)(a) enforcing sentences of the courts in a manner prescribed by this act            (2)(b) detaining all inmates in safe custody whilst ensuring their human dignity            (2)(c) promoting the social responsibility and human development of all sentenced offenders</p>
<p><b>Purpose of the Department</b></p>	<p>3(1) The Department of Correctional Services, established by section 7(2) of the Public Service Act, is part of the Public Service, established by section 197 of the Constitution.</p> <p>The aim of the Department of Correctional Services is to contribute towards maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful and safe society by enforcing court-imposed sentences, detaining inmates in safe custody, while maintaining their human dignity, developing their sense of social responsibility, and promoting the general development of all inmates and persons subject to community corrections. Thus, the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) outlines:</p>	<p>3(2) the Department must –</p> <p>Fulfil the purpose of the correction system in terms of this Act;</p> <p>As far as practicable, be self-sufficient and operate according to business principles;</p> <p>Perform all work necessary for its effective management</p> <p>Manage remand detainees</p> <p>3(3) – 3(6)</p>

**Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977)**

The following parts of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) are of particular importance to the Department: section 63A, sections 77 and 78, Chapter 28, Chapter 30 and section 299A. Section 63A of the Act provides for a procedure in terms of which the court may, on application by a Head of a Correctional Centre order the release of certain accused on warning in lieu of bail, or order the amendment of the bail conditions imposed by that court on the accused. Section 63A also forms the basis of a protocol between Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) departments to encourage the utilisation of this provision in assisting accused persons who do not pose a danger to society to be released from detention under circumstances where the bail set by the court cannot be afforded by the accused or his or her family. The Department detains the state patients while waiting for beds in Mental Health Establishments in line with sections 77 and 78 of the Act. Chapter 28 of the Act which deals with sentencing, is applicable to the mandate of the Department, as offenders must be detained in

accordance with the sentences handed down under this Chapter. The granting of parole and the conversion of sentences to correctional supervision is also done in accordance with this Chapter, read together with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). An offender may appeal the conviction or the sentence or both in accordance with Chapter 30 of the Act. Finally, section 299A of the Act regulates victim involvement in the decisions of parole boards. Certain sections of Chapter 13 of the Act were amended through the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 2017 (Act No. 4 of 2017) to improve the management of forensic cases. The improvements include the provision of the courts with a wider range of options in respect of orders to be issued in cases of findings that accused persons are not capable of understanding criminal proceedings so as to make a proper defence; or that accused persons are by reason of mental illness or intellectual disability or for any other reason not criminally responsible for the offences they are charged with. The benefits for the Department



are that involuntary mental healthcare users, based on the outcome of the forensic assessment, will no longer be detained in correctional facilities while waiting for a bed in a health establishment.

### **Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008)**

The aim of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) is to set up a child justice system for children in conflict with the law. It represents a rights-based approach to children accused of committing crimes. However, it also seeks to ensure children in conflict with the law are processed through the use of a wide range of appropriate sentencing options specifically suited to the needs of children such as diversion, use of community-based sentences, restorative justice sentences and sentence to detention in child and youth care centre (secure care facilities managed by Social Development). With the introduction of the Child Justice Act since 2010, the Department of Correctional Services has benefited through the gradual reduction in the number of children. The Remand Detainee children reduced from 504 to an annual average of 55 in 2022/23 while the sentenced children dropped from 717 to 33 in 2022/23. Section 96(3) of the Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act No. 75 of 2008) requires the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services to table in Parliament the annual progress reports received from the partner department, including the Department. The consolidated report covers performance for a financial year (from 1 April to 31 March) and includes individual departmental Annual Reports. The Department submitted its ninth report. The department revised its implementation framework on the implementation of the Child Justice Act which is utilised as guiding policy for promoting the understanding of the responsibilities of the Department.

### **Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Act 32 of 2007**

The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Amendment Act has been in effect since 16 December 2007 and affects the punishment of sexual crimes committed after this date. The Act consolidated all sexual crimes in one law, defined sexual crimes gender-neutrally to apply both men and women, and ensured rape survivors access to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), among other provisions.

### **The objectives of the Act are to:**

- Include all sexual crimes in one law;
- Define all sexual crimes;
- Make all forms of sexual abuse or exploitation a crime;
- Make sure that both men and women can use the law with regard to sexual crimes;
- Make sure that government departments work together to protect complainants from unfair treatment or trauma;
- Improve the way the criminal justice system (the courts and police) works;
- Make the age when both men and women can give permission (consent) to have sex, 16 years;
- Make sure that rape survivors get post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), which is medical treatment that can reduce their chances of getting HIV from the rape;
- Allow rape survivors to find out if the person who raped them has HIV;
- Establish a National Register (a list of names) for Sex Offenders.

### **The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000)**

The aim of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) is to make the administration effective and accountable to people for its actions. Together with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) embraces the principles of and promotes South African citizens' right to just administration. In terms of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), the Department has a responsibility to provide fair and equitable administration of justice.

### **The National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003)**

The National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003) aims to give effect to the rights set out in the Constitution by providing a framework for a structured and uniform, quality health system in South Africa. It recognises that no person may be refused emergency medical treatment and that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his/her health. The Department, therefore, must ensure that healthcare is available to all inmates.



### **The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002)**

The purpose of the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) is to regulate mental healthcare so that the best possible treatment and rehabilitation services are made available to citizens. In order to ensure that mental healthcare services become a part of the general health system, it provides for the coordinated accessibility to services. The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) also regulates access to services for voluntary, assisted and involuntary patients, state patients and mentally ill inmates. The Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) sets out the rights and duties of patients and providers and explains how the property of mentally ill persons should be dealt with in a court of law. The Department is enjoined to ensuring that all mentally ill inmates are treated in accordance with the Mental Health Care Act, 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002).

### **Prevention and Combatting of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No. 13 of 2013)**

The aim of the Prevention and Combatting of Torture of Persons Act, 2013 (Act No. 13 of 2013) is to protect all people from all forms of torture by the state; to give meaning to safe custody to all inmates in correctional facilities; and to provide for torture as a criminal offence.

### **The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013)**

The purpose of the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) is to protect personal information, to strike a balance between the right to privacy and the need for the free flow of, and access to information, and to regulate how personal information is processed. The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) applies to anyone who keeps any type of records relating to the personal information of anyone, unless those records are subject to other legislation which protects such information more stringently. It therefore sets the minimum standards for the protection of personal information. It regulates the “processing” of personal information. “Processing” includes collecting, receiving, recording, organising, retrieving, or using such information; or disseminating, distributing or making such personal information available. The Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (Act No. 4 of 2013) will also relate to records which you already have in your possession.

### **Skills Development Act, No 97 of 1998 as amended by Skills Development Levies Act, No 9 of 1999, Skills Development Amendment Act, No 31 of 2003**

The purpose of the Skills Development Act, No 97 of 1998 as amended is to provide an institutional framework to devise and implement national, sector and workplace strategies to develop and improve the skills of the South African workforce; to integrate those strategies within the National Qualifications Framework contemplated in the South African Qualifications Authority Act, 1995; to provide for learnerships that lead to recognised occupational qualifications; to provide for the financing of skills development by means of a levy-grant scheme and a National Skills Fund; to provide for and regulate employment services; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

## **1.8.3 Policy Mandates**

### **The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005)**

The main focus of the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa is the necessity to identify corrections as being focused on rehabilitation and as a responsibility that the Department shares with society at large. The White Paper sees corrections as much more than just crime prevention, but also includes:

- A fundamental break with the past penal system towards a correctional centre for rehabilitation. It presents a dynamic approach towards a correction-focused system that positions the family as the primary level of restoration, with community institutions at a secondary level, and highlights the importance of links between these two.
- A value chain of correction, security, facilities, care, development and aftercare. It provides a historical perspective of the transformation challenges of the correctional system in South Africa and addresses the contextualised imbalances of the past. It introduces a human rights culture away from the institutionalised prison culture that was prominent in the historical context by introducing the concept of corrections, espoused within Constitution, and rehabilitation, thereby framing correction and development instead of punishment and treatment.
- The strategic realignment of the Department toward correction instead of just crime prevention.





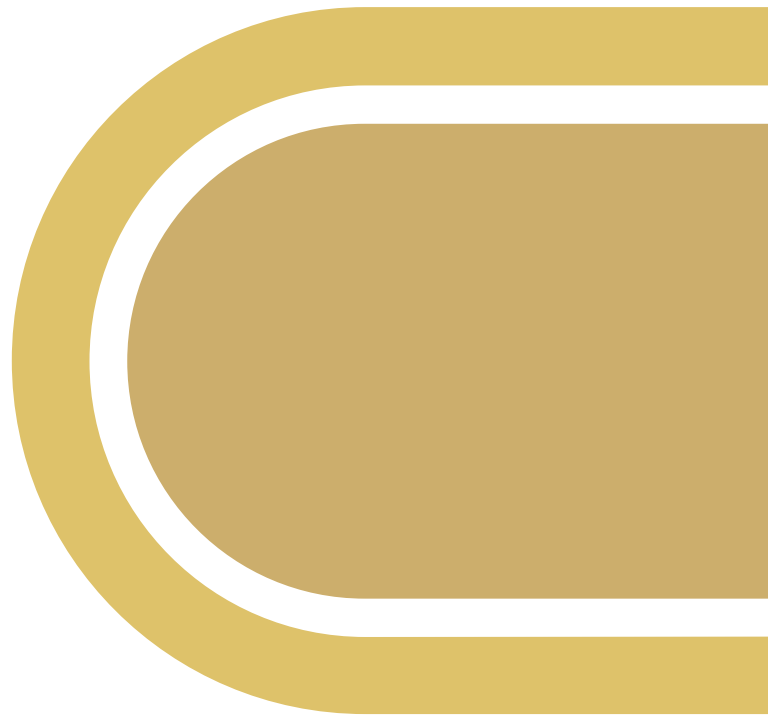
- A focus on needs-based interventions, proposed by the decentralised management of correctional centres within a safety and security framework.
- The specific nature of crime in South Africa and establishes principles for productive work for offenders and their involvement in community upliftment projects. It also presents the contribution toward corrections on the African continent and international arena, within the legal and administrative framework of South Africa.

### **The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014)**

The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) is consistent with the Correctional Services Act including amendments that were introduced through the Correctional Matters Amendment Act, 2011 (Act No. 5 of 2011) and other relevant national and international legislation and protocols. The purpose of the White Paper on Remand Detention is to provide a policy framework that guides the management of various categories of remand detainees as summarised below:

- Accused persons who have been detained after the first court appearance whose trial have not commenced, i.e., those in the pre-trial phase;
- Accused persons in detention whose cases were being heard by the courts, i.e. those who were in the trial phase;
- Accused persons detained by the DCS pending observation at designated Mental Health Establishments;
- Accused persons detained in line with section 9 of the Extradition Act; and
- Convicted persons awaiting sentencing.

The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) communicates the principles that drive the detention management of Remand Detainees drawn from local and international laws, and conclude that remand detention is not punitive, occurs as a result of an order of a court of law, is managed with the highest possible ethical and professional standards, and that detainees have to be informed of their rights and obligations and are separated from sentenced inmates. The principles further state that remand detention requires greater levels of effectiveness and integration in the criminal justice system and that institutions should be subject to oversight and control. The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) is based on the constitutional right that a person charged with a crime is innocent until proven guilty and shall be treated as such.



## 1.9 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

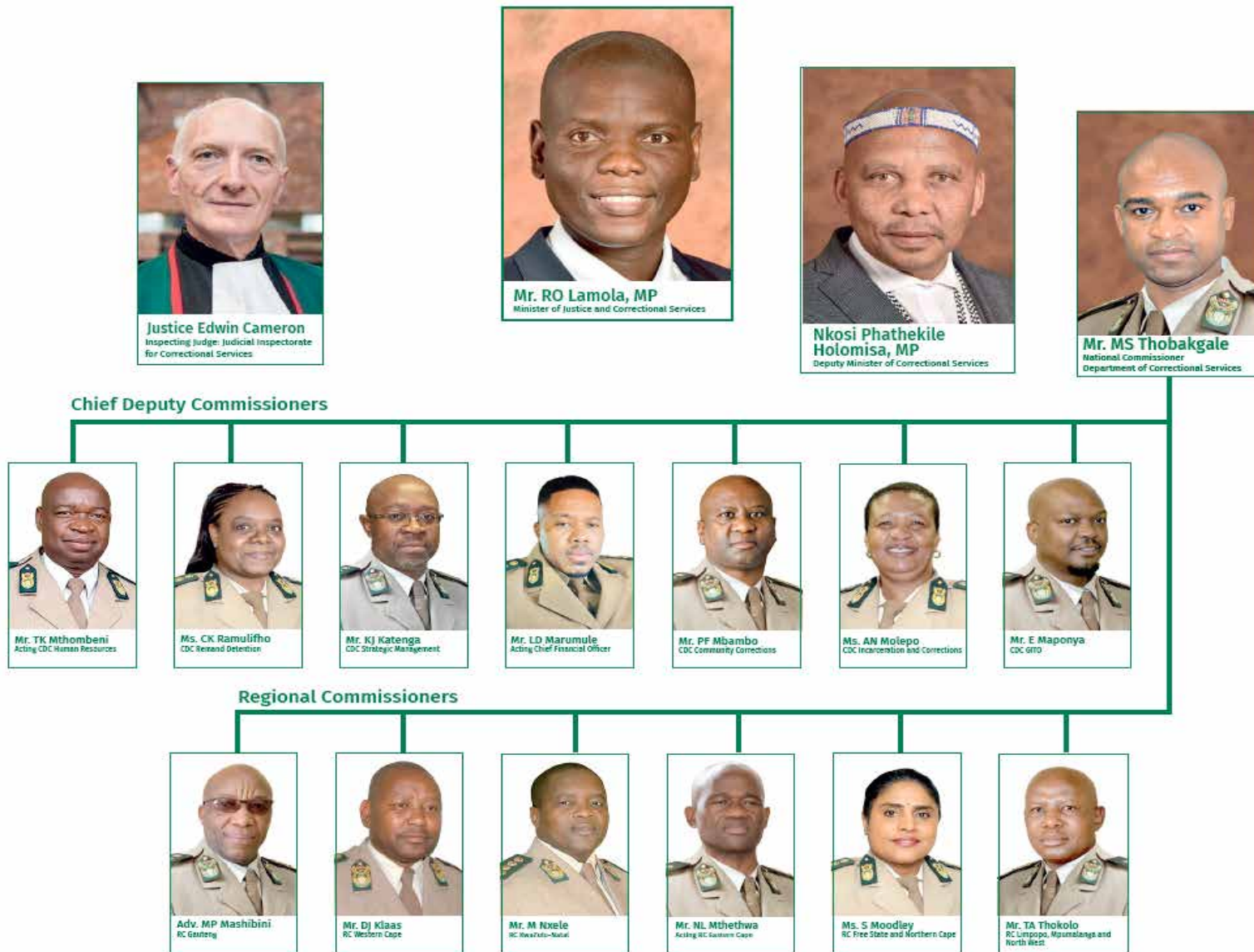
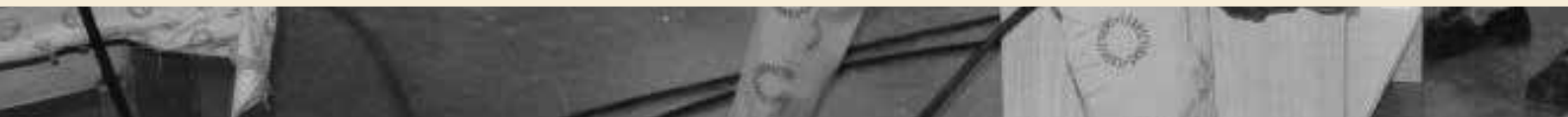


Figure 3: High-Level Organisational Structure







# PART B

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION





## 2.1 AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material

findings being reported under the Pre-determined Objectives heading in the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the Auditor's Report.

Refer to page 200 of the report of the auditor-general, published as Part F: Financial Information.

## 2.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.2.1 Service Delivery Environment

After a resilient start to 2022, the impact of historic flooding focused in KwaZulu-Natal, the electricity crisis and persistent constraints in network industries such as transport have severely affected economic activity, while high inflation and unemployment have weighed on private consumption. The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on communities has been significant, with changes to the population and social dynamics of the country as well as the structure of households observed. The medium- and long-term impact of the pandemic thus presents heightened socio-economic challenges, to which Government must respond within a constrained economic and fiscal environment. South Africa's structural economic constraints – including unreliable electricity supply, high levels of market concentration, inefficiencies in network industries and a high cost of doing business – limit the rate at which the economy can grow and create jobs. Coupled to the impact of the breakdown in South Africa's transport infrastructure, load shedding in South Africa has become a sombre constraint on growth and profitability for the country's corporates and further undermines the country's ability to continue its recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic, due to interest rate hikes in response to high inflation. In addition, the economy remains exposed to external shocks and capital flow volatility, in the context of tighter global financial conditions, and volatile commodity prices related to Russia's war in Ukraine. The elevated public debt significantly limits the fiscal space available to respond to economic and climate shocks and meet social and developmental needs. Longstanding rigidities in product and labour markets, and governance and corruption vulnerabilities also weigh on growth and employment prospects, threatening social cohesion.

The population of South Africa was estimated to be 60,6 million by the end of June 2022. Between 2002 and 2022 South Africa experienced a positive population growth year-on-year, despite the devastating impact of COVID-19. By 2022, measures of mortality indicate an improvement in Life expectancy at birth moving from 61,7 years in 2021 to 62,8 years in 2022. As the nation grappled with the pandemic, it brought attention not only to the importance of health care and other social services required by people, but also to the age profile of the population and the vulnerability of key populations in the country. The elderly population, who are more vulnerable to having comorbidities, are more likely to experience the devastating effects of COVID-19. The vast number of deaths within this age group occurring during the COVID-19 pandemic led to a drastic decline in the growth rate (1,47%) of the elderly population. By 20 June 2021, South Africa fast-tracked their COVID-19 vaccination programme to ensure healthcare workers and people aged 60 years and above were vaccinated. The impact of such a health intervention not only saved the lives of those age 60 and older but also those transitioning into the elderly age group, resulting in an increased rate of growth among the elderly population (2,11%) by 2022. Evidence of the breakdown or inability of families and households to provide care for their primary members is evident at various societal levels such as a reported increase in the number of homeless adults, children living on the streets, children at risk of neglect, households at risk of food insecurity as well as waiting lists for placement in Child and Youth Care Centres. Despite recent improvement, unemployment remains above pre-COVID-19 levels.

South Africa's unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2023 was recorded at 32,9 %, and is among the highest in the world. According to the Quarterly Labour Force



Survey (QLFS), this is an increase of 0,2% compared to the fourth quarter of 2022. While the unemployment rate may be high, there is also an increase in time-related underemployment. Time-related underemployment refers to all persons in employment who (i) wanted to work additional hours, (ii) had worked less than a specified hours threshold (working time in all jobs), and (iii) were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) defines time-related underemployment as those persons who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week and were available to work additional hours. Time-related underemployment rate is defined as the percentage of time-related underemployed persons to employed persons. In the first quarter of 2023, 4,9% of employed persons were in time-related underemployment. This is consistent with underemployment recorded in the first quarter of 2020 pre-COVID-19 with a slight increase of 0,2% over these years. The prevalence of underemployment increased during COVID-19, increasing from 4,7 % in the first quarter of 2020 to 5,2% in the first quarter of 2021, followed by a significant increase in the proportion of persons affected by time-related underemployment in the first quarter of 2022 at 5,6%. As with the unemployment rate, young people experience underemployment at far higher rates than older persons. For the first quarter of 2023, the underemployment rate was 6,3% for those aged 15-24 and 5,2% for those aged 24-34, which is higher than the national rate of 4,9%. The lowest underemployment rate is recorded in the age groups 35-44 years and 55-64 years, both at 4,6%.

Annual consumer price inflation was 7,1% in March 2023, up from 7,0% in February 2023. The consumer price index increased by 1,0% month-on-month in March 2023. The main contributors to the 7,1% annual inflation rate were food and non-alcoholic beverages; housing and utilities; transport; and miscellaneous goods and services. Food and non-alcoholic beverages increased by 14,0% year-on-year, and contributed 2,4% to the total CPI annual rate of 7,1%. Housing and utilities increased by 4,0% year-on-year, and contributed 1,0 percentage point. Transport increased by 8,9% year-on-year, and contributed 1,3%. Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 5,9% year-on-year, and contributed 0,9%. In March 2023 the annual inflation rate for goods was 9,4%, down from 9,5% in February 2023; and for services it was 4,5% down from 4,6% in February 2023.

Crime is often considered a major impediment to economic growth and development because it tends to increase economic uncertainty, discourage long-term investment and new employment opportunities and erode the rule of law. At the same time, lack of economic growth in connection with high economic and social inequality tends to increase levels of crime and violence. Socio-economic conditions and social inequality play an important role influencing whether or not certain individuals engage in criminal behaviour. South Africa has the one of the highest crime rates in the world. South Africa has a notably high rate of assaults, rape, homicides, and other violent crimes. This has been attributed to several factors, including high levels of poverty, inequality, unemployment, and social exclusion, and the normalization of violence. The crime statistics for the fourth quarter of 2022/23, show an increase of 3.4% in violent crimes when compared to the same period last year. A total of 6 289 murders were reported during those months (i.e. January to March 2023). Attempted murders also increased by 8.4%, with 6 192 reported to police during the fourth quarter of 2022/23. Reported rape cases have shown decreases in the period of reporting, with six Provinces reporting less rape cases. The SAPS recorded 10 512 people raped in the first three months of 2023 with 4 768 of the rape incidents taking place at the home of the victim or at the home of the perpetrator. Meanwhile, assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) increased by 0.7% (43 090 reported cases). In addition, 49 266 common assault cases were reported, which represents an increase of 7.6% during the fourth quarter. The leading factors for murder, attempted murder and assault to inflict grievous bodily harm seems to be arguments, misunderstandings, road rage and provocation.

The criminal justice system plays a significant role in preventing crime. Some criminal justice variables, however, exert much stronger effects than others. Increasing arrest rates is likely to have the largest impact, followed by increasing the likelihood of receiving a custodial sentence. Increasing the length of stay in correctional facilities beyond current levels does not appear to impact on the crime rate after accounting for increases in arrest and incarceration likelihood. There should be focus on strategies that increase the risk of arrest and less on strategies that increase the severity of punishment. Crime and high rates of incarceration



impose significant costs on society, with lasting negative effects on individuals, families, and communities. These high costs highlight the need for both effective crime-prevention strategies and smart sentencing policies, in addition to strategies for reaching at-risk youths. Socio-economic disadvantage, crime, and incarceration in the current environment undermine the stability of family life and material support for children.

### 2.2.1.1 Overall Performance Report

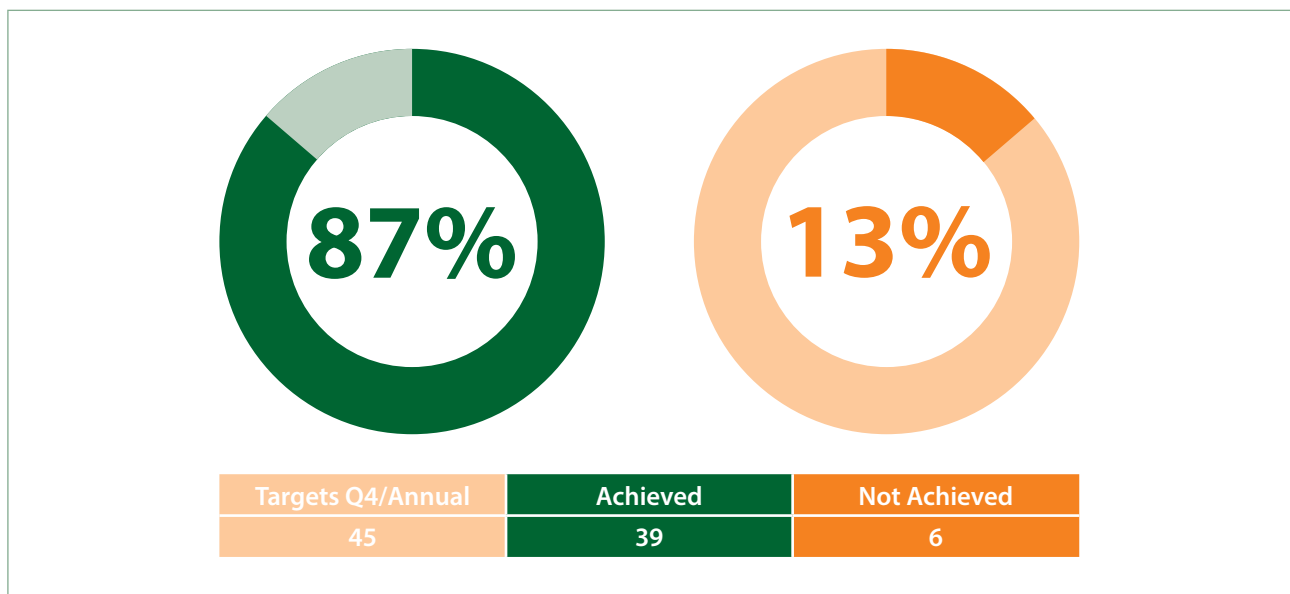
The Department delivers its services in an environment marked by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and inequality. To respond adequately to these challenges, the Department has committed itself through its plans to implement a number of interventions in the areas of safe communities, self-sufficiency and sustainability and community development services. Focus from measuring outputs to the outcomes has given the Department and its partners a unique opportunity to help achieve some government wide outcomes. The Department initiated the development of strategic and innovative response measures to protect the lives of the people and to ensure that the gains to improve quality of life are not washed away.

During the period under review, the Department ensured that all quarterly performance reports were compiled and submitted to the relevant stakeholders. Despite

the challenges brought on by the budget cuts inherent to national austerity measures, which impacted the Department's ability to fill critical posts, the Department delivered 87% of its performance targets. The Department had a total of 45 performance targets planned for the 2022/23 financial year and achieved 39 of the planned targets with 6 targets not achieved. .

Programme 1: Administration, the Department achieved eight out of thirteen targets which translates to a 62% achievement, i.e. five targets not achieved. The Department achieved six out of seven planned targets for 2022/23 and only one target was not achieved for Programme 2: Incarceration which is "Percentage of overcrowding in correctional facilities in excess of approved bedspace capacity". This was due primarily to the fact that the national inmate population increased by 13 833 inmates for the 2022/23 financial year. Remand Detainees and other inmate population reflected an increase of 8 726 while the Sentenced Offender population decreased by 5 107. The Department will continue with the implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy to manage overcrowding within correctional facilities. The Department achieved all planned targets for Programme 3: Rehabilitation, Programme 4: Care and Programme 5: Social Reintegration resulting in a 100% performance within these programmes.

**Figure 4: Annual Performance for the 2022/23 financial year**



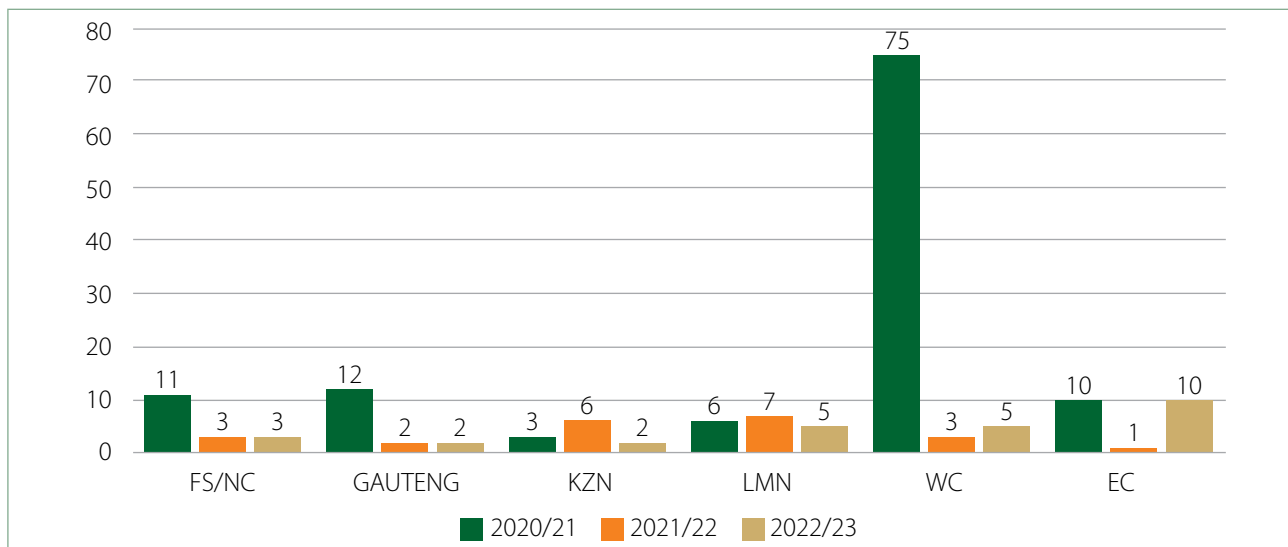


### 2.2.1.2 Security

Security is crucial to maintaining official and inmate safety in a correctional setting. Security in correctional facilities is ensured by physical means of security, systems and procedural means, which control inmates' movement around the correctional facilities, the possessions they may keep, searches of inmates and their accommodation, among others; security further requires vigilant officials who interact with inmates in a positive manner and engage them in constructive activities, allowing officials to anticipate and prevent problems before they arise. The right balance of security measures needed to prevent escapes and maintain order depend on a number of factors such as the condition of the correctional facilities, the level of technology available, the number of officials and type of inmates incarcerated. The principle that inmates should be held with the least restrictive security arrangements compatible with the risk of their escaping or harming themselves or others is clearly established in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 - Chapter 2: Bill of Rights.

The involvement of and supervision by officials, including among others the intervention of Head Office, regular interaction with Regions and Management Areas, monitoring and evaluation, special operations (clean up and surprise search operations), deployment of ESTs to hotspot areas, reduction of idleness amongst inmates by subjecting them to development programmes such as educational, skills training, sports, recreation, arts and cultural activities as well as the implementation of security plans have contributed to the safety and wellbeing of officials and inmates. Furthermore, the National Security Committee has been established to provide advice, guidance and support on emergency security issues to the Regions, Management Areas and Correctional Centres, regarding the implementation of the security policies and procedures amongst others. During the year under review the Department reduced security incidents by ensuring effective implementation of prevention strategies, conducting security awareness sessions and security operational visits.

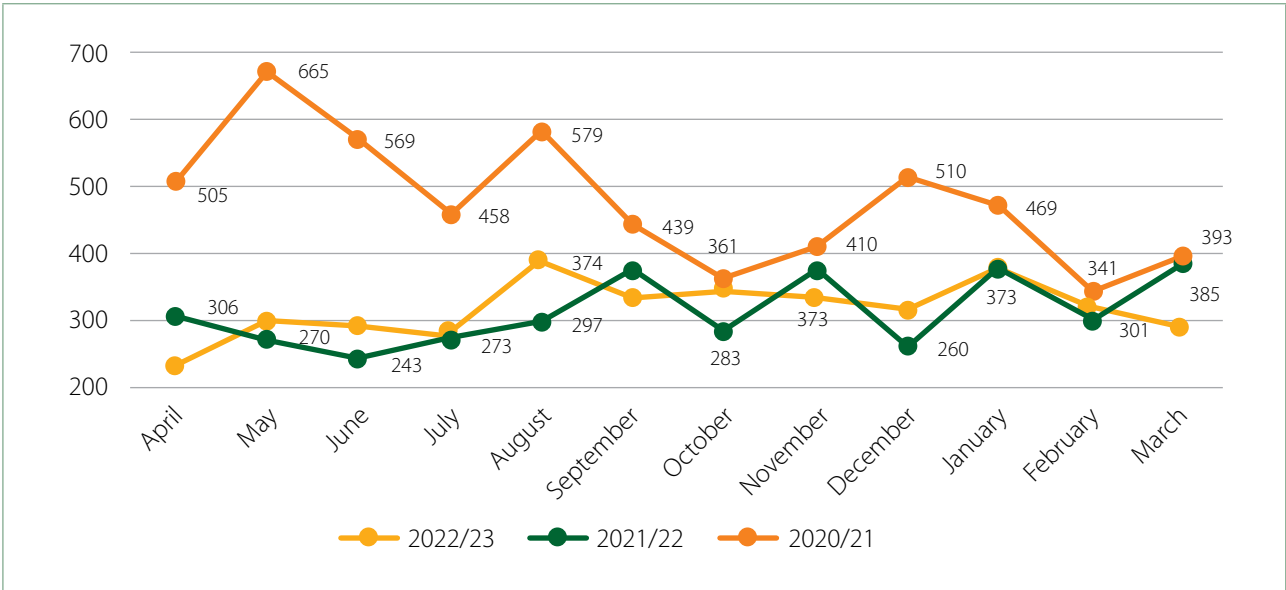
**Figure 5: Escape trends from 2020/21 to 2022/23**



Compliance with policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) played a vital role in preventing multiple escapes, injuries as a result of reported assaults and confirmed unnatural deaths. There has been a reduction of 90 (0.066%) escapes in the 2022/23 financial year when compared to the 117 escapes reported in the 2020/21 financial year. The Department has put measures in place to ensure reduction of security incidents, however, in some cases there are still challenges experienced in maintaining

control and stability inside and outside of the correctional facility due to ineffective integrated security systems, aging and dilapidated infrastructures, non-compliance of policies and procedures by officials, inefficient in handling complaints and request from inmates. While more emphasis has been placed on preventing escapes, in order to maintain safe and humane conditions, there is a need for further investment in proper staff training, manpower and security equipment.

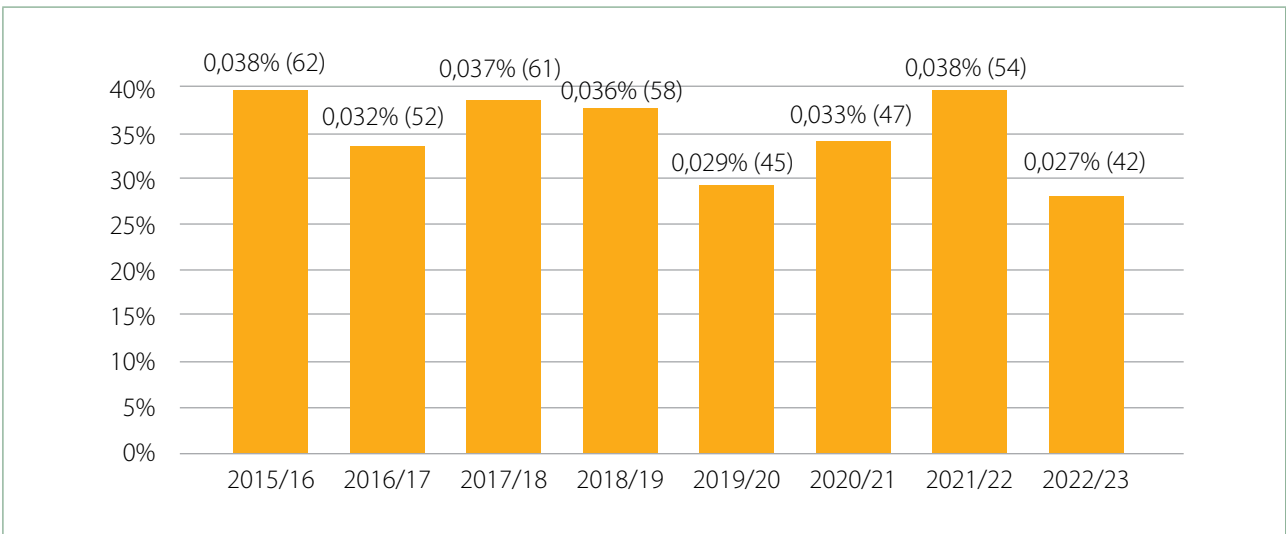
**Figure 6: Injuries trends from 2020/21 to 2022/23**



The causes and consequences of assault, physical violence and self-harm are often related. Similar situational and environmental factors, such as overcrowding, inadequate supervision and inmate access to contraband, can create opportunities for all three types of offences. More routine contact with inmates may have affected how officials respond to threats or altercations. The success of any intervention ultimately rests on officials' ability to conduct their work with consistency, accountability and professionalism. Preventing access to contraband has reduced violence. Focusing on this issue also helps

address official misconduct, as contraband is often a sign of security breaches. Furthermore, the continued personnel suitability checks together with the extensive vetting processes that are conducted for all prospective candidates in the Department, have ensured that the Department employs credible and security cleared individuals. Through the effective implementation of the Assault Prevention Strategy, the Department has reduced the number of injuries as a result of reported assaults from 5 699 (4.04%) in the 2020/21 financial year to 3 754 (2.39%) in the 2022/23 financial year.

**Figure 7: Unnatural Deaths from 2015/16 to 2022/23**





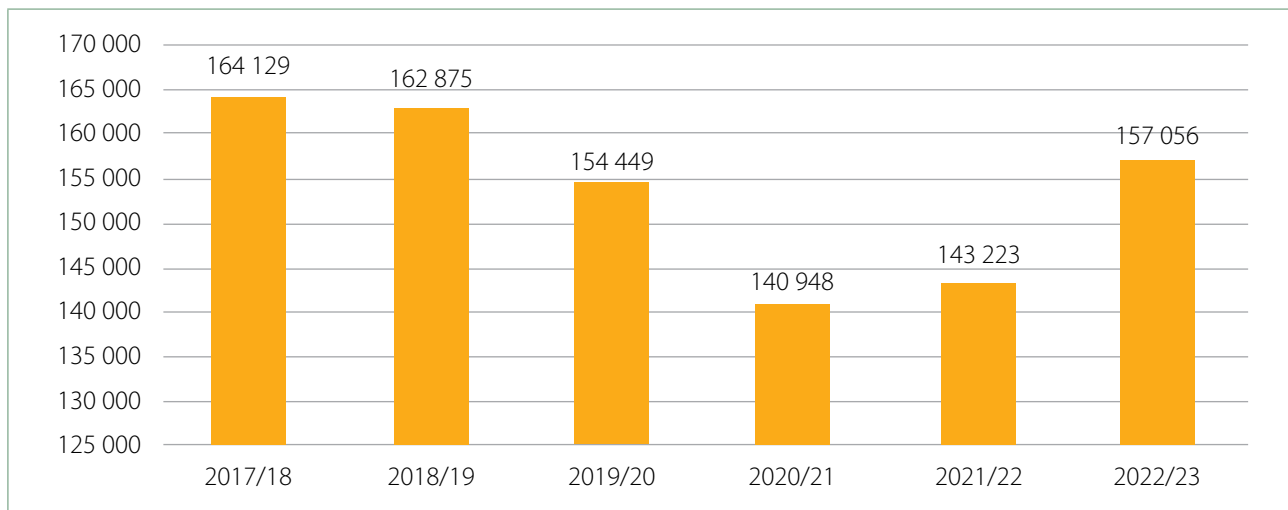
Violence in correctional facilities has been reduced due to the training provided to officials to confront antisocial behaviour and ensuring inmates have a proper regime. The correctional system works most effectively when it is part of an approach across the whole correctional facility. This includes officials being alert to any aggressive behaviour or potential dangers. Communication with inmates is crucial; inmates can be consulted about how to reduce violence, for instance through regular engagements to discuss causes of tension which provide knowledge about the underlying factors contributing to violence. The Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) exercises and the Security Audits that are being conducted in the Department have contributed to the effective reduction of security breaches in centres. Regular security awareness sessions in the Department ensured compliance with relevant security prescripts. These interventions have contributed to a reduction of five unnatural deaths during the 2022/23 financial year with 42 (0.027%) confirmed deaths reported in 2022/23 and 47 (0.033%) in the 2020/21 financial year. As the inmate population grows so does the need for heightened security. This requires extensive training and education by the correctional official and sound design in physical security. No one aspect is more important than the other, but each has its own duty and responsibility for protecting the Department, inmates,

officials, and the community. All events of the Department are now conducted in accordance with a Security Plan in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders.

### 2.2.1.3 Incarceration

Overcrowding in correctional facilities is a multi-dimensional issue. The causes of overcrowding are not confined to the limits of criminal justice, but extend to other Departments and Entities, such as social welfare, health services, education and employment, among others. The continuous increase in the inmate population has presented unavoidable challenges of overcrowding which affect the safety and security of inmates and officials. The increasing inmate to official ratio makes the supervision and management of large groups difficult and is the main contributor to violent behaviour, smuggling of contrabands, escapes and unnatural deaths within correctional facilities. The overcrowding level escalated from 32% as at 31 March 2022 to 46% as at 31 March 2023. The inmate population of 157 056 as at 31 March 2023 was accommodated within the approved bed space capacity of 107 582 resulting in an excess of 49 474 inmates. The resulting overcrowding level of 46% therefore exceeded the overcrowding target of 32% set for the 2022/23 financial year. The following graph reflects the inmate population for the 2017/18 to 2022/23 financial years

**Figure 8: Inmate population trend from 2017/18 to 2022/23 financial years**



The inmate population trend from 2020/21 to 2022/23 reflects an overall increase of 16 108 inmates from 140 948 to 157 056. This constitutes an overall increase of 11.43% over a three-year period. In comparison to the three-year period, the inmate population increased

with 13 833 from 143 223 to 157 056 inmates during the 2022/23 financial year constituting an overall increase of 9.7%. The Department does not have control over the criminal justice system processes that lead to a decision in a form of a court order to detain a person in correctional

facilities; the Department cannot refuse to admit any person referred by the court regardless of its occupancy level. Refusal is equivalent to breaching section 165(5) of

the Constitution of South Africa which provides that an order or decision issued by a court binds all persons to whom and organs of state to which it applies.

**Table 2.1: Total number of inmates as at 31 March 2023 per Region**

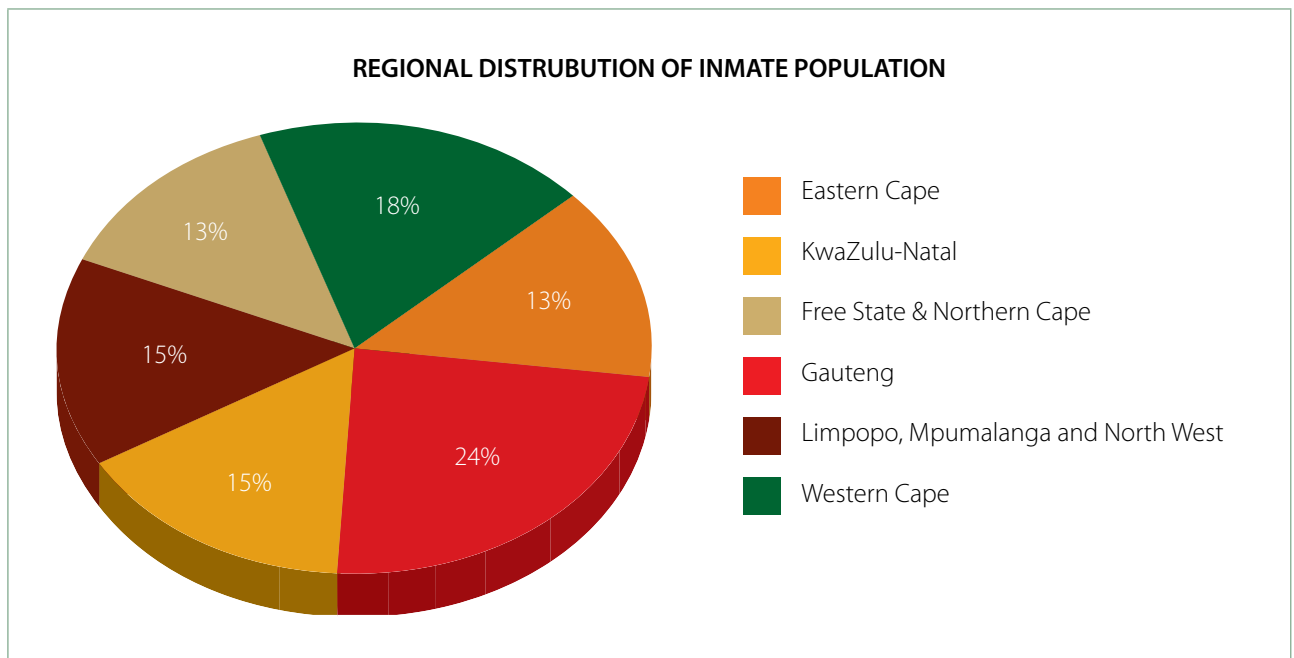
Region	Sentenced Offenders			Unsentenced Inmates			Total number of Inmates
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Eastern Cape	14 467	249	<b>14 716</b>	6 914	143	<b>7 057</b>	<b>21 773</b>
Gauteng	20 990	793	<b>21 783</b>	15 290	732	<b>16 022</b>	<b>37 805</b>
KwaZulu-Natal	16 738	450	<b>17 188</b>	6 825	243	<b>7 068</b>	<b>24 256</b>
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	17 276	360	<b>17 636</b>	5 968	105	<b>6 073</b>	<b>23 709</b>
Free State & Northern Cape	13 779	262	<b>14 041</b>	6 447	149	<b>6 596</b>	<b>20 637</b>
Western Cape	15 245	577	<b>15 822</b>	12 468	586	<b>13 054</b>	<b>28 876</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98 495</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>101 186</b>	<b>53 912</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>55 870</b>	<b>157 056</b>

*Source: Daily unlocks (01 April 2023)*

From a humanitarian point of view, it is vital to address the issue of overcrowding in correctional facilities. This is a difficult and challenging undertaking, as overcrowding has multiple and cumulative causes, largely external to the correctional system itself. It therefore cannot be addressed only at the level of Correctional Services but requires a holistic and coordinated response from a broad

range of authorities, including at the policy level and in society at large. The Criminal Justice System Value chain consists of various role players such as SAPS, Legal Aid South Africa, the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD), the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) and the Department of Social Development (DSD).

**Figure 9: Regional distribution of the inmate population as at 31 March 2023**

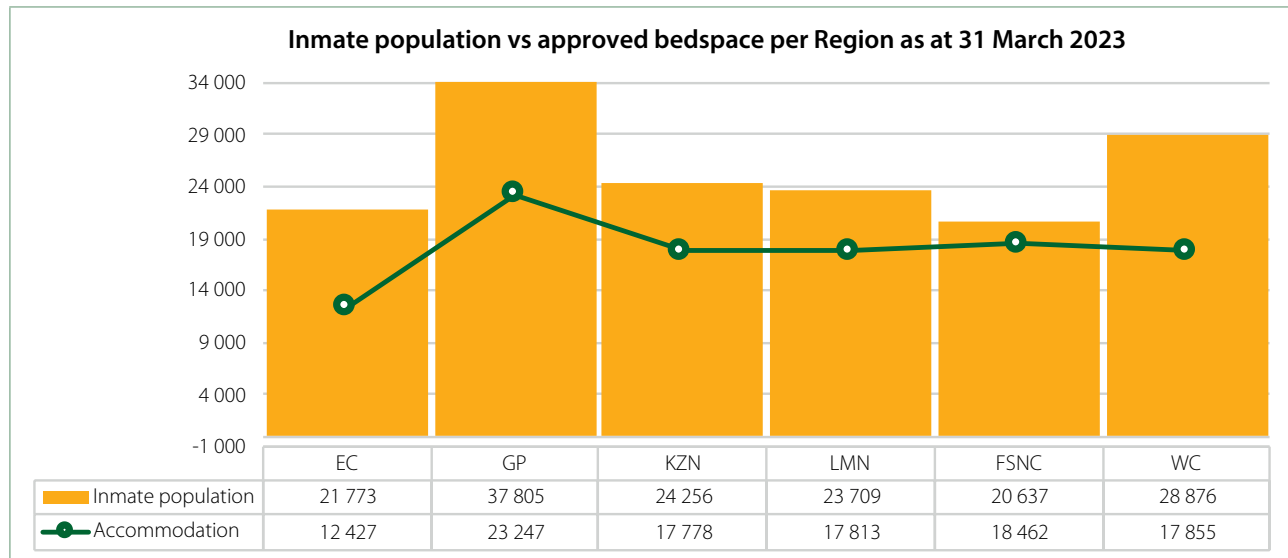




The inmate population as at 31 March 2023 was 157 056. The Regions, in a descending order, with the highest inmate population were Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West, Eastern Cape and lastly the Free State and Northern Cape. The need to ensure the continued availability of new

generation correctional facilities with adequate capacity will continue to be central to the work of the Department. The following graph provides a snap shot of the inmate population versus the approved bedspace per Region as at 31 March 2023.

**Figure 10: Inmate population vs approved bedspace**



A multipronged approach is necessary to address the overcrowding in South Africa, focusing on the reduction of poverty, moral regeneration, arrest, bail, sentencing, parole and the efficiency of the entire criminal justice system. The Overcrowding Reduction Strategy which was approved on 11 March 2021 establishes a Strategic Framework as well as defines direct and indirect measures for the management of overcrowding. The measures to address overcrowding and mitigate its harmful

consequences implemented during the period under review included investing in non-custodial alternatives to incarceration both pre-trial and post sentencing, diverting minor cases out of the criminal justice system, reducing high levels of remand detainees, making special or alternative arrangements for vulnerable groups, such as children, mothers with dependent children and people requiring mental health assistance and increasing the bedspace capacity.

**Table 2.2: Inmate population trend from 2020/21 to 2022/23 financial years**

Categories	Gender	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Sentenced	Females	2 169	2 334	2 691
Remand Detainees		1 283	1 387	1 956
State Patients		1	3	2
Involuntary Mental Health Care Users		0	0	0
<b>Total Females</b>		<b>3 453</b>	<b>3 724</b>	<b>4 649</b>
Sentenced	Males	90 897	93 745	98 495
Remand Detainees		46 466	45 633	53 789
State Patients		132	120	123
Involuntary Mental Health Care Users		0	1	0
<b>Total Males</b>		<b>137 495</b>	<b>139 499</b>	<b>152 407</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>14 0948</b>	<b>143 223</b>	<b>157 056</b>

Source: Daily unlocks (01 April)



The youth and adult sentenced offender population constituted the highest percentage, i.e. 98.48% of the total sentenced offender population. Juvenile sentenced offenders represented 1.48% of the sentenced offender population whilst the sentenced children represented 0.03% of the total sentenced offender population. The overall sentenced offender population of 101 186 reflects that the male population of 98 495 constituted 97.34% of the sentenced offender population whilst the

female population of 2 691 in turn constituted 2.66% of the sentenced offender population. South Africa's Child Justice Act, 2008, establishes a legal presumption that a child who is between the ages of 10 and 14 years lacks criminal capacity and therefore prohibits the incarceration of children under the age of 14 and allows for a child between the ages of 14 and 16 to be incarcerated only in limited circumstances.

**Table 2.3: Number of sentenced offenders per age group as at 31 March 2023**

Number of sentenced offenders per age group during 2022/23						
Children (Younger than 18 years)		Juveniles (18-20 years)		Youth and adults (21 years and older)		Total Females and Males
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
1	31	35	1 466	2 655	96 998	<b>101 186</b>

The inmate population trend of the past five years, i.e. between the 2018/19 to 2022/23 financial years reflects an overall decline of 5 819 (3.6%) in the inmate population, from 162 875 to 157 056. The increase of 13 833 (9.7%) in the inmate population during the 2022/23 financial year as well as the loss of 1 222 bedspaces poses not only a great risk to inmates, but also increased risks to the correctional officials working in overcrowded

correctional facilities. Overcrowding places significant strain on the available resources as demand exceeds the human capacity and facilities available. Overcrowding cannot be tackled over the short term and the complexity of this phenomena requires a combination of legislative, administrative, political and economic measures, including a comprehensive policy from all stakeholders.

**Table 2.4: Number of children in correctional facilities as at 31 March 2023 per Region**

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INCARCERATED AS AT 31 MARCH 2023													
REGION	SENTENCED OFFENDERS			REMAND DETAINEES			STATE PATIENTS			INVOLUNTARY MENTAL HEALTH CARE USERS			GRAND TOTAL
	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL	
EC	0	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>9</b>
GP	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
KZN	0	15	15	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>44</b>
LMN	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>6</b>
FSNC	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
WC	1	2	3	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>24</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>

*Source: Daily unlocks (01 April 2023)*

There has been an increase in the number of children (less than 18 years) incarcerated in correctional facilities, from 85 in 2021/22 to 97 in 2022/23 with the KwaZulu-Natal Region recording the highest number of children (44) in correctional facilities followed by Western Cape with 24 children. Sentenced children constituted 33%, whilst the total unsentenced children constituted 67% of the

total number of children. Access to basic education is a constitutional right and this right is operationalised by the South African Schools Act and the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) requiring that all children of compulsory school-going age (age 15 years or Grade 9) have access to basic education. Social work services programmes: Life Skills; Anger management;



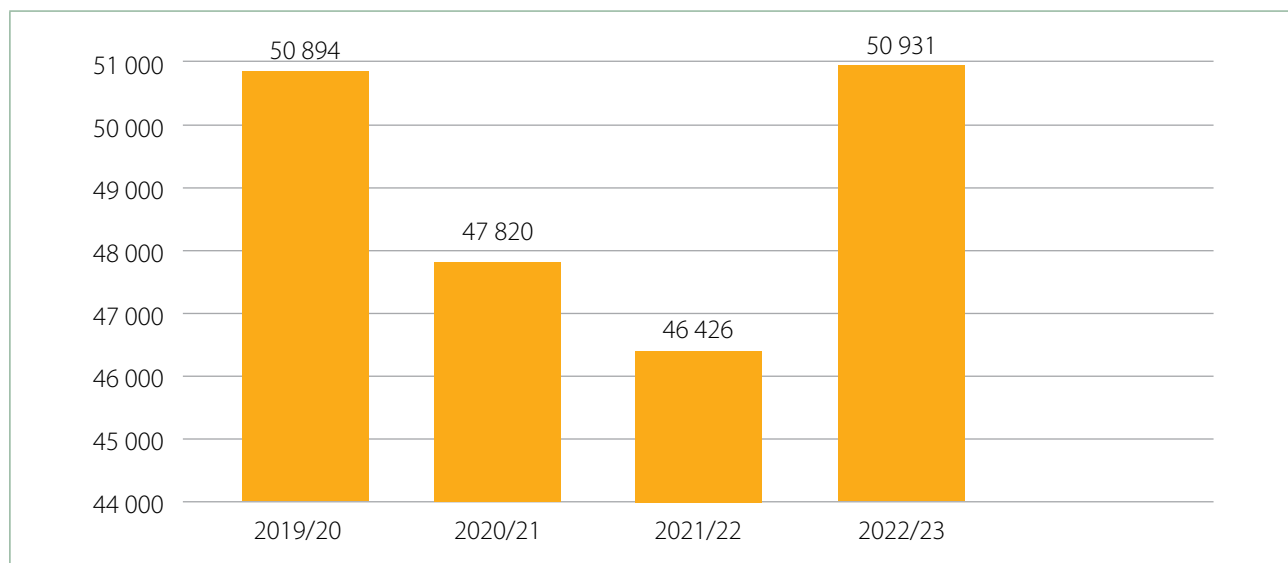
Substance Abuse; and an Orientation Programme, and Sexual Offender Treatment are available to incarcerated sentenced children.

#### 2.2.1.4 Remand Detention

The Department is at the front end of the Criminal Justice System through the detention of remand detainees and back end through the detention of sentenced offenders and state patients who are incarcerated in correctional facilities while waiting for beds in designated mental health establishments. The critical role players and

stakeholders in the management of overcrowding include SAPS, Legal Aid South Africa, the NPA, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJCD), and the Department of Social Development (DSD). The Department plays a significant role in providing a safe, secure and humane environment for Remand Detainees that allows for the most limited restriction of an individual's rights while ensuring that remand detention processes are well-managed and Remand Detainees appear in court in accordance with applicable laws.

**Figure 11: Average Remand Detainee population from 2019/20 to 2022/23**



The average number of Remand Detainees reduced by 6.04% between the 2019/20 and 2020/21 and by a further 2.92% between 2020/21 and 2021/22. There was a significant increase of 9.70% observed between 2021/22 to 2022/23.

**Table 2.5: Regional distribution of Remand Detainees by gender as at 31 March 2023**

Remand Detainees				
Region	Females	Males	Total	Percentage
Eastern Cape	141	6 871	7 012	12.58
Gauteng	732	15 286	16 018	28.73
Free State & Northern Cape	149	6 397	6 546	11.74
KwaZulu-Natal	243	6 824	7 067	12.68
Western Cape	586	12 468	13 054	23.42
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	105	5 943	6 048	10.85
<b>National</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>53 789</b>	<b>55 745</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Daily unlock (01 April 2023)*

2. Average Remand Detention population is calculated as an average of the first day of the month following the month of reporting for the financial year

The table above reflects the regional distribution of Remand Detainees by gender as at 31 March 2023. The Region with the highest number of Remand Detainees was Gauteng followed by the Western Cape while the

Regions with the lowest number of Remand Detainees are LMN and FS/NC. Males constituted approximately 96.5% whilst females constituted approximately 3.5% of the Remand Detainee population.

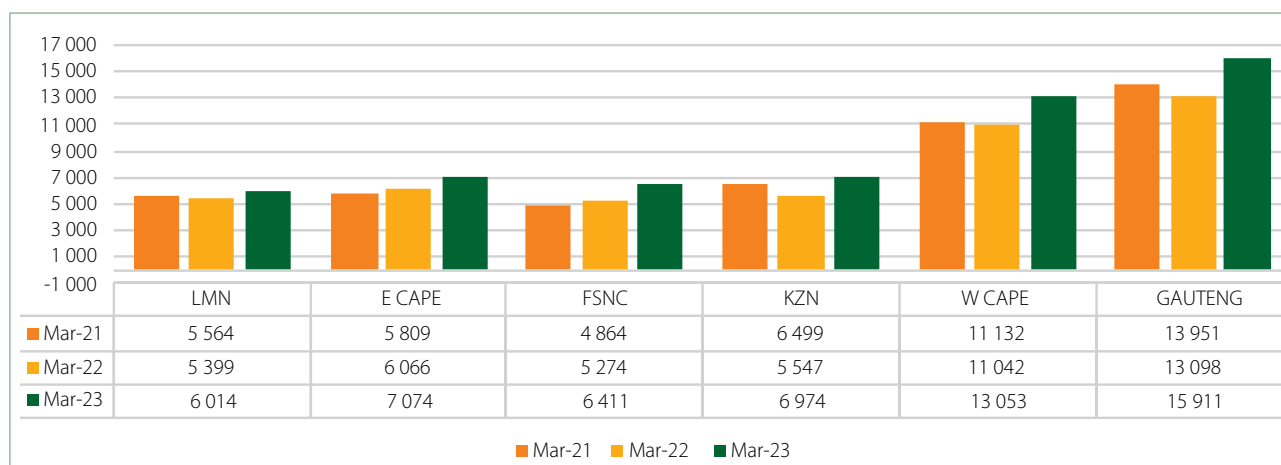
**Table 2.6: Average: Remand Detainees from March 2019 to March 2023**

Average: Remand Detainees from March 2019 to March 2023							
Region	Average March 2019	Average March 2020	Average March 2021	Average March 2022	Average March 2023	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Increase (+) Decrease (-) %
EC	5 518	6 097	5 809	6 066	7 047	1 529	27.7%
FSNC	4 788	5 273	4 864	5 274	6 411	1 623	33.9%
GP	11 922	13 930	13 951	13 098	15 911	3 989	33.5%
KZN	6 376	6 773	6 499	5 547	6 974	598	9.4%
LMN	6 544	6 843	5 564	5 399	6 014	-530	-8.1%
WC	12 113	11 978	11 132	11 042	13 053	940	7.8%
<b>All RDs</b>	<b>47 261</b>	<b>50 894</b>	<b>47 819</b>	<b>46 426</b>	<b>55 410</b>	<b>8 149</b>	<b>17.2%</b>
Other Unsentedenced	194	187	139	123	120	-74	-38.1%
<b>All Unsentedenced</b>	<b>47 455</b>	<b>51 081</b>	<b>47 958</b>	<b>46 549</b>	<b>55 530</b>	<b>8 075</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
Sentedenced	115 153	103 514	92 716	95 524	100 580	-14 573	-12.7%
<b>All inmates</b>	<b>162 608</b>	<b>154 595</b>	<b>140 674</b>	<b>142 073</b>	<b>156 110</b>	<b>-6 498</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
% of RDs to all inmates	29.1%	32.9%	34.0%	32.7%	35.5%	-	-

The Regions with the highest increase are FS/NC (33.9%), Gauteng (33.5%) and Eastern Cape (27.7%). Only the LMN Region experienced a decrease of 8.1% from 2019 to 2023. The Remand Detainee population as a percentage of all the inmates increased from 29.1% to 35.5%. The Remand Detainee population consists largely of persons who have allegedly committed serious crimes and who have not been granted bail. They are therefore regarded as possibly posing a significant risk to the community and for that reason they have been refused bail and

remanded in custody. Those with bails as at 31 March 2023 constituted 9% of the Remand Detainee population. Bail review entails referring Remand Detainees with the option of bail to court. The Department submitted a total of 19 897 referrals to court under Section 63A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) of which only 4 304 (21,63%) were successful. The success entails reduction of bail, placement under correctional supervision, warning, withdrawal of cases and placement of children under secure care facilities.

**Figure 12: Average Remand Detainee Population from March 2021 to March 2023 per Region**



The above-mentioned figure is a representation of the average number of Remand Detainees for the month of March from 2021 to 2023. The Region that experienced the highest increase is FS/NC (31,8%) followed by Eastern Cape (21,8%) and Western Cape (17,3%).



All institutions responsible for custodial management of Remand Detainees are obliged to ensure that public safety is maintained from those who pose a threat, a safe environment is created and maintained for all detainees and service providers, a culture that respects and observes human rights is prevalent and that remand detainees are available and on time for court appearances. During the financial year under review, the Department conducted risk assessments for 47 683 (94%) Remand Detainees. When conducting risk classification, the impact of incarceration on persons is taken into consideration. It must be considered that this risk is not static and therefore risk assessment should become a feature of on-going case management that allows for reconsideration, including considering the length of incarceration and the nature of the charges faced. There are Remand Detainees that are placed in maximum correctional facilities, as and when required as a strategy to manage high risk Remand Detainees.

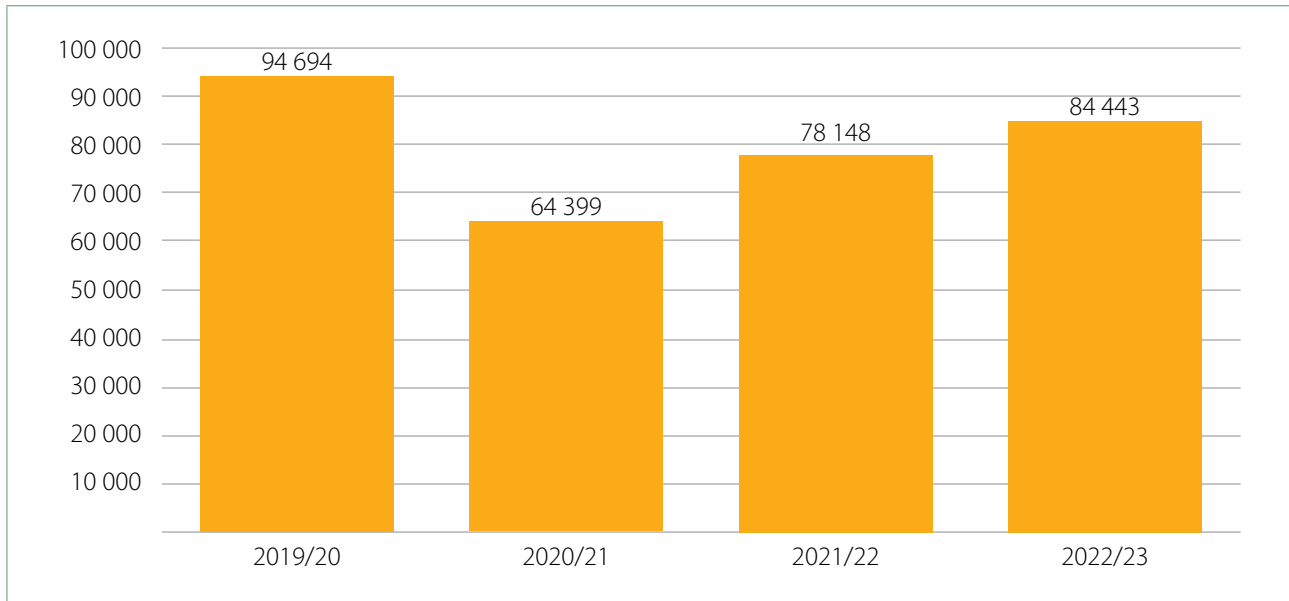
The Life Skills Programme for remand detainees was introduced to ensure an effective and efficient remand detention system that is consistent with human rights, and to ensure that remand detainees are housed in a safe and secure environment. This is also in line with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) as well as the White Paper on Remand Detention, to provide services to the remand detainee population in correctional facilities, including creating an enabling environment for their continuation in education, access to recreational and reading resources to mention a few. The Life Skills Programme is also aimed at self-development, awareness raising and prevention and will further enhance the coping skills for remand detainees whilst under the care of the Department. The programme consists of three non-therapeutic sub-programmes namely; General Life Skills, Addictive Behaviour and Restoration of Relationships. They are accessible to all remand detainees on a voluntary basis, and the successful participation and completion of the sub-programmes thereof should not compromise their court processes. Training sessions were conducted across the Regions where facilitators were trained on various skills including principles of group facilitation, basic verbal tools as well as how to facilitate the three-sub programmes for remand detainees.

### 2.2.1.5 Rehabilitation

Correctional facilities around the globe are striving to effect change by providing inmates with opportunities during their period of incarceration, so that they can more easily be reintegrated into society and become, once again, active and fulfilled members of their communities. International standards including the Nelson Mandela Rules, stipulate that incarceration should not be limited to the deprivation of liberty, but that it should be a time for the re-education of offenders. Rehabilitation includes a number of initiatives, resources and support have been developed in the three core areas of education, vocational training and personal wellbeing during incarceration, with the goal of contributing to the offenders' employability after release, and thus reducing chances of reoffending. Rehabilitation programmes address a range of offending behaviour and improves the personal wellbeing of inmates in cases where there is an overlap with inmate needs, such as addressing negative self-perception.

The critical role played by the Department in crime prevention is the reduction of reoffending through the provisioning of effective rehabilitation services to offenders. In line with the stipulations of the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), the Department has adopted an offender needs-based approach that is specifically aimed at eliminating offending behaviour. Rehabilitation should be viewed not merely as a strategy to prevent crime, but rather as a holistic phenomenon incorporating and encouraging social responsibility, social justice, active participation in democratic activities, empowerment with life and other skills that enables them to participate in socio-economic opportunities within communities. Correctional programmes are aimed at equipping offenders with survival life skills to enable them to be reintegrated into society upon release. The Department has progressively improved offender participation in rehabilitation programmes to ensure that offenders serving sentences longer than 24 months complete relevant correctional programmes. Correctional Programmes are non-therapeutic in nature and are aimed at creating awareness and providing offenders with life skills. They include skill development exercises that make use of role playing and practice. Participation in correctional programmes increased by 6 295 from 90% in 2021/22 to 95% in the 2022/23 financial year.

**Figure 13: Number of offenders who have completed correctional programmes: 2019/20 to 2022/23**



During the 2022/23 financial year, a total of 84 443 offenders with Correctional Sentence Plans completed correctional programmes. This was largely due to the Department's ability to utilise custodial officials on an interim basis to facilitate correctional programmes since there is no dedicated Correctional Intervention Officials (CIO) structure. In addition, specialised programme options are available for special categories of offenders. These programmes address the different impacts that criminal behaviour has on these groups and provide programming that is socially and culturally appropriate for the offenders' needs. These programmes also make use of one-on-one counselling, in addition to highly structured group work, as a method of maintaining the motivation of the offenders.

The rehabilitation process is a collective responsibility that strengthens partnerships in the correcting, development and care of the offenders that leads to a change in the community's perception towards ex-offenders. The important role of family members, other state institutions, NGOs, FBOs and the community at large cannot be over emphasised. Sentenced offenders attend a variety of interventions in order to be successfully reintegrated back into society. Successful rehabilitation and reintegration continue to be a focus of the Department. Needs-based services and programmes have been developed and implemented as part of the rehabilitation of offenders and preparing them for reintegration back into communities. Assessment tools are available and implemented with

the aim to identify specific risks and needs. This facilitates and informs the provision of programmes, services and interventions and eventually leads to proper placement of offenders.

Social Work Services is rendered by qualified Social Workers who are registered with the South African Council for Social Service Professions in terms of the Social Service Professions Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978). Social work services and programmes rendered to sentenced offenders, parolees, probationers and children in remand enhance the adjustment, social functioning and reintegration of offenders into society. The Department has delivered social work services and programmes to 117 999 (74%) of offenders, parolees and probationers for the 2022/23 financial year which is an improvement of 21 239 when compared to the 2020/21 financial year. Only crisis intervention is rendered to other Remand Detainees and they are referred to relevant stakeholders for further management. Offenders were empowered to improve their social functioning and contribute to change their offending behaviour on individual and group work sessions as well as community work projects. Social Workers rendered therapeutic services and programmes to address marriages and family matters, life skills, substance abuse, sexual offences to offenders while incarcerated. The Department conducted training for officials on the approved Social Work, Offenders with Disabilities and Youth Policies and Procedures from 05 to 07 November 2022 to improve service delivery.



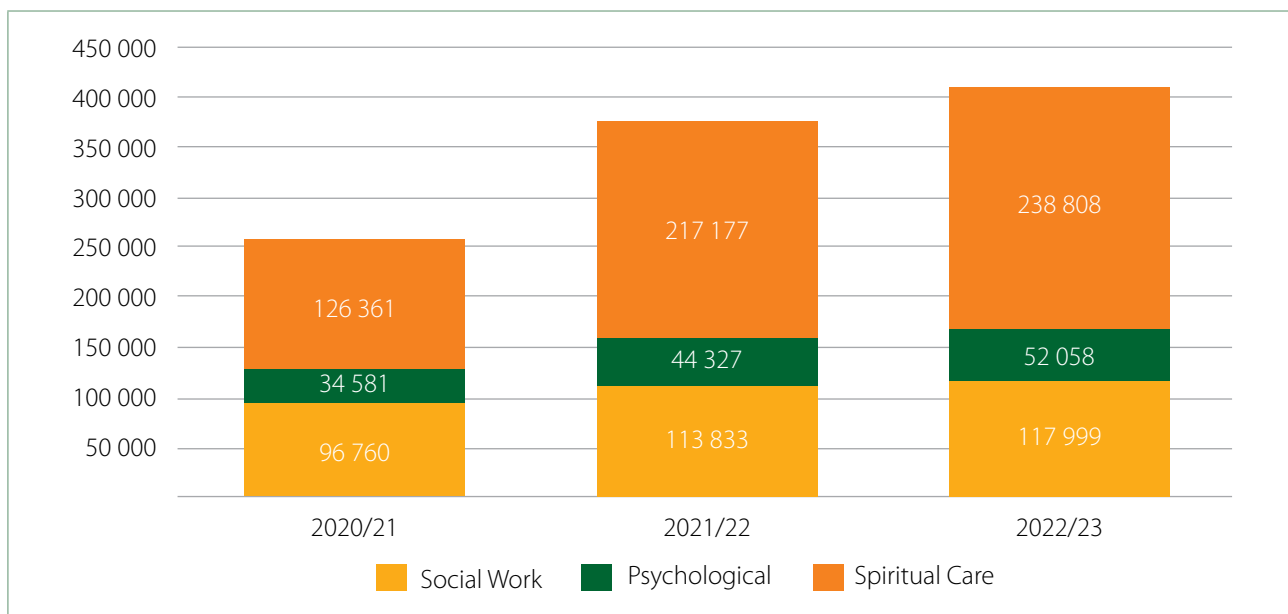
The wellness of the Social Workers was also supported through the Care of the Care Givers session which took place in KwaZulu-Natal from 20 to 22 November 2022 to assist Social Workers to deal with traumatic situations.

Need-based psychological services and programmes were rendered by the by qualified Psychologists who were registered with the HPCSA. The progressive increase in group interventions ameliorated the involvement of inmates in psychological services and programmes. The availability of Community Service Psychologists continues to complement the number of departmental psychologists and contributed to the achievement of 52 058 (33%) of the total inmate population receiving psychological services for the financial year 2022/23; which is an improvement of 7 731 from the previous financial year.

The Department prioritises the provision of remedial, moral, spiritual, psycho-social interventions to inmates and persons under correctional supervision to prepare them for reintegration back into society as law abiding citizens. Spiritual care services are offered to inmates with the aim of enhancing their spiritual and moral wellbeing. Spiritual Care Managers (Chaplains) together with Spiritual and Moral Development Coordinators ensure proper marketing of spiritual care services and programmes, resulting to voluntary participation of inmates in individual and group sessions as well as church services. All inmates have the same access to spiritual

care services including special category offenders (e.g. children, youth, women, inmates living with disability, the aged, the mentally challenged, foreign nationals and others). Spiritual Care services and programmes are offered through the assistance of Service Providers, Volunteers, Spiritual Care Workers, Spiritual and Moral Development Coordinators as well as Managers Spiritual Care (Chaplains). This external support is intensified with various partnerships including NGO's, FBO's, CBO's and communities in an integrated and holistic approach that enhances rehabilitation and successful reintegration. During the period under review the Department had signed Memoranda of Understanding with the National Muslim Prison Board, Twelve Apostles Church in Christ, Full Gospel Church of South Africa, Christian Revival Church, Moral Regeneration Movement, Roman Catholic Church, Anglican Church in Southern Africa, Methodist Church of Southern Africa, United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, Uniting Presbyterian Church in South Africa, Seventh Day Adventists and The Prem Rawat Foundation. The Department also established the Interfaith Board on Corrections to enhance dialogue and tolerance among different religious, cultural and traditional groups and to promote justice, peace and reconciliation in the rehabilitation. The Department ensured that 238 808 inmates received spiritual care services during 2022/23. This is an improvement as compared to the 217 177 recorded in the 2021/22 financial year.

**Figure 14: Inmates participating in Personal Wellbeing Programmes between 2020/21 and 2022/23**



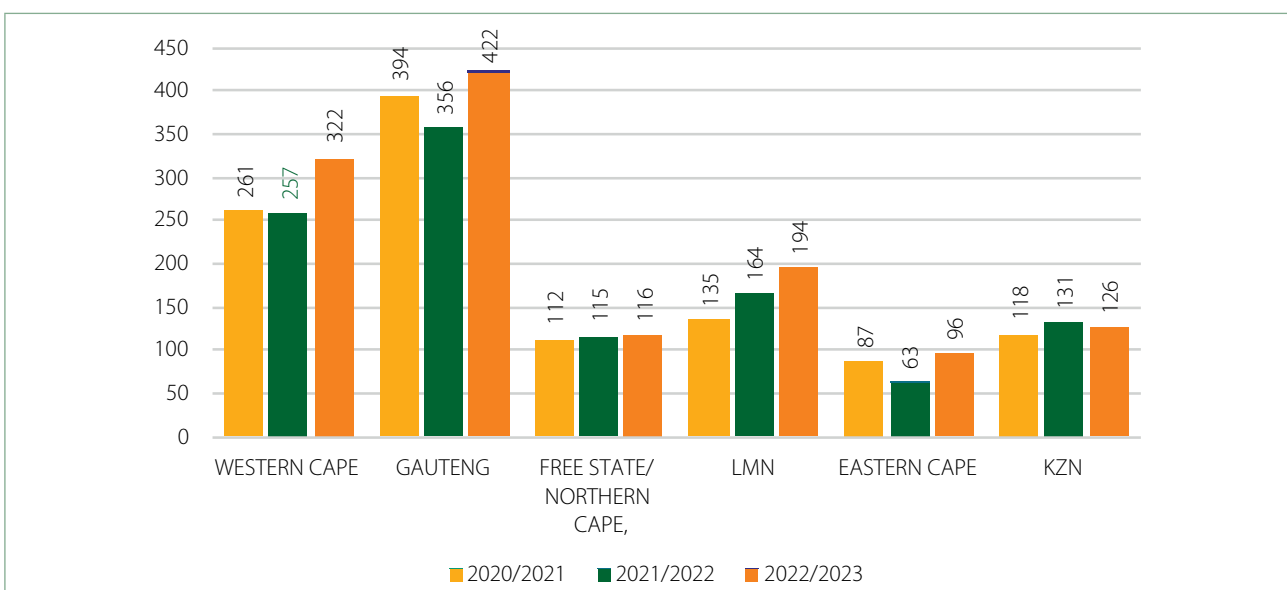
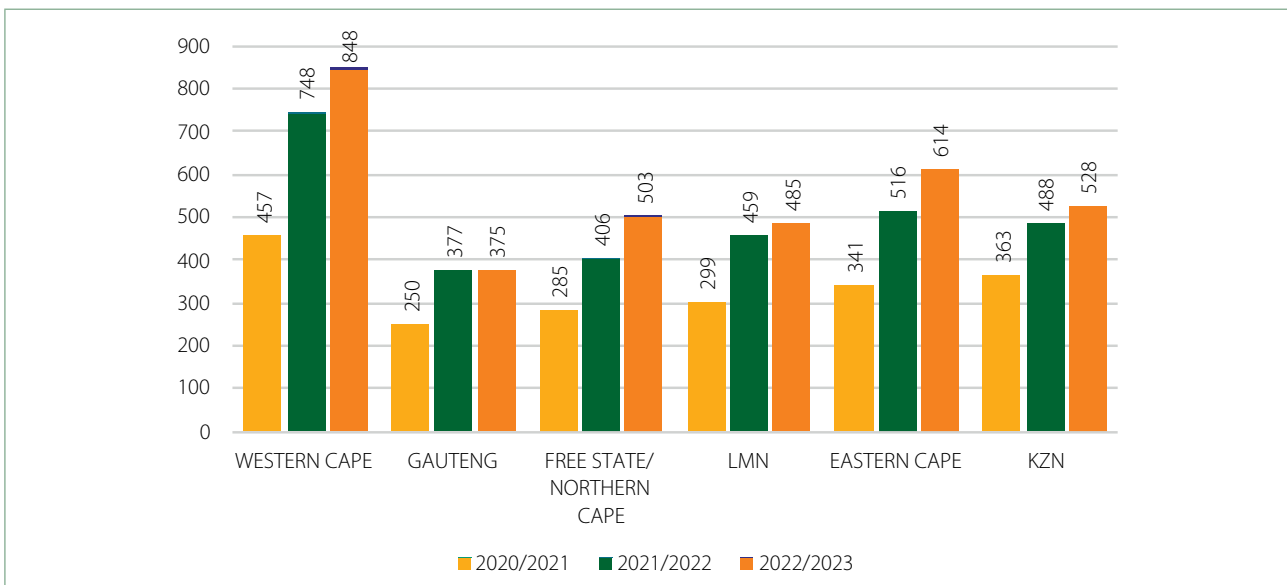


The NDP: Vision 2030 recognises food and nutrition security as a main factor to reduce poverty and inequality. It is against this backdrop that the Department has committed to enhancing self-sufficiency and sustainability for sustainable food production for inmates' ration, simultaneously, offset running costs and generating savings through offender labour, consequently imparting offenders with market related skills to enhance their social functioning upon their release. An increase in the inmate population impacts on food security due to the increase in food demand. In addition, climate change, political instability, high production costs, financial constraints and disease outbreaks are some risks that pose a threat to food security.

Work opportunities in production workshops include: cabinet making, wood machining, upholstery, furniture

polishing, welding, plate metal work, fitting & turning, spray painting and powder coating, sign-writing, craft baking and garment making, whereas in Agriculture it include: livestock farming (beef, pork, dairy, chicken and layers), plant production (vegetables, crop and orchard), agronomy (pasture/fodder production), abattoir operation and milk processing (butter production). The Department has nineteen (19) Textile Workshops, ten (10) Wood workshops, ten (10) Steel, one (1) Shoe Factory, one (1) Locks and Keys Workshop, one (1) sign Writing Workshop and nine (9) Bakeries. Products that are manufactured at these workshops are primarily for internal use and for external clients (other Government Departments). Revenue is generated from wood, steel, locks and keys, sign-writing products; meanwhile, bread that is baked at these bakeries are for inmates' ration.

**Figure 15: Average offender labour per day for farms and production workshops**





During the year under review the Department renovated 9 broiler houses in Drakenstein, i.e. the asbestos roofs were replaced and new feeders as well as water lines were installed. The project was finalised in November 2022 and the houses were stocked with day old broiler chicks for chicken meat production. In addition, in December 2022 the Department completed the upgrading of the furrowing houses at the piggery at the Overberg Management Area. During 2022/23 financial year, machinery and equipment as well as breeding animals were procured to enhance operations at the correctional centres. The Heidelberg Correctional Centre under Boksburg Management Area received two tractors for land cultivation and to ensure that production is expanded. In line with the District Development Model, the Boksburg Management has partnered with the Lesedi Local Municipality to donate some of the produce to indigent families in the area. The Department recorded an average of 1 277 offenders who have worked in production workshops per day, meanwhile, in agriculture there was an average of 3 352 offenders who have worked per day as at the end of March 2023 .

A consultative session was convened at the Zonderwater Management Area, in Gauteng Region from 31 October to 03 November 2022 for officials working in Production Workshops and Agriculture as part of ensuring that workshops are able to produce what is required, establishing a platform for engagements on pertinent matters and mitigating factors to alleviate the challenges encountered at the workshops and farms across the six Regions. The Department provides offenders an opportunity to work on the farms and production workshops as part of their rehabilitation. Some offenders partake in formal education and skills development and training programmes, and utilize the skills acquired to render services at the Department's production workshops. These initiatives are geared to empower offenders and are conducted within the safety regulations and departmental policy on skills-based remuneration system for offenders. During the four-day session, officials from Regions deliberated on pertinent challenges including the provision and time allocated to offenders to work in the farms and production workshops, procurement of machinery and conditions of employment for officials.

Education is a necessity for survival and is generally viewed as the most important instrument for change, progress and development by all societies the world over. Formal education goes a long way to bring about the change desired in the development of society. The Department provides formal education to offenders who have the opportunity of either starting school for those who have never, or continuing for those who were students prior incarceration. Offenders are registered for official examinations which prepares them towards their reintegration process. The Department is cognisant of the changes that are brought about by the transformations in the education landscape. This refers to both service delivery methods as well as resourcing of education centres to adapt to technological advances. The Department has made funding available to support e-learning initiatives for the purchase of tools of trade to foster e-learning to access digitalised education. In the 2022 academic year there were extensive efforts made to provide the necessary financial support to our education centres to equip their computer rooms to provide opportunities for offenders to access tertiary education. Improvements in service delivery cannot be done in a vacuum hence the support of key stakeholders is important and therefore the Department has in collaboration with the Departments of Education provided curriculum interventions to our service centres. The interventions that have taken place in the 2022 academic year include training for all Regions conducted by the Department of Education. These include training to Chief and Deputy Invigilators by the DBE. South African Schools Management System Training was provided to Principals and Clerks of schools conducted by the DBE. Training was conducted by the DHET on National Policy on the conduct, administration and management of examination in colleges and AET. The aim of these interventions is to develop the educator and capacitate him/her to deliver updated and current curriculum and practices. In addition to this, the Department monitored examinations in an effort to prevent irregularities. No irregularities were reported for the 2022 academic year. Support visits were conducted in all Regions with the aim of identifying areas of need and to resultantly provide the required support. To this effect funds were availed for the purchase of learner teacher support material.



The Department ensured that offenders who registered the need for skills training were provided with vocational training that will contribute to their (self) employability upon release. The Offender Skills Development Policy was approved in March 2022 and induction of officials as well as monitoring of approved policy were conducted. Officials conducted operational visits to ensure compliance to all relevant Skills Development policies governing education and training in the country as well as applicable directives at the following Management Areas and Correctional Facilities: Losperfontein, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Rooigrond, and Mahikeng, Heidelberg, Modderbee, Leeuwkop and Boksburg, George, Oudtshoorn, Brandvlei, Worcester Female, Pollsmoor Female, Malmesbury, Drakenstein, St Albans, East London, Mthatha, Tswelopele and Groenpunt.

The Department ensured that skills development programmes are aligned and in compliance with industry standards for training. Partnerships were forged with the National Skills Fund to provide accredited training to 5 480 offenders across all Regions. The initial contract period of the partnership was from 2018/19 – 2021/22, and was extended to 31 March 2024 to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 4 281 offenders attended accredited training programmes during the 2021/22 to 2022/23 financial years. During the 2022/23 financial year an additional number of 402 offenders were trained. The Department was also awarded discretionary grant funding to train offenders by SASSETA. A total of 181 offenders were trained as tractor drivers and 160 youth and female offenders were trained as computer technicians with 80% female and 20% male youth offenders. Regions partnered with various Public TVET Colleges to deliver on TVET College programmes and access to skills programmes for offenders. These agreements include granting access to production workshops and farms to TVET Learners to obtain experiential learning. This will enable the TVET learners to meet the qualifying criteria to qualify for their respective qualifications.

The Department expanded the partnerships with external stakeholders to the Quality Council for Traded and Occupations (QCTO) and submitted a draft MoU to the QCTO for consultation. An information sharing session with all internal role-players was conducted to provide

background to implementers on the requirements for implementing accredited QCTO skills programmes. The officials from QCTO, Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) and the Institute for National Development Learnership, Employment and Labour Assessment (INDLELA) capacitated Skills Development Practitioners on accreditation during the January and February 2023 at Groenpunt and St Albans Management Areas respectively.

All the skills development interventions contributed to the vocational education and training of offenders and ensured that offenders are skilled to contribute to a capable workforce, upon release. The Department ensured that 16 593 offenders were trained in long occupational skills programmes, 14 579 in short (programmes less than a month) occupational skills programmes and 7 023 in TVET college programmes.

#### **2.2.1.6 Social Reintegration**

In terms of the Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977) a person may be sentenced to correctional supervision as an alternative to incarceration. In addition, the Department may, under certain conditions apply to the court for a conversion if the offender's sentence is less than five years or if there is less than five years remaining of a longer sentence. In addition, the Department may without applying to a court, convert a custodial sentence to correctional supervision when an offender has been sentenced to a fine but the offender is unable to pay the fine.

Custodial sentences are disadvantageous in that it labels and stigmatises the offender, overloads the criminal justice system with offenders who are retained for short periods without the benefit of being subjected to suitable treatment or training programmes which adversely affects released offenders' reintegration and adequate functioning in the community. Community-based correctional supervision is imposed on persons regarded as suitable for such sentences but special attention should be given to first offenders as they have a better chance of reforming within the community. Community service sentences and correctional supervision in the community is regarded as more cost-effective and individually orientated.



**Table 2.7: Average number of community corrections caseload per year**

Description	Average caseload				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Parolees	55 030	53 257	52 275	52 054	50 695
Probationers	15 202	12 604	7 597	7 803	8 101
Awaiting Trial Persons	1 387	1252	891	854	844
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 619</b>	<b>67 113</b>	<b>60 763</b>	<b>60 711</b>	<b>59 640</b>

Community Corrections is mandated to provide supervision of offenders (probationers, parolees and Awaiting-Trial Persons (ATPs) placed under the system of Community Corrections in order to enhance public safety. Community Corrections provides an alternative to incarceration, resulting in a reduced incarcerated offender population by expanding the utilisation of community-based sentences. There are 218 Community Corrections offices that serve parolees, probationers and ATPs for effective monitoring and supervision of offenders under the system of Community Corrections. Reintegration of offenders under the system of Community Corrections provides offenders with an opportunity to lead a socially responsible and crime-free life within their communities. All offenders are considered for placement under community corrections when they have completed the stipulated Minimum Detention Period (MDP) of their sentence. The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No.111 of 1998, as amended) allows the Department to consider offenders for release on parole after serving a portion of their sentences. A certain portion of their sentence is then served outside correctional facilities under the auspices of community corrections and more responsibility is given to the community to ensure successful reintegration. Parolees and probationers are orientated about their community corrections conditions to ensure compliance with the set conditions. The Department noted significant achievements during the 2022/23 financial year on the compliance with set conditions of parole and probation. The daily average caseload in the community corrections system for 2022/23 was 50 695 parolees, 8 101 probationers and 844 awaiting trial persons, which amounted to a caseload of 59 640. Progress performance for the financial year translates to 99% (50 134/50 695) for parolees without violations and 99% (7 990/8 101) for probationers without violations.

All offenders receiving a sentence of correctional supervision will be subject to specific conditions as specified by the court as well as additional measures

imposed by the relevant authorities (HCC and CSPB). Physical monitoring is conducted through visits to the offender’s home or place of work , community services institutions where community service hours are performed and by means of office consultations at community corrections offices. Monitoring can also take place telephonically and through special monitoring exercises conducted in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Offenders placed under correctional and parole supervision will be required to render a specific number of hours of community service. Such community service can be rendered at various institutions like local authorities, hospitals or any other identified institutions that meet the requirements in line with DCS expectations.

Positive reintegration outcomes are more likely to be generated when factors predisposing offenders to criminal behaviour are confronted and their physical and social needs are addressed in a continuous and holistic manner both during and after incarceration. Parolees and probationers have difficulty in finding employment after release because they lack formal qualifications, employment history and occupational skills and furthermore, many employers are reluctant to hire individuals with criminal records. These circumstances affect probationers and parolees including ex-offender’s stability because unemployment is consistently associated with high reoffending rates. The high rate of inflation has led to job losses and has brought enormous strain on parolees and probationers as they are at a disadvantage in securing jobs as compared to graduates and those outside the correctional facilities. The facilitation of 875 economic opportunities for parolees and probationers by the Department is easing this burden as it is assisting them in securing employment. The Department will continue to collaborate with civil society, stakeholders, corporates, local Government, and most importantly communities, to grant parolees a second chance to help overcome some of the challenges they face upon re-entering their communities.

The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) requires the Department to encourage restoration between victims, offenders and the communities, in consultation or in partnership with other stakeholders. The implementation of the Restorative Justice Programme is aimed at elevating the victim to be at the centre of the criminal justice system and ensure that victims are not forgotten when the Department rehabilitates and reintegrates those who have offended. The Social Auxiliary Workers (SAWs) have since assisted in tracing and preparing victims to participate in the restorative justice programmes. Victim participation subsequently improved to 18 121 in the 2022/23 financial year due to an increase in restorative justice initiatives.

### 2.2.1.7 Care

In terms of section 27(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) everyone has a right to have access to health care services, including reproductive health care. The health service should address prevention of disease, health promotion, as well as the treatment of mental and physical illness. Inmates have a right to receive health care equivalent to that available in the community without discrimination of their legal status. The constitutional provision of the right of access to health care services raises particular

problems in the corrections context, as is the case with any other large institution. In terms of section 12 of the Correctional Service Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998), the Department must provide, within its available resources, adequate health care services, based on the principles of primary health care, in order to allow all inmates to live healthy lives.

The offender viral load suppression rate (at 12 months) was recorded at 97% (1 155/1 192) and the TB cure rate of 97% (306/317) was also recorded during 2022/23 financial year. The Department further intensified screening of inmates for diabetes and hypertension during the financial year with a total of 73 997 screenings conducted for diabetes and 68 668 screenings conducted for hypertension. Good nutrition is imperative if the fight against diseases is to be realised. In meeting the nutritional needs of inmates, 5% (8 518/157 056) against a target of 12% of those who qualified were prescribed with therapeutic diets which enhanced the effectiveness of prescribed treatment for communicable as well as non-communicable diseases resulting in improved quality of health among inmates. The Department adheres to the policies and protocols of the Department of Health to ensure that inmates receive the same quality of health care services equivalent to that received by the general South African population.

**Table 2.8 Healthcare Professionals within the Department**

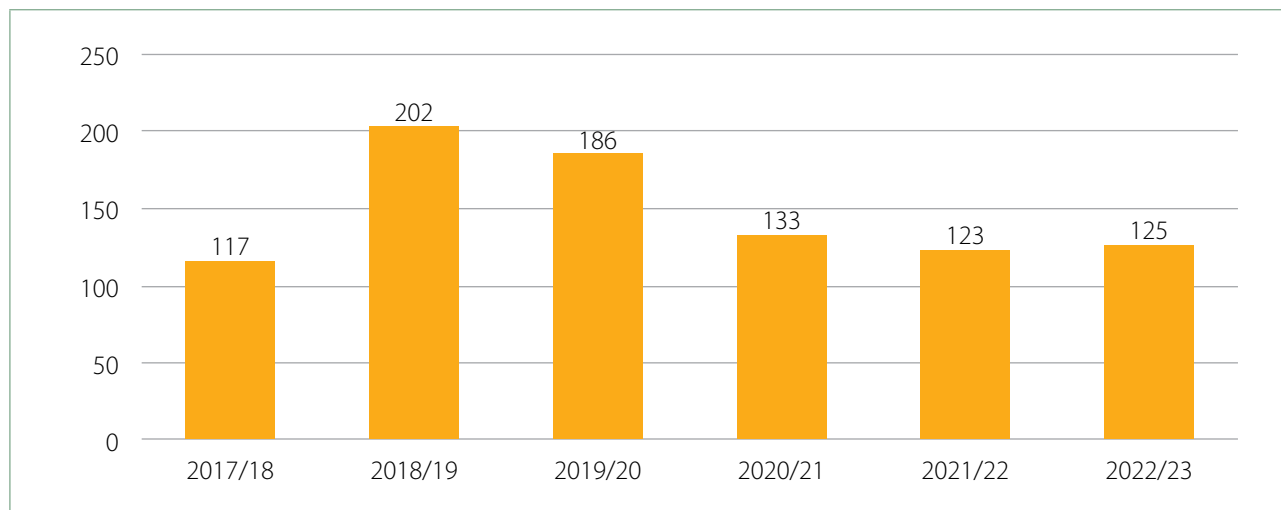
Region	Medical Practitioners		Pharmacists		Pharmacist Assistants		Professional Nurses		Total filled
	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant	Filled	Vacant	
National	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	3
EC	0	2	5	0	3	1	131	14	139
FS & NC	2	1	4	0	1	0	104	40	111
GAUTENG	2	0	11	1	1	1	217	21	231
KZN	3	0	3	0	0	0	145	43	151
LMN	3	2	6	0	2	0	130	21	141
WC	3	0	6	0	2	0	131	36	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>918</b>

The number and speciality of the health care officials available are dependent on the size of the correctional facility, but as a minimum there should be a medical practitioner and sufficient nursing staff to meet the daily needs. A psychologist, as well as nurses are available at a frequency related to the size of the inmate population.

The role of health care workers includes the promotion of the mental well-being of the inmate population and officials and the prevention of self-harm and suicide. The Departmental Health Care Policy and Procedures are applied equally throughout the correctional facilities. Healthcare officials are equally capacitated as those working in public health structures.



**Figure 16: State Patients trend from 2017/18 to 2022/23**



Mental illness is a wide range of condition that affect the mood, thinking and behaviour and that includes conditions such as anxiety, depression, as well as more complex conditions, such as bipolar disorder and schizophrenia. In South Africa, as in many low- or middle-income countries, the burden of mental disorders has increased over the past 20 years. This increase in mental disorders is expected to continue, in part because of the shift of the impact of communicable diseases such as (HIV) to non-communicable diseases due to the increased life expectancy. A routine screening for mental illness is important for delivering quality services and promoting safety within correctional centres. Inmates

with mental health conditions can be recognised with proper screening and housed in appropriate housing units according to their mental health care needs. The state patient trend from 2020/21 to 2022/23 reflects an overall decrease of 8 from 133 to 125. This constitutes an overall decrease of 6% over a three-year period. The Mental Health Act 2002 (Act No. 17 of 2002) states that state patients are persons who are found to be unfit and not competent to stand trial because of their illness or mental defect. These inmates should be admitted at designated mental health institutions. The distribution of state patients according to Regions, age group and gender is reflected in the table hereunder:

**Table 2.9: State Patients within correctional facilities as at 31 March 2023**

State patients as at 31 March 2023							
Region	Children (Less than 18 years)		Juveniles (18-20 years)		Adults (21 years and older)		Total Females & Males
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
	Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0	2	43
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	0	0	0	1	0	24	25
Free State / Northern Cape	0	0	0	2	0	48	50
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>125</b>

The FS/NC Region recorded the highest number of state patients (50) during the 2022/23 financial year followed by the Eastern Cape with 45 state patients and the LMN Region with 25 state patients. The high number of state patients recorded in these Regions are due to no

bed space available at the designated mental health institutions and the continuous referral of state patients by the Courts to correctional facilities. The Department cannot refuse to admit a state patient that was referred with a court order.



The Department has undertaken several interventions to down manage the high number of state patients including engagements with all the relevant stakeholders such as Department of Health and NPA which reviews the personal circumstances of state patients, to establish those who can be placed out in the community (back with

families or organisations), monitoring by the Provincial Mental Health Review Board to ensure that state patients are receiving the necessary attention and are transferred to the designated facility at the soonest time possible as well as weekly and monthly monitoring of the admission and release of state patients.

## 2.2.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)

**Table 2.10: Main services and standards**

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Number of female offenders participating in formal education programmes	Female offenders	522	690	692
Number of female offenders participating in skills development programmes	Female offenders	486	598	603
Number of victim participation in Parole Boards	Victims, families, communities and offenders	1 832	1 981	1 989

**Table 2.11: Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries**

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Consultation	Internal and external beneficiaries to DCS services should be consulted about the level and quality of the services they receive and, wherever possible, will be given a choice regarding the services offered.	The Department continued with regular consultations with the internal and external beneficiaries and stakeholders which was mainly conducted through the Izimbizo, Youth Summits, and VODs.  Engagements with academia and DCS social partners improved access to rehabilitation programmes.
Service Standards	Rehabilitation programmes and services, in correctional facilities and community corrections should be delivered to internal beneficiaries in line with the mandates and set standards.  External beneficiaries to DCS services should be informed in detail about the level and quality of service they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officials who are dealing directly with inmates on a day-to-day basis, observed the service standards applicable on the internal beneficiaries on a continuous basis.</li> <li>DCS generic service standards available were incorporated in the service charter poster which are displayed at all correctional facilities as information to the external beneficiaries.</li> <li>The service standards were updated during the 2022/23 financial year.</li> </ul>



Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Access	All internal and external beneficiaries should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inmates at all the correctional centres have equal access to prescribed privileges and services as determined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and other mandates.</li> <li>• Inmates also have access to rehabilitation programmes such as education and skills training, health care, religious care, social work services and psychological services.</li> <li>• Parole was considered for those who are eligible for this service.</li> <li>• There was also a focussed approach to increase victim participation in Parole Board sittings.</li> <li>• There was a focussed drive to increase the number of female offenders who had access to skills and educational opportunities.</li> <li>• Processes were launched to improve services delivery to external beneficiaries who have had access to services such as payment of bail and fines, depositing of offender cash, legal representation consultations and visitation services. Inadequate infrastructure is still a challenge regarding visitation services.</li> </ul>
Courtesy	<p>Beneficiaries to DCS services should be treated with courtesy, consideration and recognition of human dignity.</p> <p>Formal complaints mechanisms should be available to deal with the complaints of internal beneficiaries and M&amp;E reports should be used to signal the courtesy levels.</p> <p>Complaints desk, complaints boxes and direct access to senior personnel should be available to external beneficiaries to register any deficiency in service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Departmental core values have been set and outlined in the Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.</li> <li>• Complaints boxes in the units were used by offenders who wanted to remain anonymous.</li> <li>• All complaints from inmates were attended to and most of them were resolved to the satisfaction of the internal beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Some matters were resolved through court cases and others through the intervention of the JICS.</li> <li>• External beneficiaries used the available complaints mechanism and most of the issues were resolved.</li> <li>• Signage that mention opening and closing times and other important information are visibly displayed at all correctional facilities and service delivery points to the advantage of the external beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
Information	<p>Internal and external beneficiaries to DCS services should be given full, accurate information about the services to which they are entitled.</p> <p>Information on the mandates and service of the Department should be available on DCS website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When inmates were admitted to DCS facilities, they were orientated and provided with information related to the services that will be rendered to them.</li> <li>• Corrections @ Work is published to share information with all officials.</li> <li>• Service Delivery Charter available and displayed at all correctional facilities to guide the external beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Annual Reports and Strategic Plans available on the Departmental website and distributed to relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• Information sharing through Izimbizo, Youth Summits, and VODs.</li> <li>• Regions and Management Areas engaged with stakeholders on various platforms including local media platforms regarding DCS services.</li> </ul>

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Openness and Transparency	Beneficiaries to DCS services should be informed on how DCS is structured on national, regional, management area, correctional centres and community correction office levels.  Information on how DCS is run, the cost involved and who is in charge at each facility should also be provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens and inmates were informed on the services of the Department and the contact detail of responsible managers for all the Regions were communicated in different ways.</li> <li>• Information about visiting times and contact person was visibly displayed at all DCS service points.</li> <li>• Annual Reports and Strategic plans available on the Departmental website and distributed to relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>• The cost to render the services of DCS was communicated in the MTEF process and disclosed in the Annual Reports.</li> </ul>
Redress	If the promised standard of service is not delivered, beneficiaries to DCS services should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy. When complaints are made, beneficiaries to DCS services should receive a sympathetic and positive response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complaints and request registers available in every unit at all correctional facilities to redress incidents where there was a lack of service delivery.</li> <li>• Independent Correctional Centre Visitors (ICCV) from JICS identified matters where redress was needed.</li> <li>• External beneficiaries received the necessary redress where service delivery complaints were found to be justified.</li> </ul>
Value for Money	DCS services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give beneficiaries to DCS services the best value for money.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officials were deployed to verify performance information as per Auditor General's Audit Plan at Management Areas.</li> <li>• Annual Financial Statements are published in the Annual Report.</li> <li>• The Strategic Framework on Self Sufficiency and Sustainability was one of the ways that the Department stretched then available budget and different interventions were in place to improve the self-sufficiency capacity.</li> </ul>

**Table 2.12: Service delivery information tool**

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Approved Service Delivery Model distributed to all service points	Continues communication to all levels of the Department regarding the status on implementing the new value chain and other changes to be communicated to relevant beneficiaries.	Approved Service Delivery Model available on DCS Website. Implementation plan activated and communication plan used to popularise the content in the Department and to communicate to beneficiaries.
Approved DCS Service Delivery Charter	Service Delivery Charter posters to be displayed in correctional facilities.	Service Delivery Charter posters circulated and displayed at all service points.
DCS Website	DCS Website to reflect service delivery topics.	Service Delivery Charter, Service Delivery Improvement plan uploaded on the DCS internet.  Public stakeholders and clients have access to relevant information on the website which is fully maintained.



Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
DCS magazine: Corrections@Work and pamphlets	DCS magazine and pamphlets.	<p>Corrections@Work is a quarterly magazine that is distributed to all officials and it is also available to the public on the DCS website.</p> <p>The DCS 2021/22 Annual Report was tabled in Parliament, distributed to all key stakeholders and published on the website.</p> <p>The DCS 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan was tabled in Parliament, distributed to all officials and available on DCS website</p>
DCS Planning instruments	<p>The DCS Strategic Plan (SP).</p> <p>The DCS Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2023/24.</p>	<p>Presented in Parliament.</p> <p>Distributed to all key stakeholders and published on the DCS Website.</p>
DCS Reporting instruments	DCS 2021/22 Annual Report.	<p>Presented in Parliament.</p> <p>Distributed to all key stakeholders and published in the website.</p>

**Table 2.13: Complaints mechanism**

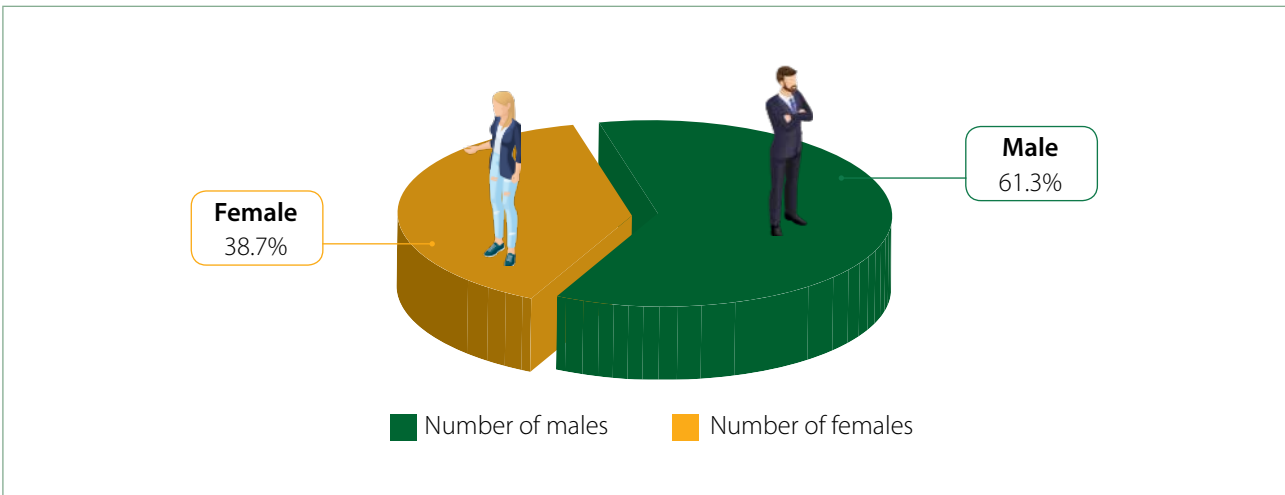
Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Presidential Hotline	Presidential Hotline.	<p>Presidential Hotline registered 43 complaints during the reporting period.</p> <p>Accumulatively 3819 of 3826 resolved with only 7 unresolved complaints.</p> <p>Resolution rate achieved during the reporting period was 99.82%</p>
All complaints from internal beneficiaries are recorded and responded to within the allocated timeframes.	All complaints are recorded and responded to within the allocated timeframes and redress done where necessary.	<p>Inmates' complaints and requests were attended to on a daily basis in line with the internal complaints management system.</p> <p>The Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services attended to escalated complaints by Offenders.</p>
Fully operational DCS Call Centre to record and refer all complaints from external beneficiaries	Established processes to deal with all received complaints	<p>The DCS Call centre received 6 109 complaints during the reporting period.</p> <p>All 6109 complaints received during the reporting period were resolved.</p> <p>The Call Centre achieved 100% resolution rate during the reporting period.</p>

### 2.2.3 Organisational environment

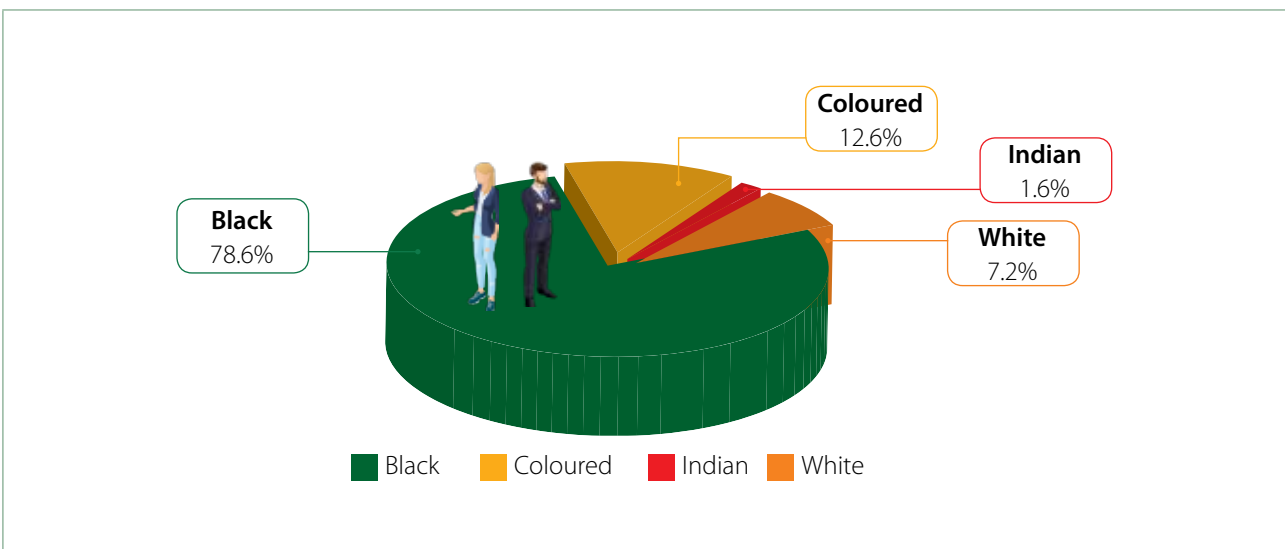
The Department had an establishment of 42 433 approved posts of which 38 135 posts were filled and 4 298 were vacant. The Department had a total of 1 350 posts that are additional to the establishment. The total number of employees, excluding employees with disabilities, constituted 61,3% males and 38,7% females.

The Department recorded 78,6% of employees are Black, 12,6% are Coloured, 7,2% are White and 1,6% are Indian. A total of 69,4% of SMS posts were filled which constitutes 52% males and 48% females. The Department recorded 0,84% of employees with disabilities. The vacancy rate as at 31 March 2023 was 10,1%.

**Figure 17: Filled posts per gender: 31 March 2023**



**Figure 18: Filled posts per race group: 31 March 2023**



The delivery of correctional services is a labour-intensive operation that survives and thrives through its healthy officials. The focus of the Department is to ensure sufficient capacity to handle complex offender rehabilitation and development issues. Officials are the catalyst in correcting offending behaviour to help build a safer society. The Department in partnership with Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority has

developed and successfully registered the Correctional Service Manager Qualification through South African Qualifications Authority. Furthermore, a qualification on Security Manager in Corrections has been registered with the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations and is in the process of development. These qualifications will assist in professionalising Corrections and to offer accredited training qualifications to officials in order to



perform effectively and efficiently. During the year under review, four (4) Chief Deputy Commissioners attended the Executive Induction Programme with the National School of Government while six (6) Directors completed the Orientation and Induction for SMS. In addition, four hundred and fifty-four (454) bursaries were allocated and the Department managed to place six hundred and forty-nine (649) student interns.

### **Operational visits to support service delivery**

The Department is required to provide a secure and safe environment for both inmates and officials in the correctional centres, as well as instilling and promoting rehabilitation and corrections for offenders through care and developmental programmes. The Department is also mandated to manage operations in the correctional facilities and impart effective security operations that are in-line with the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). The Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, conducted an operational visit to Uppington Management Area to assess the quality of service delivery and inspect the correctional facility to ensure that operations are run effectively and that rehabilitation programmes are implemented as mandated by the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), stipulates that rehabilitation is best facilitated through a holistic sentence planning process that engages the offender at all levels, including social, moral, spiritual, physical, work educational/ intellectual and mental. Offenders were encouraged to participate in programmes offered by the Department for their development and to avoid reoffending. Senior managers were encouraged to interact with centre-based officials to monitor and ensure that operations in the correctional facilities are efficient and implement all necessary measures to avoid any discrepancies that may hinder service delivery and obstruct the Department from achieving its mandate. The session concluded with a walk-about at the nearby Marcus Mbetha Sindisa Secure School. The Department embarked on a joint-project with the school to provide upholstery training to offenders to manufacture coffins so that they are able to contribute in meaningful ways to the community using the skills acquired during incarceration. These coffins will be donated to indigent families in the community.

In an effort to ensure that the Nelson Mandela Rules, which entail the standard minimum rules for the treatment of offenders are adhered to, the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, conducted a working visit to the Bethal Management Area under Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West (LMN) Region on 23 June 2023. The purpose of the visit was to assess the state of infrastructure, interact with both officials and inmates, as well as to ensure that effective incarceration and rehabilitation programmes are implemented. Bethal Management Area comprises of six correctional centres namely, Emerlo, Piet Retief, Standerton, Bethal, Volkrust and Geluk correctional centres. Officials were encouraged to provide solutions to address the challenges that were raised which will positively contribute towards enabling the Department to deliver on its mandate.

The Deputy Minister of Correctional Services conducted a visit at Empangeni Community Corrections offices to engage officials on their daily operations as well as the challenges encountered in monitoring parolees and probationers in the communities due to the increasing number of parolees who are reoffending and re-arrested. As one of the efforts to mitigate against the re-offending of parolees, correctional officials were urged to include Traditional Councils, South African Police Service as well as Community-Based Organisations to assist in ensuring that parolees are successfully reintegrated in their communities and are closely monitored. Offenders were encouraged to partake in various rehabilitation programmes, including recreational activities that can enhance their skills and enable them to support themselves as they leave the criminal justice system and re-enter society.

### **Food services training programme: Kroonstad and Zonderwater.**

The Department conducted food services training at the Kroonstad and Zonderwater Management Areas in an effort to find ways of improving the quality of the food, service and creativity at DCS Messes. The training supports the future plans of the Department to have a fully-fledged accredited Food Services Academy for all officials working at messes and correctional centres' kitchens in-line with the SFSSS.





## Human Resources Session to refine key strategic pillars of the Human Resource Plan.

The Department convened an HR Session to focus on key priorities and to reflect on how HR can be repositioned as an enabler and partner, in contributing positively to the achievement of outcomes envisioned in the SFSSS. Delegates representing all components under HR from Head Office and Regions engaged robustly in a quest to carve a new path towards reasserting the Department as an employer of choice and to create a conducive environment for the development of an engaged ideal correctional official and leader as articulated on the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005). The participants focussed on the delivery of the DCS 2020-2025 Strategic Outcomes through the following five themes:

1. Building strategic capacity through a functional organisational structure aligned to the service delivery model.
2. Building strategic capability through talent management and organisational development for a capable civil service.
3. Building an ideal correctional environment through the modernisation of HR administration and improved safety and security.
4. Building a high performing ethical organisation.
5. Building employee engagement that is led by an ideal correctional leader in partnership with the ideal correctional official.

These thematic focus areas are intertwined and designed to realise the desirable work environment that will increase an employer's ability to attract and retain top talent. Other pressing challenges that were tabled by the commissions include non-adherence to policy provisions and turnaround times, creating an environment conducive for sound employee relations and non-compliance with the 50:50 gender equity target. Another critical issue that featured prominently during the session was the modernisation of HR and the strengthening partnerships internally and externally to create the necessary capacity for the Department to participate in the 4th Industrial Revolution. This will assist in the implementation of the desired automation of HR processes such as e-Recruitment, e-Leave and e-Learning.

## Information Technology Open Day

At the core of the Department's digital transformation is the need to use technology to streamline and integrate organisational processes and systems to achieve quality service delivery. To this end, the Department through its Government Information and Technology Office (GITO) Branch convened a two-day session, i.e. an "IT Open Day," at the Johannesburg Management Area on 10 and 11 May 2022, to take stock of the Department's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) capabilities and deficiencies as well as to receive feedback and proposals from top management, end-users and key stakeholders on the interventions required to address various challenges in the environment. The Department has embarked on a number of initiatives to modernise its ICT systems and to ensure integration of systems of sister departments in the JCPS Cluster. The objective is to ensure that the ICT systems are seamlessly integrated with the Integrated Justice System (IJS) which has been created to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire criminal justice system, so as to eliminate duplication of services and programmes, thus ensuring effective use of resources and skills. The symposium was aimed at outlining an ICT solution approach to combat security challenges in the Department and to sketch out an ICT modernisation systems architecture framework, redefine the concept of Integrated Security Systems (ISS) within the DCS context and design business intelligence systems for comprehensive reporting. A plethora of ICT solutions have been developed as part of the broader ICT modernisation programme. These solutions include the Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS), JICS Mandatory Reporting, Electronic Monitoring, Telephone Management System (VoIP), Integrated Security System (ISS), Integrated Case Management System (ICMS), cash management system, LAN/WAN Infrastructure, mesh-network and cloud computing, physical security technologies, and the Virtual National Command Centre (VNCC). High-level progress update and action plan on a number of IT projects that have been conceptualised. The Department highlighted the need to strengthen relationships with State-Owned Enterprise (SOEs) operating in the ICT environment such as the State Information Technology (SITA), SENTECH, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Integrated Justice System (IJS). The IJS, SENTECH, SITA



and CSIR were also afforded the platform to outline their respective mandates and to sponsor suggestions on how to collectively harness and utilise their specialised skills and capabilities to help the Department and the criminal justice system at large to modernise their ICT systems.

### **Employee and Health and Wellness Summit**

A three-day Employee and Health and Wellness Summit was held from 10-12 May 2022 in collaboration with various stakeholders such as the SAPS, DPSA and Employment and Labour, SA Partners and Old Mutual. The Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994), Regulation 54, mandates government departments to have a policy that promotes the health and wellbeing of employees. The status on employee wellness in the Department, indicates that chronic illnesses such as HIV & AIDS, hypertension, diabetes, psychiatric illness and pulmonary diseases have emerged as major health concerns affecting public service employees. The employee health and wellness programme is defined as a work site-based programme designed to assist in the identification and resolution of performance and behavioural problems, resulting from personal and work-related concerns. When implemented correctly and prioritised, it has the potential to increase productivity, reduce absenteeism and foster social cohesion among employees. The provision of wellness programmes and services is the primary responsibility of the Department and this course must be pursued as mandated by government through the employee health and wellness framework and its pillars, as outlined by the DPSA and the departmental Human Resource Strategy. In order to give meaning and the necessary impetus to these ideals the Department has an approved Integrated Employee Health and Wellness policy with four pillars, namely: Health and Productivity Management, HIV and AIDS and TB Management, Safety Health Environment and Quality Management and Wellness Management. The Summit was anchored on the integrated employee health and wellness model and was aimed at addressing employee and employer health rights and responsibilities as well as to provide a platform for the implementation and coordination of health and wellness management programmes in the Department. Management emphasised the importance of staff engagements and discussions on the integrated approach to the health and wellness of employees in the Department and contributions in the development of


strategies that will enhance the quality of life of officials. Other developments in the pipeline include reviving sports as well as renovating swimming pools, stadiums and tennis courts amongst others.

### **Head Office launch of recreational club at Zonderwater Training College**

The Department is an operationally and administratively diverse workspace. Sport and recreation remains a critical tool aimed to create a work-life balance for all officials. The Integrated Employee Health and Wellness Programme (IEHWP) is designed to create working environments through accessible services that boost mental health, support positive lifestyle change, healthy recommended wellness initiatives such as sport and recreation. The IEHWP creates a working environment through the accessibility of services that boost mental health, support positive lifestyle change and healthy recommended wellness initiatives such as sport and recreation. There are 1 029 officials and 45 contract workers accommodated between Head Office and training academies. Head Office (all training academies included) has been affiliated to clubs at Management Areas closest to them in the prior years. Significant progress was made in 2022/23 where Head Office stands independently with nearly 500 affiliates and still growing. Approximately 13 of the 23 official sporting codes are affiliated, with emerging interest in other sports not yet recognised departmentally, like swimming. The newly founded recreational club includes Head Office as a new addition to prospective competition against the six Regions. The interim committee consists of representative from Kroonstad and Zonderwater training academies inclusive of Head Office.

### **Relationships by Objective (RBO) work session with labour unions**

The Department hosted a two-day Relationships by Objective (RBO) work session from 15 to 16 September 2022 at Losperfontein Correctional Centre, in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West (LMN) Region, with the aim of resuscitating and improving the working relationship between labour unions and the Department. RBO is a programme designed to improve and maintain relationships between organised labour and Management, by cohesively working together to strengthen teamwork towards a common goal. One of the fundamental principles of the RBO is mutual trust and



respect for all stakeholders. The General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC) has acknowledged the Department for having one of the best grievance procedure policies in the public service. The Department remains committed to creating and improving processes to ensure that the mandate of the Department is achieved.

### **Remand Detention Tools of Trade Workshop**

The purpose of the Remand Detention Tools of Trade Workshops was to assess the level of understanding of departmental plans from officials at the coal-face and to mitigate against any challenges that may be hindering the execution of performance indicators thereof. The first consultative session was held at Kgosi Mampuru Management Area in Gauteng; Free State and Northern Cape and Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West Regions on 17 – 18 October 2022. The second and last session which included Western Cape, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal was held at Westville Management Area in the KwaZulu-Natal Region on 20 – 21 October 2022. The workshops also presented an opportunity to review and deliberate on pertinent tools of trade such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and court referrals of Remand Detainees who are terminally ill or have severe physical incapacitation. In order to craft a successful rehabilitation path for inmates, it is important that officials understand the SOPs and key departmental policies that are put in place for the administration and release of Remand Detainees. This will also ensure that the department delivers on its constitutional mandate.

### **National Security Sessions aimed at heightening security measures at correctional facilities**

The objective of the National Security Sessions , which was attended by Regional Commissioners and security experts in the Department, was to assess the efficacy of the Department's security systems and adopt measures to address gaps identified. The Department is an essential component of South Africa's criminal justice system and has an important responsibility to ensure that citizens are and feel safe. The session focussed on getting the basics right by creating correctional facilities that are secure, wherein the physical integrity of the facility is a priority in order to prevent inmates from escaping and smuggling drugs, mobile phones and other contraband. It requires creating correctional facilities that are safe, where there is order, purposeful and structured systems so to prevent

violence, intimidation, self-harm and suicides. It further includes creating correctional facilities that are hygienic thus making it possible to have humane living conditions. A common thread that emerged was the influence of gangs operating inside correctional facilities, officials who are complicit in perpetuating illegal activities, lack of oversight by managers and supervisors, non-compliance with policies and procedures, lack of intelligence gathering capability to circumvent illegal activities by officials and inmates, intimidation of officials by criminal syndicates and unsuitable and dilapidated infrastructure among others. The Department is working with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to explore areas of collaboration in the development of various integrated security systems to enhance security in correctional facilities.

The KwaZulu-Natal Regional Security Session was held at the Durban Correctional Facility on 18 November 2022. The Region provided implementable measures to heighten security for a meaningful impact at operational level. The purpose of the session was to deliberate on issues relating to safety and security in the correctional facilities take collective decisions on how to deal with security breaches in order to strengthen security ahead of the official launch of the Safer Festive Season Operations campaign. The Region forged partnerships with other organs of state, particularly the SAPS, who were also part of the session represented by KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Commissioner. The importance of information management was emphasised to diligently deal with negative elements in the correctional centres. Escape incidents continue to undermine the correctional system hence the Heads of Centres and Management Areas were tasked to frequently engage with the officials, particularly on the use of excessive force at correctional facilities. Officials need to appropriately implement the Security Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in a correct and lawful manner. The JCPS Cluster departments committed to assisting in developing a partnership that will assist each other in breaking the vicious circle of crime in and out of correctional facilities. The development of a security rapid response plan will assist in dealing with disturbances in the correctional system particularly as crime escalates during the festive season.



## Department of Correctional Services Chaplains' Work Session

The 2021-2022 study by Global Peace Index, ranks South Africa at 118 out of 163 for the most violent countries globally, which suggests that more collective efforts should be put in eradicating these challenges facing society. Faith-based communities' role in Correctional Services continues to move from strength to strength supporting inmates of all faiths with their religious practices and needs. The Department acknowledges that inmates should be allowed freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion. The Department recognises the distinct role that chaplains play in the offender rehabilitation value chain and promoting spiritual wellbeing of officials. The Chaplains Work Session is a platform for Chaplains to revive and re-commit themselves to servicing the spiritual needs of the inmate population. Chaplains play a significant role in developing the mission, value and social justice statements for the Department, which are aimed at promoting healing for the body, mind and spirit of officials and offenders. The Chaplains session started on Sunday 23 October 2022, with the community outreach Church Service held at the Uniting Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa in Umlazi Township D section. Chaplains gave humanitarian support to the community of Umgababa and distributed food parcels to 27 families that were affected by floods. It is critical for the Spiritual Care personnel to have a common vision and strategic compass towards the attainment of the Department's objectives as articulated in Correctional Services' Vision 2068. The mandate to rehabilitate offenders is difficult and complex but it is vital that the Department heal the damage caused by crime of those placed in the care of the Department. The Department with the aid of Muslim Spiritual Care workers in the correctional context sets an agenda of meeting the spiritual needs of Muslim inmates countrywide. These interactions and mutuality from a spiritual perspective supports the rehabilitation of offenders.

### 2022 Annual Strategic Planning Session

The Department conducted its Annual Strategic Planning Session at the Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area from 06 to 08 December 2022 to examine the prevailing socio-economic conditions and the constantly changing macro environment as the Department forges ahead to build on its vision to provide the best correctional services for a

safer South Africa. As the country moves into the fourth year of the five-year term of the Sixth Administration, the country and communities have expectations of elements that will contribute to a better life. The focus of the Session was built on the work done during previous years and use that foundation as the springboard to propel the Department to greater heights as envisioned in the 'Vision 2068' strategy. Managers focussed their thinking on finding practical solutions to tackle the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality, which has further been aggravated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic dealing a negative shock to the economy of the country and its revenue generation capacity. The planning process was contextualised mindful of the fact that the COVID-19 Pandemic has had a direct impact on income due to premature deaths, workplace absenteeism, manufacturing productive activity due to global supply chain disruptions and closures of factories. Poor growth prospects will impact on the long-term sustainability of government revenue. Government must therefore continue with its reform agenda and recovery efforts, while being mindful of the various risks. Factors that informed the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan includes the insufficient energy supply, the ripple effect of the Russia -Ukraine conflict, climate change and resultant natural disasters as some of the high-ranking risks that the Department and the country must manage. The Session also included an overview from external stakeholders on the highlights of the 10-year review of the NDP, the future of Corrections, concepts and practices in State capacity building as well as a reflection on the internal environment including the Human Resource Strategy in building a high performing and ethical organisation, MTEF Budget Prioritisation Framework and progress on the implementation of the Master Infrastructure Plan.

### Women, youth and persons with disabilities

South Africa is rated as one of the most unequal societies in the world. In the workplace particularly within the public service, women, persons with disabilities and young people as vulnerable groups mainly benefit through transformation programmes adopted by the employer. The Employment Equity Plan continues to be one of the transformation tools adopted by the Department as an implementation programme to achieve substantive equality. Through the Employment Equity Plan's Affirmative Action Programme or non-



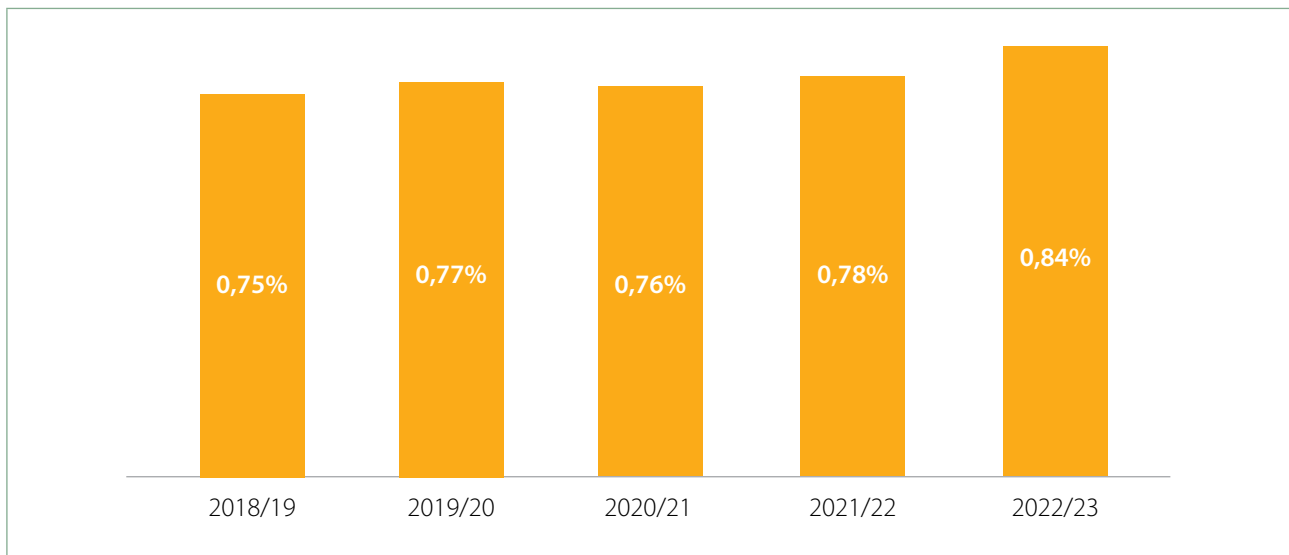
numeric targets, clear targets that are bias towards the development, empowerment and training of women, persons with disabilities and youth as the said vulnerable groups have been set.

Numeric targets of the Employment Equity Plan ensure equitable representation of designated groups in all occupational levels of the workforce with emphasis to reduce economic disparities at decision making levels. Further, it ensures that entry into the 'Corrections industry' is no longer a preserve for males of any particular race group, but rather that the Department embraces the inclusion of all sectors of society including the LGBTQIA+ community. Department of Correctional Services Global

Workforce in South Africa has gradually moved from 83% Male 17% Female to 62% Male 38% Female by December 2022. The 21% increase of the women representation in the corrections work space is highly welcome and acknowledged as an evident transformation achievement.

At decision making levels, the representation of women has increased by 30% as at March 2023, having improved from 18% in 1999. The current 48% representation of women at senior management levels against 52% representation of males has been reduced by 1% when compared with the 2021/22 financial year, due to the retirement of two female senior managers.

**Figure 19: Trend analysis of Persons with Disabilities for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23**



The Department is committed to the realisation of equity regarding persons with disabilities through the operationalisation of section 9 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). The representation of persons with disabilities is steadily improving having moved from 0.78% (306) in the previous financial year to 0.84% (321) by March 2023. Disclosure of disabilities is important as it is one way of securing the provision of reasonable accommodation and facilitating a supportive and nurturing environment for known disabilities. The Department's Policy on Persons with Disabilities which is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No. 55 of 1998), Public Service Regulations, 2001, White Paper on an Integrated National Disability Strategy (1998) provides

for both principles and practical measures to ensure the integration and gainful employment of persons with disabilities. Efforts should be made to provide disability awareness training and regular opportunities for officials to disclose their disabilities.

The Department's Women's Month celebrations, for Head Office female officials was held on 15 August 2022 at Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area under the theme: "Women's Socio- Economic Rights and Empowerment: Building Back Better for Women's Resilience." The national Women Empowerment Session was held at the St Albans Management Area on 31 August 2022. The Correctional Services 16 Days of Activism for no violence against women and children Campaign commenced on 25 November 2022 at Breede River Management Area in the Western Cape Region. This is part of the departmental activities





to raise awareness about the negative impact that GBVF has on women and children, and the most vulnerable in society. Officials, inmates and the society at large are called to action, to challenge attitudes and stereotypes that perpetuate GBVF. All officials were encouraged to work together with the police, prosecutors, courts and members of the public to ensure that GBVF crimes are reported.

The Department has developed and is implementing a correctional programme which focuses specifically on the needs of female offenders. The objective is to create awareness and empower female offenders on areas such as general life skills, relationships, addictive behaviour and career building. In addition, other correctional programmes are available and being facilitated to youths and to people with disabilities as needed. An existing Correctional Programme was reviewed to enable the Department to orientate offenders on GBVF to understand the implications and effects thereof.

## 2.2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) is being reviewed taking into consideration developments in the correctional system, the international and regional obligations, Nelson Mandela Rules and other judgments impacting on the interpretation of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended). Areas primarily identified to be reviewed are provisions related to amongst others, parole, interstate transfer of foreign national offenders, service conditions of officials, the NCCS and treatment of inmates.

The Correctional Services Amendment Act, 2021 has been assented to and published to amend certain provisions of Sections 1, 73 and 136 of the Act.

The Department is engaged in introducing a Correctional Services Amendment Bill, 2023 to amend sections 1, 30, 31, 88A and 91 of the Act and to introduce a new section 95D regarding its relationship with and the independence of JICS.

A JICS Bill has also been developed and the finalisation thereof hinges on a final determination from National Treasury to replace most of the provisions in Chapters 9 and 10 of the Act.

## 2.2.5 Institutional policies and strategies

The Department ensures effective policy coherence, policy coordination and policy implementation for correctional services. The following service delivery policies were approved during the 2022/23 financial year:


### Policy on Offenders with Disabilities

According to the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005), the Department should operate within a human rights model. Correctional institutions should be designed to cater for the needs of disabled offenders and should be consistent with the White Paper on Persons with Disabilities (2015). The Policy on Offenders with Disabilities provides for the well-being and empowerment of offenders with Disabilities focussing on the removal of barriers for equal participation and the elimination of discrimination based on disability. The Department is committed to ensure reasonable accommodation and barrier free environment for offenders with disabilities. The Policy on Offenders with Disabilities seeks to guide practice and address issues pertaining to disabilities as stated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) as well as in the National and International Standards. The objectives of the Policy on Offenders with Disabilities are to establish a barrier-free space and facilities where offenders with disabilities shall maintain and/ or regain optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well-being; promote equal and humane treatment of offenders with disabilities; encourage offenders with disabilities to participate in services and programmes for their development and well-being in accordance with the relevant legislations and prescripts. Mainstream specific needs of offenders with different disabilities into the service delivery arena of the Department.

### Formal Education Policy

Education is regarded as an essential component of the reconstruction, development and transformation of the South African society. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) enshrines the right of all citizens 'to basic education' which includes inmates. The Formal Education Policy emphasises that the implementation of Section 41 of Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) and the DCS Regulation 10(2)(f) as amended,





that all sentenced inmates who have not obtained the ninth grade as contemplated in Section (3)(1) of the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996), must be encouraged to attend educational programmes until such inmate reaches the age of 25 years, or the ninth grade, or adult education and training Level 4 as registered on the national qualification framework as contemplated in the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2008 (Act No. 67 of 2008), whichever occurs first. Educational programmes and services shall as far as possible be responsive to the needs of the inmates, depending on availability of resources and the curriculum offered at each centre. Educational programmes will also be aligned to the developments in the country with regards to e-learning in so far as it is guided by security implications.

### **Offender Skills Development Policy**

The Department implements the broad objectives of the Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1997) and Post School Education and Training and Continuing Education and Training Act, 2006 (Act No. 16 of 2006) by means of ensuring that needs-based skills development opportunities are available to offenders that will contribute to self-sufficiency and sustainability of the Department and a sustainable life after release. The National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS) reiterates the Government's vision for the future of South Africa as "a nation with a fast-growing and competitive economy that creates sufficient jobs for all workers". This requires the Department to increase access to quality and relevant education and training as well as skills development opportunities, including workplace learning and experience, to enable effective participation in the economy that will ultimately reduce inequalities. The provision of skills development programmes and services aims not only to equip offenders with marketable skills and knowledge but also to inculcate positive attributes and attitudes which would encourage offenders to abandon offending behaviour and embrace norms and morals acceptable in the society. The main objective of the Skills Development Policy is to assist offenders to attain the competencies and attributes that would enable them to be successfully reintegrated into the society and lead a crime free life.

### **Policy on Sport, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Library Programmes and Services**

Section 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) provides for a South Africa where all its citizens shall be able to enjoy and exercise their religious, cultural and language rights and a viable library service is one important entity through which this ideal can be achieved. The Policy on Sport, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Library (SRAC&L) Programmes and Services provides a broad framework for the provisioning of programmes and services to offenders and remand detainees that promote social cohesion and personal development, set and maintain library standards of the highest quality that will be in line with general norms in the field as well as to guide the sale of arts and crafts manufactured by offenders. The provisioning of SRAC&L programmes and services, includes activities that they add value and provide an opportunity for revenue generation. SRAC&L programmes and services should form part of the list of activities for inmates and incorporated into the offenders' Correctional Sentence Plans to assist them to re-order their lives in a positive manner, considering their needs, affording them with ability to plough back into self-sufficiency and sustainability initiatives as well as to provide social, economic and cultural benefit to their communities. The Policy must ensure that offenders are developed, skilled, trained in arts and craftsmanship to become potential entrepreneurs, contribute towards reducing unemployment and become economically active in society.

### **Youth Offender Policy**

The Department regards offenders between the ages of 18 to 25 years as youth offenders. In line with the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) youth offenders are considered as a special category of offenders with unique needs that can be addressed holistically. Rehabilitation of youth offenders is a collective social responsibility hence Government has realised the importance of building youth capacity in a way that allows them to contribute meaningfully to society. In South Africa, as in many countries, young men and women are confronted with a changing and highly competitive economy. Their engagement with the economy is often limited as a result of lack of appropriate work experience and inadequate skills. The Youth Offender Policy provides guidelines on the special needs of youth offenders and



remand detainees in consideration of the Departmental key strategic programmes that are geared at addressing matters of youth in correctional facilities. The Department has initiated a number of services and programmes to enhance rehabilitation and support of young inmates. The Youth Offender Policy caters for the basic needs of youth offenders and those under remand, directs needs-based rehabilitation programmes, promotes societal responsibility in the rehabilitation of the youth offenders and those under remand, ensures participation of relevant stakeholders in the rehabilitation process and assists youth offenders and remand detainees to explore their capabilities and discover their potential.

### **Offender Privileges Policy**

Offenders have rights that are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). These rights are unalienable and are not forfeited upon incarceration, however, the application of these rights might be limited in the case of offenders as a result of their incarceration. In this context, the Offender Privileges Policy seeks to create an environment that avoids physical, mental and social deterioration of offenders by creating conditions for recreation and exercise. The Offender Privileges Policy seeks to regulate the manner of granting, withdrawal, suspension and forfeiture of offender privileges with due regard to rules, acts of Parliament, policies and regulations of the Department, as well as international requirements pertaining to the treatment of offenders. The Offender Privileges Policy contributes to rehabilitation of sentenced offenders through provision of comprehensive privileges to offenders, which are consistent with the changes in the correctional system. It further seeks to acknowledge the dynamic nature of the environment prevailing in different correctional centres which necessitates variation and adaptation of the offenders' privileges and amenities. Overall the Policy seeks to ensure uniformity in the treatment of sentenced offenders incarcerated at different correctional centres of the Department whilst taking into consideration the varying operation circumstances per correctional facility. The Offender Privileges Policy recognises that privileges, regardless of how minor they may be, is significant to offenders.

### **Spiritual Care Policy**

The Spiritual Care Policy is designed to facilitate the provision of need-based spiritual care services and programmes to offenders towards their rehabilitation and successful reintegration as well as building their moral and ethical values which are acceptable to the society. An inmate's religion is one value that remains constant in his/her life and it is imperative to ensure that offenders' spiritual needs are adequately met. The Spiritual Care Policy creates an opportunity and encourages offenders to practise their religion according to the specific prescriptions of their religion, subject to administrative practicability of facilities and the maintenance of good order and security in correctional facilities. Spiritual care forms an integral part of the rehabilitation programme for the offender and aims to contribute to the change of the offender's behaviour, based on the acceptance of a lifestyle which is accordance with the dictates of his/her church/faith. The spiritual care services take place in partnership with different churches/faiths and Faith Based Organisations. Chaplains, Spiritual Care Workers and controlling bodies of different churches/faiths regularly liaise with one another for the provision of integrated and holistic services to offenders. Access is granted to the local ministers/religious communities to render services and programmes to their incarcerated members/adherents with a view to promote societal responsibility towards the rehabilitation of the offender. Furthermore, rehabilitation should not only be seen as a tool to help offenders to return to the community, but as a means to long-term crime prevention. To be effective, rehabilitation must incorporate all aspects of the offender's life and offer opportunities for education and training, personal development, personal well-being - socially, physically, emotionally and spiritually.

### **Control of Tobacco and Smoking Policy**

Tobacco smoking in correctional facilities is an important public health issue because of the dangers associated with active and passive smoking. The Department has a legal responsibility to protect the health of all people in custody, employment and visitors by establishing a smoke free environment. There is clear medical evidence that passive smoking is harmful to the health of smokers and non-smokers. This has warranted restrictive laws in the public's interest to prohibit smoking in public places. This requires the Department to provide a safe environment



and protect the health of all inmates, officials and visitors from illnesses caused by tobacco smoke. Inmates have the right to choose whether to smoke or not, however such a right is not absolute and must be weighed against the right to an environment that is not harmful to the health and wellbeing of others. The Control of Tobacco and Smoking Policy does not ban smoking, but seeks to protect non-smokers from the dangers of passive smoking. Smoking will be prohibited within all correctional facilities except in the designated areas, in compliance with the requirements of the law. There should be clear signage indicating designated smoking areas with the exception of youth centres in the units housing children, where smoking is strictly prohibited. In an effort to assist individuals to adjust to change, there should be smoking cessation programmes available.

### **Health Care Policy**

According to the International norms and standards, “inmates must have access to the same quality and range of health care services as the general public receives from the National Health Services.” A person’s capacity to access these services should not be compromised due to incarceration since all people have a basic right to health, nutrition, clean and safe environment. In some cases, inmates admitted into correctional facilities are already in poor health and most will come into close contact with other inmates in overcrowded conditions. The Health Care Policy is compatible with the National Health Policies and Treatment Guidelines. Primary Health Care is seen as the key component in the management of and reduction of health-related risks in correctional facilities. Health services should be able to implement preventive and promotive programmes and provide curative, rehabilitative, and other relevant care comparable to those enjoyed by the general public, within the available resources. Health education programmes encourage the development of healthy lifestyles and enabling inmates to make appropriate decisions regarding their own health and diminishing the risk of dependency. Inmates should be motivated to participate in health programmes where they are taught in a coherent manner the behaviour and strategies for minimising risks to their health. The main objective of the Health Care Policy is to provide proper and adequate health care as a basic right of all persons including the detained, decisions about inmates’ health should be based on individual and / or collective health

or medical grounds and be taken by health care workers. The Department should continue with the care and treatment provided to the inmate during detention and the community should also provide the same following release. Resources and facilities should be made available to meet the needs of all inmates including those with special health needs. Appropriate training should be provided to all health care professionals including non-health care workers who are actively involved in health care delivery and measures will be developed to monitor and evaluate compliance to the Health Care Policy to determine its impact on the health of inmates, and its efficiency, effectiveness and relevance.

### **Nutritional Services Policy**

The Department has a responsibility to maintain the health and well-being of those incarcerated by satisfying their nutritional needs according to internationally and nationally accepted norms and standards. The Department has a statutory obligation to ensure that stipulations of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and other statutes are adhered to by providing food with adequate nutritional value as determined by the Recommended Daily Allowance or Intake, in a manner that is not discriminatory in terms of colour, race, origin or creed. There is a uniform ration scale with adequate nutritional value for all inmates including babies incarcerated with their mothers, which provides a reasonable variety of food items and meal plans which make diversification possible, taking into consideration eating patterns and habits, as far as practically possible. It is also expected of every food service unit official or food handler to ensure, through personal concern and commitment that food is handled in a hygienic manner at all times, prepared tastefully, served in an attractive manner at recommended temperatures and that every inmate receives his/her rightful portion during all meal servings. A well-equipped food service unit, well trained officials and efficiently managed food services are prerequisites for sound nutrition which aim to improve the overall quality of health of inmates. The Department must also improve the nutritional status of inmates and babies incarcerated with their mothers.

### **Pharmaceutical Services Policy**

Access to health care is a fundamental human right for all South Africans, including inmates as well as cared



for children in correctional centres. The National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003) provides a framework for a structured uniform health system within South Africa. As such, health care service provision in the Department must be equivalent to that available in the community. The Pharmaceutical Services Policy is intended to provide guidance on the organisation, functions and operation of pharmaceutical services within the Department, with the ultimate goal of ensuring the provision of quality health care services for improved health outcomes. While the provision of pharmaceutical services in the Department should be in line with national and international norms and standards, there are specific challenges that are unique and render the implementation of applicable legislations, policies and guidelines difficult. Medicine availability is the outcome of a complex, multi-stakeholder value chain, with many demand and supply functions interacting in a nonlinear nature, hence interventions should not be bias towards procurement and supply chain but rather focus on all components of the pharmaceutical's management cycle. The purpose of the Pharmaceutical Services Policy is therefore to guide pharmaceutical service delivery by setting standards for pharmaceutical services management to enable proper management of inmates' medical conditions and cost-effective use of resources.

### **Social Work Policy**

The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) as amended, outlines in detail the key objectives towards ensuring effective rehabilitation of offenders. Social work services in the Department, are mandated by Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), Section 41 (3) to provide psychosocial services to enhance the mental well-being of offenders. The Social Work Policy is developed to ensure that Social Work Services are streamlined to deliver rehabilitation of offenders by addressing their needs. It seeks to guide, set standards and develop mechanisms to ensure effective practice of social work within the Department. Development and support of sentenced offenders, probationers and parolees with the view of promoting their social functioning and mental health is of paramount importance. The Social Work Policy seeks to provide a framework to guide and inform the provision of social work services in the Department. It seeks to ensure the quality, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and relevance of social work services with

the aim of addressing offenders' needs and helping them deal with factors that impact negatively on their daily lives.

### **Policy on the marriage of inmates**

Incarceration in itself consists of loss of liberty therefore the circumstances of incarceration should not be used as punishment. Any adverse effects of incarceration should be minimised. The Department acknowledges that life in correctional facilities is restrictive, but also that conditions in a correctional facility should be as humanely normal as it is possible, subject to limitation for secure and proper administration of correctional facilities. Inmates are encouraged to build and maintain family and social relations with the aim of strengthening sound family relations and support systems. An inmate cannot be denied the right to marry if he/she is serving a term of incarceration or in detention as a Remand Detainee. However, the rights of inmates including offenders serving sentences and Remand Detainees are subject to limitations in terms of Section 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). Marriage can play a positive role in promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of an offender into society and can instil a sense of responsibility and belonging in inmates. Furthermore, marriage can enhance the building of relationships and strengthen mental, personal and social support systems of the inmate. The Policy on the marriage of inmates guides, informs and regulates the marriages of inmates to build on moral and ethical values that underpin society.

The Policy Procedures for Youth Offenders, Pharmaceutical Services, Social Work Services, Production Workshops and Offenders with Disabilities were also approved during the 2022/23 financial year.



## 2.2.6 Court rulings for 2022/23

- 2.2.6.1**     **Case Number:**            **Constitutional Court (CCT221/21)**  
Date of court ruling     2022/11/21  
**Applicant**                             JJ Walus  
**Respondent**                            Minister of Justice and Correctional Services & Others  
**Summary**                                The Constitutional Court reviewed and set aside order of SCA. Substituted Minister's decision not to place Walus on Parole, by ordering that Walus be placed on parole  
**Judgement**                            Placement on Parole
- 2.2.6.2**     **Case Number:**            **High Court, Pretoria (29038/19)**  
**Date of court ruling**     2023/03/15  
**Applicant**                             JK Van Wyk & Others  
**Respondent**                            Minister of Justice and Correctional Services & Others  
**Summary**                                Plaintiff's prayed for declaratory order whether first or second GPSSBS Resolution concerning payment of OSD for erstwhile members is applicable to them. The Court held that the first resolution is applicable and ordered DCS to pay. DCS launched application for leave to appeal entire judgment as it contains material errors of fact and law. Leave to appeal was heard on 7 July 2023 and the Department awaits judgment.  
**Judgement**                            Payment of Second phase OSD to erstwhile members (Appealed)
- 2.2.6.3**     **Case Number:**            **Labour Court, Johannesburg (JR1050/18)**  
**Date of court ruling**     2023/03/17  
**Applicant**                             Minister of Justice and Correctional Services & Others  
**Respondent**                            PSCBC, Boucher & Others  
**Summary**                                The Department launched a review application against an arbitration award concerning leave to be taken over public holidays and weekends. Arbitrator ruled that leave should not be taken.  
**Judgement**                            Review application: Leave on Public Holidays and Weekends (Appealed)



## 2.3 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF NDP AND MTSF OUTCOMES

In 2012 Government adopted the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 which is a long-term vision for the country. The NDP sets out a long-term vision for the country and provides the programme through which South Africa can advance radical economic transformation through development planning. The NDP is a long-term plan aimed at reducing poverty and extreme inequalities and ensure that there is quality healthcare for all, access to quality education, inclusive economy that will create jobs for all, social protection and ensure safety within communities, amongst others. The achievement of the NDP goals depends on cooperative relationship across national, provincial and local governments; private sector; labour; and civil society. The NDP is founded on six pillars that represent the broad objectives of the plan to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality. This can be done by redirecting the focus of policy-making from short-term symptom-based policies to longer-term policies based on sound evidence and reason. The central focus of the NDP is to ensure the achievement of a “decent standard of living” for all South Africans by 2030.

The Revised Medium-Term Strategic Plan (R-MTSF) as a Five-Year Implementation Plan towards the achievement of the priorities of the NDP 2030 is critical as this allows Departments to develop a Strategic Plan towards the achievement of the 2030 vision. The R-MTSF 2019-2024 is the manifestation of the plan for the NDP and the implementation of the electoral mandate of the Sixth Administration of Government, marking a shift in

strategic direction from the first 25 years to the second 25 years of democratic governance. This roadmap is built on three foundational pillars of: (a) driving a strong and inclusive economy; (b) building and strengthening the capabilities of South Africans; and (c) achieving a more capable State. The seven priorities of the R-MTSF are embedded through these three pillars. The R-MTSF was designed to identify critical actions to be undertaken that would put the country on a positive trajectory towards the achievement of the NDP. The aim was, to as far as possible, reflect Department-specific NDP targets to enable direct links between the NDP, R-MTSF and departmental Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans. Despite the negative impact of COVID-19, South Africa is in a better place than it was in 1994. The slow progress on the implementation of the NDP is however concerning and there is an urgent need to course correct and get the NDP back to the envisaged path.

The Department embraced the NDP as a platform for united action by all South Africans to ensure safety and secure communities, eradicate poverty, create full employment and reduce inequality. This is evident in its contribution to R-MTSF Priority Six: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities and Priority Two: Economic Transformation and Job Creation as well as Priority Three: Education Skills and Health which is aimed at realising a just, peaceful and safer South Africa as prescribed in Chapter 12 and 14 of the NDP.





**Table 2.14: Contribution towards achievement of NDP and MTSF Outcomes**

NDP CHAPTER	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
<b>NDP Chapter 12:</b> Building safer communities	<b>Priority 6:</b> Social cohesion and safe communities	Social reintegration of offenders	<p>Community Corrections focuses on the Restorative Justice Programme which is aimed at elevating the victim to the centre of the criminal justice system, by making sure that victims are not forgotten when the Department rehabilitates and reintegrates those who have offended Restorative Justice plays an important role in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. Within a correctional setting it is defined as the process of elevating the role of victim and community members through active involvement in the justice process, holding offenders directly accountable to the people they have violated and providing a range of opportunities for dialogue, negotiation and problem solving which can lead to a greater sense of community safety and social harmony. Section 299A of the Criminal Procedure Act emphasises that when a sentence is given to a person for specific offences, complainant / victims /relatives of the offended must be allowed to make representations. The Department, in support of Government Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP), developed procedures to facilitate and promote the involvement of victims in Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPB) meetings when an offender is considered for possible placement on parole. In order to facilitate the involvement of victims in Parole Board meetings, provision was made in both Section 75(4) of Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended), as well as Section 299A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) to regulate matters in this regard. The representation by the victim may be presented in writing, oral, video /audio recordings and through the Audio-Visual Systems which were installed in all 53 Parole Boards Offices. When setting parole conditions particular attention are given to the protection of victims and a broader community. Victim participation in parole processes foster successful social reintegration of offender. The Department has adopted a Restorative Justice (RJ) approach which seeks to address offences committed and assist offenders to take accountability for such offences which may include restoration of relations with victims and the offended. The Department was able to conduct this through processes of Victim Offender Mediation/Dialogue (VOM/VOD). In terms of the Victim Offender Mediation, during 2022/23, the victims and offenders were given the opportunity to meet and engage in a discussion about the crime committed against the victim with the assistance of a trained mediator. During the VODs, both the victim and the offender are provided an opportunity to meet face-to face in a safe and secure setting in order to provide a pathway to a healing process and ensure that the victim's voice gets heard and for the offender to fully understand the effects of his or her actions. In ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the Restorative Justice Programme, the Department has developed indicators measuring participation of offenders, parolees, probationers and victims who participated in Restorative Justice. In the 2022/23 financial year, 18 121 victims and 5 545 offenders, parolees and probationers participated in the Restorative Justice programmes. In the financial year 2022/23, 50 134 (99%) of the 50 695 parolees complied with parole conditions while 7 990 (99%) of 8 101 complied with probation conditions. Through its Social Reintegration Framework, the Department is repositioning the system of Community Corrections. The overarching aim of the Social Reintegration Framework is to keep individuals in the community where, through Community Corrections, the Department will be able to provide supervision interventions and tailored services to prevent re-offending, thereby improving public safety.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>Public involvement and education platforms aimed at opening the interaction between the community and the Department with the purpose of sharing and exchanging ideas about how better to enhance programmes of rehabilitation and reintegration of offender back to communities. The process involves mobilising a community-wide effort to eliminate re-offending and ensure sustainable social reintegration where the victims and the community are major beneficiaries. In terms of Community Outreach programmes which are also aimed at improving social reintegration through strategic partnerships, 745 izimbizo were held including VODs, marketing of departmental programmes, public amenities cleaning projects. The Department renewed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders (NHTKL), following the signing of the first MOU in 2019. Encouraged by the successes achieved by the partnership, the Department sought to strengthen relations between both institutions and to gear the MOU towards improved community corrections and efficient reintegration of offenders. This partnership with the NHTKL illustrates the Department’s commitment to making corrections a societal responsibility as outlined in the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005).</p> <p>There is no correctional system that can achieve its objective if it does not have a range of healthy external partnerships. Concerted efforts were made during 2022/23 to engage variety of stakeholders such as Government Departments, JCPS cluster, Private Sector, NGO’s, FBO’s, CBO’s, communities, families and society at large as these stakeholders have a role to play. The Department facilitated access to economic opportunities for ex-offenders, parolees and probationers. During the 2022/23 financial year a total of 875 economic opportunities were facilitated for offenders, parolees and probationers. In the same period 23 747 parolees and probationers participated in various community initiatives as part of ‘giving back to the community’. During 2022/23 financial year, 344 socio-economic opportunities were facilitated for victims of crime.</p> <p>In addition to pursuing District-specific partnerships with the business and NGO sectors to leverage the District Development Model (DDM), the Department entered into a nation-wide MOU with the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), which is focused on providing demand-driven skills training, entrepreneurship development programmes and facilitating job placement opportunities.</p> <p>The Department continues to ensure that rehabilitation programmes that leads to offenders, parolees and probationers exiting corrections with relevant skills for work opportunities and becoming productive citizens and successful reintegration programmes are implemented to ensure a smoother transition of offender reintegration back into communities. Key to rehabilitation is empowering offenders, parolees and probationers to function effectively upon their release and to ensure that offenders are involved in productive activity while they serve their sentences. Offenders are empowered with the necessary skills in order to have gainful employment and reduce reoffending.</p>



NDP CHAPTER	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
<b>NDP Chapter: 13:</b> Building a capable and developmental state	<b>Priority 1:</b> Capable, ethical and developmental state	Improved leadership, governance and accountability  Functional, efficient and integrated government  Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration	<p>The DPSA's Public Sector Integrity Management Framework requires Government Departments to ensure that measures and standards for managing integrity and promoting ethical conduct are strengthened. Fighting fraud and corruption remains an apex priority of the Department. The Department has an approved Anti-Corruption Policy and Fraud Prevention Policy in place aimed at ensuring that fraud and corruption activities are rooted out and appropriate steps are taken to successfully detect and investigate cases of corruption, with a view to prosecute, convict and incarcerate perpetrators. During 2022/23 financial year, significant strides were made, amongst others, to address those public service employees involved in corrupt activities. The Department achieved a 100% guilty finding with 73 officials disciplined for allegation of theft, fraud, corruption, maladministration. The sanctions imposed against the 73 officials are Dismissal: 28 officials, Suspension without salary as alternative to dismissal: 17, Final Written Warning: 9, Written Warning: 16; Corrective Counselling: 3. In addition 6 officials resigned after they were served with a notice of disciplinary hearing. The Department concluded 203 investigations (67%). The target of 70% was not achieved was mainly due to the complexity of the cases investigated. The Department conducted 30 Workshops on ethics, fraud prevention and anti-corruption in an effort to prevent fraud and corruption. The workshops were attended by 721 officials. The approved Whistle Blowing Policy and Procedure is a direct demonstration that the Department is working towards a culture of openness and transparency. The Department continues to encourage officials to disclose in good faith information related to fraud and corruption that might be in the interest of the Department.</p> <p>The Department continues to put measures in place to ensure that safety and security of the inmates and officials is maintained within correctional facilities. The smuggling of illegal contrabands into the Department's correctional facilities remains a challenge. These contrabands, if consumed by inmates, compromise the safety of both officials and inmates.</p>
<b>NDP Chapter 3:</b> Economy and employment	<b>Priority 2:</b> Economic transformation and job creation	More decent jobs created and sustained	<p>Empowering offenders with skills to function effectively in society upon their release, is essential for rehabilitation purposes. It is equally important to ensure that offenders are actively involved in productive activities while serving their sentences. Offenders across the country are giving back to their communities through all skills they have learnt during their incarceration period.</p> <p>The Department is implementing the Strategic Framework on Self Sufficiency and Sustainability which was approved on 31 March 2021. The self-sufficiency model is being implemented to reduce running costs at all correctional centres and generate revenue for correctional services by maximizing production through utilisation of offender labour. The goal is for offenders to produce their own food, which will result in correctional facilities realizing savings for the Department each year. Through the SFSSS, the Department is addressing the barriers and challenges which often confront ex-offenders such as lack of skills, unemployment and failure to be reintegrated back into society. Inmates are able to gain skills which they can use to earn an income including farming, workshop skills such as bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, tractor mechanic, sewing, hair dressing and beautification, and baking, among others.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>In enhancing self-sufficiency, the Department manufactured 80 138 cloth-face masks during 2022/23 financial year. Through the implementation of the SFSSS, the Department saved a total of R322 million. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department was 100% self-sufficient in terms of producing eggs for inmates. In addition, all Management Areas in Gauteng and the Eastern Cape are no longer procuring cabbage from external providers. Other food items were produced for inmates within correctional facilities such as: 9,4 million kilograms of vegetables; 482 thousand kilograms of fruits; 425 thousand kilograms of Red Meat; 1 million kilograms of Chicken Meat; 1.7 million kilograms of Pork; 5.9 million litres of Milk; and 4.6 million loaves of Bread at a cost of R7.02 per loaf. The Department is continuously exploring and implementing ways to increase its own production not only to increase self-sufficiency, but to also ensure that offenders who work in the farms, bakeries and workshops, become self-employed upon their release and contribute towards fighting hunger and poverty in their communities. All farming activities are operated through offender labour, where valuable farming skills are transferred to inmates.</p> <p>The Department remains committed to reduce reoffending by ensuring that correctional facilities are transformed into safe and secure spaces that are truly rehabilitative. The Department ensured that offenders who applied for parole have gone through rehabilitation interventions through participation in specially designed programmes and sessions aimed at developing the full potential of each offender so that they obtain the knowledge and skills that can assist them in their successful reintegration upon release.</p> <p>In driving self-sufficiency, the Department further prioritised production workshops, agricultural projects as well as district-specific opportunities that promote offender rehabilitation and reintegration. Offenders were able to contribute to various initiatives that empower destitute communities and victims of crime. The National Skills Fund is also funding accredited skills training programmes for offenders. In partnership with National Skills Fund the Department offers accredited training interventions as follows: 304 offenders trained on vegetable production; 181 offenders were trained on tractor driving; 160 female and youth offenders trained on computer repair course while 104 inmates completed Assistant Chef Course.</p> <p>During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department through skills development interventions managed to train offenders on skills programmes aimed at increasing offender's chances of employability and acquire entrepreneurial skills towards their self-sustainability upon release. A total of 16 593 offenders participated in Long Occupational Skills Programmes while 14 579 offenders participated in Short Occupational Skills Programmes. In addition, a total of 7 023 offenders participated in TVET College programmes through partnership with community colleges.</p>



NDP CHAPTER	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>The Department obtained an 87% Grade 12 pass rate during 2022/23 financial year. Curriculum intervention support programmes offered by the Department of Basic Education and provision of financial resources for access to digital platforms resulted in improving academic performance in 2022. The National Funda Mzantsi Championship has become a well-known feature in the public domain as a structured and coordinated approach to partnerships with external organisations in rehabilitation. The Department in partnership with the National Library of South Africa (NLSA) and George Municipality once again participated in the annual Reading Championship, aimed at encouraging offenders to develop an appreciation and knowledge through reading of books, reviewing, provide analysis and engage in constructive debates on topical issues. This process has assisted in the improvement of the Grade 12 pass rate as the programme empowers inmates to read with understanding as compared to reading for pleasure.</p> <p>The Department continues to strive, towards reintegration of parolees and probationers. In its efforts to curb or minimise the reoffending, 875 Economic opportunities were facilitated by the Department. The economic opportunities facilitated resulted in the employment of 943 parolees and probationers. The Department continues to strengthen relationships with external partners and this is evident in the 745 collaborative Imbizo conducted throughout the year.</p> <p>In contributing towards job creation, the Department managed to employ 38% of young people against a target of 20% during 2022/23. In addition, 100% of tenders above R30 million were awarded to designated groups such as women, Persons with Disabilities, youth, amongst others. This is a significant improvement as compared to 67% that was achieved in the previous financial year.</p>
<p><b>NDP Chapter 9:</b> Improving education, innovation and training</p>	<p><b>Priority 3:</b> Education, skills and health</p>	<p>Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system</p>	<p>Youth unemployment has been inordinately high for many South Africans and is one of the country's major socio-economic challenges. Cross country comparisons regularly affirm that South Africa's unemployment rates are among the highest in the world. Unemployed youth are characterised by their lack of employability resulting from whole range of socio-economic factors.</p> <p>Government continues to invest in education and skills development which is fundamental in building the capabilities of South Africans, developing their social assets, and ultimately addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Education is regarded as an essential component of the reconstruction, development and transformation of the South African society. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the RSA (1996) enshrines the right of all citizens 'to basic education' and inmates are not excluded from this right.</p> <p>The NDP emphasizes that the South African education system needs to build national capabilities for amongst others, basic education, further and higher education. Building national capabilities requires quality schooling, college, university and adult education and training programmes. The DCS has ensured that educators are developed in their fields of expertise as well as in the management and administration of school data.</p>

NDP CHAPTER	PRIORITY	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK	PROGRESS
			<p>Further Education and Training Colleges, public adult learning centres, sector education and training authorities, professional colleges and Community Education and Training Centres are important elements of the post-school system that provide diverse learning opportunities. The Department has offered a wide range of education programmes and services to offenders within its correctional facilities in cooperation and in line with both national and provincial education departments. The Department is bound by the directives and curricula of these institutions including AET L1 – L4, Grade 10 – 12, access to tertiary education, computer literacy, as well as the Amended Senior Certificate.</p> <p>The different parts of the education system work together allowing learners to take different pathways that offer high quality learning opportunities. There are clear linkages between schools, FET colleges, universities of technology, universities and other providers of education and training. There are also be clear linkages between education and training and the world of work. Free education, up to and including grade 12 (including N1-N3 business studies) is provided to all sentenced juveniles and also to adult learners where resources permit. Education qualifications can be obtained by means of distance learning in the learners’ own time and at his/her own expense.</p> <p>Empowering offenders with skills to function effectively in society upon their release, is essential for rehabilitation purposes. It is equally important to ensure that offenders are actively involved in productive activities while serving their sentences. During 2022 the Department ensured that youths are afforded the opportunity to access Grade 10 – Grade 12 programmes that would qualify them for the National Senior Certificate qualification. In the 2022 academic year the Department recorded an 87% pass rate for Grade 12’s who wrote in both full time and part time registered schools. In addition, 959 offenders enrolled in FET programmes with a 99% participation rate while 7 181 offenders participated in General Education and Training (GET).</p> <p>The Department is committed to providing skills to offenders to increase their chances of being employable upon their release. During 2022 16 593 offenders participated in Long Occupational Skills Programmes, 14 579 in Short Occupational Skills Programmes and 7 023 participated in TVET College Programmes. The support obtained from partnerships with external stakeholders such as National Skills Fund and SASSETA amongst others contributed to the achievement.</p>





## 2.4 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF THE IMPACT AND OUTCOME

Table 2.15: Progress made towards achievement of impact

IMPACT STATEMENT
<p><b>Safe empowered communities through sustainable economic development</b></p> <p>The Department has a responsibility of maintaining a secure, safe and humane environment by developing the potential of offenders and empowering them to become law-abiding citizens who are economically independent, ploughing back into communities and providing some form of reparation for their crime. The Department must further facilitate the successful reintegration of inmates in its care back to their communities, equipped with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives. This is in line with the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) which places the rehabilitation of inmates, within a safe and secure environment, at the centre of all activities, while fostering reconciliation between offenders and victims of crime and restoring family relations. A safe and secure State is able to promote economic growth and transformation contributing toward addressing social concerns such as crime, poverty, and unemployment. The Department plays a critical role in maintaining the safety and wellbeing of the community and in changing the lives of those within its care for the better.</p> <p>There was an improvement in security during 2022/23 which culminated into the reduction on escapes at 27 in 2022/23 financial year as compared to 117 that was recorded during 2020/21. Inmates injured as a result of reported assaults decreased from 5 699 in 2020/21 to 3 754 recorded in 2022/23, while 42 cases of confirmed unnatural deaths in correctional facilities was achieved during 2022/23 which is an improvement as compared to 54 that were recorded in 2021/22 financial year. The implementation of the Escape, Assault and Death Prevention Strategies in all correctional facilities ensured that inmates are held in safe, secure and humane conditions. These strategies are not just a security measure but a multi-disciplinary approach. The Department has been implementing the Festive Season Security Operational campaign during December to January period to increase security measures during this period. The deployment of the National Emergency Response Teams to conduct Clean-up and Searching Operations in hot spot areas also contributed in reduction of security incidents. The Department further ensured that the National Security meetings are convened monthly to sensitise officials on heightening of security in correctional centres. Meaningful activities, such as education, skills and other rehabilitation created a positive corrections environment, channelling offenders' energy into constructive occupations and assisting with their preparation for release and subsequent re-entry into society. Such activities were important from the security perspective, as offenders who are engaged in meaningful activities are less likely to initiate disturbances than those who are bored and frustrated.</p> <p>Overcrowding in correctional facilities continues to directly and indirectly impact amongst others on the available bed space, maintenance of infrastructure, health condition of inmates, security management of inmates, safety of officials and the capacity of the Department to render development and rehabilitation programmes for offenders. The Department remains committed to ensuring that offenders are kept in humane custody and are rehabilitated before placing them back in society. The Department therefore continues to advance the implementation of the Overcrowding Reduction Strategy in its efforts to manage overcrowding. It is widely recognised that the solution to overcrowding does not reside solely with the Department. Successful strategies to reduce overcrowding are based on an integrated and sustained approach to enhancing the criminal justice process and are strengthened by an in-depth understanding of the nature of the problems in society, the effective functioning of the Criminal Justice System and general strategies for crime prevention.</p>



Offender rehabilitation and successful reintegration are about changing offenders' behaviour from acts and behaviour that were harmful to the self and others, to behaviour that is not harmful to the self and/or others and that is socially contributory. Offender rehabilitation and reintegration is one response amongst several from the criminal justice system, and that it requires support and coordination from the other sectors of government and civil society. Education has for some time been seen as a fundamental tool in empowering offenders who will be released into the communities. Offenders are offered education and skills development opportunities that they can utilise once released into the communities. Rehabilitation programmes are structured in such a way that it provides basic job-related knowledge and skills, as well as encourages subjects of a more practical nature that would increase the earning power of offenders.

As the country continues to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which has had, and will continue to have, an impact of growth, employment and development. Irrespective of this challenge, the Department has a responsibility of ensuring that inmates are kept in a secure, safe and humane environment. While doing so, the Department must facilitate the successful reintegration of offenders back to their communities, equipped with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society, by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives. In order to ensure that security standards are maintained it is necessary to recognise and prevent potential security breaches and maintain an environment for effective dynamic security. The Department is committed to building a community of responsible offenders who can contribute positively to their communities through development programmes. The intention is to ensure that upon release, every offender carries a sense of worth and a skill that will ensure self-sustainability, considering socio-economic and cultural backgrounds.

In response to fiscal constraints and continuous budget cuts, the Department continues to implement the SFSSS which was approved for rollout on 31 March 2021. The SFSSS has given the Department an opportunity to demonstrate its innovative capability to generate revenue for self-sustainability and contribute to local economic development in areas where productive capacity is situated. The need for progressive self-reliance has never been more sharply highlighted. The concept of food self-sufficiency is important because it has direct implications for the Department's ability to independently meet the dietary needs of the inmate population, regardless of external circumstances. In terms of Section 40 of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) offender labour implies work performed by a sentenced offender in accordance with the principles contained in section 37(1)(b) and the performance thereof does not constitute an employment relationship with the Department. The primary purpose of providing offenders the opportunity to perform labour is to contribute towards fostering habits of industry; minimising idleness; encouraging positive participation in rehabilitation programmes; empowering offenders with work skills to break the chains of re-offending; and self-sufficiency after placement. During the 2022/23 financial year a total of 54 383 had access to work opportunities against the total number of 101 186 sentenced offenders. To support the self-sufficiency and sustainability initiatives, the Department is striving to create more work opportunities in order to maximise offender labour in different fields. All sentenced offenders may perform work with an exclusion of those with further charges, declared medically unfit, full-time students and children.

One of the priorities for the Department in terms of the strategy to build human resource capacity for enhanced service delivery for the financial year was the training of officials in line with the workplace skills plan. A total of 33 052 officials were trained over the strategic period. The workplace skills plan prioritises training in line with the strategic priorities of the Department i.e. security, rehabilitation and social reintegration. Training and development programmes have put emphasis on capacitation of officials working in the coal phase on day to day with offenders as well as management development to enhance the Department's leadership capability in order to achieve the departmental mandate of ensuring that South Africans are and feel safe. Given the fiscal constraints, strengthening partnerships with relevant stakeholders assisted in accelerating service delivery remains a priority. Partnerships continue to provide innovative alternatives to ensure that the Department delivers more with less available resources. The Department continues to work in collaboration with other Government departments and entities, business sector, CSOs, Non-Profit Organisations amongst others. The established partnerships between the Department and DHET, UMALUSI, QCTO and SETAs has contributed substantially to the development of offenders.



The Department is committed in ensuring that the incarcerated population's health needs are met including availability and accessibility to health care services through primary health care. Primary health care is rendered in line with Section 12 (1) of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) as amended and contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in particular Goal 3 relating to good health and wellbeing with the aim of ensuring healthy lives and promoting the wellbeing of all at all ages. Outcome 3 of the NDP speaks to all people in South Africa feeling safe and envisions a healthy life for all. The Department is therefore obliged to provide health care services that will improve the health status of the incarcerated population through interventions that will combat communicable diseases such as HIV, TB, STIs as well as non-communicable diseases. This is achieved through the provision of a combination of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care programmes and services. The Department's ultimate goal with antiretroviral therapy (ART) provision is to attain viral load suppression as this reduces the likelihood of HIV transmission. During the 2022/23 financial, the offenders' viral load suppression rate (at 12 months) was achieved at 97% which is an improvement as compared to 91% achieved during 2021/22 while the offenders TB Cure rate was also achieved at 97%. Individual inmates health needs should be at all times addressed to ensure their humane detention. Continued health awareness in the correctional facilities also contributes to empower the inmates to have a positive attitude of always seeking health interventions when there is a need.

Community Corrections is a component of offender management where probationers and parolees serve their sentences in the community under the control and supervision of the Department. The Department focuses on improving compliance with conditions set for parolees and probationers for the successful reintegration into communities. A key feature of successful crime prevention strategies is the effective social reintegration of ex-offenders into the community and the development of interventions designed to reduce the levels of reoffending. The Department maintained 99% of parolees and probationers who did not violate their conditions to such an extent that parole or probation was revoked.

The Department is committed to implementing Restorative Justice to improve the relations between victims and offenders and has created platforms through Izimbizo to educate and engage communities about rehabilitation and reintegration programme for successful reintegration. A total of 745 Izimbizo's were held in various communities for the 2022/23 financial years. In ensuring successful reintegration of offenders back into communities, victim participation is critical as this provides a platform for dialogue which in turn contributes to healing and rebuilding back the lost trust. Reintegration of offenders under the system of Community Corrections provides offenders with an opportunity to lead a socially responsible and crime-free life within their communities. During 2022/23, the Department has seen an improvement in the number of victims' participation in the Restorative Justice Programme which was recorded at 18 121 and this was an improvement as compare to as compared to 16 951 recorded in 2021/22.

The Department continues to put more resources in preparing offenders, parolees and probationers to be economically empowered by using the skills and traits obtained during their incarceration period to venture into businesses or other forms of employment so that they live a crime free life. A total of 875 economic opportunities were facilitated by the Department in 2022/23 while a total of 592 were achieved during 2021/22. In addition, a total of 23 747 parolees and probationers participated in community initiatives while 344 victims benefited from socio economic support facilitated during 2022/23 financial year.

**Table 2.16: Progress made towards achievement of Strategic Outcomes**

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2022/23 TARGETS	2022/23 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
1. Improved safety and security of inmates, parolees, probationers, officials, stakeholders, assets and information.	Percentage reduction in security breaches at correctional facilities.	0.15%	0.22%	<p>The Department’s performance environment is dependent on other government Departments, particularly those in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security cluster (JCPS). Crime in South Africa affects everyone and addressing the challenge of crime and corruption is one of the government priorities. The fight against crime and corruption is part of the JCPS-cluster’s integrated approach. As part of JCPS Cluster, the key focus area of the Department is “the fight against crime and corruption” and to ensure that all people in South Africa are, and feel safe.</p> <p>Creating a safe and secure environment within correctional facilities remains a strategic priority on the Department’s agenda. The Department focusses not only on the smuggling of contraband, but has adopted a zero-tolerance approach against officials found guilty of smuggling. This goes further to cover those found to be negligent in the line of duty, thus leading to escapes and other breaches. The security situation within correctional facilities is fragile due to dilapidated infrastructure and as a result escapes, injuries and other security incidents are common. Compliance to escapes, assaults and deaths prevention strategies continues to make a difference and ensures that inmates are held in safe, secure and humane conditions.</p> <p>The Department has experienced an overall decrease in security breaches over the MTEF due to interventions of security personnel, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the Gang Combatting Strategy. Threat and Risk Assessments (TRAs) and security audits are being conducted to ensure effective reduction of security breaches in correctional facilities. The Department is prioritising basic training for Emergency Support Teams (ESTs) in dealing with various situations in correctional facilities. Significant progress has also been made with Integrated Security Systems at correctional centres. Despite the existential crisis faced, the Department remains committed to ensuring that the safety of people in South Africa is not undermined.</p> <p>The Department has continued to implement the ‘Festive Season Security Operations Plan’ previously known as ‘Operation Vala’ which is aimed at ensuring stringent security during the festive periods based on historical incidents showing a spike in escapes, attempted escapes and assaults during festive periods.</p>



OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2022/23 TARGETS	2022/23 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
2. Improved case management processes of inmates	Percentage increase in offenders' profiles approved for placement by the CSPBs	6%	11%	<p>Parole refers to that portion of the sentence of incarceration which is served in the community under the control and supervision of correctional officials' subject to conditions which have been set by the National Commissioner of Correctional Services or his/her delegate. Stakeholders within the case management value chain contribute towards the preparation of offenders for possible parole placement through involvement in interventions and services aimed at addressing the offending behaviour.</p> <p>There was an improvement from 53% in the 2021/22 financial year to 64% in 2022/23. Section 299A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1997 (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as section 75(4) of Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act No. 111 of 1998 as amended) makes provision for victims of crime to participate in the CSPB processes when the offender is considered for possible placement on parole. Participation of victims lays a foundation for successful social reintegration of offenders and in the long term facilitates safer communities. The key priority during the parole consideration process was to assess the risk factors posed to offenders themselves and those posed to the broader communities are identified and mitigated during incarceration. Where vacancies in CSPBs posts existed, the rotation of Parole Board members ensure that sittings took place. CSPBs were capacitated to approve more placements as most offenders were timeously subjected to the required interventions in line with their Correctional Sentence Plans.</p>
3. Increased access to needs-based rehabilitation programmes to enhance moral fibre	Percentage increase in offenders enrolled in development programmes	15%	26.03% (9 605/36 905)	<p>The Nelson Mandela Rules emphasizes that education, vocational training, work, treatment and other forms of assistance, in line with the individual treatment needs of offenders, should be offered by correctional services to support the social reintegration of offenders into society.</p> <p>The Department is committed to contributing towards reducing reoffending by increasing and improving rehabilitation programmes for offenders, as well as by increasing the number of offenders who participate in rehabilitation programmes such as correctional programmes, education/skills, social work, psychological and spiritual care services. Formal education ensures that offenders remain focused amid their circumstances so that they can reach their full potential. It is for this reason that education and skills remain critical components of the rehabilitation programmes that are engineered to mould offenders to return to their communities as better, changed and law-abiding citizens.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2022/23 TARGETS	2022/23 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
				<p>The Department was able to gradually increase participation in education programmes from 2020 through the Recruitment and Retention strategies, however a decrease from 2021 is noted despite interventions made. This included operational support visits to monitor enrolment and attendance at programmes. Other interventions to monitor enrolment and attendance included training sessions, Chief and Deputy Chief Invigilators training, National Policy - conduct, administration and management of examination in colleges and AET as well as training on the South African Schools</p> <p>The Department was able to increase enrolment on long skills and short skills programmes through the involvement of external stakeholders to train offenders (e.g. MoA with SASSETA and NSF). The continuous monitoring of TVET programmes and capacity building of skills development practitioners assisted to increase enrolment for TVET Programmes.</p>
	Percentage increase in inmates participating in rehabilitation programmes	6%	25%	<p>The Department provides offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and enable their social reintegration. A rehabilitation-focused correctional services system requires specialists such as psychologists and vocational counsellors, social workers, spiritual care workers (and volunteers), correctional intervention officials to implement correctional programmes, skills development practitioners and educationists across a wide range of academic and vocational areas. The Department has consistently improved its efforts to ensure that offenders complete relevant correctional programmes and this was largely due to the use of custodial officials to facilitate correctional programmes on an interim basis. Although these officials perform multiple tasks, they were made available to facilitate correctional programmes in 2022/23 financial year and as a result more offenders were able to participate in programmes.</p> <p>The performance of Personal Well Being programmes and services was due to effective marketing. The involvement of external service providers, Community Service Psychologists and volunteers in rendering need-based rehabilitation for enhanced moral fibre also had an impact in the increased participation from inmates, parolees and probationers. There was also close monitoring of the G388A (Social Work Diary page) and G388 (monthly report).</p>





OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2022/23 TARGETS	2022/23 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
4. Successful reintegration of all those under the care of the Department	Percentage increase in offenders under the system of Community Corrections	0.9%	-1.76%	<p>The Department provides services focused on preparing offenders for release, effective supervision of offenders placed under the system of community corrections and facilitation of offender social reintegration into communities. Community Corrections facilitates the social reintegration of offenders into their respective communities and the creation of conducive environment for the successful reintegration of offenders. Community corrections places emphasis on ensuring that other stakeholders are involved in the social reintegration of parolees and probationers into the society.</p> <p>Social Reintegration programmes provide offenders with the assistance and supervision that they may need to desist from crime, and successfully reintegrate into the community, and avoid relapsing into offending behaviour. Most offenders face stigmatisation which impact negatively on their ability to find employment or housing and they risk getting caught up in a cycle of failed reintegration, reoffending, reconviction and social rejection.</p> <p>There was a decrease in the average Community Correction Caseload from 60 711 in 2021/22 to 59 640 in 2022/23. Decline in average community corrections caseload is based on the fluctuation of the population admitted and released changeably. Decrease is due to short term sentences that are served under the parole and correctional supervision including Awaiting Trial Persons under Section 62(f). Correctional Supervision caseload is predominantly served for the period of five (5) years or less sentence for those who are directly admitted from Court i.e. Section 276(1)(h) and less including other short-term sentences.</p> <p>Community corrections admission are for short term period, equally part of parole sentences is already served within the correctional centre. Unpredictable average population is prompted by number of violations that led to revocations of parole and correctional supervisions. The total number of 3 239 reoffending and 1 650 violations were recorded for 2022/23 fiscal year that led to revocations. Consideration and placement of offenders under correctional supervision as an alternative sentence is still a challenge, as this could boost the caseload. Social Reintegration admissions depend on release from correctional facilities, referral and sentenced of correctional supervision and referral of Awaiting Trial Persons by the court. Consistently the number of releases due to SED and death might as well contribute to the decline in case load interchangeably.</p>

OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2022/23 TARGETS	2022/23 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
5. Healthy incarcerated population	Percentage of inmates accessing Primary Healthcare (PHC) Services on the basis of need	76%	103.47%	<p>Everyone, regardless of their social or economic status, should have access to the health care they need. Inmates are in an environment where the population is concentrated which may aggravate pre-existing health conditions, as well as increasing the risk of communicable diseases such as TB, COVID-19, etc. Overcrowding may exacerbate the limited dedicated health care professionals and limited pharmaceutical facilities for ensuring timeous access and availability of medicines and other pharmaceutical supplies for the inmate population. The Department continues to empower inmates with improved knowledge of disease management and general health, train healthcare professionals to provide vital support to their patients, advocate for improved health services, and prepare inmates to live a full and healthy life upon their release.</p> <p>A high number of inmates at 103.47% accessed and received PHC services in the correctional centres on the basis of need. The reported performance reflects the number of times PHC services were accessed on a daily basis for various health needs. An individual inmate has access to PHC services as often as required for the financial year whilst being incarcerated in a particular centre to meet his/her health needs. The PHC services are accessed through the consultation process depending on the need hence one inmate may consult numerous times for various experienced health needs that will have to be clinically managed in terms of the relevant prescribed policies, guidelines and protocols or accordingly referred for further management if required.</p>
6. A high-performing ethical organisation	Percentage increase in achievement of organisational planned targets	3%	6%	<p>The overall performance for the Department improved from 80% in 2021/22 to 87% in 2022/23. The improvement in performance for the year under review is due to the termination of the National State of Disaster in relation to the pandemic on the 4th of April 2022. The Department was able to increase participation in rehabilitation programmes through volunteers and graduates within the communities. There was also an increase in community engagements across the country. The Department was also able to roll out various training and awareness sessions across the Regions which assisted in improving performance.</p>



OUTCOME NAME	OUTCOME INDICATOR	2022/23 TARGETS	2022/23 PERFORMANCE	PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION OF PROGRESS / CHALLENGES / INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
	Percentage of smart technology implemented	50%	43%	<p>Cumulatively the Department has rolled out six ICT projects as per the MISSTP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. LAN Upgrade Equipment (Switches) – 65 sites implemented</li> <li>ii. Microsoft Licenses and Services</li> <li>iii. Firewall configuration and installation</li> <li>iv. Voice over IP Implementation (VoIP) – 21 sites implemented</li> <li>v. Integrated Inmate Management System</li> <li>vi. Biometrics systems</li> </ul> <p>The following ICT projects were under procurement during 2022/23:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. ICT Infrastructure (cabling).</li> <li>ii. Backup and Recovery Solution</li> <li>iii. Persal Bio</li> <li>iv. Anti-Virus.</li> <li>v. Remote Pilot Aircraft System (RPAS) (Drone Surveillance)</li> </ul> <p>Projects that are not completed as per the MISSTP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mesh Network, Secure Communications Networks and Management Systems, (SCN-MS)</li> <li>ii. Secure Audio Visual and online booking system</li> <li>iii. Integrated Case Management System</li> </ul>



## 2.5 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

### 2.5.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

**Programme purpose:** Provide strategic leadership, management, support and judicial inspection services to the Department.

**Table 2.17: Administration Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purposes
<b>Ministry</b>	To support the Executive Authority in carrying out oversight executive responsibilities of the Department.
<b>Management</b>	Provide the administrative management, financial, Information and communications Technology (ICT), research, policy coordination and good governance support functions necessary for all service delivery by the Department and in support of the function of the Ministry.
<b>Human Resources</b>	Improve Human Resource (HR) capacity and management to enable the Department to fulfil its mandate.
<b>Assurance Services</b>	To provide a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.
<b>Finance</b>	To provide effective and efficient financial and supply chain management (SCM) services.
<b>Information Technology</b>	To create business value through provisioning of reliable integrated and secured ICT infrastructure and business application system to ensure effective strategic alignment and enhancement of business processes.
<b>Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services (JICS)</b>	To provide for the independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and their conditions.
<b>Office Accommodation</b>	Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices, including satellite offices and service points to enhance community reintegration.



## 2.5.1.1 Performance Report on the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan

Table 2.18: Programme 1: Administration: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 6: High performing ethical organisation</b>							
<b>Sub-programme: Management</b>							
Fraud and corruption convictions	Percentage of investigations finalised for reported allegations	45% (283/629)	99% (533/538)	70%	67% (203/303)	-3%	Fewer cases were finalised during the last quarter due to three investigators exiting the Department, complexity of cases under investigation (theft, fraud and corruption), cases investigated nationally which requires extensive travelling.
	Percentage of officials charged and found guilty for corrupt activities	97% (64/66)	100% (74/74)	95%	100% (73/73)	5%	Cases were evaluated before prosecution and thorough preparation prior the hearings were conducted
Stakeholder Communication	Number of COVID-19 awareness communique issued	935	331	70	178	108	Additional communiques were issued following a directive from Executive Management to intensify communication on vaccinations
<b>Sub-programme: Human Resource</b>							
Youth employment	Percentage of youth employed within the Department	72% (2 567/ 3 578)	74% (1 691/ 2 288)	20%	38% (461/ 1 224)	18%	More youth appointments on periodical, contract and permanent posts were made based on applications received.
Employment Equity (EE)	Percentage compliance to the EE plan for SMS	<b>SMS</b> M=52% (82/159) F=48% (77/159)	<b>SMS</b> M=51% (77/150) F=49% (73/150)	<b>SMS</b> M = 50% F = 50%	<b>SMS</b> M = 52% (75/144) F = 48% (69/144)	<b>SMS</b> M=2% F=-2%	There were eleven SMS service terminations during 2022/23 of which four were female SMS members.  There were five appointment/ promotions during the 2022/23 financial year of which one female SMS member was promoted.  Fewer female SMS members recruited as applicants did not comply with the post requisites.

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
	Percentage compliance to the EE plan for PWDs	<b>PWDs</b> 1% <sup>3</sup> (296/38 157)	<b>PWDs</b> 0.78% (306 /39 310)	<b>PWDs</b> 0.81%	<b>PWDs</b> 0.84% (321/38 217)	0.03%	Consistent compliance with the EE Plan for promotions /appointments/ transfers.
<b>Sub-programme: Finance</b>							
Clean audit outcome	Audit outcome	Unqualified audit opinion with findings	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	Unqualified audit opinion with reduced findings	None	n/a
Accountable financial performance	Business case for revenue generation and retention mechanism	Draft integrated Finance and Supply Chain Management Strategy	Revenue generation and retention proposal submitted to National Treasury for consideration	Revenue generation and retention proposal approved by National Treasury	Revenue generation and retention proposal to retain 100% of revenue approved by National Treasury on 05 September 2022.	Business case for revenue generation and retention mechanism not developed.	National Treasury granted approval for 100% revenue retention. The Business Case for revenue generation and retention is therefore no longer required
Preferential procurement	Percentage of tenders above R30 million awarded to designated groups	0%	67% (2/3)	30%	100% (2/2)	70%	The quality of bids received allowed for the Department to appoint designated groups.

<sup>3</sup> The actual performance for 2020/21 is 0.78% rounded to 1%





Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Sub-programme: Information Technology</b>							
Modernised, secure and integrated Information Communications and Security Technologies, infrastructure and Systems	Number of sites where Mesh network and integrated security system are installed (ISS)	0	1	5	0	-5	The budget requirement for the Mesh Network and ISS was reviewed with CSIR and the procurement process restarted. The new procurement process commenced with SITA in May 2022 and is still underway.
	Percentage of sites installed with Local Area Network (LAN) infrastructure	43.1% (155/360)	48.6% (175/360)	55.6%	61.1% (220/360)	5.5%	Workshops were conducted across Regions to ensure the understanding of the LAN switches.
	Percentage of Information Systems (IIMS) implemented as per MISSTP	6% (26 /461)	9% (42/461)	16%	10% (44/461)	-6%	The service provider claimed payments for deliverables which the Department disputed in 2019. The Department applied penalties for contract performance. The matter was referred for arbitration in November 2019. The roll out of IIMS has been on hold since May 2022.
<b>Sub-programme: Information Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS)</b>							
Inspections on condition and treatment of inmates in correctional facilities and PPPs	Percentage of correctional facilities and PPP's facilities inspected on the conditions and treatment of inmates	56% (137/243)	70% (170/243)	56%	56% (136/243)	0%	n/a



### 2.5.1.2 Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

The Department concluded 203 (67%) of investigations during the financial year. The target for indicator of “Percentage of investigations finalised for reported allegations” was not achieved during 2022/23. Fewer cases were finalised during the last quarter due to three investigators exiting the Department, the complexity of cases under investigation (theft, fraud and corruption) and some cases investigated nationally required extensive travelling. In ensuring that investigations for reported allegations are finalised as required, the Department to prioritise the filling of vacant posts, allocation system and prioritise cases introduced to improve turnaround times and monitoring of cases on weekly basis.

The Department has not fully complied with the Employment Equity Plan (EE Pkan). The target for SMS females on indicator of “Percentage compliance to the EE plan” was not achieved during the period under review. This was due to the fact that out of the five female SMS members recruited during the financial year only one female SMS member was promoted as applicants did not comply with the post requisites. The Department will prioritise measures to ensure that suitably qualified people from designated groups have equal employment opportunities and are equitably represented in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce.

The Business Case for revenue generation and retention mechanism was not achieved as planned. Following engagements with National Treasury, the Department was granted approval for 100% revenue retention. The Department will continue to monitor utilisation of the revenue retained by the Department for enhancing self-sufficiency and sustainability.

The Department remains committed to rolling-out the Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS) in line with the Master Information System and Security Technology Plan (MISSTP) to correctional facilities and community corrections offices. To date the IIMS system has been rolled out to 44 sites with limited internal resources. The target for the IIMS rollout has not been achieved for the 2022/23 financial year since the Department applied penalties for contract performance and the matter was referred for arbitration in November 2019. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department could not install any mesh network and integrated security system across the identified sites. The budget requirement for the Mesh Network and Integrated Security System was reviewed with Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the procurement process restarted. The new procurement process commenced with State Information Technology Agency (SITA) in May 2022 and is still underway.

### 2.5.1.3 Linking performance with budgets

**Table 2.19: Programme Expenditure: Programme 1: Administration**

Sub-programme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	36,697	36,697	-	30,910	30,910	-
Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services	81,625	78,137	3,488	79,092	81,031	(1,939)
Management	848,816	848,821	(5)	934,062	1,029,509	(95,447)
Human Resources	2,118,931	2,046,509	72,422	2,096,703	2,063,886	32,817
Finance	1,250,165	1,321,319	(71,154)	1,358,498	1,350,895	7,603
Assurance Services	139,061	139,061	-	132,720	132,720	-
Information Technology	297,435	297,101	334	358,863	301,897	56,966
Office Accommodation	88,724	78,629	10,095	95,457	95,457	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,861,454</b>	<b>4,846,274</b>	<b>15,180</b>	<b>5,086,305</b>	<b>5,086,305</b>	<b>-</b>

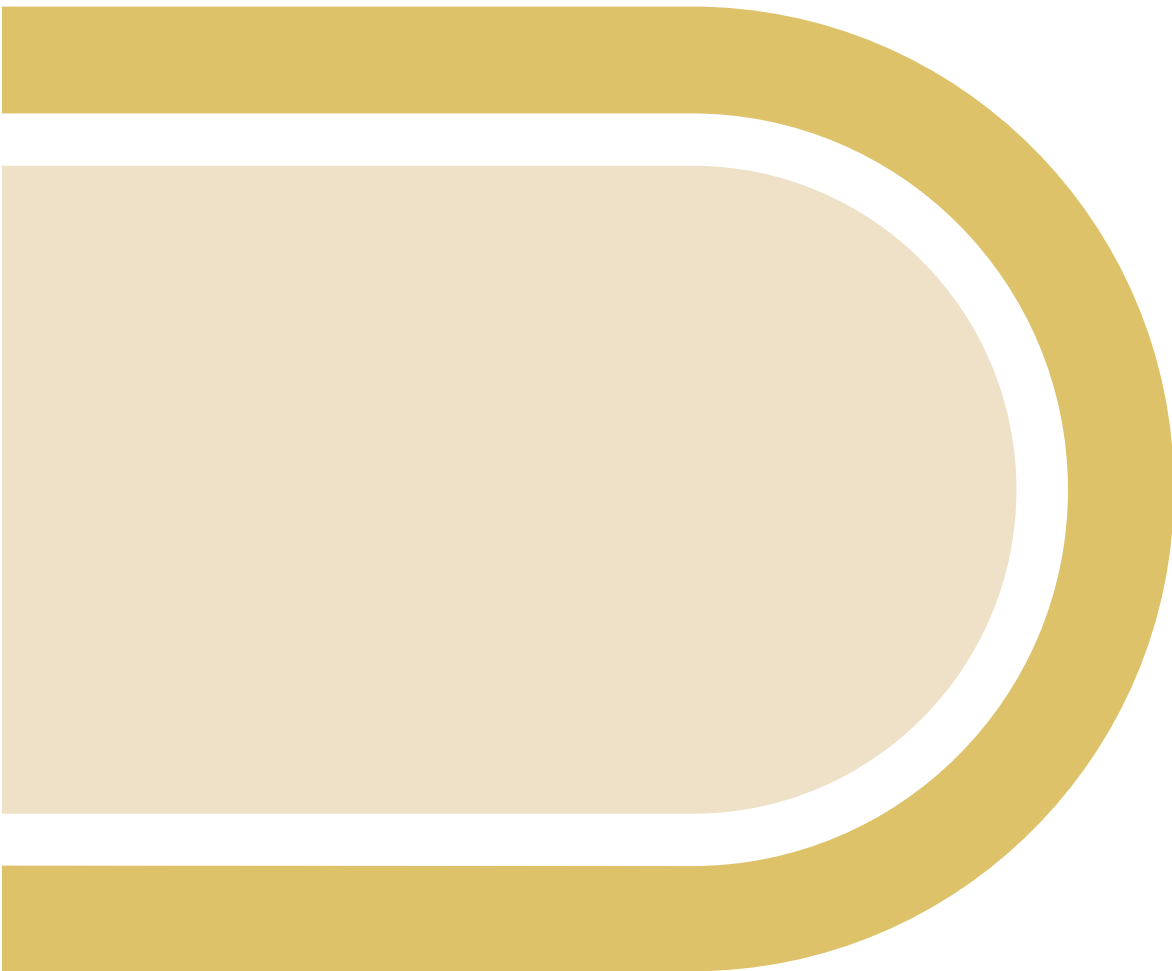


## 2.5.2 PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION

**Programme purpose:** Provide for safe and secure conditions of detention consistent with maintaining the human dignity of inmates. Administer, profile and consider offenders for release or placement into the system of community corrections.

**Table 2.20: Programme 2: Incarceration Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purpose
<b>Security Operations</b>	Provide safe and secure conditions for inmates, consistent with human dignity.
<b>Facilities</b>	Provide physical infrastructure that supports safe custody, humane conditions and the provision of correctional and development programmes, care and general administration.
<b>Remand Detention</b>	Ensure effective and efficient remand detention system consistent with human rights in a safe and secure environment.
<b>Offender Management</b>	Provide safe and secure conditions consistent with human dignity through effective administration and management of offenders.



**2.5.2.1 Performance Report on the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan**

**Table 2.21: Programme 2: Incarceration: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements**

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 1: Improved safety and security of inmates, parolees, probationers, officials, stakeholders, assets and information</b>							
<b>Sub-programme: Security Operations</b>							
Secured Correctional Facilities	Percentage of inmates who escaped from correctional facilities	0.083% (117/140 948)	0.015% (22/143 223)	0.031%	0.017% (27/157 056)	0.014%	Effective implementation of National Escape Prevention Strategy by deploying National Emergency Response Teams to conduct Clean- up and Searching Operations in hot spot areas. Convening of monthly National Security meetings to sensitize officials on heightening of security in correctional centres. Conducting security awareness sessions to provide training on security matters.
Safe Correctional Facilities	Percentage of inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in correctional facilities	4.04% (5 699/ 140 948)	2.61% (3 738/ 143 223)	4.55%	2.39% (3 754/ 157 056)	2.16%	Effective implementation of National Assault Prevention Strategy by deploying National Emergency Response Teams to conduct Clean- up and Searching Operations in hot spot areas. Convening of National Security meetings monthly to sensitize officials on heightening of security in correctional centres. Conducting security awareness sessions to provide training on security matters.
	Percentage of confirmed unnatural deaths in correctional facilities	0.033% (47/140 948)	0.038% (54/143 223)	0.032%	0.027% (42/157 056)	0.005%	Effective implementation of National Deaths Prevention Strategy by deploying National Emergency Response Teams to conduct Clean- up and Searching Operations in hot spot areas. Convening of National Security meetings monthly to sensitize officials on heightening of security in correctional centres. Conducting security awareness sessions to provide training on security matters.



Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Sub programme: Facilities</b>							
Upgraded / new facilities	Number of infrastructure projects completed	1 (Tzaneen) Correctional Centre has been completed and the facility is occupied	6 • Brandvlei, • Butterworth, • Sterkspruit, • Lady Frere • Ntabankulu, • Mt Fletcher	1	8 • Goedemoed Pharmacy • Groenpunt Art Gallery • Kokstad Pharmacy • Ncome Pharmacy • Waterval Pharmacy • Rooigrond Pharmacy • Pietermaritzburg Arts and Crafts Centre • Grahamstown Arts and Crafts Centre	7	The bids received for the SADA AC House was above the pre-tender estimate and considered an over capitalisation. The bid was cancelled by the Implementing Agent (DPWI) due to the high tender amounts received.  DCS Own Resource infrastructure projects were reprioritised due to slow expenditure by implementing agents
<b>Outcome 2: Improved case management processes of inmates</b>							
<b>Sub Programme: Remand Detention</b>							
Risk assessment of Remand Detainees	Percentage of Remand Detainees (RDs) subjected to Continuous Risk Assessment (CRA)	64% (31 814/ 49 905)	87% (39 423/ 45 384)	70%	94% (47 683/ 50 931)	24%	Training of officials on Continuous Risk Assessment at selected correctional facilities resulted in improved performance.



Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Sub Programme: Offender Management</b>							
Management of over-crowding	Percentage of overcrowding in correctional facilities in excess of approved bedspace capacity	27% (30 112/ 110 836)	32% (34 419/ 108 804)	32%	46% (49 474/ 107 582)	-14%	<p>Factors contributing to the high rate of Overcrowding:</p> <p>The national inmate population increased by 13 833 inmates for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. The Remand Detainee and other inmate population reflected an increase of 8 726 and the Sentenced Offender population increased by 5 107.</p> <p>There were 2 754 sentenced offenders in custody with an option of fines and 4 767 remand detainees with bail which further contributed to the overcrowding rate.</p>
Parole / correctional supervision	Percentage of offenders' profiles approved for placement by the Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards (CSPBs)	55% (21 749/ 39 732)	53% (14 215/ 26 976)	45%	64% (14 913/ 23 215)	19%	CSPBs were capacitated to approve more placements as most offenders were timeously subjected to the required interventions in line with their Correctional Sentence Plans.





### 2.5.2.2 Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

Overcrowding is a consequence of criminal justice policy and legislation, rising crime rates, increasing poverty levels and socio-economic marginalization of certain groups of people. The Department does not have control over the criminal justice system processes that lead to a decision in a form of a court order to detain a person in correctional facilities; the Department cannot refuse to admit any person referred by the court regardless of its occupancy level. Refusal is equivalent to breaching section 165(5) of the Constitution of South Africa which provides that an order or decision issued by a court binds all persons to whom and organs of state to which it applies. The Criminal Justice legislation and sentencing practices influence overcrowding due to the mandatory minimum sentencing laws, longer periods of pre-trial detention, the length of the minimum detention periods to be served before consideration for placement under non-custodial system of parole; and the inappropriate use of incarceration through the detention of vulnerable groups such as mentally ill. The belief that incarceration works as a deterrent may result in increased use of custodial sentences and less use of non-custodial alternatives. The Department is at the front end of the criminal justice system through the detention of remand detainees and tail end through the detention

of sentenced offenders and state patients. The latter are detained in DCS while waiting for beds in designated mental health establishments. Therefore, operations by the South African Police Services (SAPS) to combat crime through arrests and convictions by the Judiciary contribute to overcrowding in correctional facilities. The Overcrowding Reduction Strategy which was approved on 11 March 2021 will continue to be implemented for the general management of overcrowding as well as defining direct and indirect measures to be implemented for the reduction of overcrowding. The measures to address overcrowding and mitigate its harmful consequences includes amongst others: investing in non-custodial alternatives to incarceration both pre-trial and post sentencing, diverting minor cases out of the criminal justice system altogether, reducing high levels of remand detainees by improving access to the justice system, making special or alternative arrangements for vulnerable groups, such as children, mothers with dependent children and people requiring mental health assistance and increasing the bedspace capacity. While the strategies for reducing the detained population is driven from the DCS angle, the management of overcrowding should be regarded as a Criminal Justice System challenge therefore all the critical stakeholders should play an active role in ensuring that incarceration is utilised as a last resort for a certain category of inmates such as those classified as high risk.

### 2.5.2.3 Linking performance and budgets

**Table 2.22: Programme Expenditure: Programme 2: Incarceration**

Sub-programme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Security Operations	8,580,351	8,553,953	26,398	8,214,050	8,212,398	1,652
Facilities	4,224,955	4,175,047	49,908	4,056,709	4,002,730	53,979
Remand Detention	767,693	767,693	-	769,953	769,953	-
Offender Management	2,237,452	2,237,452	-	2,255,478	2,255,478	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,810,451</b>	<b>15,734,145</b>	<b>76,306</b>	<b>15,296,190</b>	<b>15,240,559</b>	<b>55,631</b>



### 2.5.3 PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION

**Programme purpose:** Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and enable their social reintegration.

**Table 2.23: Programme 3: Rehabilitation Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purpose
<b>Correctional Programmes</b>	Provide needs-based correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour based on the Correctional Sentence Plans (CSPs). The aim is to raise awareness, provide information and develop life skills.
<b>Offender Development</b>	Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and personal development.
<b>Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services</b>	Manage and ensure the rendering of needs-based psychological, social work and spiritual care services to inmates and persons under correctional supervision with the aim of improving health and emotional wellbeing and assisting in their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.



### 2.5.3.1 Performance Report on the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan

**Table 2.24: Programme 3: Rehabilitation: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements**

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 3: Increased access to needs-based rehabilitation programmes to improve moral fibre</b>							
<b>Sub Programme: Correctional Programmes</b>							
Correctional programmes	Percentage of sentenced offenders with CSPs who completed correctional programmes	77% (64 399/ 84 159)	90% (78 148/ 86 459)	80%	95% (84 443/ 88 980)	15%	Custodial officials provided additional capacity to facilitate correctional programmes
<b>Sub Programme: Offender Development</b>							
Occupational skills training	<sup>4</sup> Percentage of offenders participating in Long Occupational Skills Programmes	95 % (7 161/ 7 506)	99% (39 560/ 39 846)	90%	99% (16 593/ 16 664)	9%	Contribution and support obtained from partnerships with external stakeholders, e.g. National Skills Fund and SASSETA. Teachers ensured that offenders registered completed training interventions.
	<sup>5</sup> Percentage of offenders participating in Short Occupational Skills Programmes	99.80 % (4 546/ 4 555)	99.96% (11 334/ 11 338)	90%	99% (14 579/ 14 590)	9%	Contribution and support obtained from partnerships with external stakeholders, e.g. National Skills Fund and SASSETA. Teachers ensured that offenders registered completed training interventions.
	<sup>6</sup> Percentage of offenders participating in TVET College Programmes	95% (5 560/5 822)	99.67% (6 922/6 945)	90%	99% (7 023/7 033)	9%	Teachers ensured offenders registered and attended classes towards completion of their qualification
Educational Programmes	<sup>7</sup> Percentage of offenders participating in General Education and Training (GET) per academic year	95% (5 079/5 338)	98% (7 520/7 692)	85%	99% (7 181/7 264)	14%	Financial support provided for the purchase of learner, teacher support material and support visits conducted to monitor participation in education programmes.

4. Actual performance and deviation for 2022/23 have been rounded downward by 0.6%

5. Actual performance and deviation for 2022/23 have been rounded downward by 0.9%

6. Actual performance and deviation for 2022/23 have been rounded downward by 0.9%

7. Actual performance rounded off to 99%

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
	Percentage of offenders participating in Further Education and Training (FET) per academic year	97% (761/782)	99% (957/969)	85%	99% (950/959)	14%	Implementation of the Recruitment and Retention Strategy to increase offender participation
	Grade 12 National Senior Certificate (NSC) pass rate obtained per academic year	81% (131/161)	77% (148/192)	76%	87% (202/231)	11%	Curriculum intervention support programmes offered by the DBE conducted (Chief and Deputy Chief Invigilators Training to ensure full compliance to examination procedures. Provision of financial resources for access to digital platforms which resulted in better academic performance in 2022.
Enhancement of Self-sufficiency	Percentage of cloth face masks manufactured for inmates	98% (550 103/ 562 122)	113% (374 791/ 330 229)	90%	100.4% (80 138/ 79 794)	10.4%	Orders have declined over the financial year due to the lower demand for cloth face masks; hence workshops were able to complete all orders received.
<b>Sub Programme: Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services</b>							
Personal wellbeing services	Percentage of offenders, parolees and probationers receiving social work services	62% (96 760/ 155 524)	74% (113 833/ 154 772)	56%	74% (117 999/ 159 064)	18%	Effective marketing of social work services and programmes
	Percentage of inmates receiving spiritual care services	90% (126 361/ 140 948)	152% (217 177/ 143 223)	82%	152% (238 808/ 157 056)	70%	Effective marketing of spiritual care services and programmes.
	Percentage of inmates receiving psychological care services	25% (34 581/ 140 948)	31% (44 327/ 143 223)	22%	33% (52 058/ 157 056)	11%	Community Service Psychologists assisted to increase the number of inmates receiving Psychological Services.



### 2.5.3.2 Linking performance with budget

**Table 2.25 Programme Expenditure: Programme 3: Rehabilitation**

Sub-programme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Correctional Programmes	431,671	431,671	-	419,363	419,363	-
Offender Development	1,145,791	1,130,533	15,258	1,063,048	1,036,672	26,376
Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services	582,192	582,192	-	558,633	558,633	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,159,654</b>	<b>2,144,396</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>2,041,044</b>	<b>2,014,668</b>	<b>26,376</b>

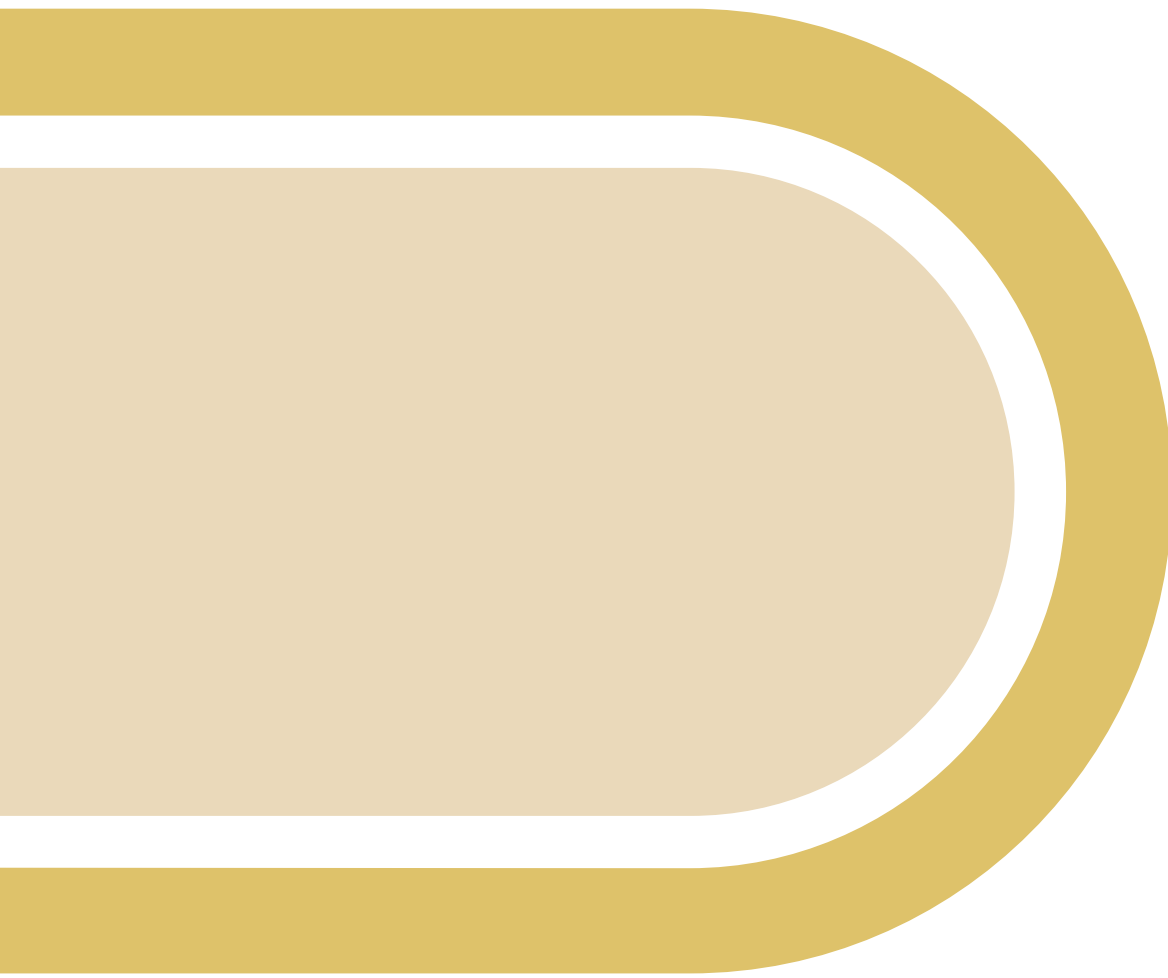


## 2.5.4 PROGRAMME 4: CARE

**Programme purpose:** Provide needs-based care services for the personal wellbeing of all inmates in the Department's custody.

**Table 2.26: Programme 4: Care: Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes:	Sub-programme Purposes
<b>Nutritional Services</b>	Provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services during the period of incarceration.
<b>Health and Hygiene Services</b>	To ensure that inmates are provided with appropriate access to healthcare and hygiene services.





### 2.5.4.1 Performance Report on the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan

**Table 2.27: Programme 4: Care: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements**

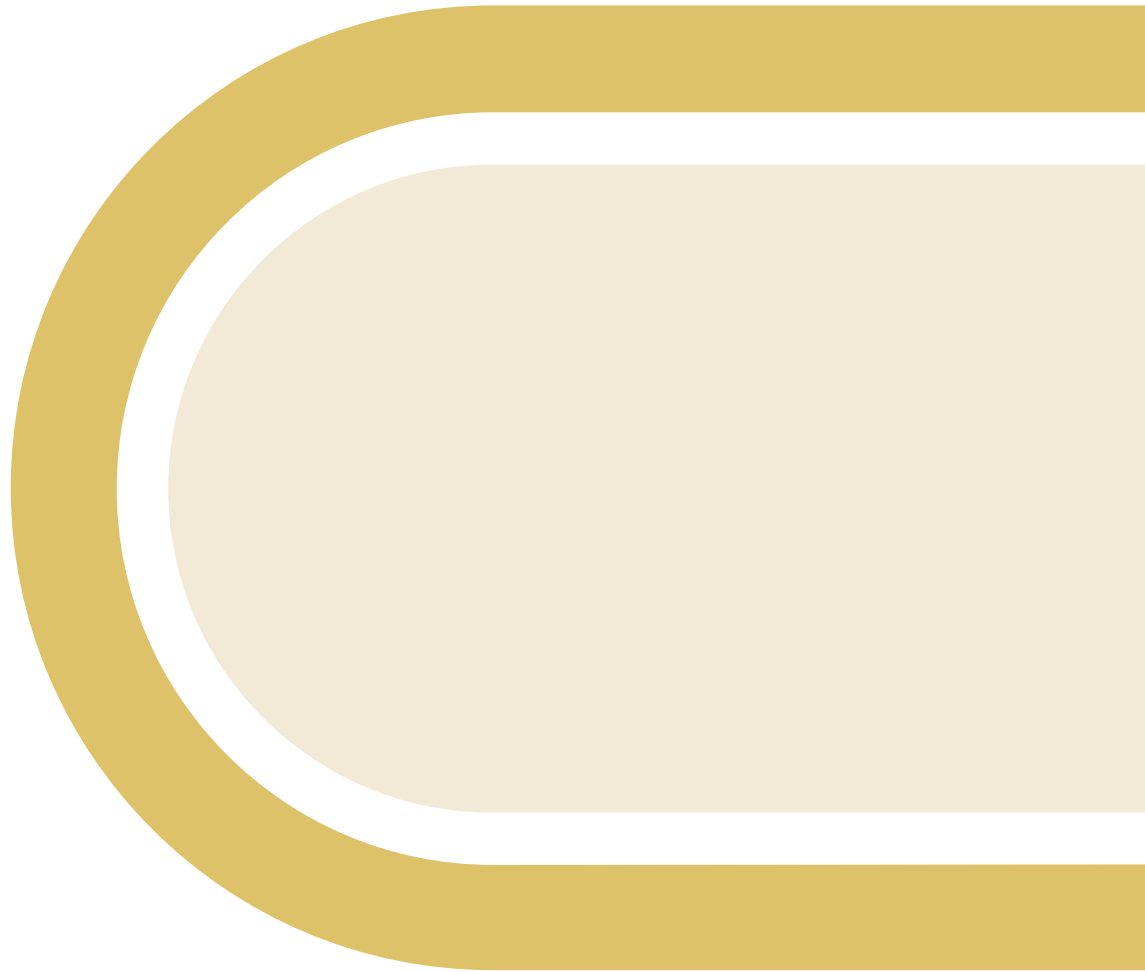
Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 5: Healthy incarcerated population</b>							
<b>Sub Programme: Health and Hygiene Services</b>							
Communicable diseases treatment	Offenders viral load suppression rate (at 12 months)	91% (3 104/ 3 415)	91% (1 034/ 1 134)	91%	97% (1 155/ 1 192)	6%	Improved management (i.e. monitoring, enhanced adherence counselling and placement on DOTS) of offenders on ART; Offenders' adherence to ART. Compliance to ART Guidelines.
	Offenders Tuberculosis (TB) new pulmonary cure rate	93% (375/403)	94% (220/234)	91%	97% (306/317)	6%	Compliance with TB guidelines; Effective monitoring of offenders who are on treatment.
	Percentage of identified inmates tested for Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	99.99% (32 653/ 32 656)	100% (18 104/ 18 104)	100%	100% (1 027/ 1 027)	0%	n/a
	Percentage of inmates who have recovered from Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	95% (3 982/ 4 203)	100.10% (5 947/ 5 941)	85%	94% (152/ 161)	9%	Majority of the inmates diagnosed with COVID-19 recovered during the reporting period.
Non-Communicable diseases treatment	Percentage of inmates screened for diabetes	220% (63 550/ 28 931)	228% (69 494/ 30 508)	90%	216% (73 997/ 34 336)	126%	Intensified screening of inmates was conducted due to their vulnerability.
	Percentage of inmates screened for hypertension	275% (73 429 / 26 741)	255% (68 385 / 26 804)	90%	230% (68 668/ 29 912)	140%	Intensified screening of inmates was conducted due to their vulnerability.
<b>Sub Programme: Nutritional Services</b>							
Nutritional diets provided	Percentage of therapeutic diets prescribed for inmates	6% (8 494 / 140 948)	6% (7 972/ 143 223)	12%	5% (8 518/ 157 056)	7%	Effective management and review of inmates on therapeutic diets.



#### 2.5.4.2 Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.28: Programme Expenditure: Programme 4: Care

Sub-programme name	2022/2023			2021/2022		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Nutritional Services	1,313,299	1,363,101	(49,802)	1,207,599	1,207,599	-
Health and Hygiene Services	1,197,988	1,148,186	49,802	1,124,240	1,124,240	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,511,287</b>	<b>2,511,287</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,331,839</b>	<b>2,331,839</b>	<b>-</b>





## 2.5.5 PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

**Programme purpose:** Provide services focused on preparing offenders for release, effective supervision of offenders placed under the system of community corrections and facilitation of offender social reintegration into communities.

**Table 2.29: Programme 5: Social Reintegration: Sub-programmes**

Sub-programmes:	Sub-programme purposes
<b>Supervision</b>	Provide effective supervision of offenders placed under correctional and parole supervision in order to enhance public safety.
<b>Community Reintegration</b>	Provide and facilitate support systems for the reintegration of offenders into society.
<b>Office Accommodation: Community Corrections</b>	Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices, including satellite offices and service points to enhance community reintegration.



**2.5.5.1 Performance Report on the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan**

**Table 2.30: Programme 5: Social Reintegration: Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements**

Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
<b>Outcome 4: Successful reintegration of all those under the care of the Department</b>							
<b>Sub Programme: Supervision</b>							
Compliance by Probationers and Parolees	Percentage of parolees without violations	99% (51 901/ 52 275)	99% (51 586/ 52 054)	97%	99% (50 134/ 50 695)	2%	Stakeholder engagement including National House of Traditional Khoi-San leaders (NHTKL) has enhanced compliance to conditions of parole supervision
	Percentage of probationers without violations	99% (7 530/ 7 597)	99% (7 714/ 7 803)	97%	99% (7 990/ 8 101)	2%	Stakeholder engagements including National House of Traditional Khoi-San leaders (NHTKL) enhanced compliance to conditions of probation supervision
<b>Sub Programme: Community Reintegration</b>							
Victim Offender Dialogue	Number of victims who participated in Restorative Justice programmes	11 833	16 951	4 100	18 121	14 021	Marketing of the programme through public Victim Offender Dialogues (VODs) has increased participation
	Number of offenders, parolees and probationers who participated in Restorative Justice Programmes	3 791	5 758	3 000	5 545	2 545	Marketing of the programme through public Victim Offender Dialogues (VODs) has increased participation



Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited achievement 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2022/23	Reasons for deviations
Job creation	Number of economic opportunities facilitated for offenders, parolees and probationers	363	592	42	875	833	Agreements with business and Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) has increased economic opportunities for parolees and probationers
	Number of victims who benefited from socio economic support facilitated	-	-	42	344	302	Agreements with businesses and Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) has increased socio-economic opportunities for victims
	Number of parolees and probationers participating in community initiatives	6 002	17 488	6 400	23 747	17 347	Engagements within the communities assisted in increasing participation of the parolees and probationers in community initiatives



### 2.5.5.2 Linking performance and budgets

**Table 2.31: Programme Expenditure: Programme 5: Social Reintegration**

Sub-programme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Supervision	1,038,390	1,038,390	-	1,099,333	933,301	166,032
Community Reintegration	97,674	97,674	-	41,520	39,940	1,580
Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	57,074	57,074	-	47,021	47,021	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,193,138</b>	<b>1,193,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,187,874</b>	<b>1,020,262</b>	<b>167,612</b>

## 2.6 TRANSFER PAYMENTS

This section provides information on transfer payments made during the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

**Table 2.32: Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities for the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Amount budgeted (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)
Safety and Security Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	Education and Training Authority	Skills levy in terms of Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No.97 of 1998)	10,215	10,222

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for during the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

**Table 2.33: Transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Amount budgeted for (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
-	-	-	-	-

## 2.7 CONDITIONAL GRANTS

There were no conditional grants transferred or received by the Department for the 2022/23 financial year.

## 2.8 DONOR FUNDS

There were no donor funds received by the Department for the period under review.





## 2.9 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The construction sector is an economically significant sector in any country as it contributes to the gross domestic product (GDP) through social and economic infrastructure development. The construction sector is the backbone for economic growth in any country as it plays a vital role in the prosperity, social progress, and quality of life of any country's citizens. The sector is diverse, with a range of activities including building and civil engineering, infrastructure development, and specialised construction services. The absence of adequate infrastructure development may result in subdued economic growth and lead to a country's economic failure. Globally, the construction sector is estimated to account for USD1.7 trillion while averaging in most countries to between 5 and 7 per cent of total GDP. In South Africa, the construction sector is a key driver of socio-economic development and a key employment multiplier. The sector adds significant value to the country and its citizens as the stakeholders in the sector include employees, their families, the government as the regulator, suppliers of construction material, customers, and investors.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, the domestic construction sector was faced with challenges such as lack of construction projects, late and non-payment of contractors and professionals as well as the uncontrolled illegal construction site invasions by syndicated organized crime. COVID-19 has introduced additional challenges such as delays, disruptions, suspensions, and termination of contracts as well as difficulties with supply of material and workforce unavailability due to illness and lack of safety measures. In South Africa, the construction sector suffered the biggest economic growth contraction compared to other sectors of the economy due to the lockdown restrictions. The construction sector has a relatively high employment share to its GDP contribution. The sector uses a range of inputs from other sectors to produce its goods and services and as such the sector indirectly contributes to job creation in other sectors as well. However, employment within the construction sector has been heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The biggest impact of the pandemic amongst contractors of all grades is massive job losses and retrenchments of construction workers. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, job losses were already evident in the construction sector – with employment on a downward trend since 2017.

Total expenditure on construction projects has been on a steady decline since 2016, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it decreased sharply in the first and second quarters of 2020. The expenditure has remained low in 2021 due to persistent electricity interruptions, low business confidence and low capital spending from public corporations' contribution. State-owned companies have attributed recent contractions in investment to COVID-19 related restrictions in the construction sector, longstanding project delays and credit rating downgrades that have significantly slowed capital expenditure programmes. The decline in construction projects' expenditure is also attributed to the reallocation of funds from construction projects to learning and culture, social development, and healthcare to tackle the pandemic. The construction sector is in a critical state, having shrunk considerably over the past two years. The construction sector was the worst-performing sector locally, quarter on quarter, in 2021, with less growth during the period compared with that of 2020, despite the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, and various media reports of potential investments by private investors and government.

Significant delays have been experienced in the construction sector by many contractors CIDB (2020). Delays in the awarding of already priced tenders and delays in the delivery of projects has been a major concern. The pandemic has caused interruptions to supply chains, labour supplies and financial impacts which have adversely impacted the timely completion of construction projects. Postponements of construction projects have caused problems within the sector as tendering is a costly exercise and the promise of pipeline work means contractors must hold on to resources that could have been utilized elsewhere.

Investment in public infrastructure has been consistently lower than the NDP targets of 10 percent of GDP from 2010. Between 2023 and 2025, South Africa's construction industry is expected to experience an average yearly growth of 3.4%, as the government increases its focus on infrastructure and energy sector investment initiatives. The sector remains an important contributor to the country's economic development and is expected to continue to play a vital role in the future.



**Table 2.34: Summary of Capital Expenditure for 2022/23**

Budget /Expenditure	Buildings and other fixed structure	Repairs and renovations (maintenance)	Total
Adjusted Budget	360,202	134,460	<b>494,662</b>
Expenditure	268,571	102,279	<b>370,850</b>
% Budget spent	74.6%	76.1%	<b>75.0%</b>

During the 2022/23 year under review, several projects at pre-planning and planning stages progressed to varying degrees. The projects at pre-planning stage fell largely into the site clearance stage that is implemented through the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI). Included in this category of projects were site clearances for bedspace creation projects at several correctional centre sites. The site clearances for new 500-bed correctional centres at Kirkwood and Thohoyandou were completed, while the procurement processes for nine other correctional facilities ranging from 500 beds to 1 500 beds were underway. One site clearance is estimated to be completed during 2023/2024, seven in 2024/25 and one in the 2025/26 financial year. Priority was given to the planned projects in the most overcrowded Regions being Eastern Cape, Gauteng and Western Cape. The Litchenburg correctional facility upgrade project reached final design stage, and the project is expected to go to tender in 2023/24 financial year.

As part of the Strategic Framework for Self-sufficiency and Sustainability a total of 16 incinerator sites underwent assessments by the DPWI at existing and planned sites at DCS farm prisons that have abattoirs. The aim of the assessments was to determine whether the existing incinerators require upgrading or replacement prior to applying for Atmospheric Emissions Licences (AELs) from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). The DFFE introduced its air quality legislation in 2004 which requires that all incinerators operate under licence in order to comply. In addition to the Atmospheric Emission Licences compliance programme, the planning of four abattoirs continued at Ncome and Sevontein in KwaZulu and Grootvlei in the FS/NC and Kirkwood in the Eastern Cape Region. They were subjected to site clearance processes that are estimated to be completed in the 2024/25 financial year.

Other projects at pre-planning stage include three Community Corrections Offices at Mkhuhlu, GaMasemola and Praktiseer in the LMN Region which were all subjected to the site clearance processes of the DPWI, including

land vesting from the ownership of other state entities to the DPWI. The processes are expected to be completed in the 2024/25 financial year. The pre-planning for the staff housing for two correctional centres that were constructed between 2010 and 2020 has been underway, with both undergoing site clearance until approximately September 2024. The Volksrust Community Corrections is a new project at design stage which is being executed by the built environment professionals of both DPWI and the Department.

Projects under construction during the period under review included bedspace creation projects, SFSSS projects to improve the Department’s ability to produce some of its own food, Integrated Security Systems and other projects. Progress was noted on several projects during the 2022/23 financial year, such as the Burgersdorp correctional facility in the Eastern Cape Region which is undergoing an upgrade to provide approximately 500 bedspaces. The project is currently under construction at 21% progress and still on track for completion in the 2025/26 financial year. The Parys correctional facility upgrade project to provide approximately 260 bedspaces in total, of which 176 is additional to the existing 76 beds was put on hold at 51% completion due to the liquidation of the appointed contractor during the financial year. The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) which is implementing the project on behalf of DPWI is in the process of procuring a completion contract for the 2023/24 financial year. The Emthonjeni Juvenile correctional facility upgrade project for the recovery of 288 bed spaces was on hold at the year-end due to outstanding approvals of Variation Orders (VO’s) and Extension of time (EOT) claims by the contractor. These approvals are procedurally sought by the DPWI from the National Treasury, once a pre-set threshold amount is reached on the project. The project scope is mainly an integrated security systems (ISS) upgrade, with improvements to the hot water and steam reticulation systems with the expected completion thereof scheduled for the 2023/24 financial year. The non-

compliance challenges on the Umzimkhulu correctional facility repairs project caused the project to not reach completion. The facility is currently housing 19 inmates for the maintenance of SFSSS projects.

Significant progress was made on the bakeries executed under the Department's Own Resources programme that uses departmental artisans and inmates as well as materials procured using the capital works budget to construct small projects for offender development. The bakeries at Westville, Qalakabusha and Standerton were under construction, while bakeries at Groenpunt and Uptington were in planning at the end of the financial year.

Subsequent to the November 2019 tornado that hit parts of KwaZulu-Natal Region, a storm damage repairs project was initiated at Waterval correctional facility and repairs to 42 official houses which were damaged during the storm were completed and handed over to the Department. A project at Brits correctional facility to refurbish the kitchen achieved final completion in November 2022.

A 36-month repairs and maintenance contract of 8 correctional facilities (Qalakabuha, Standerton, Tzaneen, Port Elizabeth North End, Tswelopele, Kokstad, Pietermaritzburg and Ebongweni) was awarded by the IDT on behalf of the Department in December 2022.

**Table 2.35: Progress on infrastructure projects for the 2022/23 financial year**

Project Status	Number of projects
Pre-planning, Planning and Design	81
Tender	38
Construction	26
Completion	17
Final account	14
Contract cancelled	1

The Department had one infrastructure project planned for completion during the 2022/23 financial year, i.e. the construction of the Area Commissioner's residential accommodation in the SADA Management Area. The bids received for the SADA AC House was above the pre-tender estimate and considered an over capitalisation. The bid was cancelled by the Implementing Agent (DPWI) due to the high tender amounts received. Due to the slow expenditure of the infrastructure budget, the Department reprioritised Own Resources projects to provide much needed infrastructure across the Regions. The SFSSS prioritises areas of investment for meaningful returns and maximization of poverty alleviation and job creation. It is against the above that the Department aims for all internally produced foodstuffs, artefacts and manufactured products, to contribute towards self-sufficiency and sustainability of correctional centres. The skills acquired by offenders during training and development shall be ploughed back into self-sufficiency and sustainability initiatives, i.e. as part of own resource utilization, furthermore to impact positively on communities. In keeping with the aim of this strategic framework, the correctional centres/management areas where farms, production workshops, bakeries exist, must be the first point of market for these produce/products.

In line with the principles of the SFSSS the Department prioritised the following Own Resources projects for the period under review:

**DCS Infrastructure Master Plan workshop with Implementing Agents**

The Master Infrastructure Plan workshop was attended by senior managers of the Department and implementing agencies; namely, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), Independent Development Trust (IDT) and Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), and was aimed at unlocking blockages that delay the effective rollout of the Department's Infrastructure Master Plan. The aging infrastructure and increasing inmate population in correctional centres put a strain on the available resources and impede the Department's ability to achieve its mandate of ensuring safe and humane incarceration of inmates. Participants of the workshop deliberated on ways to build efficiency in the infrastructure maintenance programme and the creation of additional infrastructure. Stakeholders agreed on the importance of ensuring that funded projects submitted to agencies are completed within projected timeframes. The Department has embarked on an Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan to monitor planning, design, delivery and maintenance



of its facilities and security infrastructure over a five-year period from 2019/20 until 2024/25 financial years. Infrastructure projects are implemented by DPWI, DBSA, IDT and DCS (own resources) in order to improve the condition and provide the necessary accommodation. Progress on the infrastructure projects for the creation of new bed spaces which are currently in construction, include the Parys Correctional Centre which is 85% complete and Burgersdorp Correctional Centre whose site has been handed over to the contractor. The revised strategy to be implemented by the agencies includes amongst others, the construction of a facility at Lichtenburg with 500 beds; Integrated renewable energy and resource efficiency programme; the installation of standby generators and replacement of incinerators in various correctional centres. The Implementing Agents presented the turnaround plans to deal with the backlogs, and provided a breakdown on the current status from completed projects to those that have stalled due to various challenges. Infrastructure is crucial in the implementation of the Self-sufficient and Sustainable Framework (SSSF) including the utilisation of own resources, offender development and offender labour, through the use of state immovable assets to reduce costs to the fiscus and to generate revenue for the Department.

### **Launch of the Arts and Crafts Gallery in Grahamstown**

The Department officially launched an Arts and Craft Gallery on 14 March 2023 at Grahamstown Correctional Centre, in the Eastern Cape Region. Art and creative activities act as a catalyst for identifying transformation, employment pathways, financial independence and community partnerships which help reduce crime and ensure successful reintegration of offenders back into communities. Through the Strategic Framework for Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability, the Department stretches beyond just reducing costs to the fiscus and generating revenue but further creates programmes that will unlock everlasting benefits to offenders' post-incarceration. The Art and Craft Gallery was made possible through partnerships with the Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture (DSRAC), Rhodes University and the National Arts Festival (NAF) who provided resources and expertise such on design layout, room lighting, types of material suitable for artworks and how to mount various items on the wall amongst others. The on-demand skills for the market is one of the requirements upon rolling

out programmes in correctional centres where inmates are being prepared for opportunities where they can be self-employed instead of being jobseekers. Arts and craft activities help instil a sense of achievement and pride in offenders. The Arts and Craft galleries boast exquisite paintings, drawings, sculptures, traditional accessories.

### **Launch of the Pietermaritzburg Arts and Craft Gallery**

The Department is spearheading efforts to help offenders to discover and nurture their talents so they can use it for self-sustenance when they are released from incarceration. Work is at an advanced stage to monetise and maximise revenue on the many stunning artworks in DCS Arts and Crafts galleries. The launching of Arts and Crafts galleries is also in furtherance of the objectives of the SFSSS - a programme that has been identified as a catalyst to reduce the costs incurred by the fiscus, and to generate revenue for the Department by using offender labour to develop and utilise state assets. A number of stakeholders graced the occasion and pledged to work and support this initiative. The Capital City of the KwaZulu-Natal formed part of efforts to enhance meaningful social reintegration through the skilling of offenders. This is the sixth gallery to be opened by the Department, with the primary aim is to leave offenders and parolees with an opportunity to showcase their skills. This will give them an opportunity to compete in the market and sell their arts and crafts in order to earn a living. The Department has also secured a space in the National Arts Festival to put on display the arts and crafts made by offenders and parolees.

### **Establishment of Free State Goedemoed Pharmacy**

The establishment of pharmacies have been emphasised as part of the SFSSS. In this regard, it will assist in bringing services closer to the health care users who need medication. Goedemoed Management Area is located in a rural area that is isolated and distant from service providers. The establishment of a pharmacy at Goedemoed therefore ensures that pharmaceutical services are accessible and medication provided timely. In establishing the pharmacy, the Management Area identified a building that was previously utilised for administrative offices, for renovation to become a fully functional pharmacy. The renovations were done by using own resources (offender labour and procurement of materials to renovate the building). Through this

project, the skills of offenders were enhanced as they participated in the renovations (painting, brick laying, tiling, roofing, etc). The Certificate of Practical Completion was issued on 31 March 2023 and the pharmacy has become operational. The pharmacy has also received a licence from the Director-General of the Department of Health and recorded by the South African Pharmacy Council (SAPC).

### Establishment of Kokstad, Ncome and Waterval Pharmacies

The Department utilised unused buildings that were identified by the Management Areas to establish pharmacies in Kokstad, Ncome and Waterval pharmacies. These buildings have been renovated to fully functional pharmacies through utilisation of own resources (offender labour and procurement of materials to renovate the building). The own resources projects not only contribute to reducing reoffending, but is specifically geared towards closing gaps in essential workforces by encouraging offenders to contribute to their local economies and boost growth. The Department is committed to training offenders in various building services, and will be further investing in programmes that provide offenders with marketable skills that will help them find employment after release and eliminate barriers to employment and release. The skills of offenders in bricklaying, tiling, painting, roofing, art and craftwork layout were enhanced through the implementation of these projects. The Certificate of

Practical Completion was issued on 24 February 2023 for Kokstad, 23 March 2023 for Waterval and on 30 November 2022 for the Ncome Management Areas. The pharmacies for the three Management Areas under KwaZulu Natal are fully operational and have also received licences from the Director-General of the Department of Health and recorded by SAPC.

### Launch of the Pietermaritzburg Arts and Crafts Gallery

The Department has established an arts and craft gallery through the renovation of the Community Corrections Offices located in the central business district in the Pietermaritzburg Management Area. The arts and crafts gallery was launched and officially unveiled the 15 March 2023. Offenders in the Pietermaritzburg Management Area were given an opportunity to develop their work habits and skills that will help them to gain employment when released. Classes in the arts reduce inmate idle time and occupy them in constructive activities. An arts programme is also a relatively low-cost means of introducing inmates to a new value system and positive role models. Art has the capacity to absorb the interests and mould the values of those who practice it. Inmates are guided into the expression of emotions through skills that have been dormant. Out of this activity, a new self-concept emerges that is based in the creation of something valuable to oneself and to others.

**Table 2.36: Infrastructure projects currently in progress and expected completion dates**

Project name	Descriptions	Outputs	Start Date	Completion date
Parys Correctional Centre	Provision of additional bed-spaces to approximately 250 bed-spaces, support amenities, and development and care facilities and upgrade of existing dilapidated structures	Construction contract cancelled on 2023/02/17	2019/02/20	Deferred
Burgersdorp Correctional	Provision of additional bed-spaces to approximately 323 bed-spaces, support amenities and development and care facilities and upgrade of existing dilapidated structures	Construction in progress	2022/04/14	2026/06/14
Lichtenburg Correctional Centre	Upgrading of correctional centre to approximately 500 bed-spaces and provision of support amenities and development and care facilities	Planning in progress	2023/09/01	2026/08/31

The Department does not have any plans to close down or downgrade any facilities. The structure of the Department consists of six Regions which are: Eastern Cape (EC); Free State/Northern Cape (FSNC); Gauteng;

KwaZulu-Natal (KZN); Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West (LMN) and Western Cape (WC) filtered down to 46 Management Areas and 243 Correctional Centres including two Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's). The



correctional facilities infrastructure includes the facilities, equipment, spaces and the facility itself, used to house inmates. Ventilation and lighting are also important factors, along with access to hygiene services inside the cell or if these are unavailable, to a suitable external area with working toilets and showers. Bedding and furniture for keeping personal items and washing materials are another factor. The stipulations regarding the use of dormitories state that correctional facilities are be carefully selected and constantly watched over to prevent abuse

or punishment of inmates. Body searches and inspections are useful mechanisms for ensuring that the regulations are complied with. Correctional facilities infrastructure also affects the state's ability to deliver services to inmates, such as health care and rehabilitation programmes. In order to provide rehabilitation programmes to inmates (such as cognitive behavioural therapy and career technical education), some correctional facilities still require treatment space, classrooms, and workshop spaces.

**Table 2.37: Management Areas and Correctional Centres as at 31 March 2023**

REGION	NO. OF MANAGEMENT AREAS	CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES		
		TEMPORARILY CLOSED	ACTIVE FACILITIES	TOTAL
Eastern Cape	6	0	45	45
Gauteng	8	0	26	26
Free State / Northern Cape	7	1 (Parys)	46	47
KwaZulu-Natal	7	0	42	42
Western Cape	10	2 (Brandvlei Maximum and Swellendam)	42	44
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/ North West	8	2 (Brits and Geluk)	35	37
PPPs in FS/NC (1) and LMN (1)	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>243</b>

Various inmate needs beyond security also affect the types and location of correctional facilities where inmates can be accommodated. Inmates with disabilities requiring certain physical design features, such as wheelchair ramps, can only be housed at correctional facilities that include such features. Inmates considered to be at high risk to attempt suicide require cells without elements such as bars or sharp corners that could be used in a suicide attempt.

There are various factors that impact the infrastructure needs and spending of the Department. The age and condition of the correctional facilities and the continued increase in the inmate population require the Department to prioritise future infrastructure spending and re-evaluate the number of correctional facilities it operates. The Master

Infrastructure Plan guides the investment decisions both in the near term and long term. The implementation of the Master Infrastructure Plan is particularly important given the extent and severity of infrastructure needs, as well as the possibility of closure in the near term due to a lack of maintenance. The implementation of the Master Infrastructure Plan prioritises infrastructure spending in such a way as to ensure that the most urgent needs are addressed first and that projects are done in a logical and efficient manner. This will ensure that the Department addresses infrastructure issues that present habitability concerns for inmates or significantly threaten operations, the risk of infrastructure-related emergencies and litigation against the Department for conditions resulting from its poor infrastructure.



**Table 2.38: Correctional Centres closed or partially closed**

Region	Closed facility	Reason for closure
WC	Swellendam	Due to dilapidation
WC	Brandvlei Maximum	Temporarily closed due to upgrading
LMN	Geluk	Due to dilapidation
LMN	Brits	Temporarily closed due to upgrading
FSNC	Parys	Temporarily closed due to upgrading

One of the most significant factors driving the Department’s infrastructure needs and spending is the age and condition of the existing correctional facilities. The overall condition of correctional centres is 19% in “Fair to Good” condition, 17% in “Fair” condition, and 64% in “Fair to Poor” condition. From this analysis, it can be anticipated that the infrastructure programme will require

increases in the departmental maintenance budget that is allocated by the National Treasury, as well as increasing budgets and implementation of Planned Maintenance by the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. These frequent and complicated repair needs drive increased ongoing maintenance costs.

**Table 2.39: Conditions assessment of correctional facilities**

Condition Rating	% of correctional facilities	Number of correctional facilities
Good	4%	10
Fair to Good	15%	36
Fair	17%	41
Fair to Poor	58%	141
Poor	6%	15

The Department’s infrastructure is contrary to the prevailing trend in the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE), which has experienced a 9% growth in maintenance budget allocation between 2022/23 and 2023/24; another 9% between 2023/24 and 2024/25; and only a 4% growth to 2025/26. In these conditions, coupled with overcrowding, the dilapidation of correctional centres can be expected to accelerate. During the period under review, emphasis was placed on the refurbishment, repair and upgrade of Integrated Security Systems (ISS) in order to enhance the security posture of the Department. During the 1994/95 financial year the Department moved towards the introduction of security technology systems in order to enhance the security capacity at correctional facilities, with the strategic shift to functional unit management and through the implementation of Integrated Security Systems (ISS). One of the major contributing factors which led to the failing ISS infrastructure can be attributed to the

lack of in-house technical capacity to maintain and repair these systems / installations. The Department therefore sought to incorporate skills transfer to officials and youth employed as part of all newly awarded contracts to implement remedial actions which in turn will improve ISS system functionality and reliability. During the year under review a total of R364 715 016 was allocated, spread over a period of 36 months, to upgrade and maintain current ISS infrastructure. The local construction industry has long been identified as an ideal catalyst for economic growth and social development, hence the newly awarded contracts provides employment to unemployed youth for the duration of the contracts.

During the 2020/2021/2022 financial years the Department conducted desktop condition assessments on all correctional centres in terms of the User Asset Management Plan (UAMP), and the outcome can be summarised as follows:

**Table 2.40: Condition rating of correctional facilities**

Condition Rating	Percentage of correctional facilities (October 2021)	Percentage of correctional facilities (October 2022)	Number of correctional facilities
Good	4%	4 % (unchanged)	10
Fair to Good	15%	15 % (unchanged)	36
Fair	16%	17 % (improvement by 1%)	41
Fair to Poor	58%	58 % (unchanged)	141
Poor	7%	6 % (improvement by 1%)	15





The Department has adopted a proactive approach in dealing with facilities upgrade and maintenance, by enhancing in-house capacity to support maintenance responsibilities, implementing in-house design and construction of facilities and implementing maintenance term contracts. The Department has implemented maintenance term contracts for electrical and mechanical services in the Mthatha and Sada Management Areas, which already proved a more cost-effective approach in contrast to the DPWI reactive approach in dealing with day-to-day maintenance. The Department will continue to diversify procurement strategies by allocating projects to other implementing agents.

Immovable assets are essential in supporting the service delivery objectives of the Department, hence adequate

bedspace are required for the housing of inmates under safe, secure and humane conditions. During the period under review the Department conducted an audit on approved bedspace and extended the audit with a supplementary audit on all bedspaces which were lost as a result of dilapidation and as a result of repurposing of accommodation. According to the audit it is noted that a total of 3 253 bedspaces were lost over an undefined period, due to a combination of dilapidation, conversions of cells, resource shortages and other reasons, such as repair and refurbishment projects currently under construction. The audit further indicated that a total of 707 lost bedspace can be regained through the implantation of own resource projects, and therefore the Department will commence with these projects during outer years.

**Table 2.41: Expenditure and status in relation to projects which were assigned to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure**

Facility	Project description	Allocation (2022/2023)	Total Expenditure (2022/2023)
Barberton Correctional Centre	Replacement of boilers and upgrading of steam reticulation	R 2 314 428	R 0.00
Thohoyandou Med B Correctional Centre	Kitchen upgrading including replacement of kitchen equipment at Medium B	R 4 346 000	R 0.00
Thohoyandou Med A Correctional Centre	Kitchen upgrading including, replacement of kitchen equipment as well as temporary kitchen: Thohoyandou Correctional Centre Medium A	R 5 247 000	R 315 083 081
Zeerust Correctional Centre	Securing of new piece of land, construction of new correctional centre, including office accommodation, security fence and ISS	R 0	R 748 700
Losperfontein Correctional Centre	Bain marine x 4, extractor canopy fan, electrical industrial stove, convection oven x 3, bend saw, cooking pots x 4, tilting pan x 8.	R 0	R 220 150
Rustenburg Correctional Centre	Repair, renovations and upgrading of buildings, wet services and civil infrastructure	R 0	R 171 577
Brits Correctional Centre	Replacement of kitchen equipment and upgrading of kitchen	R 307 700	R 185 021
Thohoyandou Correctional Centre	Thohoyandou/Matatshe Correctional Centre: Upgrading of Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Purification Plant Completion	R 354 437	R 384 863
Rooigrond Correctional Centre	Rooigrond Correctional Centre Farm: construction of a new septic tank	R 106 553	R 68 116
Parys Correctional Centre	Provision of additional bedspaces to approximately 250 bedspaces, support amenities, and development and care facilities and upgrade of existing dilapidated structures	R 39 500 000	R 1 029 259
Grootvlei Management Area	Construction of broiler and chicken abattoir at Grootvlei Terrain	R 28 040 000	R 9 842 990

Facility	Project description	Allocation (2022/2023)	Total Expenditure (2022/2023)
Grootvlei Correctional Centre	Sewerage and water infrastructure upgrade	R 8 192 887	R 2 221 814
Grootvlei Management Area	Winburg Prison Procurement and Installation of Fish Fryer including Enlargement of the Canopy, Replacement of the Meat Band Saw and Replacement of 2 X Extractor Fans	R 0	R 15 913
Bethulie Correctional Centre	Implementation of emergency backup power supply	R 0	R 17 913
Hoopstad Correctional Centre	Implementation of emergency backup power supply	R 0	R 16 110
Groenpunt Correctional Centre	Upgrading of the existing kitchen and conversion from steam to electrical	R 0	R 185 679
Estcourt Correctional Centre	Replacement of existing corrugated iron buildings and rebuilding	R 0	R 1 846 992
Nkandla correctional Centre	Replacement of industrial oven and ration scale	R 0	R 49 335
Ebongweni Correctional Centre, Kokstad Management Area	Replacement of water and sewerage pipes replaced and other civil works	R 0	R 1 244 478
Qalakabusha Correctional Centre, Empangeni Management Area	Repair, operation and maintenance of Integrated Security System	R 0	R 25 054 793
Durban Westville Correctional Centre	Replacement of three boilers	R 5 000 000	R 6 168
Durban Management Area	Upgrading of the kitchen floors, walls and ceilings at Durban Westville Medium A, Med B, Med C, Female and Juvenile Correctional Centres	R 3 000 000	R 0.00
Ncome Management Area	Repairs to the reservoir and boreholes	R 500 000	R 0.00
Vanrhynsdorp Correctional Centre	Site clearance for the construction of housing for essential staff	R 0	R 0.00
Malmesbury Medium A Correctional Centre	Proposed rezoning, subdivision and heritage approval of new Community Corrections Office building for a state-owned building	R 0	R 176 985
Helderstroom Correctional Centre, Caledon	Replacement of incinerator	R 1 000 000	R 0.00
Voorberg Correctional Centre, Porterville	Replacement of incinerator	R 2 890 096	R 362 623
Drakenstein Correctional Centre, Paarl	Replacement of incinerator	R 1 428 688	R 48 720
Oudtshoorn - new Correctional Centre	Kitchen upgrade	R 1 750 000	R 76 781
Leeuwkop Correctional Centre	Site clearance for the construction of new 1 500 bed Juvenile Correctional Centre, support amenities and administration	R 0	R 0.00
Nigel Correctional Centre	Construction of new 1 500 bed Maximum Correctional Centre, support amenities and administration	R 0	R 0.00



Facility	Project description	Allocation (2022/2023)	Total Expenditure (2022/2023)
Zonderwater Correctional Centre	Construction of parole board	R 0	R 32 536
Johannesburg Correctional Centre	Upgrade of steam generation plant, steam reticulation, hot water generation installation and maintenance for the period of 36 months	R 4 944 000	R 9 102 688
Emthonjeni Youth Correctional Centre	Refurbish, repair and upgrade of security, building, steam installation and wet services contract	R 27 317 000	R 21 962 334
Pretoria C-Max Correctional Centre	Integrated security system; repair and maintenance contract for a period of 36 months	R 0	R 392 970
Leeuwkop Correctional Centre	Replacement and maintenance of boilers - completion contract	R 1 014 710	R 299 925
Burgersdorp Correctional Centre	Provision of additional bedspaces to approximately 323 bedspaces, support amenities and development and care facilities and upgrade of existing dilapidated structures	R 2 579 000	R 71 125 461
Sada Management Area	Construction of Area Commissioner Offices at Queenstown Correctional Centre	R 4 500 000	R 377 149
Sada Management Area	Construction of Area Commissioner dwelling house at Queenstown Correctional Centre	R 3 800 000	R 37 447
Mthatha Management Area	Construction of Area Commissioner dwelling house at Lot D of Farm 33 Mthatha	R 0	R 117 821
Mt Ayliff Correctional Centre	Installation of overhead wire mesh over courtyards	R 2 670 003	R 3 376 507
Mt Frere Correctional Centre	Installation of overhead wire mesh over courtyards	R 1 045 512	R 0.00
Mt Fletcher Correctional Centre	Installation of overhead wire mesh over courtyards	R 2 076 069	R 151 845
Willowvalle Correctional Centre	Installation of standby generators	R 300 000	R 0.00
Bizana Correctional Centre	Installation of standby generators	R 100 000	R 0.00
Barkly East Correctional Centre	Installation of standby generators	R 1 000 000	R 1 064 924
Mthatha Correctional Centre	Maintenance of boilers, boiler house, reticulation and associated equipment for a period of 24 month including boiler operators to ensure compliance with OHSA.	R 100 000	R 6 335 539
Arrears DPWI	Arrears payment made to DPWI for Capital projects implemented during 2021/2022	R 0	R 13 557 482
Arrears DPWI	Arrears payment made to DPWI for Capital projects implemented during 2021/2022	R 0	R 2 324 617
Bizzah Makhathe Management Area	Repair and refurbishment, Bizzah Makhathe: Fire Damage to the Mess	R 0	R 78 001
Leeuwkop Prison Farm	Sandton: Leeuwkop Prison Farm: Remainder Contract: Repair and Maintenance Programme	R 0	R 198 521
Vryheid Correctional Centre	Vryheid: Prison: Replacement of Deep Freezer, Meat Bend Saw, Convection Oven	R 0	R 47 035

Infrastructure projects in the public sector have difficulty in achieving a balance between cost, quality and time. The DPWI implementation of projects are based on a 'reactive management approach' as opposed to the world-wide accepted 'proactive approach'. This dispensation prevails despite the fact that infrastructure delivery responsibilities are dictated by national and provincial development strategies, and furthermore should adhere

to the Government Immovable Asset Management Act (Act 19 of 2007), commonly referred to as GIAMA, which was promulgated on 27 November 2007. The Department is in process to limit over reliance on the DPWI, and therefore the diversification strategy to assign projects to other implementing agents contributed to an enhance expenditure during the current financial year in comparison with previous years.

**Table 2.42: Capital investments maintenance and asset management plan**

Infrastructure projects	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)
New and replacement assets	-	-	-	-	22,363	(22,363)
Existing infrastructure assets	494,662	370,850	123,812	496,101	355,139	140,962
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	360,202	268,571	91,631	375,497	236,543	138,954
Maintenance and repairs	134,460	102,279	32,181	120,604	118,596	2,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>494,662</b>	<b>370,850</b>	<b>123,812</b>	<b>496,101</b>	<b>377,502</b>	<b>118,599</b>

Delays in the implementation of construction projects, such as at the Parys construction project and the delay in implementing the construction project at Lichtenburg, contributed to under expenditure on the capital allocation. The DPWI is currently unable to provide an updated immovable asset register, which impacts negatively on project allocation, implementation and expenditure. Immovable asset management operations and maintenance consist of all operational work from the

time the immovable assets have been taken up into the asset register and handed over to operations, until the disposal of an immovable asset considering the strategic and decision-making work that take place during the asset strategy determination, asset portfolio planning and physical implementation processes. Based on inability of the DPWI to provide an updated asset register, the Department will commence with an audit on immovable assets and land parcels during the 2023/24 financial year.



**PART C**  
GOVERNANCE



### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Governance processes in the Department is guided by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, PFMA of 1999, especially as relates to Sections 38 to 44, the King IV Report on Corporate Governance, National Treasury Guidelines and other Public Sector instruments pertaining to governance. The need for ethical leadership to drive sustainable development and build a trusted reputation for the Department, has therefore brought those charged with governance to the forefront. In order to achieve its mandate, the Department requires strong leadership intertwined with corporate governance. The Department recognises the basic values and principles governing public administration. In terms of Section 195 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Public Administration must be governed by the high standard of professional ethics; efficient, economic and effective use of resources; accountability and responsibility; impartiality, fairness and equity; and transparency.

Good corporate governance principles provide a vehicle through which the Department's resources are optimised to create sustainable value. These principles provide assurance to the Executive Authority and Accounting Officer that the operations of the Department abide by good governance. The Department is committed to ensuring that all processes required to achieve the strategic objectives and outcomes are appropriately followed in terms of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting enhance performance and value creation; ensuring optimal decision-making that reflects ethical consciousness and is informed by adequate policies, reliable information and risk governance; implementing risk management, combating fraud and corruption and overseeing the Regions, promoting the equitable treatment of all relevant stakeholders and contributing to the development and wellbeing of wider society and instilling a good corporate governance and ethical culture as an integral part of the Department's day to day activities.

In governing ethically, the Accounting Officer has committed legally acting with due care, skill and diligence, and perform his fiduciary duty in good faith in the best interest of the Department. The Accounting Officer has ensured that reports such as the annual and integrated reports, which allow relevant stakeholders including

the Minister, SCOPA, NCOP, relevant Government Clusters, National Treasury and AGSA to make informed assessments of the impact of the Department's activities and its ability to create and sustain value, are fairly presented. The tight fiscal environment within the Government and the shortage of skills has resulted in the Department having to drive corporate governance initiatives with inadequate capacity.

### 3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department has an approved Risk Management Policy and Strategy and has also started a process of reviewing all the risk governance documents for relevance in the financial year under review. The Accounting Officer has ensured that a risk assessment is conducted regularly to identify other emerging risks. Both the strategic and operational risks assessments were conducted; strategic risk are events, whether internal or external, that impact the Department's ability to reach their objectives and goals while operational risks are related to systems, products, and processes. They affect the day-to-day inner workings of the Department and for that reason, they are explored from the coalface. The Centre based operational risk assessment was conducted in ten Management Areas of the Department to give effect to the approved Risk Management Directive 1 of 2021, where the Centre base risk assessment approach is emphasised.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Department is fully constituted to assist the Accounting Officer to discharge his responsibilities for risk management and advise the Department on the overall system of risk management, especially the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk. The RMC is chaired by an independent external person, appointed by the Accounting Officer. The Audit Committee of the Department is fully constituted and provides oversight responsibilities of the Department's control, governance and the effectiveness of the risk management processes. The Audit Committee advises the Department on risk management and independently monitors the effectiveness of the system of risk management.

The risk management is part of the responsibilities of management and an integral part of the overall management processes and there are improvements in the Department overall performance. The Department's





risk maturity and the risk culture are gradually improving; a risk management maturity self-assessment was conducted using the National Treasury Financial Management Capability Maturity Model for the year under review. The risk management processes have been cascaded to the Management Areas and Correctional Centre's.

### 3.3 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Fraud and corruption within Government are serious issues that can have significant negative impacts on society, the economy and public trust. There is a need to unify anti-corruption efforts across sectors to address corruption and to demonstrate the commitment of government, business and civil society to achieve the vision of the National Development Plan 2030 of a corruption-free South Africa, and a society in which key values, such as integrity, transparency and accountability, guide the actions and behaviour of its citizens. The National Anti-Corruption Strategy is premised on the principle that there should be more emphasis on the prevention of corruption through good governance, transparency, integrity management and accountability in society, and early detection of potential corrupt practices to supplement the reactive measures executed by law enforcement agencies and other anti-corruption bodies in society. The whole-of-society and integrated approach to the fight against corruption will help mitigate the risk of costly commissions of inquiry, forensic investigations and other legal processes.

The Department enacts laws and regulations that define and prohibit fraudulent activities and corrupt practises. It further promotes transparency, disclosing public financial information, budget, and contracts robust audit processes and mechanisms for oversight and accountability are essential to prevent and detect fraud and corruption. Whistle-blower protection and independent oversight mechanisms are also important tools in the fight against such misconduct. The Departmental Investigating Unit is responsible for investigating alleged misconduct within the Department.

The Department has taken disciplinary steps against officials due to wasteful, irregular and fruitless expenditure based on the outcomes of investigations conducted. During the year under review, 53 cases were referred to

Code Enforcement by the Departmental Investigating Unit. The Code Enforcement Unit finalised 73 disciplinary hearings out of 73 officials charged with a success rate of guilty on 100%. The sanctions imposed against the 73 officials are: 28 officials were dismissed; 17 officials were suspended without salary as alternative to dismissal; final written warning was handed to 9 officials whereas 16 written warnings were issued and 3 received corrective counseling. The Department conducted 30 workshops on ethics, fraud prevention and anti-corruption and was attended by 721 officials.

### 3.4 MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Professionalising public administration is one of the key imperatives for building state capacity. Globally, the public grapples with issues of professionalism and professionalisation of state employees and its operations. South Africa is no exception. Various initiatives are undertaken to assert the public sector as the agency of democracy and the developmental state. Public Service employees are required in terms of Section 195 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 to exercise the highest ethical standards and adhere to the code of conduct as they are entrusted with the duty and responsibility of serving a broad society. The directive on Other Remunerative Work Outside the Employees Employment, section 30 of the Public Service Act, 1994, requires an employee to seek approval before engaging in any remunerative work outside the Department. The Public Administration Management Act, 2014, Part (2) (a) as contemplated in Public Sector Resourcing (PSR), 2016, Regulation 13(c) stipulates that no employee of the state shall conduct business or become a member of a company that is conducting any kind of business with the State.

Government is entrusted with taxpayers' money to deliver services and ensure that funds are used specifically for the purposes they are voted for and within the given prescripts. This principle must be promoted and upheld to avoid the risk of public funds being diverted away from government priorities, thus compromising the positive impact on the lives of citizens. Paragraph 6.1 of the Guide on Managing Gifts in the Public Service states that an employee shall not receive or accept any gift from any



person in the course and scope of his/her employment (other from a family member) to the cumulative value of R350.00 per year, unless prior approval is granted by the relevant executive authority.

Public Service Regulations, 2016, Chapter 2 Regulations 18 (1) and (2) Financial disclosures of members of the Senior Management Service states that Members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) are required to disclose their financial interests via the e-disclosure system by 30

of April each year. The directive issued by the Minister of Public Service and Administration state that all other designated categories of employees must disclose their financial interest by 31 July bi-annually. The success of the Public Service depends on its capabilities to maintain a sound administration, deliver services to citizens, and design and implement development programmes. These capabilities, in turn, depend on the skills, performance, integrity, and motivation of the Public Service personnel corps.

**For the financial year 2022/2023 the total financial disclosure status for SMS members is as follows:**

**Table 3.1: SMS Financial Disclosures**

TOTAL NUMBERS OF SMS	149
Registered SMS members who submitted disclosure by due date	148
Registered SMS members who submitted disclosures after due date	0
Registered SMS members who did not disclose	1

### 3.5 CODE OF CONDUCT

Building a capable and professional Public Service can only be realised through a form of public leadership in which public officials and public servants become stewards of the Constitution's rights, values and principles. This level of public value orientation and leadership must embody the collective with the obligation of senior administrators to shift their thinking toward the mobilisation and empowerment of others to create a governance system based on the fundamental values and principles of the Constitution. In terms of the collective agreement (Public Service Co-ordinating Bargaining Council Resolution 2 of 1999) all the employees in the public service have the responsibility to comply with the prescribed Code of Conduct as these forms the main basis on which proactive, corrective and even disciplinary action rests. The employer must do everything possible to ensure that the contents of the Code of Conduct are known to all employees. Compliance with the Code of Conduct can be expected to enhance professionalism and help to ensure confidence in the Public Service.

During the period under review 884 officials were trained on Code of Conduct nationally and 1 012 Learners were inducted on Code of Conduct as part of their entry level training. During Women's month, youth month and the month of people living with disability, young women were targeted for training and awareness on harassment

in the workplace. The Department has approximately 39 000 officials with 98 active grievances, which translates to 19.4%. The Department has worked consistently to address grievances effectively at the point of origin.

### 3.6 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Maintaining healthful, safe, and productive work environments for workers in correctional settings is a matter of consequence to the officials themselves, the correctional facilities they serve, the inmates with whom they share space, and inevitably, to the wider community. A safe work environment, derived from both occupational and environmental factors, reduces the direct and indirect costs of injuries and illness. It controls health care expenditures, reduces disability and turnover, improves recruitment, employee satisfaction, and reputation. The Department recognises all correctional officials as essential workers, indispensable, vital to the success of the Department and communities they serve and deserving of safe and healthful working conditions. The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, requires that the employer provides and maintains a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health and safety of its employees. The employer is therefore required to conduct a Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Occupational Exposure Assessments



and conduct Medical Surveillance of employees who are affected by the hazards at the workplace. The Department conducted six Occupational Health and Safety Act (Section 8) Compliance Monitoring with recommended

remedial actions which were produced and forwarded to the Area Commissioners who are the OHS Act Section 16.2 appointees for implementation. The common findings observed during the inspections are:

**Table 3.2: OHS Findings and recommendations**

COMMON OHS FINDINGS	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Non-availability of Emergency Evacuation Plans and Procedures.</p> <p>Emergency Evacuation drills are not conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Evacuation Plans to be drafted and approved in consultation with the Local Authority.</li> <li>Emergency evacuation drills need to be conducted to ensure employees are familiar with the emergency evacuation procedures.</li> </ul>
<p>Work stations not ergonomically friendly due to shortage of work space and old and damaged furniture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make provision for the replacement of old and damaged carpets</li> <li>Order ergonomically sound furniture, in order to minimize muscular skeleton challenges</li> <li>Dispose old documents and unused furniture</li> </ul>
<p>Old and dilapidated building structures observed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance plan to be available so as to address defects and day to day maintenance challenges.</li> <li>Sealing of cracks and overall maintenance of building is recommended.</li> <li>Structural integrity of the buildings needs to be tested.</li> <li>A certificate of occupation for the building needs to be available.</li> </ul>
<p>Firefighting equipment serviced but cylinders not pressure tested.</p> <p>Kitchens do not have fire blankets in place in order to extinguish oil fires.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Firefighting equipment to be pressure tested</li> <li>Fire blankets to be provided for extinguishing of oil fire and electrical fires.</li> </ul>
<p>Poor housekeeping identified in work areas such as the kitchens, workshops, warehouses and stores.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General good housekeeping to be maintained.</li> <li>Stacking of items should not be above shoulder high</li> <li>Walkway and work areas to be free of obstructions.</li> </ul>
<p>Improper separation, storage and disposal of waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste must be separated (wet and dry)</li> <li>All waste areas should be properly demarcated,</li> <li>All waste bins must have proper closing lids to prevent cross contamination</li> </ul>
<p>First Aid personnel, Health and Safety Representatives not appointed and trained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Aid personnel, Health and Safety Representatives to be appointed in writing and to be trained.</li> </ul>
<p>Machinery and plant operators not trained to operate machines such as meat cutters, tractors etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qualified blockman and machine operators should be available for the operation and supervision of all machinery.</li> <li>Safe operation procedures should be available for all machinery and equipment and must be affixed next to the machine.</li> </ul>
<p>Incorrect usage of personal protective equipment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper personal protective clothing and equipment to be purchased and provided to officials and offenders working in high risk areas (workshops, agriculture, food preparatory areas, dog units, health care facilities, etc.)</li> </ul>
<p>Some kitchens do not possess the certificate of acceptability issued by the local municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All kitchens to possess and display certificate of acceptability issued by the local municipality</li> </ul>
<p>Poor ventilation observed due to unopenable or unavailability of windows in occupied work spaces</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure good ventilation and availability of openable windows in all work areas</li> </ul>

COMMON OHS FINDINGS	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS
Poor illumination detected due to defective lights and improper disposal of fluorescent lights practised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure good illumination in all work areas</li> <li>• Ensure proper disposal of florescent lights</li> </ul>
Buildings, inclusive of ablution facilities not conducive for persons living with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramps should be erected to ensure people with disability will have access to the facilities.</li> <li>• Sufficient designated parking to be allocated.</li> <li>• Emergency evacuation chairs need to be procured and installed in the building</li> </ul>
Community corrections offices are in a poor condition and not conducive for occupation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community corrections offices to be attended to urgently, in order to make the work area human habitable</li> </ul>
Lease agreements are not available on site and not appropriately managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End users to have a copy of the lease contract on site for reference on the responsibility of the landlord and for effective management of the timeframes.</li> </ul>

### 3.7 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES FOR 2022/23

**Table 3.3: Summary of Portfolio Committee meetings**

DATE OF MEETING	FOCUS AREA
28 April 2022	Portfolio Committee oversight visits to Limpopo, Mpumalanga & Northwest (Kutama Sinthumule CC, Thohoyandou CC and Tzaneen CC), Eastern Cape (St Albans & Mdantsane CC) and FS/NC (Mangaung CC)
04 May 2022	DCS briefing to PC on 2022/23 APP and Budget
20 May 2022	NCCS presentation to the Portfolio Committee on delayed offender profiles
01 June 2022	DCS briefing to Select Committee on 2022/23 APP and Budget
03 June 2022	JICS draft Bill and Correctional Service Act Amendment Bill NCCS presentation to the Portfolio Committee on delayed offender profiles
Date to be still confirmed	NCCS presentation to the Portfolio Committee on delayed offender profiles
02 September 2022	DCS 2022/23 Quarter 1 DCS Performance Report
13 October 2022	2022/23 DCS Annual Report 2022/23 Quarter 2 DCS Performance Report
28 October 2022	Progress report on the implementation of the IIMS Project
14-18 November 2022	Taking Parliament to the People: Ugu District
01-02 February 2023	Portfolio Committee follow-up visit scheduled for Limpopo Province (Thohoyandou CC, Kutama Sinthumule and Polokwane CC/Tzaneen)
08 February	Meeting with Minister and Heads of Institutions on their capacitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIU (Payments by departments/Debt collection)</li> <li>• Information Regulator (listing and delegation of functions in terms of the PFMA and Benefits and Conditions of service)</li> </ul>
17 February 2023	Briefing by DCS on the roll out and implementation of the e-corrections system
Friday, 10 March 2023	Briefing by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services on progress in the implementation of recommendations emanating from the Commission of Inquiry into allegations of State Capture with regard to the Department of Correctional Services.
29-30 March 2023	Oversight visit to North West Rooigrond Correctional Centre and Potchefstroom Correctional Centre

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee during 2022/23 and interventions identified by the Department to address the matters raised.



**Table 3.4: Matters raised by Portfolio Committee and addressed by the Department**

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	DCS interventions
The List of DCS Projects that are registered with DPWI for implementation co-signed by the two departments indicating project timelines (date registered), cost and expected implementation date; & DCS project list for projects under R100 000. delays on the implementation on infrastructure Projects above R100 000 by the DPWI	The list of projects that are registered with DPWI for implementation was submitted to the Committee through Ministry
There were 143 223 inmates in correctional facilities across the country and of those, 47 144 were remand detainees. A concern was raised that DCS is not putting enough efforts in implementing available legislation to release Remand Detainees (RDs) with bail amounts especially those with bail of less than R1000.  The DCS was requested to submit evidence on application of bail protocol.	The Department provided updates on the Management of Remand Detainees as well as assistance provided.  Evidence on the bail review applications and bail review referrals to court: April, June and September 2022 were provided
Recommendations emanating from Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture with regard to DCS.  DCS to provide an update on the implementation of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture	An update was provided to Parliament
Lack of consequence management especially for those officials who had incurred irregular expenditure. This was because investigations into some cases were not conducted.  DCS to provide feedback on why some of the investigations were not conducted and what steps are being taken against those who were found to have contributed to cases of irregular expenditure.	Progress on investigations of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and consequence management aspects submitted to Parliament was provided as at November 2022
Target for IIMS roll-out was not achieved in 2021/22 financial year. The Department ascribed this to the delay in the procurement process for the acquisition of the modernization process which resulted in the slow roll-out and implementation of additional modules on IIMS. The Committee will continue to monitor the implementation of IIMS on a quarterly basis.	Progress report on the implementation of the IIMS Project was presented to the Portfolio Committee in October 2022.

### 3.8 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS (SCOPA) RESOLUTIONS FOR 2022/23

**Table 3.5: SCOPA resolutions**

Resolution no.	Subject	Details	Response by the Department	Resolved (yes/no)
None	None	None	None	None

### 3.9 PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

The Department received an unqualified audit opinion with findings mainly on the Supply Chain Management and Information Technology general controls in the 2021/22 financial year. The Department, through audit actions improvement plans, put controls in place to address issues raised with particular emphasis on preventative controls relating to both the supply chain management and Information Technology aspects.

The AGSA issued a material irregular finding as a result of interest charged on a court order not settled within 30 days. The Department responded thereon by immediately investigating the matter and enhancing the internal controls through the review of the Legal Services procedure manual to prevent future re-occurrence of findings.

The table below indicates progress made on some of the areas that resulted into audit qualification:

**Table 3.6: Audit qualifications**

Nature of qualification and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
Material Irregularity (non-compliance matter)	2021/22	Recommendations of AGSA implemented through investigation, strengthening of the internal controls and referral for legal opinion

### 3.10 INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Department held a workshop to develop audit action plans on 05 October 2022 at the George Management Area in the Western Cape. Subsequent thereto commitments made were followed up on weekly basis to track and monitor progress relating to the implementation of the audit action plans. The progress, including matters relating to material irregularity findings as issued by the AGSA in the 2021/22 financial year Audit Report, were followed up and consistently monitored. Through the implementation of the audit action plan, the Department was able to achieve a 100% implementation rate on the audit findings issued.

Additionally, the Internal Control and Compliance Unit conducted work sessions across the Department with Regions to improve the quality, completeness, accuracy and compliance on the investigations to irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and to further ensure that there is portfolio of evidence on the investigations conducted and centralisation of information on investigations to improve record management and facilitate audit process.

Notwithstanding the above, the Internal Control and Compliance Unit is consistently coordinating the Audit Steering Committee meetings between the Department and the AGSA to address audit challenges, obtaining updates on the audit progress and facilitate submission of audit information and requests.

### 3.11 INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

#### 3.11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT

The mission of the Internal Audit Activity (IAA) in the Department is to enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight. The IAA helps the Department

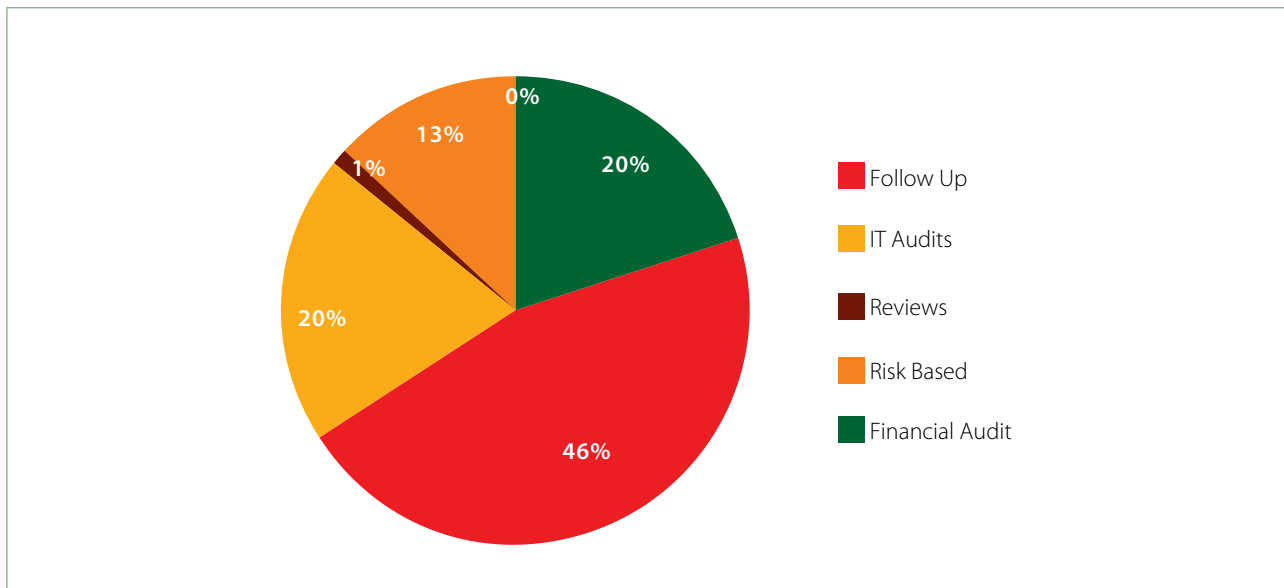
accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach in order to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk-management, control and governance processes. The tasks of the IAA include assessing and making appropriate recommendations to improving the risk-management, control and governance process to promote appropriate ethics and values within the Department; ensure effective organisational-performance management and accountability; and effectively communicate risk and control information to appropriate areas of the Department.

The independence of the work of the IAA is enshrined in the Public Finance Management Act, Treasury Regulations and its Internal Audit Charter as approved by the Audit Committee. The IAA performs its work in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, Treasury Regulations, Internal Audit Charter, the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, and the Code of Ethics of the Institute of Internal Auditors. To ensure its independence the IAA reports and is accountable functionally to the Audit Committee and reports administratively to the Accounting Officer. The IAA reports significant issues arising from its audits and potential improvements to the audited processes as set out in its Annual Audit Plan. This reporting includes significant risk exposures, control issues, corporate governance issues and other matters.

During the period under review, the IAA completed nine (9) out of twelve (12) audit engagements planned for 2022/23 financial year, which translates to 75% were and three (3), i.e. 25% were not started due to operational reasons. The audit plan included 12 audit engagements (consisting of risk-based audits, IT audits, financial audits, mandatory audits, follow-ups and reviews), for which 88 reports were issued. A breakdown of the types of engagements completed is contained in the figure below:



**Figure 20: Completed audit engagements**



### 3.11.2 AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Audit Committee is established as an oversight body, providing independent oversight over governance, risk management and control processes in the Department, which include oversight and assists the Department in fulfilling its obligations in terms Public Finance Management Act, Treasury Regulations and other statutory instruments. It does this by ensuring

the independence of the IAA, monitoring the quality of internal audit work, ensuring that internal and external audit recommendations are properly considered by the Department, and ensuring that these recommendations receive appropriate follow-up. In the overall, the Audit Committee helps improve the Department's effectiveness and efficiency in achieving its goals. The Audit Committee's membership was as follows during 2022/23 financial year:

**Table 3.7: Members of the Audit Committee**

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external member	Date appointed	Date Resigned	No. of Meetings attended
Ms J Masite	B.Com ED, Advanced Certificate in Fraud Examination, Chartered Internal Auditor (CMIIA) Qualification in Internal Auditing Leadership(QIAL), Certified Internal Auditor (CIA,) Certified Fraud Examiner(CFE),	External	01/04/2019	N/A	6
Ms A Badimo	MBA, M.Sc., B.Sc. Hons (CS), B.Sc. (CS), CISM, CGEIT, CISA, CRISC, PMP, COBIT 5, Cert IT Auditing, Certified Blockchain Expert, ITIL Foundation.	External	01/04/2019	N/A	6
Ms K Mahlangu	B.Proc, LLB, MAP, Certificate in Fraud Examination, Certificate in Legislation Drafting.	External	01/04/2019	N/A	6
Mr N Mhlongo CA (SA)	CA (SA), ACMA, CGMA.	External	01/04/2019	N/A	6
Adv JC Weapond	LLB, M Tech (Forensic Investigation, B-com hons, Information Technology	External	01/04/2019	N/A	6

## 3.12 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee ("The Committee") hereby presents its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2023

### Audit Committee responsibility

The Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38(1) (a) (ii) of the

Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) and Treasury Regulations 3.1.13. The Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter. We have regulated our affairs in compliance with this Charter and have discharged all responsibilities as contained therein.

### Audit Committee members and attendance

During the period under review, the Committee members were as follows:

Names	Qualifications	Meetings held	Meetings attended	Date appointed
Ms SJ Masite	B.Com ED, Advanced Certificate in Fraud Examination, Chartered Internal Auditor (CMIIA) Qualification in Internal Auditing Leadership (QIAL), Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), Certified Internal Control Professional (CICP)	6	6	1 April 2019
Ms AMM Badimo	MBA, M.Sc., B.Sc. Hons (CS), B.Sc. (CS), CISM, CGEIT, CISA, CRISC, PMP, COBIT 5, Cert IT Auditing, Certified Blockchain Expert, ITIL Foundation, Certified ISO 22301 Auditor, Certified ISO 27001 Auditor.	6	6	1 April 2019
Adv C Weapond	LLB, M Tech (Forensic Investigation, B-Com Hons, Information Technology, B. Tech in Policing, Postgraduate Diploma in Digital Forensics Master's in Business Systems	6	6	1 April 2019
Mr AN Mhlongo	CA (SA), ACMA, CGMA.	6	5	1 April 2019
Ms K Mahlangu	B.Proc, LLB, MAP, Certificate in Fraud Examination, Certificate in Legislation Drafting.	6	6	1 April 2019

### The effectiveness of internal control systems

Based on the results of the formal documented review of the design, implementation and effectiveness of the Department's system of internal controls conducted by the Internal Audit and the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) during the financial year ended 31 March 2023, and in addition, considering information and explanations given by Management plus discussions held with the AGSA on the results of their audit, the Committee concluded that no material internal control breaches came to the Committee's attention. The Committee will continue to monitor the implementation of the recommendations emanating from the internal audits.

### Effectiveness of the overall system of risk management

The Committee provided oversight on risk management on a quarterly basis and has made recommendations for the improvement of risk management processes. There is a noticeable improvement on risk management processes in the organization, however, the Department needs to ensure that the culture of risk management is embedded in the daily activities of the Department to ensure effective enterprise wide risk management. The Committee will continue to monitor progress regarding the implementation of risk management processes.

Furthermore, the Committee reviewed the Department's policies on risk management and strategy (including IT Governance) and monitored the implementation of risk





management policy and strategy and concluded that there is a room for improvement in so far as Department's risk management maturity level in capacitation of the risk management unit and funding of the risk management activities.

### **Annual, In-Year Management and Monthly/Quarterly Reports**

The Committee reports that, during the year under review, it was presented with regular quarterly management reports to enable it to:

- Monitor the integrity, accuracy and reliability of the performance of the Department
- Review the disclosure in the financial reports of the Department and the context in which statements on the financial health of the Department are made and
- Review all material information presented together with management accounts.

Based on the quarterly review of annual, in-year monitoring systems and reports, the Committee is satisfied with the quality, accuracy, usefulness, reliability, appropriateness, and adequacy of the Department in-year reporting systems.

### **Internal Audit**

The Internal Audit function is responsible for reviewing and providing independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment across all the significant areas of the Department and its operations.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Internal Audit function is independent and has the necessary resources, skills, standing and authority within the Department to enable it to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The Internal Auditors have unrestricted access to the Committee. The Committee reviews and approves the Internal Audit Plan annually.

The Internal Audit unit is responsible for the delivery of an annual audit opinion. The annual opinion concludes on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Department's governance, risk management and control. The system of internal control within the Department and the control environment has improved as seen from the various reports issued by Internal Audit unit and the AGSA.

### **Combined assurance**

The Committee reviewed the plans and reports of the external and internal auditors and other assurance providers including Management and recommended the Combined Assurance Framework for approval by the Accounting Officer.

### **Compliance with the relevant laws and regulations**

Various in year reports were considered by the Committee provided by Management, internal assurance providers and the independent auditors regarding compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and concluded that the department has improved in complying with the enabling laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Committee noted improved compliance with policies and standard operating procedures, especially in the area of quality of annual financial statement and reported performance information. Furthermore, the Management has developed the Compliance Register for properly monitoring the process.

### **IT Governance and controls**

There was improvement noted in terms of IT Governance, however there were deficiencies reported in IT security controls and Management needs to implement additional controls to address the deficiencies.

The following ICT matters remain a concern:

- Capacity challenges within the Information Technology Branch;
- Budgetary constraints to implement the Master Information Systems Security Plans (MISSTP) and technology roadmap;
- The Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS) rollout remains a challenge;
- Delays of IT projects which are at various stages of implementation.

### **Review of the Annual Financial Statements**

The Committee reviewed the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) prepared by the Department before submission to the AGSA. Subsequently, the Committee considered the audited Annual Financial Statements, to be included in the Annual Report; discussed with the AGSA and National Commissioner and was satisfied that the accounting policies used are appropriate.

## Review of Annual Report

Following the review by the Committee of the draft annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2023 and after the audit, the Committee is of the view that, Draft Annual Report can be submitted to the AGSA for audit subject to all inputs from the Committee, Internal Audit unit, Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and National Treasury being factored in.

## Final Auditor General's Report Auditor-General South Africa's (AGSA) Report

The Committee, in consultation with the Accounting Officer, agreed to the terms of the AGSA's engagement letter, audit strategy and audit fees in respect of the 2022/23 financial year.

Furthermore, the Committee monitored the implementation of the action plans to address matters arising from the Management Report issued by the AGSA for the 2021/22 financial year. The Committee has also had committee meetings with the AGSA.

The Committee has reviewed the AGSA's Audit and Management Reports and concurs therewith. The Committee notes the emphasis of matter paragraphs as disclosed in the report.

The Committee concurs and accepts the conclusion of the AGSA regarding the Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report, and is of the opinion that the Audited Annual Financial Statements and Annual Performance Report be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

The Committee strongly recommends continuous interactions between the Committee and the Management team to discuss and agree on the way forward on the implementation of AGSA action plan for an improved internal control environment, risk management and governance processes within the Department, thereby addressing the Clean Administration environment of the Department.

## Appreciation

The Committee appreciates the effort of the Department to achieve most of its planned set targets. The Committee also values the dedication of the Management team and staff of the Department. The Committee appreciates the assistance and cooperation of Management in discharging its responsibility. AGSA continuous assurance and support is appreciated.

## Conclusion

The Committee acknowledges the support of Honorable Minister, Deputy Minister, AGSA, National Commissioner, Management and staff of the Department. The political and administrative leadership contributed immensely towards maintaining and retaining an Unqualified Audit opinion with findings (with reduced audit findings.)



## **Sedie Jane Masite, CFE, CMIIA, CIA, QIAL, CICP**

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Department of Correctional Services

31 July 2023



### 3.13 B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION (CFO)

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

**Table 3.8: Compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013**

<b>Application of the relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Response Yes / No</b>	<b>Discussion</b>
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions, or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law	No	The Department does not issue any licenses or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy	Yes	The Department has a Supply Chain Management Policy in place which is aligned to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000), and whereby the Department uses procurement spend as a lever to promote empowerment of designated groups (Black people, Youth, Women and People with disabilities). These are Exempt Micro Enterprises (EME's) and Qualifying Small Enterprise (QSE's), furthermore Department also adopted the revised National Treasury Preferential regulations.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises	No	Not Applicable
Developing criteria for entering partnerships with the private sector	No	Not applicable. The process of entering partnerships with the private sector is done through the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) at National Treasury
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment.	No	Not applicable





# PART D

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANGAGEMENT





## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

### 4.1.1 The status of Human Resources (HR) in the Department

The Department requires skilled, trained, capacitated, dedicated, disciplined and motivated officials to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders into different communities. The officials within the Department are driving force in ensuring that the policy mandates are implemented in an effective and efficient way as required. This makes human capital the most valuable asset in the Department hence it is imperative that the Department manages its human resources accordingly, to ensure the effective, economic and equitable distribution to ultimately be able to deliver on the core mandate. As a labour-intensive organisation, the Department places emphasis on capacity building programmes for officials at all levels. The role of human resource planning is therefore critical in ensuring that the Department has the required number of officials with the requisite skills, knowledge and attitudes to perform the work in highly intensified manner. Human Resources is responsible for effective human resource management to ensure that adequate and sufficient skilled resources are in place and that performance is monitored to ensure that the mandate of the Department is prioritised and realised. The vacancy rate in the Department increased from 7.4% in the 2021/22 financial year to 10.1% in the 2022/23 financial year. The increase of 2.7% is due to the implementation of COVID-19 procedures which delayed the filling of vacancies and learnership programme during the 2020/21 financial year. The backlog in the filling of vacancies was further increased as a result of the moratorium that was implemented during the 2021/22 financial year. During the year under review, the high national attrition rate of 1 640 also adversely affected the vacancy rate.

As on 31 March 2023, out of 216 funded SMS posts, a total of 144 SMS posts were filled translating to 66.7%. The posts that have been filled by the Department included the post of the National Commissioner, one post on level 16, 11 posts of SMSs on level 15, 20 level 14 posts and 111 posts for SMS on level 13. During 2022/23 financial year, a total of 505 grievances were lodged of which 407 were resolved while 98 grievances were not resolved. In addition, a total of 378 people were suspended by the Department during the financial year under review.

The budget constraints experienced by the Department have also affected the human resource development initiatives. Despite these financial constraints, the Department continues to place emphasis on training and development of employees, finding ways to work with the limited resources available through the use of training centres in the Management Areas and localised training resources. The Department focused on ensuring that officials continue to access quality training needed to perform effectively in their functions, despite the resource limitations. The Department recognises that optimisation of the existing human resource capacity is dependent on investment in training since the desired expansion of the post establishment is not possible.

### 4.1.2 Human Resource priorities for the 2022/23 financial year

Youth's unemployment has continued to increase unabated in South Africa. It has however become glaring that the Government alone cannot sustain the provision of job opportunities that is needed for sustainable economic growth. Amongst other HR priorities, the Department had prioritised the filling of posts thus reducing the vacancy rate through the employment of youth, a performance area where the Department has significantly progressed. During 2022/23 financial year, 461 (38)% young people were employed for the financial year. More youth appointments on periodical, contract and permanent posts were made based on applications received.

The Department in partnership with the Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF) and Government Employee Pension Administration (GPAA) had rolled out sessions in all Regions to market the GEPF – pension benefits to members. The purpose of the sessions was to capacitate officials regarding the conditions of service and to ensure that the members of GEPF effective plan for their retirement. The Department further engaged on a project to decentralise service terminations and pension claim processes from the Head Office to three Regions during the year under review with a view to improve on the turnaround times on finalising and submitting pension claims to the Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF) for payment and finalisation.



Human Resource priorities included delivery on the human resource development value chain functions to ensure effective human resource capacity at all levels of the department and throughout the employee life cycle. The priorities therefore focused on the implementation of developmental programmes for unemployed youth (the Corrections Services Learnership, the internship programme and bursary programme), on-boarding of officials entering the Department through the induction programmes, functional and management training and activities towards the professionalisation of the Department. Limited capacity in the correctional facilities has increased the incidence of security incidents, necessitating a greater emphasis on security training. In addressing the capacity challenge the Department conducted basic training for Emergency Support Teams (EST). For the past three financial years ESTs have continued to assist in dealing with various situations in correctional facilities including riots, violent attacks, high risk tactical guarding and escorting, use of force etc. In support of the implementation of the SFSSS, focused efforts were directed to the creation of capacity for this purpose.

A total of 33 052 officials were trained in line with the workplace skills plan. However, despite these intensive training initiatives that were undertaken, training is not always a panacea to all the human resource challenges in an organisation. This is particularly evident in the case of the Department where severe capacity constraints are experienced in terms of the numbers of staff required. Staff shortages put officials under severe pressure, compromising their mental health and morale. Impact assessment of some of the training programmes has identified that one of the limiting factors affecting the success of training, is the need to move trained officials from the areas in which they are trained to shore up capacity elsewhere.

#### **4.1.3 Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit skilled and capable workforce**

Workforce planning still remains a cornerstone for the Department to achieve its strategic objectives. Workforce Planning is the process of analysing existing employees and planning for future staffing requirements through talent gap assessment, developing employee

management procedures, and setting recruitment strategies. With effective workforce planning, the Department will be capacitated with the necessary talent, knowledge, and experience to produce positive business results. Workforce Planning requires development of an appropriate and cost-effective strategy for retaining, recruiting, and training the workforce including assessing employee performance. In order to continue measuring the staffing needs, the Department conducts regular and through workforce planning assessment and ensure that contingents workforce options are used to create a trained workforce that will ensure that needs of the Department are responded to timeously.

The departmental Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Human Resources Plan 2021/22 – 2024/25 was approved by the National Commissioner in November 2022 and submitted to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) as legislated. The Department produces an annual Human Resource Planning Implementation Report for submission to DPSA on or before 31st May 2023 that provides progress on the Human Resource Plan. The Department remains committed on the attraction and recruitment of employees possessing critical skills within the labour market as cited on the approved Human Resource Plan. The attraction of personnel with valuable skills and competencies has been indicated as one of the Department's priorities, therefore there is a need for adequate budget allocation to realise this strategy.

#### **4.1.4 Employee performance management**

Employee Performance Management involves planning, reviewing, evaluating, recognising and rewarding of performance. Performance management within the Department is a structured process that is conducted within an approved framework in adherence to legislative requirements such as the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994 as amended) as well as Part V of the Public Service Regulations 2016 (as amended). The requirement of Chapter 4 of the SMS Handbook as well as the approved Performance Management Development (PMDs) Policy are also taken into consideration.

The employee performance agreement is the cornerstone of performance management at the individual level. All officials must enter into and sign performance agreements before the end of the first quarter of the





new cycle. Departmental and component operational plans inform the development of the individual official's performance agreement. The performance agreement format applies to all levels in the department and the contents must reflect the Department's strategic and annual operational plan, component business plans and the official's job description, job role and actual activities and responsibilities. While the performance agreement is the cornerstone of performance management at the individual level, the workplan contains the essence of the performance agreement. The criteria upon which the performance of an employee is assessed, consist of Key Result Areas (KRAs) and the Generic Assessment Factors (GAFs) which are contained in the performance agreement. Each official is assessed against both areas. The KRAs covering the main areas of work will account for 80% of the final assessment, while the GAFs make up the other 20% of the assessment score.

Performance appraisals are conducted on an annual basis and can be regarded as a larger process of linking individual performance management and development to departmental performance. The performance assessment tool that is used links to the Key Performance Areas (KPA's) and indicators as set out in performance agreements and work plans of officials. Mid-term reviews are conducted and annual performance moderation committees convene annually to moderate the performance of all qualifying officials and make recommendations for performance incentive.

In order to ensure that all officials' performance is monitored on an ongoing basis, the Department has a formal Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) and Policy in place. During the year under review the Department achieved 78.6% compliance on the signing of the performance agreements by the SMS members. The Department further ensured that performance was effectively monitored through conducting performance assessments for all eligible employees, including SMS members. Pre-moderation and moderation processes were concluded and incentives implemented before 31 March 2022 (Pay Progression and/or Performance Bonuses). The Department remained within the 1.5% Wage Bill allocation for the awarding of performance incentives.

#### 4.1.5 Integrated Employee Wellness Programme

The Employee Health and Wellness Strategic Framework was developed and launched in 2008 following the research and benchmarking of international and local best practices. The Framework takes cognisance of the reality that HIV and AIDS, STI and TB, chronic diseases and occupational injuries and diseases, environmental and quality management as some of the main challenges facing South African employees today. It seeks to represent an integrated, needs-driven, participative, and holistic approach to Employee Health and Wellness in the Public Service. The integrated approach to employee health and wellness recognises the importance of individual health, wellness and safety and its linkages to organisational wellness and productivity. The ultimate goal is to provide a common strategic direction and platform for operational policies by providing guidelines through principles and practices for the health and wellness of public servants, their families and citizens.

The Department rolled out 12 Integrated Employee Health and Wellness sessions within the Regions to promote health awareness and assessments; more than 36 wellness articles were published through internal communications and a further 14 National Championships were held. Sports Codes Annual General Meetings took place together with National Executive Committee meetings of sport codes. The National Sports Council meeting took place in the KZN Region at Karridene Resort in 2022.

A National weight loss challenge was organised by Gymnasiums and Biokinetic Centres and was concluded on the 31 March 2023. The purpose of this annual challenge is to develop a workforce that is healthy, active and fit. A weight loss challenge manual, developed by the departmental Biokineticist, containing healthy eating, lifestyle and fitness information was distributed to all participating officials and to all regions. In addition to this challenge, physical wellness articles were distributed continuously to all officials. The aim is to educate and inform officials on various physical health topics to improve their own quality of life that will also lead towards achieving the notion of an "ideal correctional official" and productivity.



#### 4.1.6 HR achievements

The Official Accommodation Policy was approved and implemented effective from 01 October 2022. The intention of this policy is to ensure compliance with the legislative framework which regulates the management and administration of official and rental accommodation. It also seeks to set the qualifying criteria for official and rental accommodation and to ensure that they are applied in a fair and equitable manner and managed effectively. Officials are eligible to receive the housing allowance to assist them with their costs for accommodation. Officials are saving in the Government Employee Housing Scheme (GEHS) Individual Linked Saving Facility and the savings shall only be accessed for the purposes of acquiring home-ownership or building a house on land owned by employees. The accumulated savings shall be held in an interest-bearing facility until such time that the employee is ready to access the funds.

The Department in partnership with the Government Employee Pension Fund (GEPF) and Government Employee Pension Administration (GPAA) had rolled out session in all regions marketing the GEPF – pension benefits to members.

The Department has advertised and is in the process of enrolling Correctional Services learnership. This initiative will contribute positively in feeding the entry level position and filling vacancies as well as reducing growing unemployment rate in the country.

The Department trained a total of 33 052 in line with the workplace skills plan against the annual training target of 17 550. Some officials were trained in more than one training programme. A large percentage of the training was directed at correctional officials based in the correctional centres. In gearing the Department towards self-sufficiency, 88 officials were trained in various Artisan trades including 13 Bricklayer, 18 Electrical, 32 Carpenter and 25 Plumber. In addressing challenges of diversity, the Department empowered officials to deal with diversity issues. During the financial year under review the Department trained 5 269 officials on LGBTQI+ Awareness.

In implementing its phased development of Correctional Services-related occupational qualifications, the Department in partnership with Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority developed and

successfully registered the Correctional Service Manager Qualification through the South African Qualifications Authority. Furthermore, a qualification on Security Manager in Corrections has been registered with Quality Council for Trades and Occupations and this qualification is in the process of development. These qualifications will assist in professionalising Corrections and to offer accredited training qualifications to the officials in order to perform effectively and efficiently.

As part of its efforts to empower youth for employment through its developmental programmes (learnerships, internships and bursaries), the Department enrolled 1 012 learners in the Corrections Services Learnership and 649 student interns in its student internship programme. There are currently 473 bursary holders in the system (287 bursary holders were already in the system and continued to be funded). The Department has further ensured that 162 new bursaries were allocated to commence in the 2023 academic year including 24 bursaries allocated for officials studying through Recognition of Prior Learning.

Professionalisation remains a key focus area of the Department and one of the vehicles which are essential to this is the reconfiguration of the existing training institutions to an academy format. To this end, the Department held a roundtable on the establishment of a Corrections Learning Academy which assisted in garnering inputs towards the form that the academy could take to ensure the development of the ideal correctional official is espoused in the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005).

Approval of the departmental Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Human Resources Plan for the period 2021/22 - 24/25 was finalised and submitted to Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) as legislated. The National Commissioner approved the 2021/22 Annual Human Resource Planning Implementation report and submitted same to the DPSA.

Consultations on the review of the organisational structure was conducted and concluded with the internal and external stakeholders for submission to the DPSA for concurrence for the implementation thereof.

#### 4.1.7 HR challenges

Modernisation of human resources processes remains a challenge. The Department is still largely dependent on



manually driven processes which are labour intensive and inefficient. This makes it difficult to leverage on developments in the human resources afforded by the Fourth Industrial Revolution however, there is some work being done internally to explore the modernisation of certain services in a phased approach.

The continuous budget cuts on Compensation of Employees has resulted in core business positions being prioritised over posts in support functions in as far as the filling of vacancies is concerned. This has had a negative impact on delivery on some of the objectives of the Human Resources Strategy. Human resources expertise is central to the performance of a human resource-driven organisation, however, the Department must prioritise the available Compensation of Employees budget with some posts either abolished or frozen.

Staff shortages have a negative impact on the health and morale of officials, increasing risks to their health and safety. The continued reduction of the Compensation of Employee's budget in the previous financial years has restricted the rate at which the Department intended to fill the critical posts resulting in delayed process of filling these posts. The Department was unable to immediately make provision for the required posts for the implementation of the Self Sufficiency and Sustainability Model, District Development Model, capacitation of the upgraded correctional centres. Challenges with the review and implementation of the new shift pattern system as a result of a stalemate amongst the stakeholders.

#### 4.1.8 Future HR plans/goals

Modernisation of human resources processes in phased approach and enrolment of correctional services learnership will be prioritised in the 2023/24 financial year. The enrolment will contribute towards filling of entry level positions and also increase youth employment in the Department.

The Department will continue the pursuit of the Human Resources Strategy which includes the implementation of a functional organisational structure that is aligned with the Service Delivery Model of the Department; development and implementation of a talent management strategy; creation of an ideal correctional environment through the maintenance of sound labour relations and the implementation of integrated employee health and wellness programmes; the professionalisation of corrections; the establishment of an academy and the modernisation of human resources work practices while empowering human resources practitioners at all levels to deliver on the strategy.

The Department is committed to the implementation of the organisational structure with a view to enhance the provision of services across all the budget programmes. In supporting the SFSSS initiatives, the Department to ensure there is adequate capacity to drive the self-sufficiency and sustainability. The Department is committed to develop and implement the measures which would improve on the provisioning of capacity in core and professionals while ensuring the smooth implementation of the correctional system.



## 4.2 HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

### 4.2.1 Personnel related expenditure

The following tables summarises the final audited personnel related expenditure by programme and by salary bands. In particular, it provides an indication of the following:

- Amount spent on personnel.
- Amounts spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

**Table 4.2.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Programme	Total expenditure	Personnel expenditure	Training expenditure	Professional and special services expenditure	Personnel expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee
	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)	(R'000)		(R'000)
Administration	4 846 274	3 070 056	162 154	0	63.3	490
Incarceration	15 734 145	11, 529 275	0	0	73.3	428
Rehabilitation	2 144 396	1 596 660	0	0	74.5	374
Care	2 511 287	1 028 902	0	0	41.0	545
Social Reintegration	1 193 138	1 013 143	0	0	84.9	442
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 429 240</b>	<b>18 238 036</b>	<b>162 154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>442</b>

NB: The training expenditure for all programmes is budgeted for under the Programme 1: Administration

**Table 4.2.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary bands	Personnel expenditure	Percentage of total personnel cost	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee
	(R'000)			(R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	202	0.0	1	202
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	7 400 356	40.2	20 925	354
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4 739 730	25.7	9 112	520
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 641 351	30.6	7 952	709
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	202 003	1.1	144	1 403
Contract (Levels 3-5)	61 188	0.3	1 218	50
Contract (Levels 6-8)	1 917	0.0	5	383
Contract (Levels 9-12)	65 017	0.4	120	542
Contract (Levels 13-16)	6 376	0.0	6	1 063
Periodical Remuneration	119 896	0.7	1 789	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 238 036</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>41 274</b>	<b>442</b>

NB: All data in these tables is built from extractions from the PERSAL system only

**Table 4.2.1.3 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners' Allowances and Medical Aid by programme for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowances		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
Administration	2 062 038	11.3	15 958	0.5	75 693	2.5	214 344	7.0
Incarceration	6 952 889	38.1	251 510	2.2	313 900	2.7	942 043	8.2
Rehabilitation	1 058 349	5.8	162	0.0	37 043	2.3	107 046	6.7
Care	705 722	3.9	2 195	0.2	21 398	2.1	62 773	6.1
Social Reintegration	625 955	3.4	537	0.1	27 884	2.8	78 314	7.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 404 953</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>270 362</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>475 917</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1 404 521</b>	<b>7.7</b>

**Table 4.2.1.4 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowances and Medical Aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Home owners Allowances		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	147	72.8	0	0.0	19	9.4	21	10.4
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 802 549	38.1	109 432	1.5	246 902	3.4	703 019	9.6
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	3 693 530	77.8	68 975	1.5	122 528	2.6	368 308	7.8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	4 484 887	79.2	91 566	1.6	104 253	1.8	323 603	5.7
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	176 166	82.1	5	0.0	2 030	0.9	1 543	0.7
Contract (Levels 3-5)	54 427	98.3	16	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	1 892	98.6	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	64 303	98.5	27	0.0	32	0.0	35	0.1
Contract (Levels 13-16)	7 156	94.6	0	0.0	90	1.2	0	0.0
Periodical Remuneration	119 896	90.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11 404 953</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>270 024</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>475 854</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1 396 529</b>	<b>7.7</b>



## 4.2.2 Employment and Vacancies

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment.

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- programme
- salary band
- critical occupations.

**Table 4.2.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2023**

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	6 857	5 789	15.6	198
Incarceration	27 810	25 650	7.8	1 010
Rehabilitation	3 467	2 982	14.0	31
Care	2 055	1 773	13.7	89
Social Reintegration	2 244	1 941	13.5	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 433</b>	<b>38 135</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1 350</b>

**Table 4.2.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	1	0.0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	23 546	20 925	11.1	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	9 736	9 112	6.4	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	8 934	7 953	11.0	0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	216	144	33.3	0
Contract-(Level below 1)	0	0	0.0	748
Contract (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0.0	2
Contract (levels 3-5)	0	0	0.0	470
Contract (levels 6-8)	0	0	0.0	5
Contract (levels 9-12)	0	0	0.0	119
Contract (levels 13-16)	0	0	0.0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 433</b>	<b>38 135</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1 350</b>

**Table 4.2.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2023**

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Custodian and security personnel	35 958	32 881	8.6	1 008
Educationists	640	553	13.6	22
Medical practitioners	18	13	27.8	5
Pharmacists	53	50	5.7	24
Professional nurses	1 050	865	17.6	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	98	77	21.4	77
Social work and related professionals	649	576	11.2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38 466</b>	<b>35 015</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1 136</b>

### 4.2.3 Filling of SMS posts

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the Senior Management Service (SMS) by salary level. It also provides information on advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

**Table 4.2.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2023**

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 16	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 15	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
Salary level 14	37	20	54.1	17	45.9
Salary level 13	162	111	68.5	51	31.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>33.3</b>

**Table 4.2.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2022**

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0	1	100.0
Salary level 16	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 15	15	11	73.3	4	26.7
Salary level 14	37	22	59.5	15	40.5
Salary level 13	162	116	71.6	46	28.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>30.6</b>

**Table 4.2.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary level 16			
Salary level 15	2	0	1
Salary level 14	4	0	0
Salary level 13	15	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 4.2.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS positions -advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Plans to realign the organisational structure delayed the advertising of posts.
All advertisements had to be endorsed by the Chairperson of the Compensation Committee and only posts that were deemed critical were advertised due to budgetary constraints.





#### Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months

Plans to realign the organisational structure delayed the advertising of posts.

All advertisements had to be endorsed by the Chairperson of the Compensation Committee and only posts that were deemed critical were advertised due to budgetary constraints.

**Table 4.2.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

#### Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

Certain posts could not be advertised and filled due to alignment of the structure.

#### Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

Posts were re-advertised as no suitable candidates could be found.

Unavailability of panel members due to competing urgent priorities.

Budgetary constraints.

## 4.2.4 Job Evaluation

The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

**Table 4.2.4.1 Job Evaluation by Salary band for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	Percentage of posts evaluated	Number	Percentage of posts evaluate
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	23 546	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	9 736	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	8 934	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

**Table 4.2.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

**Table 4.2.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
N/A	0	0	0	0
<b>Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>Percentage of total employed</b>				<b>0</b>

The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender and disability:

**Table 4.2.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Employees with disability</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 4.2.5 Employment changes

The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and by critical occupations. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department.

**Table 4.2.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2022)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Lower Skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	21 342	70	448	2.1
Highly Skilled Production (Levels 6-8)	9 405	93	361	3.8
Highly Skilled Supervision (Levels 9-12)	8 412	71	648	7.7
Senior Management Service Band A	116	1	8	6.9
Senior Management Service Band B	21	0	2	9.5
Senior Management Service Band C	11	1	1	9.1



Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2022)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Senior Management Service Band D	1	0	0	0.0
Contracts (Levels 1-2)	2	810	2	100
Contract (Levels 3-5)	80	463	72	90.0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	3	1	2	66.7
Contract (Levels 9-12)	95	117	95	100.0
Contract (Level 13-16)	6	2	1	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 495</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>4.2</b>

\*NB Appointments, transfers and termination totals are inclusive of horizontal transfers in and out of the Department.

**Table 4.2.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2022)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Custodian and security personnel	32 881	1 034	1 077	3.3
Educationists	553	18	18	3.3
Medical practitioners	13	5	2	15.4
Pharmacists	50	78	65	130.0
Professional nurse	865	40	68	7.9
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	77	37	41	53.2
Social work and related professionals	576	46	83	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 015</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>1 354</b>	<b>3.9</b>

The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the Department.

**Table 4.2.5.3 Reasons why staff left the department for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Termination Type	Number	Percentage of total resignations
Death	182	11.1
Resignation	400	24.4
Expiry of contract	217	13.2
Transfers (includes transfers to other Buro)	91	5.5
Discharged due to ill health	64	3.9
Dismissal-misconduct	123	7.5
Retirement	563	34.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupation	Employees as at 01 April 2022	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a percentage of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by occupation
Custodian and security personnel	32 881	83	0.3	18 444	54.2
Educationists	553	6	1.1	471	84.4
Medical practitioners	13	0	0.0	3	37.5
Pharmacists	50	3	6.0	10	19.6
Professional nurse	865	13	1.5	248	27.7
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	77	1	1.3	38	46.9
Social work and related professionals	576	9	1.6	268	46.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 015</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>19 482</b>	<b>53.8</b>

**Table 4.2.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Employees as at 01 April 2022	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a percentage of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	21 342	0	0.0	12 750	59.7
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	9 405	80	0.9	7 672	81.6
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	8 412	139	1.7	1 887	22.4
Senior Management (levels 13 – 16)	149	3	2.0	0	0.0
Contracts (levels 1-2)	2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contracts (levels 3-5)	80	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contracts (levels 6-8)	3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contracts (levels 9-12)	95	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contracts (levels 13-16)	6	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 495</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22 309</b>	<b>56.5</b>



## 4.2.6 Employment equity

**Table 4.2.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2023**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	63	7	6	3	59	8	3	1	150
Professionals	657	53	19	38	1 195	125	40	105	2 232
Technicians and associate professionals	570	105	28	197	1 109	173	24	119	2 325
Clerks	1 547	182	29	116	1 539	151	24	69	3 657
Service and sales workers	15 102	2 767	308	1 947	8 746	1 335	142	224	30 571
Craft and related trades workers	358	51	3	37	95	3	0	0	547
Labourers and related workers	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>3 165</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>12 743</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>39 485</b>
<b>Employees with disabilities</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>327</b>

**Table 4.2.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2023**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	9	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	12
Senior Management	50	7	6	3	55	8	2	1	132
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2 895	808	180	1 604	1 957	253	53	202	7 952
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	3 910	891	95	540	3 022	442	59	154	9 113
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	10 842	1 298	100	176	7 279	1 002	100	128	20 925
Unskilled and defined decision making	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (Top Management)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (Senior Management)	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Contract (professionally qualified)	17	2	9	8	37	2	15	28	118
Contract (skilled technical)	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Contract (semi- skilled)	137	137	2	7	116	65	1	5	470
Contract (Unskilled)	432	22	1	0	272	22	2	0	751
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>3 165</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>12 743</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>39 485</b>
<b>Employees with disabilities</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>327</b>

**Table 4.2.6.3 Recruitment for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	25	4	0	0	27	0	1	2	59
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	46	2	0	0	56	1	0	0	105
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	34	3	0	0	30	3	0	0	70
Contract (Top Management)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (senior management)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (professionally qualified)	15	3	9	9	34	3	16	28	117
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (semi-skilled)	130	138	2	8	114	65	1	5	463
Contract (unskilled)	459	23	1	1	297	25	4	0	810
<b>Total</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1 629</b>
<b>Employees with disabilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 4.2.6.4 Promotions for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	65	6	2	4	57	3	4	4	145
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	40	7	0	0	26	1	0	0	74
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Employees with disabilities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>



**Table 4.2.6.5 Terminations for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	285	73	11	135	104	13	1	26	648
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	187	24	6	20	94	14	1	15	361
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	268	25	3	4	113	27	4	4	448
Unskilled and defined decision making	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Contract (senior management)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contract (professionally qualified)	9	3	1	7	20	7	18	32	97
Contract (semi-skilled)	6	1	0	1	53	11	0	0	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1 640</b>
<b>Employees with disabilities</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>

**Table 4.2.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	198	87	1	15	59	22	0	5	387
Verbal warning	381	105	3	36	114	21	2	1	663
Written warning	400	77	4	34	104	13	0	4	636
Final written warning	302	57	4	13	56	14	0	4	450
Suspended without pay	105	8	1	6	15	0	0	1	136
Fines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demotions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissal	90	8	3	2	15	4	0	1	123
Not guilty	57	5	1	2	17	4	0	0	86
Case withdrawn	42	4	0	1	13	3	0	0	63
No outcome	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2 545</b>



**Table 4.2.6.7 Skills development for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	592	76	8	20	535	72	9	38	1350
Professionals	1015	231	6	103	397	56	7	37	1852
Technicians & Associate Professionals	237	31	1	18	262	17	4	4	574
Clerks	2437	384	28	95	1476	363	31	129	4943
Service & Sales Workers	8844	1456	72	189	10 363	2 156	165	711	23 956
Craft & Related Trades Workers	77	1	1	0	247	33	2	16	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 202</b>	<b>2 179</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>13 280</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>33 052</b>
<b>Employees with disabilities</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>126</b>

### 4.2.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members. The reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented in the tables below.

**Table 4.2.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2022**

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as percentage of total number of SMS members
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	0	0	0
Salary level 16	1	1	0	0
Salary level 15	15	11	6	54.5
Salary level 14	37	22	17	77.3
Salary level 13	162	116	96	82.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>79.3</b>

NB: Number of SMS excludes additional posts

**Table 4.2.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2022**

Reasons
Non – compliance due to late signing after the due date (excluding SMS members appointed after 31st May 2022)
Non – compliance due to performance agreements not being signed till the end of the financial year (suspensions).

**Table 4.2.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2022**

Reasons
Non-compliance to be dealt with in terms of section 16A of the Public Service Act (Act 103 of 1994) and non-compliant letters were issued to non-complying SMS members.



## 4.2.8 Performance rewards

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations.

**Table 4.2.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
<b>African</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>31043</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>7 873</b>
Male	51	18300	0.3	417	8 176
Female	20	12743	0.2	142	7 100
<b>Indian</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6 400</b>
Male	4	393	1.0	27	6 750
Female	1	233	0.4	5	5 000
<b>Coloured</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4 960</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8 000</b>
Male	1	3 165	0.0	8	8 000
Female	0	1 795	0.0	0	0
<b>White</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9 429</b>
Male	6	2 338	0.3	58	9 667
Female	1	518	0.2	8	8 000
<b>Employees with a disability</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7 500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39 485</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>7 917</b>

Performance rewards paid out in 2022/23 were for prior years

**Table 4.2.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	1	0.0	0	0	0.0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	9	20 925	0.0	35	3 889	0.0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	38	9 112	0.4	266	7 000	0.0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	37	7 953	0.5	364	9 838	0.0
Contract (Level below 1)	0	748	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 1-2)	0	2	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contracts (levels 3-5)	0	470	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract (levels 6-8)	0	5	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract (levels 9-12)	0	119	0.0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39 335</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>7 917</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 4.2.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Custodian and security personnel	69	32 881	0.2	521	7 551
Educationists	0	553	0.0	0	0
Medical practitioners	0	13	0.0	0	0
Pharmacists	0	50	0.0	0	0
Professional nurse	1	865	0.1	6	6 000
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	0	77	0.0	0	0
Social work and related professionals	1	576	0.2	9	9 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>35 015</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>7 549</b>

**Table 4.2.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	111	0.0	0	0	0.0
Band B	0	20	0.0	0	0	0.0
Band C	0	11	0.0	0	0	0.0
Band D	0	2	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract Band A	0	4	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract Band B	0	1	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract Band C	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Contract Band D	0	1	0.0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## 4.2.9 Foreign workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

**Table 4.2.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	01 April 2022		31 March 2023		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	9,5	2	9,5	0	0.0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	3	14,3	3	14,3	0	0.0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2	9,5	2	9,5	0	0.0
Periodical	14	66,7	14	66,7	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>



**Table 4.2.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Major occupation	01 April 2022		31 March 2023		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
National security and custodian personnel	6	28,6	6	28,6	0	0,0
Administrative office workers	1	4,8	1	4,8	0	0,0
Professionals and managers	10	47,6	10	47,6	0	0,0
Technicians and associated professionals	1	4,8	1	4,8	0	0,0
Service workers	2	9,5	2	9,5	0	0,0
Periodical	1	4,8	1	4,8	0	0,0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0,0</b>

#### 4.2.10 Leave utilisation

The Public Service Commission (PSC) identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

**Table 4.2.10.1 Sick leave for the period 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	Percentage of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skills (levels 1-2)	17	76.5	1	0	17	10
Skilled (levels 3-5)	263731.5	77.9	20 754	54.4	13	280 170
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	110 520	78.2	9 080	23.8	12	183 143
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9 -12)	92 399.5	80.1	7 923	20.8	12	207 671
Senior management (levels 13-16)	933	84.1	112	0.3	8	4 355
Contract (levels 3-5)	614	65.1	124	0.3	5	472
Contract (levels 6-8)	18	88.9	4	0	5	25
Contract (levels 9-12)	800	68.5	119	0.3	7	1 684
Contract (levels 13-16)	10	100.0	1	0.0	10	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>469 043</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>38118</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>677 578</b>

**Table 4.2.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	Percentage of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	24 488	100.0	429	45.4	57	27 059
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	17 248	100.0	263	27.9	66	29 041
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	17 428	100.0	244	25.8	71	38 590
Senior management (levels 13-16)	272	100.0	2	0.2	136	1 244
Contract-(Level below 1) Intern/ learnership	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Contract (Levels 1-2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Contract (levels 3-5)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Contract (levels 6-8)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Contract (levels 9-12)	63	100.0	6	0.6	11	124
Contract (Levels >= 13)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59499</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>96058</b>

**Table 4.2.10.3 Annual leave for the period 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee (days)
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	42	1	42
Skilled levels (levels 3-5)	553 387	21 411	26
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	272 990	9 538	29
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	245 605	8 508	29
Senior management (levels 13-16)	3 687	148	25
Contract (levels 3-5)	3 165	736	4
Contract (levels 6-8)	65	6	11
Contract (levels 9-12)	1 758	133	13
Contract (levels 13-16)	68	3	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 080 767</b>	<b>40 484</b>	<b>27</b>

**Table 4.2.10.4 Capped leave for the period 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022**

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 December 2022
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	3	2	2	10
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	284	72	4	15
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	1 128	133	8	33
Senior management (levels 13-16)	66	2	33	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 481</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>



The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

**Table 4.2.10.5 Leave pay-outs for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave pay-out for 2022/23 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	1 468	25	59
Annual/Capped leave pay-out on termination of service for 2022/23	70 630	818	86
Current leave pay-out on termination of service for 2022/23	7 450	406	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 548</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>64</b>

NB: Annual and Capped leave pay-out on termination are combined

#### 4.2.11 HIV/AIDS & health promotion programmes

**Table 4.2.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure**

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care professionals</li> <li>• Food handlers</li> <li>• Officials working on sewerage purification plants</li> <li>• Officials working in hospitals</li> <li>• Dog handlers and trainers</li> <li>• Horse riders</li> </ul>	Approval obtained and forwarded to Regions during the 2022/2023 financial year to vaccinate officials on Hepatitis A&B, Tetanus and Rabies.

**Table 4.2.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)**

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Mr. TO Mokhele: Acting Deputy Commissioner: Integrated Employee Health and Wellness
2. Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	x		<p>The responsibility for the wellbeing of officials resorts under the Chief Directorate Integrated Employee Health and Wellness and includes the following:</p> <p>IEHW Chief Directorate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 X Acting DC</li> <li>• 1 X Administrative Secretary</li> </ul> <p>Budget (Good and Services) R96 000</p> <p>Directorate: Employee Occupational Health and Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 X Director</li> <li>• 1 X DD</li> <li>• 2 X ASD's</li> <li>• 6 X Regional Practitioners at ASD level (X1 vacant) Eastern Cape Region</li> <li>• Budget (Goods and Services): R 20 318 917</li> </ul>



Question	Yes	No	Details. if yes
			<p><b>Employee Health and Wellness:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 x Director</li> <li>• 2x DD's</li> <li>• 6 x Assistant Directors</li> <li>• 38 x EAP's</li> <li>• 6 x EAP Regional Coordinators</li> <li>• 6 x Sport Regional Coordinators</li> <li>• 1 x National HIV/AIDS Coordinator at Assistant Directors Level.</li> </ul> <p>Employee Wellness Directorate Budget: R6 018 00.00</p> <p><b>Facilities Fund Directorate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 x Director.</li> <li>• 2 X Assistant Directors.</li> <li>• 1X Senior Correctional Officer / Senior Administrative Officer and</li> <li>• 4 Correctional Officers</li> </ul> <p>Budget : R7.743.000</p>
<p>3. Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this programme.</p>	<p>x</p>		<p>The Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) within the Department is an on-site based programme which covers 4 fundamental areas rendered by 47 trained professionals:</p> <p>For the 2022/2023 financial year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Therapeutic services</b> emphasizing short-term counselling and effective referral system (number of employees seen – 1530</li> <li>• <b>Wellness Programmes</b> conducted were <b>1521 and reached 44 367 employees</b> and focused on absenteeism, drug abuse, mental health, finance, suicide, work-related issues, HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, prostate and cervical cancer screening, fatigue and medical health.</li> <li>• <b>Training programmes reached 9149 employees in 171 sessions</b>, and focused on EAP, supervisory, financial training, other training: workplace bullying, trauma debriefing, breast cancer, HIV/AIDS, mental health and sexual harassment.</li> <li>• <b>Marketing and Information sharing</b> of the programme reached 50 854 and the programmes was marketed to employees using the following marketing tools: pamphlets, meetings, presentations, exhibits, information, noticeboards, workshops and other tools.</li> </ul>





Question	Yes	No	Details. if yes
<p>4. Has the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.</p>	X		<p>The National Commissioner granted approval for the establishment of wellness forums nationally during May 2022. The concept of wellness forums/committees was formally launched during the Integrated Health and Wellness Summit which was held at St Albans in May 2022.</p> <p>The portfolios of the wellness committee members are as follows as approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area Commissioner</li> <li>• Area Coordinator Corporate Services</li> <li>• Area Coordinator Finance and Supply Chain</li> <li>• HR (PILIR/IOD/ HRD)</li> <li>• Manager – Special Programmes</li> <li>• EAP (Area Coordinator)</li> <li>• Chaplain/ Manager Health Care / Psychologists</li> <li>• OHS (Area Coordinator)</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS Coordinator/ EAP/ Peer Coordinator</li> <li>• Communication (Area Coordinator)</li> <li>• Facilities Fund (Manager Clubs)</li> <li>• Area Sports Coordinator</li> <li>• Head of Centre/ CC Support Staff</li> <li>• Organised Labour</li> </ul>
<p>5. Has the Department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed</p>	X		<p>Section 12(2)(c) of the Constitution, the Employment Equity Act, HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy, Reasonable Accommodation Policy remain the reference sources to safeguard the rights of employees living with HIV and to ensure their protection towards stigma and discrimination. No employee is subjected to any medical examination during the recruitment and appointment process and participation to health screening is not mandatory.</p> <p>The Department has strengthened its wellness policies by developing and granting approval for wellness procedures on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and productivity</li> <li>• Management policy</li> <li>• Safety, Health Environmental and Risk Management policy</li> <li>• Wellness Management Policy</li> </ul>
<p>6. Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.</p>	X		<p>The onsite HIV Counselling and Testing services are conducted confidentially by quality assured service providers and the results are communicated directly to employees.</p> <p>Employees who require therapy after being diagnosed HIV positive do so through individualised professional sessions with EAPs that are registered with the statutory body.</p> <p>The names of employees living with HIV are never divulged to anyone unless with a written consent and for further referral services that are in the best interest of the employee in concern.</p>

Question	Yes	No	Details. if yes
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so. list the results that you have you achieved.	X		<p>Wellness events are collaborated with internal and external stakeholders and employees are encouraged to participate on HCT/VCT.</p> <p>A total of 21159 employees were reached during HIV/TB &amp;STI awareness sessions which also promote voluntary participation on health screenings/medical examinations. Articles on communicable and non-communicable infections are compiled and published on internal communication which keep employees abreast with new trends concerning health issues. Despite the efforts in HIV awareness HCT uptake constitutes only 4 of the annual target.</p> <p>16232 employees were reached during Gender Based violence and 233 during Sexual harassment which are some of the social and structural barriers to HIV.</p> <p>Cancer screening reached a total of 3214 (938 cervical. 1230 prostate and 1046 breast).</p>
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so. list these measures/indicators.	X		<p>The System monitoring tool which is submitted at DPSA on the 30 of June each year is a readiness assessment tool which the Department utilized to assess and monitor the impact of the implementation of the wellness program.</p> <p>As per the DPSA directive. the Department has adopted the DPSA HIV/AIDS monitoring tool which is used to report and monitor the HIV data elements on quarterly and annual basis.</p>

#### 4.2.12 Labour relations

**Table 4.2.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Subject matter	Date
Total number of collective agreements	0

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

**Table 4.2.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	387	15.2
Verbal warning	663	26.1
Written warning	636	25.0
Final written warning	450	17.7
Suspended without pay	136	5.3
Fine	0	0.0
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	123	4.8
Not guilty	86	3.4
Case withdrawn	63	2.5
No outcome	1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 4.2.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation.	524	19.1
Mismanages the finances of the State.	12	0.4
Without permission possesses or wrongfully uses the property of the State, another employee and/or a visitor.	1	0.0
Misuse/abuse of movable/immovable property of the State.	12	0.4
Damage to and or cause loss of state property.	15	0.5
Endangers the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations.	11	0.4
Prejudice the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State.	47	1.7
Misuse of position in the DCS to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party, organization, company or individual.	0	0.0
Theft, bribery, fraud, corruption or any combination thereof.	30	1.1
Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public, another employee or an offender for performing her or his duties without written approval from the department.	1	0.0
Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause.	185	6.7
Absence or repeated absence from work without a valid reason or permission.	674	24.6
Commits an act of sexual harassment.	17	0.6
Discriminates on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds outlawed by the Constitution.	1	0.0
Poor or inadequate performance for reasons other than incapacity.	26	0.9
Dereliction of duties.	271	9.9
Allowing a disciplinary hearing to fall away (Refer to clause 7.3.2 of the Procedure).	5	0.2
Performing of work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organization either during or outside working hours without written approval.	1	0.0
Breaching the conditions pertaining to authorized private work.	0	0.0
Sleeping on duty.	19	0.7
While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorized, habit-forming and/or stupefying drug, including alcohol.	68	2.5
Being in possession of alcohol in the workplace.	2	0.1
Being in possession of illegal, unauthorized, habit-forming and/or stupefying drug on departmental premises.	21	0.8
Permitting an offender to take alcohol or any prohibited drug or to have these substances in his/her possession.	4	0.1
While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner.	74	2.7
Contravention of the DCS Code of Conduct.	139	5.1
Assault, attempt or threatens to assault, another employee or person while on duty.	87	3.2
Incites other personnel to un-procedural and unlawful conduct.	1	0.0
Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour.	48	1.8
Intimidation or victimization of fellow employees or other persons.	3	0.1
Prevents/force other employees from belonging/not belonging to any trade union or employee organization.	0	0.0

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Operates any money lending scheme for employees for own benefit during working hours in the workplace.	0	0.0
Carries or keeps firearms or other dangerous weapons in the workplace without the written authorization of the employer.	1	0.0
Misuse of firearms and/or other dangerous weapons in the workplace.	3	0.1
Breaching of security measures.	402	14.7
Furnishing of false statements or evidence in the execution of his or her duties.	18	0.7
Falsification of records or any other documentation.	7	0.3
Participation in un-procedural, unprotected and/or unlawful industrial action.	6	0.2
Commitment of a common law or statutory offence whilst on duty and/or on state premises.	5	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2741</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Grievances	Number	Percentage of total
Number of grievances resolved	407	80.6
Number of grievances not resolved	98	19.4
<b>Total number of grievances lodged</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.5 Disputes logged with councils for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Disputes	Number	Percentage of total
Number of disputes upheld	30	10.5
Number of disputes dismissed	61	21.3
Pending disputes	196	68.3
<b>Total number of disputes lodged</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.6 Strike actions for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total costs working days lost	0
<b>Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 4.2.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Number of people suspended	378
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	194
Average number of days suspended	64.9
<b>Cost of suspension (R'000)</b>	<b>R 20 147 123.45</b>



## 4.2.13 Skills development

This section highlights the efforts of the Department with regard to skills development.

**Table 4.2.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2022	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	74	0	50	0	50
	Male	81	0	99	0	99
Professionals	Female	1 488	0	610	0	610
	Male	727	0	260	0	260
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	1 466	0	841	412	1 253
	Male	945	0	525	112	637
Clerks	Female	1 739	0	956	225	1 181
	Male	1 897	0	720	310	1 030
Service and sales workers	Female	10 286	0	6 110	2 398	8 508
	Male	20 272	0	7 720	3 411	11 131
Craft and related trades workers	Female	81	0	31	10	41
	Male	435	0	155	45	200
Labourers and Related Workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>39 495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18 077</b>	<b>6 923</b>	<b>25 000</b>

\*This total number of employees is inclusive of the 186 additional appointments to the establishment as at the beginning of the period (01 April 2022)

**Table 4.2.13.2 Training provided for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2022	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	74	0	253	443	696
	Male	81	0	266	388	654
Professionals	Female	1 488	0	506	849	1 355
	Male	727	0	188	309	497
Technicians and Associate Professionals	Female	1 466	0	78	209	287
	Male	945	0	73	214	287
Clerks	Female	1 739	0	985	1 959	2 944
	Male	1 897	0	548	1 451	1 999
Services and Sales workers	Female	10 286	0	3 682	6 879	10 561
	Male	20 272	0	4 910	8 485	13 395
Crafts and trade related workers	Female	81	0	24	55	79
	Male	435	0	89	209	298
Labourers and Related Workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	4	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>39 495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11 602</b>	<b>21 450</b>	<b>33 052</b>

## 4.2.14 Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

**Table 4.2.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required basic medical attention only	212	43
Temporary total disablement	280	56
Permanent disablement	0	0
Fatal	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100</b>

## 4.2.15 Utilisation of consultants

The following tables relates information on the utilisation of consultants in the Department.

**Table 4.2.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration: (work days)	Contract value in rand
<sup>8</sup> National Institute for Occupational Health conducted, occupational health risk assessment in Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Western Cape Regions	1	15	R309 498.62
Cancer screening	1	90	R928 798.00
Health Risk Manager: Pillar	1	365	R4 091 526.25
SAQA: Verification of qualifications	1	218	R124 675.00
Review, record, reconcile and update the irregular expenditure register for accuracy and completeness with the all incurred irregular expenditure transaction for the Department of Correctional Services	1	270	R7 509 500.00
Evaluate Life Skills Programs offered to Offenders, Probationers and Parolees by the Department of Correctional Services	1	365	R 1 195 670.00
Review of Annual Financial Statements and Draft Annual Report for 2022/23	1	7	R144 900

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value in rand
7	7	1 600	R14 304 567.87

**Table 4.2.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Cancer screening	42.6%	28.2%	10
Health Risk Manager: PILIR	51%	13%	30
SAQA: Verification of qualifications			
Review, record, reconcile and update the irregular expenditure register for accuracy and completeness with the all incurred irregular expenditure transaction for the Department of Correctional Services	100%	87.50%	10

8. The National Institute for Occupational Health and SAQA are parastatals hence HDI status is not applicable.



Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Evaluate Life Skills Programs offered to Offenders, Probationers and Parolees by the Department of Correctional Services	100%	100%	24
Review of Annual Financial Statements and Draft Annual Report for 2022/2023	100%	100%	3

**Table 4.2.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value in rand
Appointment of National Skills fund NSF Project Management Company for the Training of offenders in DCS 2018/2019/2021/2022	One (1)	5 Years	Department of High Education and Training (DHET) R58 348 713.48

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value in rand
One (1)	One (1)	5 Years	R58 348 713.48

**Table 4.2.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of HDIs for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

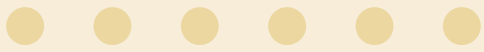
Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Appointment of National Skills fund NSF Project Management Company for the Training of offenders in DCS 2018/2019/2021/2022	100%	100%	1

## 4.2.16 Severance packages

**Table 4.2.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 01 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by the Department
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>







# PART E

## PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

## 5.1 IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

### 5.1.1 Irregular expenditure

#### a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Table 5.1.1.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	194,770	954,832
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	(8,241)
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>194,770</b>	<b>946,590</b>

Table 5.1.1.2 Reconciling notes

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	62,329
Irregular expenditure for the current year	194,770	892,503
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,770</b>	<b>954,832</b>

#### b) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Table 5.1.1.3 Current and previous year irregular expenditure under assessment

Description <sup>9</sup>	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	5 486 353	4 532 175
<b>Total<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>5 486 353</b>	<b>4 532 175</b>

#### c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

Table 5.1.1.4 Current and previous year expenditure condoned

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	8 241
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8 241</b>

9. Group similar items

10. Total unconfirmed irregular expenditure (assessment), losses (determination), and criminal conduct (investigation)



d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Table 5.1.1.5 Current and previous year expenditure not condoned

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

Table 5.1.1.6 Current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Table 5.1.1.7 Current and previous year irregular expenditure written off

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

*Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements*

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

Table 5.1.1.8 Non-compliance cases due to inter-institutional arrangements (not departmental)

Description
-
-
-
-
<b>Total</b>

h) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

Table 5.1.1.9 Departmental non-compliance cases due to inter institutional arrangement

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Table 5.1.1.10 Current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken for irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken	
The Department has taken disciplinary steps to employees that causes irregular expenditure and that process is based on the outcome of investigation and still underway and no criminal steps for the year under review.	

## 5.1.2 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Table 5.1.2.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	953	75 989
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	(12)
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(16)	(4)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>75 973</b>

Table 5.1.2.2 Reconciling notes

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	3
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	953	75 986
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>75 989</b>

b) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Table 5.1.2.3 Current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment

Description <sup>11</sup>	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	3
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	550	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	346	179
<b>Total<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>896</b>	<b>182</b>

c) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Table 5.1.2.4 Current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	16	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>

11. Group similar items

12. Total unconfirmed fruitless and wasteful expenditure (assessment), losses (determination), and criminal conduct (investigation)



#### d) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

**Table 5.1.2.5 Current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	73	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>12</b>

The R73 000 written off in the 2022/23 financial year relates to fruitless and wasteful expenditure that occurred in the 2012/13 financial year.

#### e) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

**Table 5.1.2.6 Current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

Disciplinary steps taken
No criminal or disciplinary steps taken in the year under review as the investigations are underway.
-
-
<b>Total</b>

### 5.1.3 Unauthorised expenditure

#### a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

**Table 5.1.3.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	121	121
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recovered and written off <sup>13</sup>	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>

The Department incurred unauthorised expenditure of R121 thousand during 2015/16 financial year and reported it to National Treasury. The investigation was finalised. In 2019 the unauthorised expenditure was recommended to SCOPA without funding by National Treasury. Parliamentary processes to finalise the unauthorised expenditure are awaited.

**Table 5.1.3.2 Reconciling notes**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

13. This amount may only be written off against available savings

b) Details of current and previous year unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

Table 5.1.3.3 Current and previous year unauthorised expenditure under assessment

Description <sup>14</sup>	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
<b>Total<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

5.1.4 Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) & (iii)

a) Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct

Table 5.1.4.1 Current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Theft	723	804
Other material losses	308	396
Less: Recovered	(36)	(35)
Less: Not recovered and written off	(39)	(34)
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1,131</b>

b) Details of other material losses

Table 5.1.4.2 Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
Damages and Losses	32,708	30,463
Damaged Vehicles	37,131	30,329
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,839</b>	<b>60,792</b>

c) Other material losses recovered

Table 5.1.4.3 Material losses recovered

Nature of losses	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
<i>(Group major categories, but list material items)</i>	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

14. Group similar items

15. Total unconfirmed unauthorised expenditure (assessment), losses (determination), and criminal conduct (investigation)





#### d) Other material losses written off

Table 5.1.4.4 Material losses written off

Nature of losses	2022/2023	2021/2022
	R'000	R'000
<i>(Group major categories, but list material items)</i>	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

## 5.2 LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Table 5.2.1 Late and/or non-payment of suppliers

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	209,196	9,339,276
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	205,743	8,566,145
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	2,878	759,804
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	575	13,327
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	79	3,411,991

*The invoices older than 30 days under dispute are claims from Property Management Trading Entity for disputed Shared Savings (Energy Savings) and Accommodation Charges. The DPWI continues to bill the Department old baseline figures that no longer exists for Accommodation Charges. It should be noted that the baseline figures for Accommodation Charges were reduced during 2018 MTEF following the budget cuts to fund higher education and revenue shortfall. No itemised bills have been received for Accommodation Charges.*

## 5.3 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

### 5.3.1 Procurement by other means

Table 5.3.1.1 Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Request to assist the department of Correctional Services to review, recording, reconciliation and updating of the irregular expenditure register for accuracy and completeness for a period of five months	Entsika Consulting Services	Deviation from bid process, continuation of services.	HO 3/2021	R7 509	R1 264	R1 264
<b>Total</b>				<b>R7 509</b>	<b>R1 264</b>	<b>R1 264</b>

### 5.3.2 Contract variations and expansions

Table 5.3.2.1 Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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# PART F

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## 6.1 REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL SOUTH AFRICA

### Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on vote no. 22: Department of Correctional Services

#### Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Correctional Services set out on pages 208 to 298, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Correctional Services as at 31 March 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

#### Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Uncertainty relating the outcome of exceptional litigation

7. With reference to note 18 to the financial statements on contingent liabilities, the department is the defendant in various lawsuits. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

#### Other matters

8. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

#### Unaudited supplementary schedules

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 283 to 298 does not form part of the financial statements and is prepared as additional information. We have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on them.

#### National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022-23: PFMA compliance and reporting framework

10. On 23 December 2022, the National Treasury issued Instruction 4 of 2022-23, which came into effect on 3 January 2023, in terms of section 76(1)(b), (e) and (f), 2(e) and (4)(a) and (c) of the PFMA. The instruction note deals with the PFMA compliance and reporting framework and addresses, among others, the disclosure of unauthorised expenditure, irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in prior financial years and not yet addressed no longer need to be disclosed in either the annual report or the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements. Only the current year and prior year figures are disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements of the department. Movements in respect of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure also no longer need to be disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements. The disclosure of these



movements (e.g. condoned, recoverable, removed, written off, under assessment, under determination and under investigation) is now included as part of the other information in the annual report of the department.

- I do not express an opinion on the disclosure of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report.

### Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

- The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA; and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

- My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole

are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

- A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

### Report on the audit of the annual performance report

- In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
- I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2023 for auditing. I selected programmes that measure the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Incarceration	118	Provide for safe and secure conditions of detention consistent with maintaining the human dignity of inmates. Administer, profile and consider offenders for release or placement into the system of community corrections.
Social Reintegration	130	Provide services focused on preparing offenders for release, effective supervision of offenders placed under the system of community corrections and facilitation of offender social reintegration into communities.

- I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is

prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.



19. I performed procedures to test whether:
- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
  - the indicators are well defined and verifiable to ensure that they are easy to understand and applied consistently and that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
  - the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
  - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as what was committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents
  - the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner
  - there are adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over or underachievement of targets.
20. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only, and not to express an assurance opinion.
21. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information of selected subject matters.

### **Other matters**

22. I draw attention to the matter below.

### **Achievement of planned targets**

23. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievement against planned targets and provides explanations for over and under achievement.

### **Report on compliance with legislation**

24. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to

financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.

25. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
26. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
27. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

### **Expenditure management**

28. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R194 770 000, as disclosed in note 24 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c) (ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with treasury regulation 16.A 6.1 as the procurement of goods was split into parts or items of lesser value to avoid complying with the requirements of the SCM regulations.

### **Procurement and contract management**

29. Some goods and services of a transaction value above R1 000 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were approved by the accounting officer but it was practical to invite competitive bids, as required by treasury regulation 16A6.1, paragraph 3.3.1 of NTI 02 of 2021/22, paragraph 4.1 of NTI 03 of 2021/22 and TR 16A6.4. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.



## Other information in the annual report

30. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
31. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation, do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
32. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
33. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information and if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

## Internal control deficiencies

34. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
35. The matter reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiency that resulted in the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report:
36. The management did not sufficiently review and monitor internal controls over procurement processes resulting in recurring instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

## Material irregularities

37. In accordance with the PAA and the material irregularity regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit and on the status of material irregularities as previously reported in the auditor's report.

### Status of previously reported material irregularities

#### Interest on court judgement not settled within 30 days

38. On 30 August 2021, a final court judgement was issued against the department to pay the arbitration award and related interest to a supplier. The department failed to settle the arbitration award and related interest within 30 days from the date of the final court judgement, as required by treasury regulation 8.2.3. The department made the payment on 21 October 2021 and incurred additional interest of R1 180 234. The additional interest incurred due to a late payment resulted in a material financial loss for the department. This interest is included in the comparative amount of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure in note 24 to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.
39. I notified the accounting officer of the material irregularity on 1 June 2022 and invited the accounting officer to make a written submission on the actions that will be taken to address the matter. The accounting officer responded on 30 June 2022 and indicated that an investigation will be instituted to investigate and report on the circumstances that led to the material irregularity.
40. The accounting officer instituted an initial investigation into the matter on 7 July 2022. This investigation was finalised and approved on 14 October 2022. The investigation did not find anyone liable for the loss, and therefore no disciplinary action could be taken. I raised various concerns with the outcome of the investigation and communicated these concerns to the accounting officer on 4 November 2022. Subsequent to this communication, the department's investigation unit further investigated the matter and the investigation was finalised and approved on 21 December 2022. This investigation also did not address the concerns that I previously communicated with the accounting officer.





41. On 29 June 2022, the accounting officer requested a legal opinion from the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (OCSLA) in the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on the validity of the material irregularity. The OCSLA provided a legal opinion on 25 April 2023 confirming that a material irregularity did occur. I did not receive any further response from the accounting officer on any further action taken to address the material irregularity, and concluded that appropriate actions were not taken to address the material irregularity.
42. I recommend that the accounting officer should take the following actions to address the material irregularity, which should be implemented by 27 February 2024:
  - Appropriate action should be taken based on the outcome, after the assessment by the state attorney to determine whether any responsible official is liable by law for the losses suffered by the department for the purpose of recovery, as required by treasury regulations 9.1.4 read with 12.7.1 and 12.7.4.
  - Effective and appropriate disciplinary steps should be initiated without delay, against any official that the investigation found to be responsible, as required by section 38(1)(h) of the PFMA and in accordance with treasury regulation 9.1.3.
  - Reasonable steps should be taken to ensure internal controls are implemented to ensure timely payments of court judgments to prevent further losses, as required by treasury instructions.
43. I requested a progress report from the accounting officer on the implementation of recommendations by 30 October 2023.
44. I will follow up on the implementation of the recommendations after the due date.

## Other reports

45. I draw attention to the following engagement conducted by the Special Investigation Unit. This report did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
46. Proclamation R28 of 2017 to investigate the procurement of, or contracting for goods, works or services by or on behalf of the state institutions in terms of bid number DCSSF02 and payments made in respect thereof. The final report has not been issued.

Pretoria

31 July 2023



AUDITOR-GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*



# Annexure to the auditor's report

## The annexure includes the following:

- the auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- the selected legislative requirements for compliance testing.

## Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

### Professional judgement and professional scepticism

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

### Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made

- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

### Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

## Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA)	Section 1 Section 38(1)(a)(iv); 38(1)(b); PFMA 38(1)(c); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(h)(iii); Section 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); Section 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i) Section 43(4); 44; 44 (1) and (2) ; 45(b); Section 50(3); 50(3)(a)
Treasury Regulation	Treasury Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3 Treasury Regulation 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1 Treasury Regulation 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c'); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b) Treasury Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; Treasury Regulation 9.1.1; 9.1.4 Treasury Regulation 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2 Treasury Regulation 12.5.1 Treasury Regulation 15.10.1.2(c') Treasury Regulation 16A3.1 ; 16A 3.2; 16A 3.2(a); 16A 6.1; 16A6.2(a) ,(b) & (e) ; 16A 6.3(a); 16A 6.3(a)(i);16A 6.3(b); 16A 6.3(c);16A6.3(d) ; 16A 6.3(e); 16A 6.4; 16A 6.5; 16A 6.6; 16A7.1; 16A.7.3; 16A.7.6; 16A.7.7;TR 16A8.2 (1) and (2); 16A 8.3 16A8.3 (d); 16A 8.4; 16A 9; 16A 9.1; 16A9.1(b)(ii);16A9.1 (c); 16A 9.1(d); 16A 9.1(e); 116A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii) &(iii); 16A9.1(f). Treasury Regulation 17.1.1 Treasury Regulation 18.2 Treasury Regulation 19.8.4
Public Service Act	Section 30 (1)
Public Service Regulation	Public service regulation 13(c );18; 18 (1) and (2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act	Section 1(i); 2.1(a); 2.1(b); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 Paragraph 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7 Paragraph 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.5; 6.6; 6.8 Paragraph 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6; 7.8 Paragraph 8.2; 8.5 Paragraph 9.1; 9.2 Paragraph 10.1; 10.2 Paragraph 11.1; 11.2 Paragraph 12.1 and 12.2



Legislation	Sections or regulations
Preferential Procurement Regulations 2022	Paragraph 3.1 Paragraph 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Paragraph 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Prevention and Combatting of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 29 Section 34(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Act	Section 18(1)
CIDB Regulations	CIDB regulation 17; 25(1); 25 (5) & 25(7A)
SITA Act	Section 7(3) Section 7(6)(b) Section 20(1)(a)(l)
SITA Regulations	Regulation 8.1.1 (b); 8.1.4; 8.1.7 Regulation 9.6; 9.4 Regulation 12.3 Regulation 13.1 (a) Regulation 14.1; 14.2
PFMA SCM Instruction no. 09 of 2022/2023	PFMA SCM Instruction no. 09 of 2022/2023
National Treasury Instruction No.1 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.1; 4.1; 4.2
NT SCM Instruction Note 03 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4(a); 4.4(c) -(d); 4.6 Paragraph 5.4 Paragraph 7.2; 7.6
NT SCM Instruction 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
NT SCM Instruction Note 03 2019/20	Par 5.5.1(vi); Paragraph 5.5.1(x);
NT SCM Instruction Note 11 2020/21	Paragraph 3.1; 3.4 (a) and (b); 3.9; 6.1; 6.2; 6.7
NT SCM Instruction note 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.4(a) and (b) ; 3.3.1; 3.2.2 Paragraph 4.1
PFMA SCM Instruction 04 of 2022/23	Paragraph 4(1); 4(2); 4(4)
Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
PFMA SCM instruction 08 of 2022/23	Paragraph 3.2 Paragraph 4.3.2 and 4.3.3
Competition Act	Section 4(1)(b)(ii)
NT instruction note 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
NT instruction 3 of 2019/20 - Annexure A	Section 5.5.1 (iv) and (x)
Second amendment of NTI 05 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9 ; 5.1 ; 5.3
Erratum NTI 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1 Paragraph 2
Practice note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Practice note 11 of 2008/9	Paragraph 3.1 Paragraph 3.1 (b)
NT instruction note 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Appropriation per programme									
Programme	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>1. ADMINISTRATION</b>	4,705,879	-	155,575	4,861,454	4,846,274	15,180	99.7%	5,086,305	5,086,305
<b>2. INCARCERATION</b>	15,550,377	-	260,074	15,810,451	15,734,145	76,306	99.5%	15,296,190	15,240,559
<b>3. REHABILITATION</b>	2,343,092	-	(183,438)	2,159,654	2,144,396	15,258	99.3%	2,041,044	2,014,668
<b>4. CARE</b>	2,639,642	-	(128,355)	2,511,287	2,511,287	-	100.0%	2,331,839	2,331,839
<b>4. SOCIAL REINTEGRATION</b>	1,296,994	-	(103,856)	1,193,138	1,193,138	-	100.0%	1,187,874	1,020,262
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>26,429,240</b>	<b>106,744</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>25,943,252</b>	<b>25,693,633</b>
<b>Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance</b>									
Add:									
Departmental receipts				148,142				201,940	
Aid assistance				-				6,876	
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)</b>				<b>26,684,126</b>				<b>26,152,068</b>	
Add:									
Aid assistance					2,548				8,554
<b>Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance Expenditure</b>					<b>26,431,788</b>				<b>25,702,187</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>25,246,632</b>	-	<b>53,676</b>	<b>25,300,308</b>	<b>25,413,325</b>	<b>(113,017)</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	<b>24,613,405</b>	<b>24,444,131</b>
Compensation of employees	18,298,036	-	-	18,298,036	18,238,036	60,000	99.7%	17,940,518	17,678,410
Salaries and wages	15,344,886	-	(162,846)	15,182,040	15,064,182	117,858	99.2%	14,879,120	14,617,012
Social contributions	2,953,150	-	162,846	3,115,996	3,173,854	(57,858)	101.9%	3,061,398	3,061,398
Goods and services	6,948,596	-	53,676	7,002,272	7,172,111	(169,839)	102.4%	6,672,887	6,688,478
Administrative fees	21,573	-	(3,635)	17,938	7,269	10,669	40.5%	9,501	9,501
Advertising	9,021	-	(4,668)	4,353	4,145	208	95.2%	3,845	3,873
Minor assets	57,019	-	(42,260)	14,759	14,540	219	98.5%	26,761	26,423
Audit costs: External	41,366	-	13,045	54,411	54,411	-	100.0%	49,338	49,338
Bursaries: Employees	5,847	-	(9)	5,838	5,809	29	99.5%	5,766	5,795
Catering: Departmental activities	17,418	-	5,802	23,220	23,380	(160)	100.7%	14,805	15,001
Communication	98,015	-	26,093	124,108	124,567	(459)	100.4%	115,249	115,582
Computer services	233,370	-	(19,856)	213,514	213,446	68	100.0%	217,871	216,958
Consultants: Business and advisory services	35,047	-	14,915	49,962	19,479	30,483	39.0%	149,953	136,042
Infrastructure and planning services	2,669	-	163	2,832	2,832	-	100.0%	1,992	1,992
Laboratory services	28,411	-	(4,205)	24,206	24,206	-	100.0%	25,987	25,987
Legal services	44,624	-	(13,089)	31,535	31,999	(464)	101.5%	50,318	50,422
Contractors	68,863	-	19,650	88,513	88,513	-	100.0%	65,240	65,216
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,355,148	-	(48,621)	1,306,527	1,223,396	83,131	93.6%	1,114,858	1,113,438
Entertainment	592	-	(554)	38	5	33	13.2%	55	23
Fleet services	310,580	-	54,173	364,753	440,320	(75,567)	120.7%	337,780	335,979

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	157,344	-	(39,306)	118,038	118,039	(1)	100.0%	167,642	141,346
Inventory: Farming supplies	254,561	-	25,007	279,568	279,568	-	100.0%	242,915	227,257
Inventory: Food and food supplies	933,406	-	14,666	948,072	1,004,873	(56,801)	106.0%	853,057	853,057
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	50,139	-	51,174	101,313	138,481	(37,168)	136.7%	54,659	54,658
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	7,692	-	(5,459)	2,233	2,233	-	100.0%	2,655	2,655
Inventory: Materials and supplies	77,034	-	19,078	96,112	96,146	(34)	100.0%	65,456	65,494
Inventory: Medical supplies	9,612	-	(3,561)	6,051	6,049	2	100.0%	17,644	17,731
Inventory: Medicine	74,754	-	(14,845)	59,909	59,909	-	100.0%	57,104	57,104
Inventory: Other supplies	41,220	-	10,035	51,255	51,003	252	99.5%	38,694	38,694
Consumable supplies	276,217	-	(11,081)	265,136	263,172	1,964	99.3%	261,705	261,778
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	66,514	-	(20,394)	46,120	45,391	729	98.4%	39,536	39,733
Operating leases	837,873	-	(11,391)	826,482	842,807	(16,325)	102.0%	770,293	770,293
Property payments	1,614,034	-	(317)	1,613,717	1,714,247	(100,530)	106.2%	1,677,169	1,752,516
Transport provided:									
Departmental activity	7,942	-	8,341	16,283	16,283	-	100.0%	10,784	10,784
Travel and subsistence	158,685	-	56,000	214,685	225,333	(10,648)	105.0%	184,436	184,354
Training and development	16,406	-	(11,505)	4,901	4,666	235	95.2%	15,123	14,897
Operating payments	29,772	-	(8,692)	21,080	21,021	59	99.7%	22,628	22,575
Venues and facilities	2,848	-	(1,098)	1,750	1,513	237	86.5%	728	500
Rental and hiring	2,980	-	80	3,060	3,060	-	100.0%	1,340	1,482
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	3,178	(3,178)	-	-	77,243



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Appropriation per Economic Classification									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Interest	-	-	-	-	3,178	(3,178)	-	-	77,243
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>722,453</b>	-	-	<b>722,453</b>	<b>624,440</b>	<b>98,013</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>685,419</b>	<b>816,322</b>
Provinces and municipalities	7,647	-	-	7,647	7,370	277	96.4%	7,222	7,395
Provinces	1,427	-	(289)	1,138	861	277	75.7%	1,253	1,253
Provincial Revenue Funds	1,427	-	(289)	1,138	861	277	75.7%	1,253	1,253
Municipalities	6,220	-	289	6,509	6,509	-	100.0%	5,969	6,142
Municipal bank accounts	6,220	-	289	6,509	6,509	-	100.0%	5,969	6,142
Departmental agencies and accounts	10,215	-	-	10,215	10,222	(7)	100.1%	9,841	9,841
Departmental agencies	10,215	-	-	10,215	10,222	(7)	100.1%	9,841	9,841
Households	704,591	-	-	704,591	606,848	97,743	86.1%	668,356	799,086
Social benefits	670,094	-	(15,207)	654,887	558,513	96,374	85.3%	635,227	646,416
Other transfers to households	34,497	-	15,207	49,704	48,335	1,369	97.2%	33,129	152,670
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>566,899</b>	-	<b>(53,676)</b>	<b>513,223</b>	<b>391,475</b>	<b>121,748</b>	<b>76.3%</b>	<b>644,428</b>	<b>433,180</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	360,202	-	-	360,202	266,545	93,657	74.0%	375,497	258,906
Buildings	360,202	-	-	360,202	266,545	93,657	74.0%	375,497	258,906
Machinery and equipment	203,663	-	(56,489)	147,174	119,040	28,134	80.9%	265,372	171,373
Transport equipment	38,520	-	4,302	42,822	41,878	944	97.8%	91,469	81,111
Other machinery and equipment	165,143	-	(60,791)	104,352	77,162	27,190	73.9%	173,903	90,262
Biological assets	3,034	-	(135)	2,899	2,899	-	100.0%	3,559	2,607
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	2,948	2,948	2,991	(43)	101.5%	-	294
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	-	-	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>26,429,240</b>	<b>106,744</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>25,943,252</b>	<b>25,693,633</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>1. MINISTRY</b>	21,629	-	15,068	36,697	36,697	-	100.0%	30,910	30,910
<b>2. JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES</b>	81,625	-	-	81,625	78,137	3,488	95.7%	79,092	81,031
<b>3. MANAGEMENT</b>	864,346	-	(15,530)	848,816	848,821	(5)	100.0%	934,062	1,029,509
<b>4. HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	2,046,667	-	72,264	2,118,931	2,046,509	72,422	96.6%	2,096,703	2,063,886
<b>5. FINANCE</b>	1,087,321	-	162,844	1,250,165	1,321,319	(71,154)	105.7%	1,358,498	1,350,895
<b>6. ASSURANCE SERVICES</b>	121,187	-	17,874	139,061	139,061	-	100.0%	132,720	132,720
<b>7. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY</b>	382,546	-	(85,111)	297,435	297,101	334	99.9%	358,863	301,897
<b>8. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION</b>	100,558	-	(11,834)	88,724	78,629	10,095	88.6%	95,457	95,457
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>4,705,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155,575</b>	<b>4,861,454</b>	<b>4,846,274</b>	<b>15,180</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>5,086,305</b>	<b>5,086,305</b>
<b>Economic Classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>3,997,535</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>181,701</b>	<b>4,179,236</b>	<b>4,248,136</b>	<b>(68,900)</b>	<b>101.6%</b>	<b>4,308,996</b>	<b>4,260,024</b>
Compensation of employees	2,976,995	-	96,488	3,073,483	3,070,056	3,427	99.9%	3,128,161	3,031,893
Salaries and wages	2,516,666	-	40,813	2,557,479	2,551,629	5,850	99.8%	2,620,002	2,523,734
Social contributions	460,329	-	55,675	516,004	518,427	(2,423)	100.5%	508,159	508,159
Goods and services	1,020,540	-	85,213	1,105,753	1,177,198	(71,445)	106.5%	1,180,835	1,152,002
Administrative fees	20,017	-	(3,262)	16,755	6,086	10,669	36.3%	6,127	6,127
Advertising	8,689	-	(4,368)	4,321	4,113	208	95.2%	3,844	3,872
Minor assets	12,119	-	(9,575)	2,544	2,325	219	91.4%	16,008	15,670
Audit costs: External	41,336	-	13,075	54,411	54,411	-	100.0%	49,338	49,338
Bursaries: Employees	5,847	-	(9)	5,838	5,809	29	99.5%	5,766	5,795
Catering: Departmental activities	9,977	-	4,283	14,260	14,420	(160)	101.1%	9,884	10,080

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication	53,555	-	31,504	85,059	85,518	(459)	100.5%	73,922	74,255
Computer services	233,242	-	(19,729)	213,513	213,445	68	100.0%	209,750	208,837
Consultants: Business and advisory services	27,248	-	21,611	48,859	18,376	30,483	37.6%	131,098	130,938
Infrastructure and planning services	27	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	75	-	(75)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	44,624	-	(13,089)	31,535	31,999	(464)	101.5%	50,318	50,422
Contractors	6,530	-	1,208	7,738	7,738	-	100.0%	4,063	4,039
Agency and support / outsourced services	31,885	-	10,175	42,060	42,060	-	100.0%	21,642	20,222
Entertainment	585	-	(547)	38	5	33	13.2%	55	23
Fleet services	184,064	-	25,114	209,178	284,745	(75,567)	136.1%	241,290	240,905
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	59,842	-	(15,935)	43,907	43,907	-	100.0%	73,536	47,240
Inventory: Farming supplies	651	-	21,880	22,531	22,531	-	100.0%	11,112	11,112
Inventory: Food and food supplies	4,897	-	(56,020)	(51,123)	(51,123)	-	100.0%	(60,304)	(60,304)
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	540	-	96	636	37,804	(37,168)	5944.0%	10,039	10,038
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	73	-	(58)	15	15	-	100.0%	47	47
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2,025	-	(4,169)	(2,144)	(2,111)	(33)	98.5%	(4,746)	(4,708)
Inventory: Medical supplies	31	-	(2,099)	(2,068)	(2,068)	-	100.0%	(4,052)	(3,965)
Inventory: Medicine	4,458	-	12,626	17,084	17,084	-	100.0%	23,094	23,094
Inventory: Other supplies	239	-	25,757	25,996	25,996	-	100.0%	18,190	18,190

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies	13,292	-	19,063	32,355	32,309	46	99.9%	13,109	13,342
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	28,155	-	2,314	30,469	29,800	669	97.8%	21,800	21,997
Operating leases	75,621	-	(12,251)	63,370	79,695	(16,325)	125.8%	91,688	91,688
Property payments	35,188	-	2,104	37,292	10,802	26,490	29.0%	15,807	15,745
Transport provided: Departmental activity	7,800	-	5,573	13,373	13,373	-	100.0%	8,383	8,383
Travel and subsistence	69,633	-	46,965	116,598	127,246	(10,648)	109.1%	109,308	109,226
Training and development	9,593	-	(6,437)	3,156	2,921	235	92.6%	12,559	12,333
Operating payments	24,963	-	(8,439)	16,524	16,531	(7)	100.0%	17,427	17,374
Venues and facilities	2,547	-	(1,629)	918	681	237	74.2%	666	438
Rental and hiring	1,172	-	(417)	755	755	-	100.0%	67	209
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	882	(882)	-	-	76,129
Interest	-	-	-	-	882	(882)	-	-	76,129
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>580,998</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>609,314</b>	<b>526,181</b>	<b>83,133</b>	<b>86.4%</b>	<b>571,467</b>	<b>702,370</b>
Provinces and municipalities	7,647	-	-	7,647	7,370	277	96.4%	7,222	7,395
Provinces	1,427	-	(289)	1,138	861	277	75.7%	1,253	1,253
Provincial Revenue Funds	1,427	-	(289)	1,138	861	277	75.7%	1,253	1,253
Municipalities	6,220	-	289	6,509	6,509	-	100.0%	5,969	6,142
Municipal bank accounts	6,220	-	289	6,509	6,509	-	100.0%	5,969	6,142
Departmental agencies and accounts	10,215	-	-	10,215	10,222	(7)	100.1%	9,841	9,841
Departmental agencies	10,215	-	-	10,215	10,222	(7)	100.1%	9,841	9,841
Households	563,136	-	28,316	591,452	508,589	82,863	86.0%	554,404	685,134

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Social benefits	559,828	-	18,570	578,398	496,904	81,494	85.9%	551,990	565,598
Other transfers to households	3,308	-	9,746	13,054	11,685	1,369	89.5%	2,414	119,536
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>127,346</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,442)</b>	<b>72,904</b>	<b>71,957</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>205,842</b>	<b>123,911</b>
Machinery and equipment	127,346	-	(57,390)	69,956	68,966	990	98.6%	205,842	123,617
Transport equipment	38,520	-	4,302	42,822	41,878	944	97.8%	88,175	80,817
Other machinery and equipment	88,826	-	(61,692)	27,134	27,088	46	99.8%	117,667	42,800
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	2,948	2,948	2,991	(43)	101.5%	-	294
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,705,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>155,575</b>	<b>4,861,454</b>	<b>4,846,274</b>	<b>15,180</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>5,086,305</b>	<b>5,086,305</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 1.1: MINISTRY									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>21,194</b>	-	<b>14,958</b>	<b>36,152</b>	<b>36,152</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>30,650</b>
Compensation of employees	10,108	-	10,992	21,100	21,100	-	100.0%	17,810	17,809
Goods and services	11,086	-	3,966	15,052	15,052	-	100.0%	12,840	12,840
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	4	4	4	-	100.0%	3	3
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>435</b>	-	<b>106</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>541</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>257</b>
Machinery and equipment	435	-	106	541	541	-	100.0%	257	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,629</b>	-	<b>15,068</b>	<b>36,697</b>	<b>36,697</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,910</b>	<b>30,910</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 1.2: JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>80,076</b>	-	-	<b>80,076</b>	<b>77,109</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>76,652</b>	<b>78,694</b>
Compensation of employees	69,523	-	-	69,523	66,096	3,427	95.1%	66,192	69,342
Goods and services	10,553	-	-	10,553	11,013	(460)	104.4%	10,460	9,352
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>17</b>	-	-	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>200.0%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>58</b>
Provinces and municipalities	17	-	-	17	17	-	100.0%	16	17
Households	-	-	-	-	17	(17)	-	-	41
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1,532</b>	-	-	<b>1,532</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>2,279</b>
Machinery and equipment	1,532	-	-	1,532	951	581	62.1%	2,424	2,226
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	43	(43)	-	-	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,625</b>	-	-	<b>81,625</b>	<b>78,137</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>95.7%</b>	<b>79,092</b>	<b>81,031</b>





**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

<b>Subprogramme: 1.3: MANAGEMENT</b>									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>854,829</b>	-	<b>(27,118)</b>	<b>827,711</b>	<b>827,711</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>897,977</b>	<b>894,827</b>
Compensation of employees	739,619	-	(33,869)	705,750	705,750	-	100.0%	772,264	692,986
Goods and services	115,210	-	6,751	121,961	121,144	817	99.3%	125,713	125,713
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	817	(817)	-	-	76,128
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1,006</b>	-	<b>14,933</b>	<b>15,939</b>	<b>15,944</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,428</b>	<b>129,025</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	5	(5)	-	-	-
Households	1,006	-	14,933	15,939	15,939	-	100.0%	30,427	129,024
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>8,511</b>	-	<b>(3,345)</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>5,166</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>5,657</b>
Machinery and equipment	8,511	-	(3,345)	5,166	5,166	-	100.0%	5,657	5,416
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>864,346</b>	-	<b>(15,530)</b>	<b>848,816</b>	<b>848,821</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>934,062</b>	<b>1,029,509</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 1.4: HUMAN RESOURCES									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,465,176</b>	-	<b>61,795</b>	<b>1,526,971</b>	<b>1,537,433</b>	<b>(10,462)</b>	<b>100.7%</b>	<b>1,536,554</b>	<b>1,491,459</b>
Compensation of employees	1,232,434	-	15,905	1,248,339	1,248,339	-	100.0%	1,257,251	1,238,461
Goods and services	232,742	-	45,890	278,632	289,029	(10,397)	103.7%	279,303	252,998
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	65	(65)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>571,735</b>	-	<b>10,654</b>	<b>582,389</b>	<b>499,511</b>	<b>82,878</b>	<b>85.8%</b>	<b>533,230</b>	<b>557,985</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	10,215	-	-	10,215	10,217	(2)	100.0%	9,841	9,841
Households	561,520	-	10,654	572,174	489,294	82,880	85.5%	523,389	548,144
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>9,756</b>	-	<b>(185)</b>	<b>9,571</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>26,919</b>	<b>14,442</b>
Machinery and equipment	9,756	-	(185)	9,571	9,565	6	99.9%	26,919	14,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,046,667</b>	-	<b>72,264</b>	<b>2,118,931</b>	<b>2,046,509</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>96.6%</b>	<b>2,096,703</b>	<b>2,063,886</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

<b>Subprogramme: 1.5: FINANCE</b>									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,037,640</b>	-	<b>157,382</b>	<b>1,195,022</b>	<b>1,266,522</b>	<b>(71,500)</b>	<b>106.0%</b>	<b>1,241,693</b>	<b>1,241,693</b>
Compensation of employees	803,398	-	88,502	891,900	891,900	-	100.0%	879,659	879,659
Goods and services	234,242	-	68,880	303,122	374,622	(71,500)	123.6%	362,034	362,034
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>8,239</b>	-	<b>1,635</b>	<b>9,874</b>	<b>9,597</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>13,403</b>
Provinces and municipalities	7,629	-	(3)	7,626	7,349	277	96.4%	7,202	7,374
Households	610	-	1,638	2,248	2,248	-	100.0%	588	6,029
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>41,442</b>	-	<b>3,827</b>	<b>45,269</b>	<b>45,200</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>109,015</b>	<b>95,799</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	41,442	-	3,827	45,269	45,200	69	99.8%	109,015	95,799
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,087,321</b>	-	<b>162,844</b>	<b>1,250,165</b>	<b>1,321,319</b>	<b>(71,154)</b>	<b>105.7%</b>	<b>1,358,498</b>	<b>1,350,895</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 1.6: ASSURANCE SERVICES									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>120,959</b>	-	<b>16,684</b>	<b>137,643</b>	<b>137,643</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132,256</b>	<b>130,907</b>
Compensation of employees	62,876	-	9,924	72,800	72,800	-	100.0%	69,387	68,038
Goods and services	58,083	-	6,760	64,843	64,843	-	100.0%	62,869	62,869
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1</b>	-	<b>867</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>868</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	-	<b>1,349</b>
Provinces and municipalities	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	868	868	868	-	100.0%	-	1,349
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>227</b>	-	<b>323</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>464</b>
Machinery and equipment	227	-	323	550	550	-	100.0%	464	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,187</b>	-	<b>17,874</b>	<b>139,061</b>	<b>139,061</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132,720</b>	<b>132,720</b>



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 1.7: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>317,103</b>	-	<b>(30,166)</b>	<b>286,937</b>	<b>286,937</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>297,757</b>	<b>296,337</b>
Compensation of employees	59,037	-	5,034	64,071	64,071	-	100.0%	65,598	65,598
Goods and services	258,066	-	(35,200)	222,866	222,866	-	100.0%	232,159	230,739
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	<b>223</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>223</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	-	<b>547</b>
Households	-	-	223	223	223	-	100.0%	-	547
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>65,443</b>	-	<b>(55,168)</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>96.7%</b>	<b>61,106</b>	<b>5,013</b>
Machinery and equipment	65,443	-	(58,116)	7,327	6,993	334	95.4%	61,106	5,013
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	2,948	2,948	2,948	-	100.0%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,546</b>	-	<b>(85,111)</b>	<b>297,435</b>	<b>297,101</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>358,863</b>	<b>301,897</b>

Subprogramme: 1.8: OFFICE ACCOMMODATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>100,558</b>	-	<b>(11,834)</b>	<b>88,724</b>	<b>78,629</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>95,457</b>	<b>95,457</b>
Goods and services	100,558	-	(11,834)	88,724	78,629	10,095	88.6%	95,457	95,457
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,558</b>	-	<b>(11,834)</b>	<b>88,724</b>	<b>78,629</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>88.6%</b>	<b>95,457</b>	<b>95,457</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>1. SECURITY OPERATIONS</b>	8,560,128	-	20,223	8,580,351	8,553,953	26,398	99.7%	8,214,050	8,212,398
<b>2. FACILITIES</b>	4,131,660	-	93,295	4,224,955	4,175,047	49,908	98.8%	4,056,709	4,002,730
<b>3. REMAND DETENTION</b>	635,730	-	131,963	767,693	767,693	-	100.0%	769,953	769,953
<b>4. OFFENDER MANAGEMENT</b>	2,222,859	-	14,593	2,237,452	2,237,452	-	100.0%	2,255,478	2,255,478
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>15,550,377</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260,074</b>	<b>15,810,451</b>	<b>15,734,145</b>	<b>76,306</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>15,296,190</b>	<b>15,240,559</b>
<b>Economic Classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>15,016,177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>315,333</b>	<b>15,331,510</b>	<b>15,375,399</b>	<b>(43,889)</b>	<b>100.3%</b>	<b>14,822,023</b>	<b>14,884,795</b>
Compensation of employees	11,247,195	-	282,080	11,529,275	11,529,275	-	100.0%	11,170,040	11,170,040
Salaries and wages	9,415,363	-	143,152	9,558,515	9,478,406	80,109	99.2%	9,191,343	9,191,343
Social contributions	1,831,832	-	138,928	1,970,760	2,050,869	(80,109)	104.1%	1,978,697	1,978,697
Goods and services	3,768,982	-	33,253	3,802,235	3,844,146	(41,911)	101.1%	3,651,983	3,713,641
Administrative fees	315	-	164	479	479	-	100.0%	2,827	2,827
Advertising	16	-	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	32,111	-	(27,736)	4,375	4,375	-	100.0%	4,017	4,017
Catering: Departmental activities	1,167	-	1,453	2,620	2,620	-	100.0%	1,472	1,472
Communication	19,537	-	(1,125)	18,412	18,412	-	100.0%	18,963	18,963
Computer services	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	8,068	8,068
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6,674	-	(6,539)	135	135	-	100.0%	17,616	3,865
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	127	127	127	-	100.0%	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	3	3	3	-	100.0%	-	-
Contractors	17,052	-	16,317	33,369	33,369	-	100.0%	19,685	19,685

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION								
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,188,118	-	(42,635)	1,145,483	1,062,352	83,131	92.7%	984,891	984,891
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	59,327	-	21,271	80,598	80,598	-	100.0%	54,485	54,485
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	15,136	-	(11,425)	3,711	3,711	-	100.0%	17,874	17,874
Inventory: Farming supplies	1,664	-	613	2,277	2,277	-	100.0%	1,587	1,587
Inventory: Food and food supplies	464	-	(404)	60	60	-	100.0%	132	132
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	31,094	-	50,846	81,940	81,940	-	100.0%	33,009	33,009
Inventory: Materials and supplies	37,917	-	23,385	61,302	61,302	-	100.0%	47,424	47,424
Inventory: Medical supplies	409	-	(142)	267	267	-	100.0%	277	277
Inventory: Medicine	227	-	(164)	63	63	-	100.0%	101	101
Inventory: Other supplies	6,126	-	763	6,889	6,889	-	100.0%	8,108	8,108
Consumable supplies	67,353	-	5,218	72,571	70,653	1,918	97.4%	91,732	91,732
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	14,098	-	(6,646)	7,452	7,392	60	99.2%	9,555	9,555
Operating leases	658,276	-	3,355	661,631	661,631	-	100.0%	631,962	631,962
Property payments	1,574,239	-	(1,928)	1,572,311	1,699,331	(127,020)	108.1%	1,656,650	1,732,059
Travel and subsistence	35,688	-	7,940	43,628	43,628	-	100.0%	38,862	38,862
Training and development	244	-	(73)	171	171	-	100.0%	131	131
Operating payments	1,577	-	(290)	1,287	1,287	-	100.0%	1,986	1,986
Venues and facilities	146	-	(146)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	4	-	1,070	1,074	1,074	-	100.0%	569	569
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	1,978	(1,978)	-	-	1,114



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Interest	-	-	-	-	1,978	(1,978)	-	-	1,114
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>140,632</b>	-	<b>(45,200)</b>	<b>95,432</b>	<b>80,552</b>	<b>14,880</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>90,959</b>	<b>90,959</b>
Households	140,632	-	(45,200)	95,432	80,552	14,880	84.4%	90,959	90,959
Social benefits	109,603	-	(50,060)	59,543	44,663	14,880	75.0%	61,693	59,891
Other transfers to households	31,029	-	4,860	35,889	35,889	-	100.0%	29,266	31,068
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>393,568</b>	-	<b>(10,059)</b>	<b>383,509</b>	<b>278,194</b>	<b>105,315</b>	<b>72.5%</b>	<b>383,208</b>	<b>264,805</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	360,202	-	-	360,202	266,545	93,657	74.0%	375,497	258,746
Buildings	360,202	-	-	360,202	266,545	93,657	74.0%	375,497	258,746
Machinery and equipment	31,465	-	(8,567)	22,898	11,240	11,658	49.1%	6,007	5,307
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	294
Other machinery and equipment	31,465	-	(8,567)	22,898	11,240	11,658	49.1%	5,713	5,013
Biological assets	1,901	-	(1,492)	409	409	-	100.0%	1,704	752
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,550,377</b>	-	<b>260,074</b>	<b>15,810,451</b>	<b>15,734,145</b>	<b>76,306</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>15,296,190</b>	<b>15,240,559</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 2.1: SECURITY OPERATIONS									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>8,418,396</b>	-	<b>97,765</b>	<b>8,516,161</b>	<b>8,516,161</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,168,526</b>	<b>8,168,526</b>
Compensation of employees	8,273,086	-	101,518	8,374,604	8,374,604	-	100.0%	8,019,585	8,019,585
Goods and services	145,310	-	(3,753)	141,557	139,639	1,918	98.6%	148,941	148,941
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	1,918	(1,918)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>110,319</b>	-	<b>(62,982)</b>	<b>47,337</b>	<b>32,457</b>	<b>14,880</b>	<b>68.6%</b>	<b>42,163</b>	<b>42,163</b>
Households	110,319	-	(62,982)	47,337	32,457	14,880	68.6%	42,163	42,163
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>31,413</b>	-	<b>(14,560)</b>	<b>16,853</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>11,518</b>	<b>31.7%</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>1,709</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	140	(140)	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	29,512	-	(13,068)	16,444	4,786	11,658	29.1%	1,657	957
Biological assets	1,901	-	(1,492)	409	409	-	100.0%	1,704	752
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,560,128</b>	-	<b>20,223</b>	<b>8,580,351</b>	<b>8,553,953</b>	<b>26,398</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>8,214,050</b>	<b>8,212,398</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 2.2: FACILITIES									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>3,771,115</b>	-	<b>88,885</b>	<b>3,860,000</b>	<b>3,903,889</b>	<b>(43,889)</b>	<b>101.1%</b>	<b>3,677,994</b>	<b>3,740,766</b>
Compensation of employees	198,646	-	36,517	235,163	235,163	-	100.0%	221,454	221,454
Goods and services	3,572,469	-	52,368	3,624,837	3,668,726	(43,889)	101.2%	3,456,540	3,518,198
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,114
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>24</b>	-	<b>299</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>323</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>693</b>
Households	24	-	299	323	323	-	100.0%	693	693
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>360,521</b>	-	<b>4,111</b>	<b>364,632</b>	<b>270,835</b>	<b>93,797</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>378,022</b>	<b>261,271</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	360,202	-	-	360,202	266,405	93,797	74.0%	375,497	258,746
Machinery and equipment	319	-	4,111	4,430	4,430	-	100.0%	2,525	2,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,131,660</b>	-	<b>93,295</b>	<b>4,224,955</b>	<b>4,175,047</b>	<b>49,908</b>	<b>98.8%</b>	<b>4,056,709</b>	<b>4,002,730</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 2.3: REMAND DETENTION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>635,580</b>	-	<b>129,177</b>	<b>764,757</b>	<b>764,757</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>766,319</b>	<b>766,319</b>
Compensation of employees	618,154	-	140,941	759,095	759,095	-	100.0%	746,515	746,515
Goods and services	17,426	-	(11,764)	5,662	5,602	60	98.9%	19,804	19,804
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	60	(60)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,597</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>3,433</b>
Households	-	-	2,597	2,597	2,597	-	100.0%	3,433	3,433
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>150</b>	-	<b>189</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>339</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>
Machinery and equipment	150	-	189	339	339	-	100.0%	201	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>635,730</b>	-	<b>131,963</b>	<b>767,693</b>	<b>767,693</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>769,953</b>	<b>769,953</b>

Subprogramme: 2.4: OFFENDER MANAGEMENT									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,191,086</b>	-	<b>(494)</b>	<b>2,190,592</b>	<b>2,190,592</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,209,184</b>	<b>2,209,184</b>
Compensation of employees	2,157,309	-	3,104	2,160,413	2,160,413	-	100.0%	2,182,486	2,182,486
Goods and services	33,777	-	(3,598)	30,179	30,179	-	100.0%	26,698	26,698
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>30,289</b>	-	<b>14,886</b>	<b>45,175</b>	<b>45,175</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>44,670</b>	<b>44,670</b>
Households	30,289	-	14,886	45,175	45,175	-	100.0%	44,670	44,670
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1,484</b>	-	<b>201</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,685</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,624</b>
Machinery and equipment	1,484	-	201	1,685	1,685	-	100.0%	1,624	1,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,222,859</b>	-	<b>14,593</b>	<b>2,237,452</b>	<b>2,237,452</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,255,478</b>	<b>2,255,478</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>1. CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>	477,723	-	(46,052)	431,671	431,671	-	100.0%	419,363	419,363
<b>2. OFFENDER DEVELOPMENT</b>	1,221,335	-	(75,544)	1,145,791	1,130,533	15,258	98.7%	1,063,048	1,036,672
<b>3. PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SERVICES</b>	644,034	-	(61,842)	582,192	582,192	-	100.0%	558,633	558,633
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>2,343,092</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(183,438)</b>	<b>2,159,654</b>	<b>2,144,396</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>2,041,044</b>	<b>2,014,668</b>
<b>Economic Classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,303,487</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(196,472)</b>	<b>2,107,015</b>	<b>2,107,015</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,995,406</b>	<b>1,974,588</b>
Compensation of employees	1,737,695	-	(141,035)	1,596,660	1,596,660	-	100.0%	1,547,886	1,542,886
Salaries and wages	1,470,700	-	(137,287)	1,333,413	1,331,831	1,582	99.9%	1,293,131	1,288,131
Social contributions	266,995	-	(3,748)	263,247	264,829	(1,582)	100.6%	254,755	254,755
Goods and services	565,792	-	(55,437)	510,355	510,355	-	100.0%	447,520	431,702
Administrative fees	682	-	(404)	278	278	-	100.0%	237	237
Advertising	185	-	(184)	1	1	-	100.0%	-	-
Minor assets	7,745	-	(2,775)	4,970	4,970	-	100.0%	4,658	4,658
Audit costs: External	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	3,311	-	378	3,689	3,689	-	100.0%	1,644	1,644
Communication	8,674	-	(1,493)	7,181	7,181	-	100.0%	7,791	7,791
Computer services	-	-	1	1	1	-	100.0%	51	51
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1,107	-	(150)	957	957	-	100.0%	1,239	1,239
Infrastructure and planning services	2,642	-	62	2,704	2,704	-	100.0%	1,992	1,992
Laboratory services	496	-	(397)	99	99	-	100.0%	122	122

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Contractors	15,479	-	3,665	19,144	19,144	-	100.0%	17,288	17,288
Agency and support / outsourced services	3,970	-	(835)	3,135	3,135	-	100.0%	3,372	3,372
Entertainment	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	12,695	-	2,521	15,216	15,216	-	100.0%	8,909	8,909
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	71,946	-	(7,864)	64,082	64,082	-	100.0%	66,284	66,284
Inventory: Farming supplies	251,635	-	3,058	254,693	254,693	-	100.0%	230,151	214,493
Inventory: Food and food supplies	1,243	-	6,540	7,783	7,783	-	100.0%	9,870	9,870
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	17,909	-	392	18,301	18,301	-	100.0%	11,333	11,333
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	7,614	-	(5,396)	2,218	2,218	-	100.0%	2,600	2,600
Inventory: Materials and supplies	34,554	-	27	34,581	34,581	-	100.0%	19,391	19,391
Inventory: Medical supplies	550	-	(486)	64	64	-	100.0%	54	54
Inventory: Medicine	5,289	-	(1,955)	3,334	3,334	-	100.0%	3,659	3,659
Inventory: Other supplies	4,642	-	(931)	3,711	3,711	-	100.0%	952	952
Consumable supplies	64,080	-	(41,205)	22,875	22,875	-	100.0%	25,922	25,762
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	14,223	-	(10,751)	3,472	3,472	-	100.0%	3,906	3,906
Operating leases	3	-	3	6	6	-	100.0%	403	403
Property payments	1,121	-	548	1,669	1,669	-	100.0%	1,292	1,292
Transport provided: Departmental activity	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	27,797	-	3,987	31,784	31,784	-	100.0%	21,087	21,087
Training and development	4,458	-	(3,322)	1,136	1,136	-	100.0%	908	908
Operating payments	1,257	-	655	1,912	1,912	-	100.0%	1,941	1,941

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Venues and facilities	146	-	686	832	832	-	100.0%	-	-
Rental and hiring	302	-	225	527	527	-	100.0%	464	464
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>7,619</b>
Households	79	-	5,998	6,077	6,077	-	100.0%	7,619	7,619
Social benefits	79	-	5,972	6,051	6,051	-	100.0%	6,489	5,896
Other transfers to households	-	-	26	26	26	-	100.0%	1,130	1,723
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>39,526</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>46,562</b>	<b>31,304</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>38,019</b>	<b>32,461</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Machinery and equipment	38,393	-	5,679	44,072	28,814	15,258	65.4%	36,164	30,446
Other machinery and equipment	38,393	-	5,679	44,072	28,814	15,258	65.4%	36,164	30,446
Biological assets	1,133	-	1,357	2,490	2,490	-	100.0%	1,855	1,855
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>2,343,092</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(183,438)</b>	<b>2,159,654</b>	<b>2,144,396</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>2,041,044</b>	<b>2,014,668</b>



**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

<b>Subprogramme: 3.1: CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES</b>									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>477,388</b>	-	<b>(48,909)</b>	<b>428,479</b>	<b>428,479</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>416,531</b>	<b>416,531</b>
Compensation of employees	468,618	-	(46,289)	422,329	422,329	-	100.0%	411,766	411,766
Goods and services	8,770	-	(2,620)	6,150	6,150	-	100.0%	4,765	4,765
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,715</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>2,168</b>
Households	-	-	2,715	2,715	2,715	-	100.0%	2,168	2,168
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>335</b>	-	<b>142</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>477</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>664</b>
Machinery and equipment	335	-	142	477	477	-	100.0%	664	664
<b>Total</b>	<b>477,723</b>	-	<b>(46,052)</b>	<b>431,671</b>	<b>431,671</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>419,363</b>	<b>419,363</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 3.2: OFFENDER DEVELOPMENT									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,182,488</b>	-	<b>(84,597)</b>	<b>1,097,891</b>	<b>1,097,891</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,024,141</b>	<b>1,003,323</b>
Compensation of employees	648,986	-	(31,179)	617,807	617,807	-	100.0%	599,006	594,006
Goods and services	533,502	-	(53,418)	480,084	480,084	-	100.0%	425,135	409,317
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>79</b>	-	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>2,159</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,829</b>
Households	79	-	2,080	2,159	2,159	-	100.0%	1,829	1,829
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>38,768</b>	-	<b>6,973</b>	<b>45,741</b>	<b>30,483</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>37,078</b>	<b>31,520</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Machinery and equipment	37,635	-	5,616	43,251	27,993	15,258	64.7%	35,223	29,505
Biological assets	1,133	-	1,357	2,490	2,490	-	100.0%	1,855	1,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,221,335</b>	-	<b>(75,544)</b>	<b>1,145,791</b>	<b>1,130,533</b>	<b>15,258</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>1,063,048</b>	<b>1,036,672</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

<b>Subprogramme: 3.3: PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SERVICES</b>									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>643,611</b>	-	<b>(62,966)</b>	<b>580,645</b>	<b>580,645</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>554,734</b>	<b>554,734</b>
Compensation of employees	620,091	-	(63,567)	556,524	556,524	-	100.0%	537,114	537,114
Goods and services	23,520	-	601	24,121	24,121	-	100.0%	17,620	17,620
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,203</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>3,622</b>
Households	-	-	1,203	1,203	1,203	-	100.0%	3,622	3,622
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>423</b>	-	<b>(79)</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>344</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>277</b>
Machinery and equipment	423	-	(79)	344	344	-	100.0%	277	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>644,034</b>	-	<b>(61,842)</b>	<b>582,192</b>	<b>582,192</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>558,633</b>	<b>558,633</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 4: CARE									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>1. NUTRITIONAL SERVICES</b>	1,332,414	-	(19,115)	1,313,299	1,363,101	(49,802)	103.8%	1,207,599	1,207,599
<b>2. HEALTH AND HYGIENE SERVICES</b>	1,307,228	-	(109,240)	1,197,988	1,148,186	49,802	95.8%	1,124,240	1,124,240
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>2,639,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(128,355)</b>	<b>2,511,287</b>	<b>2,511,287</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,331,839</b>	<b>2,331,839</b>
<b>Economic Classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>2,635,167</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(137,524)</b>	<b>2,497,643</b>	<b>2,497,871</b>	<b>(228)</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,315,310</b>	<b>2,315,310</b>
Compensation of employees	1,230,196	-	(144,721)	1,085,475	1,028,902	56,573	94.8%	1,014,769	1,014,769
Salaries and wages	1,021,694	-	(119,880)	901,814	866,174	35,640	96.0%	859,050	859,050
Social contributions	208,502	-	(24,841)	183,661	162,728	20,933	88.6%	155,719	155,719
Goods and services	1,404,971	-	7,197	1,412,168	1,468,717	(56,549)	104.0%	1,300,541	1,300,541
Administrative fees	422	-	(42)	380	380	-	100.0%	275	275
Advertising	18	-	11	29	29	-	100.0%	-	-
Minor assets	4,253	-	(2,055)	2,198	2,198	-	100.0%	1,853	1,853
Catering: Departmental activities	1,266	-	(197)	1,069	1,069	-	100.0%	790	790
Communication	4,582	-	(1,159)	3,423	3,423	-	100.0%	4,174	4,174
Consultants: Business and advisory services	18	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	27,840	-	(3,736)	24,104	24,104	-	100.0%	25,865	25,865
Contractors	29,736	-	(1,498)	28,238	28,238	-	100.0%	23,948	23,948
Agency and support / outsourced services	127,807	-	(12,659)	115,148	115,148	-	100.0%	103,845	103,845
Fleet services	11,570	-	3,237	14,807	14,807	-	100.0%	10,084	10,084

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	PROGRAMME 4: CARE								
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	10,242	-	(4,010)	6,232	6,233	(1)	100.0%	9,859	9,859
Inventory: Farming supplies	611	-	(561)	50	50	-	100.0%	64	64
Inventory: Food and food supplies	926,802	-	64,513	991,315	1,048,116	(56,801)	105.7%	903,359	903,359
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	579	-	(143)	436	436	-	100.0%	278	278
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	8	8
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2,314	-	(134)	2,180	2,181	(1)	100.0%	3,171	3,171
Inventory: Medical supplies	8,603	-	(818)	7,785	7,783	2	100.0%	21,348	21,348
Inventory: Medicine	64,780	-	(25,352)	39,428	39,428	-	100.0%	30,248	30,248
Inventory: Other supplies	30,040	-	(15,501)	14,539	14,287	252	98.3%	11,398	11,398
Consumable supplies	129,590	-	7,149	136,739	136,739	-	100.0%	130,270	130,270
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4,491	-	(2,109)	2,382	2,382	-	100.0%	2,138	2,138
Operating leases	120	-	(99)	21	21	-	100.0%	3	3
Property payments	2,697	-	(384)	2,313	2,313	-	100.0%	2,371	2,371
Transport provided: Departmental activity	136	-	2,774	2,910	2,910	-	100.0%	2,401	2,401
Travel and subsistence	14,714	-	746	15,460	15,460	-	100.0%	10,603	10,603
Training and development	1,099	-	(661)	438	438	-	100.0%	1,463	1,463
Operating payments	634	-	(116)	518	518	-	100.0%	644	644
Rental and hiring	2	-	24	26	26	-	100.0%	81	81
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	252	(252)	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	252	(252)	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 22

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 4: CARE									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>505</b>	-	<b>5,256</b>	<b>5,761</b>	<b>5,761</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,668</b>	<b>6,668</b>
Households	505	-	5,256	5,761	5,761	-	100.0%	6,668	6,668
Social benefits	505	-	4,521	5,026	5,026	-	100.0%	6,503	6,503
Other transfers to households	-	-	735	735	735	-	100.0%	165	165
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>3,970</b>	-	<b>3,913</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>9,861</b>	<b>9,861</b>
Machinery and equipment	3,970	-	3,913	7,883	7,655	228	97.1%	9,861	9,861
Other machinery and equipment	3,970	-	3,913	7,883	7,655	228	97.1%	9,861	9,861
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,639,642</b>	-	<b>(128,355)</b>	<b>2,511,287</b>	<b>2,511,287</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,331,839</b>	<b>2,331,839</b>



**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

<b>Subprogramme: 4.1: NUTRITIONAL SERVICES</b>									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,331,855</b>	-	<b>(22,410)</b>	<b>1,309,445</b>	<b>1,359,247</b>	<b>(49,802)</b>	<b>103.8%</b>	<b>1,205,176</b>	<b>1,205,176</b>
Compensation of employees	358,694	-	(64,360)	294,334	287,335	6,999	97.6%	280,923	280,923
Goods and services	973,161	-	41,950	1,015,111	1,071,912	(56,801)	105.6%	924,253	924,253
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>289</b>	-	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,123</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,673</b>
Households	289	-	1,834	2,123	2,123	-	100.0%	1,673	1,673
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>270</b>	-	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,731</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
Machinery and equipment	270	-	1,461	1,731	1,731	-	100.0%	750	750
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332,414</b>	-	<b>(19,115)</b>	<b>1,313,299</b>	<b>1,363,101</b>	<b>(49,802)</b>	<b>103.8%</b>	<b>1,207,599</b>	<b>1,207,599</b>

<b>Subprogramme: 4.2: HEALTH AND HYGIENE SERVICES</b>									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,303,312</b>	-	<b>(115,114)</b>	<b>1,188,198</b>	<b>1,138,624</b>	<b>49,574</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>1,110,134</b>	<b>1,110,134</b>
Compensation of employees	871,502	-	(80,361)	791,141	741,567	49,574	93.7%	733,846	733,846
Goods and services	431,810	-	(34,753)	397,057	396,805	252	99.9%	376,288	376,288
Interest and Rent on Land	-	-	-	-	252	(252)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>216</b>	-	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>3,638</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>4,995</b>
Households	216	-	3,422	3,638	3,638	-	100.0%	4,995	4,995
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>3,700</b>	-	<b>2,452</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>9,111</b>
Machinery and equipment	3,700	-	2,452	6,152	5,924	228	96.3%	9,111	9,111
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,307,228</b>	-	<b>(109,240)</b>	<b>1,197,988</b>	<b>1,148,186</b>	<b>49,802</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>1,124,240</b>	<b>1,124,240</b>



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>1. SUPERVISION</b>	1,084,565	-	(46,175)	1,038,390	1,038,390	-	100.0%	1,099,333	933,301
<b>2. COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION</b>	167,189	-	(69,515)	97,674	97,674	-	100.0%	41,520	39,940
<b>3. OFFICE ACCOMMODATION: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS</b>	45,240	-	11,834	57,074	57,074	-	100.0%	47,021	47,021
<b>Total for sub programmes</b>	<b>1,296,994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(103,856)</b>	<b>1,193,138</b>	<b>1,193,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,187,874</b>	<b>1,020,262</b>
<b>Economic Classification</b>									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,294,266</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(109,362)</b>	<b>1,184,904</b>	<b>1,184,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,171,670</b>	<b>1,009,414</b>
Compensation of employees	1,105,955	-	(92,812)	1,013,143	1,013,143	-	100.0%	1,079,662	918,822
Salaries and wages	920,463	-	(89,644)	830,819	836,142	(5,323)	100.6%	915,594	754,754
Social contributions	185,492	-	(3,168)	182,324	177,001	5,323	97.1%	164,068	164,068
Goods and services	188,311	-	(16,550)	171,761	171,695	66	100.0%	92,008	90,592
Administrative fees	137	-	(91)	46	46	-	100.0%	35	35
Advertising	113	-	(111)	2	2	-	100.0%	1	1
Minor assets	791	-	(119)	672	672	-	100.0%	225	225
Catering: Departmental activities	1,697	-	(115)	1,582	1,582	-	100.0%	1,015	1,015
Communication	11,667	-	(1,634)	10,033	10,033	-	100.0%	10,399	10,399
Computer services	125	-	(125)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	11	11	11	-	100.0%	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	1	1	1	-	100.0%	-	-
Contractors	66	-	(42)	24	24	-	100.0%	256	256
Agency and support / outsourced services	3,368	-	(2,667)	701	701	-	100.0%	1,108	1,108

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

## VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

## PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Entertainment	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	42,924	-	2,030	44,954	44,954	-	100.0%	23,012	21,596
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	178	-	(72)	106	106	-	100.0%	89	89
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	17	17	17	-	100.0%	1	1
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	37	37	37	-	100.0%	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	17	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	224	-	(31)	193	193	-	100.0%	216	216
Inventory: Medical supplies	19	-	(16)	3	3	-	100.0%	17	17
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Inventory: Other supplies	173	-	(53)	120	120	-	100.0%	46	46
Consumable supplies	1,902	-	(1,306)	596	596	-	100.0%	672	672
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5,547	-	(3,202)	2,345	2,345	-	100.0%	2,137	2,137
Operating leases	103,853	-	(2,399)	101,454	101,454	-	100.0%	46,237	46,237
Property payments	789	-	(657)	132	132	-	100.0%	1,049	1,049
Travel and subsistence	10,853	-	(3,638)	7,215	7,215	-	100.0%	4,576	4,576
Training and development	1,012	-	(1,012)	-	-	-	-	62	62
Operating payments	1,341	-	(502)	839	773	66	92.1%	630	630
Venues and facilities	9	-	(9)	-	-	-	-	62	62
Rental and hiring	1,500	-	(822)	678	678	-	100.0%	159	159
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	66	(66)	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	66	(66)	-	-	-

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

### VOTE 22

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>239</b>	-	<b>5,630</b>	<b>5,869</b>	<b>5,869</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>8,706</b>
Households	239	-	5,630	5,869	5,869	-	100.0%	8,706	8,706
Social benefits	79	-	5,790	5,869	5,869	-	100.0%	8,552	8,528
Other transfers to households	160	-	(160)	-	-	-	-	154	178
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2,489</b>	-	<b>(124)</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,365</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,498</b>	<b>2,142</b>
Machinery and equipment	2,489	-	(124)	2,365	2,365	-	100.0%	7,498	2,142
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Other machinery and equipment	2,489	-	(124)	2,365	2,365	-	100.0%	4,498	2,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,296,994</b>	-	<b>(103,856)</b>	<b>1,193,138</b>	<b>1,193,138</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,187,874</b>	<b>1,020,262</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 5.1: SUPERVISION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1,081,876</b>	-	<b>(51,341)</b>	<b>1,030,535</b>	<b>1,030,535</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,086,455</b>	<b>922,779</b>
Compensation of employees	1,027,467	-	(104,041)	923,426	923,426	-	100.0%	1,046,514	885,674
Goods and services	54,409	-	52,700	107,109	107,043	66	99.9%	39,941	37,105
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	66	(66)	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>239</b>	-	<b>5,506</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>5,745</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>8,440</b>
Households	239	-	5,506	5,745	5,745	-	100.0%	8,440	8,440
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2,450</b>	-	<b>(340)</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,110</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>2,082</b>
Machinery and equipment	2,450	-	(340)	2,110	2,110	-	100.0%	4,438	2,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,084,565</b>	-	<b>(46,175)</b>	<b>1,038,390</b>	<b>1,038,390</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,099,333</b>	<b>933,301</b>

Subprogramme: 5.2: COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>167,150</b>	-	<b>(69,855)</b>	<b>97,295</b>	<b>97,295</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>38,194</b>	<b>39,614</b>
Compensation of employees	78,488	-	11,229	89,717	89,717	-	100.0%	33,148	33,148
Goods and services	88,662	-	(81,084)	7,578	7,578	-	100.0%	5,046	6,466
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	-	-	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>266</b>
Households	-	-	124	124	124	-	100.0%	266	266
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>39</b>	-	<b>216</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>60</b>
Machinery and equipment	39	-	216	255	255	-	100.0%	3,060	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,189</b>	-	<b>(69,515)</b>	<b>97,674</b>	<b>97,674</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>41,520</b>	<b>39,940</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**  
for the year ended 31 March 2023

Subprogramme: 5.3: OFFICE ACCOMMODATION: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS									
	2022/23							2021/22	
	Adjusted Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>45,240</b>	-	<b>11,834</b>	<b>57,074</b>	<b>57,074</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47,021</b>	<b>47,021</b>
Goods and services	45,240	-	11,834	57,074	57,074	-	100.0%	47,021	47,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,240</b>	-	<b>11,834</b>	<b>57,074</b>	<b>57,074</b>	-	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47,021</b>	<b>47,021</b>



## NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and Subsidies, and Annexure 1A, 1B and 1C of the Annual Financial Statements.

### 2. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

#### 2.1 Per economic classification

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>25,300,308</b>	<b>25,413,325</b>	<b>(113,017)</b>	<b>-0.45%</b>
Compensation of employees	18,298,036	18,238,036	60,000	0.33%
Goods and services	7,002,272	7,172,111	(169,839)	-2.43%
Interest and rent on land	-	3,178	(3,178)	0.00%
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>722,453</b>	<b>624,440</b>	<b>98,013</b>	<b>13.57%</b>
Provinces and municipalities	7,647	7,370	277	3.62%
Departmental agencies and accounts	10,215	10,222	(7)	0.00%
Households	704,591	606,848	97,743	13.87%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>513,223</b>	<b>391,475</b>	<b>121,748</b>	<b>23.72%</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	360,202	266,545	93,657	26.00%
Machinery and equipment	147,174	119,040	28,134	19.11%
Biological assets	2,899	2,899	-	0.00%
Intangible assets	2,948	2,991	(43)	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>26,429,240</b>	<b>106,744</b>	<b>99.6%</b>



## NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### Explanation of variance:

#### Goods and Services

The overspending of R170 million was mainly on items Fleet Services due to high repairs and maintenance costs as well as spares and accessories which went up drastically in the current financial year, Inventory: Fuel, Oil and Gas due to ongoing load shedding in the country that pressured expenditure with high procurement of Fuel, Oil and Gas, Travel and Subsistence due to high number of official trips undertaken during the year, Inventory: Food and Food Supplies due to food inflation and Property Payments due to increase in municipal tariffs above the budgeted inflation.

#### Interest and Rent on Land:

There was an expenditure of R3,178 thousand incurred against a zero budget mainly due to interest paid on arrear salaries as well as interest paid on legal claims.

#### Transfers and Subsidies:

The underspending of R98,013 million (13.57%) is mainly on leave gratuities due to service terminations that were lower than anticipated.

#### Payment for Capital Assets

The underspending is mainly on item: Buildings and Other Fixed Structures due to lower expenditure on Capital Works Programme than projected.

#### Internal charges

In the department, the supplies Programme Administration under activity Stores budget for the cost of buying the required bulk supplies, while client (end user programmes) budget for the cost of buying from supplier Programme. Bulk materials are procured externally, kept in stock and issued internally across the department cost centres in line with internal requisitions. The Department uses the objective: Internal Charges to allocate expenditure correctly. Internal Charges is a fund on the Basic Accounting System (BAS) and is allocated a negative budget.



**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	26,535,984	25,943,252
Departmental revenue	2	148,142	201,940
Aid assistance	3	-	6,876
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>26,684,126</b>	<b>26,152,068</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	4	18,238,036	17,678,410
Goods and services	5	7,172,110	6,688,478
Interest and rent on land	6	3,178	77,244
Aid assistance	3	2,548	8,554
		<b>25,415,872</b>	<b>24,452,686</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Transfers and subsidies	7	624,441	816,323
		<b>624,441</b>	<b>816,323</b>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	388,484	432,883
Intangible assets	8	2,991	295
		<b>391,475</b>	<b>433,178</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>26,431,788</b>	<b>25,702,187</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>252,338</b>	<b>449,881</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>			
Voted funds		106,744	249,619
Annual appropriation	12	106,744	249,619
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	2	148,142	201,940
Aid assistance	3	(2,548)	(1,678)
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>252,338</b>	<b>449,881</b>



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>276,083</b>	<b>290,838</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,622	42,281
Prepayments and advances	10	1,461	3,755
Receivables	11	273,000	244,802
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>5,337</b>	<b>3,320</b>
Prepayments and advances	10	2,819	-
Receivables	11	2,518	3,320
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>281,420</b>	<b>294,158</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>251,924</b>	<b>264,690</b>
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	106,744	249,619
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	4,876	4,434
Bank overdraft	14	130,079	-
Payables	15	10,225	10,637
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>251,924</b>	<b>264,690</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>29,496</b>	<b>29,468</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>			
Recoverable revenue		25,683	23,107
Retained funds		3,934	6,482
Unauthorised expenditure		(121)	(121)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,496</b>	<b>29,468</b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>		
Opening balance	23,107	20,946
Transfers:	2,576	2,161
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)	(3,690)	(2,348)
Debts raised	6,266	4,509
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>25,683</b>	<b>23,107</b>
<b>Retained funds</b>		
Opening balance	6,482	8,160
Utilised during the year	(2,548)	(8,554)
Other transfers	-	6,876
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>6,482</b>
<b>Unauthorised expenditure</b>		
Opening balance	(121)	(121)
Unauthorised expenditure - current year	-	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature with funding	-	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature without funding and derecognised	-	-
Current		
Capital		
Transfers and subsidies		
Less: Amounts recoverable	-	-
Less: Amounts written off	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>(121)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,496</b>	<b>29,468</b>

*The unauthorised expenditure has been reclassified from Current Assets in the Statement of Financial Position to Net Asset in line with the new PFMA Compliance Reporting Framework. This reclassification resulted in the comparative figures being restated*



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts		<b>26,682,280</b>	<b>26,150,741</b>
Annual appropriation funds received	1.1	26,535,984	25,943,252
Departmental revenue received	2	145,910	200,443
Interest received	2.3	386	170
Aid assistance received	3	-	6,876
Net decrease in working capital		(26,316)	38,319
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(397,319)	(771,554)
Current payments		(25,412,694)	(24,375,442)
Interest paid	6	(3,178)	(77,244)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(624,441)	(816,323)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	16	<b>218,332</b>	<b>148,497</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments for capital assets	8	(391,475)	(433,178)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	1,846	1,327
Increase in other financial assets		(2,819)	-
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	11	802	(190)
<b>Net cash flow available from investing activities</b>		<b>(391,646)</b>	<b>(432,041)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		2,576	2,161
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>2,576</b>	<b>2,161</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(170,738)	(281,383)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		42,281	323,664
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	17	<b>(128,457)</b>	<b>42,281</b>

## PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

### 1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard. The Modified cash standard constitute the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting, transaction and other events recognised when is received or paid.

Management has concluded that the financial statement presents fairly the department primary and secondary information.

### 2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

### 3. Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department

### 4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

### 5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

### 6. Comparative information

#### 6.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

#### 6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

### 7. Revenue

#### 7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).

Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/ from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.

In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

### 7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

## 8. Expenditure

In rendering correctional services, a wide range of expenses are incurred and recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Recognised expenditure is measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred and classified in the general ledger and financial statements according to the Economic Reporting Format categories as follows:

- a. Current expenditure, comprising of compensation of employees, goods and services and interest and rent on land;
- b. Transfers and subsidies;

c. Expenditure for capital assets; and

d. Payments for financial assets

### 8.1 Compensation of employees

#### 8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

#### 8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

### 8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment and measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred. On acquisition of assets the expense is classified as expenditure for capital assets if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold, if less than the capitalisation threshold the expenditure is classified as goods and services.

### 8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

### 8.4 Leases

#### 8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

## 9. Aid assistance

### 9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

### 9.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

Cash held on behalf of inmates does not form part of cash and cash equivalents of the department and is separately disclosed on the notes to the financial statements.

## 11. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

Prepayments and advances are expensed when goods have been received, or in case of services, when they are rendered to the department.

## 12. Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

## 13. Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Collective assessment of impairment is applied to groups of receivables, when there is an indication of impairment in a group of similar assets. Receivables are grouped based on asset type and past due status. The loss event is based on the increased number of none payments and the payment status. Receivables outstanding for at least 3 years without any payment and legal disputes are considered as indicators for impairment and indicative of a loss event





## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 14. Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

Payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements cost.

### 15. Capital assets

#### 15.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

#### 15.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets comprise mainly machinery and equipment as well as biological assets that are expected to be held for a period exceeding 12 months. Biological assets comprise mainly orchards and plantations as well as livestock which are held for agricultural activities. Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value.

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

#### 15.3 Intangible capital assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use

#### 15.4 Assets under investigation

Assets under investigation are only removed from the asset register once the investigation is complete, the decision to remove has been approved by the relevant authority and control over the asset has been relinquished.

Capital and minor assets which are under investigation are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 15.5 Project costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

### 16. Provisions and contingents

#### 16.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

#### 16.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

The value of claims against the department comprises management's estimate of merit and quantum of claims against the department as well as legal cost. Management's estimate is based on facts, historical data and case law.

#### 16.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

#### 16.4 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.

### 17. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of

- unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- Unauthorised incurred in the current year.

### 18. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:

- fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

### 19. Irregular expenditure

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:

- irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

### 20. Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

### 21. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

### 22. Principal-Agent arrangements

The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for short/long-term infrastructure delivery interventions, including construction, upgrades and maintenance programme. In terms of the arrangement the department is the principal and is responsible for needs assessment, approving and funding the programmes or projects.

The department is an agent of National Skills Development Fund (NSF) and is responsible for training of offenders.

All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.

### 23. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

### 24. Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

### 25. Public-Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

### 26. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is recorded in the Employee benefits note.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 1. Annual Appropriation

#### 1.1. Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds)

	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested / not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested / not received
Programmes	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	4,705,879	4,705,879	-	4,497,117	4,497,117	-
Incarceration	15,550,377	15,550,377	-	15,480,702	15,480,702	-
Rehabilitation	2,343,092	2,343,092	-	2,212,970	2,212,970	-
Care	2,639,642	2,639,642	-	2,463,849	2,463,849	-
Social Reintegration	1,296,994	1,296,994	-	1,288,614	1,288,614	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>26,535,984</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,943,252</b>	<b>25,943,252</b>	<b>-</b>

### 2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	97,581	66,241
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	12,619	10,131
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	386	171
Sales of capital assets	2.4	1,846	1,327
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	35,710	124,070
<b>Total revenue collected</b>		<b>148,142</b>	<b>201,940</b>
<b>Departmental revenue collected</b>		<b>148,142</b>	<b>201,940</b>

#### 2.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		94,287	64,765
Sales by market establishment		69,409	37,874
Administrative fees		-	-
Other sales		24,878	26,891
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		3,294	1,476
<b>Total</b>	2	<b>97,581</b>	<b>66,241</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 2.2. Fines, penalties and forfeits

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Fines		11,813	9,143
Forfeits		806	988
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12,619</b>	<b>10,131</b>

### 2.3. Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Interest		386	170
Rent on land		-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>171</b>

### 2.4. Sales of capital assets

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,327</b>
Machinery and equipment		1,846	1,326
Biological assets		-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,327</b>

### 2.5. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Receivables		30,448	30,514
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		5,262	93,556
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35,710</b>	<b>124,070</b>

## 3. Aid assistance

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Opening balance		-	-
Prior period error			
As restated			
Transferred from statement of financial performance		(2,548)	(1,678)
Transfers to or from retained funds		2,548	1,678
Paid during the year			
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 3.1. Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Current		2,548	8,554
<b>Total aid assistance expenditure</b>		<b>2,548</b>	<b>8,554</b>

### 3.2. Donations received in kind (not included in the main note)

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Various donation Annex 1D		278	1,158
<b>Total</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>1,158</b>

The department received various donations in kind from various private persons and companies' animals, toiletries, toys, electrical appliances, stationery, furniture and equipment, and consumables. Donated items with the relevant monetary values are listed in Annexure 1D.

## 4. Compensation of employees

### 4.1. Analysis of balance

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Basic salary		11,404,953	11,230,406
Performance award		4,831	63,314
Service based		24,380	25,358
Compensative/circumstantial		1,354,734	1,121,606
Periodic payments		121,605	125,360
Other non-pensionable allowances		2,153,678	2,050,968
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,064,181</b>	<b>14,617,012</b>

### 4.2. Social contributions

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Employer contributions</b>			
Pension		1,764,717	1,743,550
Medical		1,404,510	1,313,360
UIF		-	-
Bargaining council		4,474	4,268
Insurance		154	220
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,173,855</b>	<b>3,061,398</b>

<b>Total Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>18,238,036</b>	<b>17,678,410</b>
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<b>Average number of employees</b>	<b>38,135</b>	<b>39,565</b>
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## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5. Goods and services

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Administrative fees		7,268	9,500
Advertising		4,144	3,873
Minor assets	5.1	14,539	26,420
Bursaries (employees)		5,809	5,795
Catering		23,380	15,001
Communication		124,566	115,581
Computer services	5.2	213,446	216,957
Consultants: Business and advisory services		19,478	136,043
Infrastructure and planning services		2,832	1,992
Laboratory services		24,205	25,988
Legal services		31,999	50,422
Contractors		88,513	65,217
Agency and support / outsourced services		1,223,396	1,113,438
Entertainment		5	23
Audit cost - external	5.3	54,411	49,338
Fleet services		440,321	335,978
Inventories	5.4	1,756,303	1,457,996
Consumables	5.5	308,563	301,513
Operating leases		842,807	770,293
Property payments	5.6	1,714,247	1,752,517
Rental and hiring		3,060	1,482
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		16,283	10,785
Travel and subsistence	5.7	225,334	184,354
Venues and facilities		1,513	500
Training and development		4,667	14,897
Other operating expenditure	5.8	21,021	22,575
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,172,110</b>	<b>6,688,478</b>

In 2021/22 an amount of R500 thousand for Venues and facilities was incorrectly classified as Other operating expenditure

#### 5.1. Minor assets

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		<b>14,539</b>	<b>26,420</b>
Machinery and equipment		14,323	26,011
Biological assets		216	409
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>14,539</b>	<b>26,420</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5.2. Computer services

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
SITA computer services		106,487	116,449
External computer service providers		106,959	100,508
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>213,446</b>	<b>216,957</b>

### 5.3. Audit cost - external

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Regularity audits		50,335	46,310
Investigations		941	-
Computer audits		3,135	3,028
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>54,411</b>	<b>49,338</b>

### 5.4. Inventories

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Clothing material and accessories		118,039	141,346
Farming supplies		279,569	227,256
Food and food supplies		1,004,874	853,058
Fuel, oil and gas		138,482	54,659
Learning, teaching and support material		2,233	2,654
Materials and supplies		96,147	65,494
Medical supplies		6,048	17,732
Medicine		59,909	57,103
Other supplies	5.4.1	51,002	38,694
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>1,756,303</b>	<b>1,457,996</b>

#### 5.4.1. Other supplies

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Ammunition and security suppliers		4,044	5,713
Other		46,958	32,981
<b>Total</b>	5.4	<b>51,002</b>	<b>38,694</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5.5. Consumables

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Consumable supplies		263,172	261,778
Uniform and clothing		15,094	44,414
Household supplies		206,926	182,530
Building material and supplies		19,543	18,395
Communication accessories		43	31
IT consumables		2,165	2,494
Other consumables		19,401	13,914
Stationery, printing and office supplies		45,391	39,735
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>308,563</b>	<b>301,513</b>

### 5.6. Property payments

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Municipal services		1,568,255	1,595,873
Property maintenance and repairs		122,756	131,937
Other		23,236	24,707
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>1,714,247</b>	<b>1,752,517</b>

### 5.7. Travel and subsistence

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Local		223,850	183,927
Foreign		1,484	427
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>225,334</b>	<b>184,354</b>

### 5.8. Other operating expenditure

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Operating Payments: Courier and delivery services		2,311	2,399
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		1,046	8,165
Operating Payments: Printing and publications services		9,233	9,722
Operating Payments: Resettlement cost		7,457	1,466
Other		974	823
<b>Total</b>	5	<b>21,021</b>	<b>22,575</b>

## 6. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Interest paid		3,178	77,244
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,178</b>	<b>77,244</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 7. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Provinces and municipalities	Annex 1A	7,371	7,396
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	10,222	9,841
Households	Annex 1C	606,848	799,086
<b>Total</b>		<b>624,441</b>	<b>816,323</b>

### 8. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>		<b>388,484</b>	<b>432,883</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	31	266,545	258,905
Machinery and equipment	29	119,039	171,370
Biological assets	29	2,900	2,608
<b>Intangible capital assets</b>		<b>2,991</b>	<b>295</b>
Software	30	2,991	295
<b>Total</b>		<b>391,475</b>	<b>433,178</b>

#### 8.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2022/23

Name of entity	2022/23		
	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	<b>388,484</b>	-	<b>388,484</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	266,545	-	266,545
Machinery and equipment	119,039	-	119,039
Biological assets	2,900	-	2,900
<b>Intangible capital assets</b>	<b>2,991</b>	-	<b>2,991</b>
Software	2,991	-	2,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,475</b>	-	<b>391,475</b>

#### 8.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2021/22

Name of entity	2021/22		
	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>	<b>432,883</b>	-	<b>432,883</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	258,905	-	258,905
Machinery and equipment	171,370	-	171,370
Biological assets	2,608	-	2,608
<b>Intangible capital assets</b>	<b>295</b>	-	<b>295</b>
Software	295	-	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>433,178</b>	-	<b>433,178</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 8.3. Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Tangible capital assets</b>			
Machinery and equipment		18,466	20,113
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,466</b>	<b>20,113</b>

### 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		-	40,669
Cash on hand		1,622	1,612
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,622</b>	<b>42,281</b>

The department had an overdraft of R130,079 million as disclosed in note 14.

The department holds cash belonging to inmates in custody on their behalf, for purposes of use by inmates on personal items that are allowable at correctional centres in terms of laws and regulations. Private inmates' cash does not form part of funds of the State; consequently, such cash is not disclosed in cash and cash equivalents. At the end of period, inmates' private cash amounted to R19,424 (R19,885 million: 2021/22).

### 10. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	10.1	4,280	3,755
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,280</b>	<b>3,755</b>

#### Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances		1,461	3,755
Non-current Prepayments and advances		2,819	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,280</b>	<b>3,755</b>

#### 10.1. Advances paid (Not expensed)

	Note	2022/23				Amount as at 31 March 2023 R'000
		Amount as at 1 April 2022 R'000	Less: Amounts expensed in current year R'000	Add / Less: Other R'000	Add Current year advances R'000	
National departments		46	(46)	-	1,461	1,461
Public entities		3,709	(890)	-	-	2,819
<b>Total</b>	10	<b>3,755</b>	<b>(936)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>4,280</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 10.1. Advances paid (Not expensed) (continued)

		2021/22				
		Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2022
Note		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	National departments	46	-	-	-	46
	Public entities	56,434	(52,725)	-	-	3,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56,480</b>	<b>(52,725)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,755</b>

### 11. Receivables

		2022/23			2021/22		
		Current	Non- current	Total	Current	Non- current	Total
Note		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Claims recoverable	12,854	-	12,854	1,838	-	1,838
	Recoverable expenditure	79,348	-	79,348	68,558	-	68,558
	Staff debt	69,014	2,518	71,532	62,712	3,320	66,032
	Other receivables	111,784	-	111,784	111,694	-	111,694
<b>Total</b>		<b>273,000</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>275,518</b>	<b>244,802</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>248,122</b>

#### 11.1. Claims recoverable

		2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
	National departments	12,854	1,838
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>1,838</b>

#### 11.2. Recoverable expenditure

		2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
	Disallowance Miscellaneous	110	34
	Disallowance Damages and Loses	13	-
	Disallowance Damages and Loses	33,431	31,267
	Disallowance Payment Fraud	5,354	5,355
	Damage Vehicles	37,131	30,329
	Private Telephone	9	11
	Salary: Disallowance Account	1,835	26
	Salary: Deduction Disallowance Account	145	318
	Salary: Tax Debt	1,177	965
	Receipt control account	143	253
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79,348</b>	<b>68,558</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 11.3. Staff debt

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Debt Account		71,532	66,032
<b>Total</b>	11	<b>71,532</b>	<b>66,032</b>

### 11.4. Other receivables

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Bloemfontein Correctional Centre (PPP)		110,672	110,672
Other Debtors		1,112	1,022
<b>Total</b>	11	<b>111,784</b>	<b>111,694</b>

### 11.5. Impairment of receivables

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		115,336	106,980
<b>Total</b>		<b>115,336</b>	<b>106,980</b>

## 12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Opening balance		249,619	571,126
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		106,744	249,619
Paid during the year		(249,619)	(571,126)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>106,744</b>	<b>249,619</b>

## 13. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Opening balance		4,434	2,922
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		148,142	201,940
Paid during the year		(147,700)	(200,428)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>4,876</b>	<b>4,434</b>

## 14. Bank overdraft

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		130,079	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>130,079</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 15. Payables - current

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Clearing accounts	15.1	10,207	10,624
Other payables	15.2	18	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,225</b>	<b>10,637</b>

#### 15.1. Clearing accounts

Description	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Salary Accounts		10,207	10,008
Transport Account		-	616
<b>Total</b>	15	<b>10,207</b>	<b>10,624</b>

#### 15.2. Other payables

Description	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Rental Deposit		18	13
<b>Total</b>	15	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>

### 16. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		252,338	449,881
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(34,006)	(301,384)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(28,198)	(15,461)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		2,294	52,725
Increase/(decrease) in payables - current		(412)	1,055
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(1,846)	(1,327)
Expenditure on capital assets		391,475	433,178
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(397,319)	(771,554)
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>		<b>218,332</b>	<b>148,497</b>

### 17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(130,079)	40,669
Cash on hand		1,612	1,612
<b>Total</b>		<b>(128,457)</b>	<b>42,281</b>





## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 18. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

#### 18.1. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2022/23	2021/22
			R'000	R'000
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annex 2A	343	488
Claims against the department		Annex 2B	662,496	647,753
Intergovernmental payables		Annex 4	3,410,043	2,823,822
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,072,882</b>	<b>3,472,063</b>

The cases reported under contingent liabilities in Annexure 2A represent housing loan guarantees that were issued to employees still in the employment of DCS. Any possible outflow of funds will firstly be recovered from salary or service benefits of the employee before any debt is raised.

The cases reported under contingent liabilities in Annexure 2B represent legal cases instituted against DCS which are in various stages of investigation/legal action.

The cases reported under Annexure 4 are unconfirmed balances where the department is disputing the amounts owed to other departments or the services rendered to the department are still under investigation.

#### 18.2. Contingent assets

Nature of contingent asset	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Nature of contingent asset			
Breach of Contract		51,175	48,827
Stolen State Vehicle		185	165
<b>Total</b>		<b>51,360</b>	<b>48,992</b>

### 19. Capital commitments

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		472,510	92,606
Building		472,510	92,606
Machinery and equipment		25,273	9,833
Transport Equipment		7,837	-
Computer Equipment		2,874	560
Furniture and equipment		101	675
Other Machinery and Equipment		14,461	8,598
Biological Asset		195	314
<b>Total</b>		<b>497,978</b>	<b>102,753</b>

Capital commitments for Buildings and Other Fixed Structures increase is due to the re-assigned both ISS and access control projects from DPWI to both the IDT and DBSA to achieve a quick delivery time.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 20. Accruals and payables not recognised

#### 20.1. Accruals

Listed by economic classification	Note	2022/23			2021/22
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		348,759	24,307	373,066	310,214
Transfers and subsidies		1,165	-	1,165	1,274
Capital assets		557	67	624	27,196
Other		162	-	162	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>350,643</b>	<b>24,374</b>	<b>375,017</b>	<b>338,684</b>

Listed by programme level	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Programme 1: Administration		101,209	90,175
Programme 2: Incarceration		237,470	228,660
Programme 3: Rehabilitation		12,292	5,348
Programme 4: Care		20,966	12,446
Programme 5: Social Reintegration		3,080	2,055
<b>Total</b>		<b>375,017</b>	<b>338,684</b>

Accruals mainly consist of services rendered by organs of State where services were rendered during the financial year under review but invoices were received after year-end.

Material amount of accruals is mainly municipal charges which were paid after year-end.

#### 20.2. Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	Note	2022/23			2021/22
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		161,596	12,911	174,507	82,917
Transfers and subsidies		39,491	212	39,703	41,831
Capital assets		11,880	192	12,072	12,567
Other		37	12	49	2,422
<b>Total</b>		<b>213,004</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>226,331</b>	<b>139,737</b>

Listed by programme level	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Programme 1: Administration		136,393	106,983
Programme 2: Incarceration		60,442	23,218
Programme 3: Rehabilitation		18,974	4,468
Programme 4: Care		9,847	4,645
Programme 5: Social Reintegration		675	423
<b>Total</b>		<b>226,331</b>	<b>139,737</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 20.2. Payables not recognised (continued)

Included in the above totals are the following:	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	51,401	29,156
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	260,505	188,897
<b>Total</b>		<b>311,906</b>	<b>218,053</b>

### 21. Employee benefits

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement		737,542	757,430
Service bonus		489,258	485,447
Performance awards		106	79
Capped leave		402,823	437,147
Other		55,327	116,081
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,685,056</b>	<b>1,796,184</b>

Included in the leave entitlement is a negative amount of R116,5 million of 11 438.09 negative leave days. At this stage the department is not able to reliably measure the long-term portion of the long service awards.

Other consists of long service awards R639 thousand (R705 thousand) and provision for Occupational Specific Dispensation Phase 2 for Correctional Officials R54,688 million (R115,376 million)

### 22. Lease commitments

#### 22.1. Operating leases

	2022/23	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	49,493	49,493
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	52,812	52,812
Later than 5 years	-	-
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>102,305</b>	<b>102,305</b>

	2021/22	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	8,660	8,660
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	15,034	15,034
Later than 5 years	-	-
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>23,694</b>	<b>23,694</b>

The assets held under operating lease arrangements consists of motor vehicles for use by community corrections officials. The lease commitment represents the value of rentals for the period remaining on active lease contracts. The lease commitment represents the value of rentals for the period remaining on active lease contracts. There is no escalation since the prices are fixed for the duration of the lease which is three (3) years. There is no option for renewal.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 22.2. Finance leases \*\*

	2022/23	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	15,665	15,665
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	11,702	11,702
Later than 5 years	-	-
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>27,367</b>	<b>27,367</b>

	2021/22	
	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	15,450	15,450
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	11,870	11,870
Later than 5 years	-	-
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>27,320</b>	<b>27,320</b>

The assets held under finance lease arrangements consist office equipment leased for use by management areas, head office and correctional centres. The lease commitment represents the value of rentals for the period remaining on active lease contracts. There are no assets that are sub-let, There is no escalation since the prices are fixed for the duration of the lease. There is an option of renewal for the period of 24 months with a 0% rental amount and also the option of renewal for a period of 36 months on a fixed rate rental.

### 23. Accrued departmental revenue

	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	455	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>42</b>

#### 23.1. Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	42	15
Less: amounts received	(42)	(15)
Add: amounts recorded	455	42
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>42</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 24. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year		-	-
Irregular expenditure - current year		194,770	954,832
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year		953	75,989
<b>Total</b>		<b>195,723</b>	<b>1,030,821</b>

### 25. Related party transactions

Department of Correctional Services is related to the Departments of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Office of the Chief Justice since they are subject to the same control of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, including the following entities:

of related party entities

Guardian Fund

Legal Aid South Africa

Presidents Fund

Special Investigation Unit

The South African Human Rights Commission

The Public Protector

Third Party Fund

Criminal Assets Recovery Account

### 26. Key management personnel

	No. of Individuals	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Political office bearers	1	1,813	1,732
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16	13	20,139	22,956
Level 14	38	45,642	40,174
Family members of key management personnel	21	11,149	13,752
<b>Total</b>		<b>78,743</b>	<b>78,614</b>

### 27. Public private partnership

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Unitary fee paid		1,061,367	983,441
Indexed component		1,061,367	983,441
Analysis of indexed component		1,061,367	983,441
<b>Goods and services (excluding lease payments)</b>		<b>1,061,367</b>	<b>983,441</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 27. Public private partnership (continued)

#### 27.1 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

##### 27.1.1 A description of the arrangement

To design, finance, build and manage a maximum security correctional centre for a contract period of 25 years. The contractor Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts is currently operating Mangaung Maximum Security Correctional Centre (MCC) in the Free State Province and the contractor South African Custodial Services is currently operating Kutama-Sinthumule Maximum Security Correctional Centre (KSCC) in the Limpopo Province. The PPP contracts for MCC commenced on 01 July 2001 and will end on 30 June 2026. PPP for KSCC commenced on 16 February 2002 and will end on 15 February 2027.

##### 27.1.2 Significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows

The cash flow models for the two PPP projects were created. The cash flow models enable the Department to determine the estimated costs of the two projects over their 25-year contract period.

The contract fee is based on the daily available bed spaces. This fee is split into components, the fixed component and the indexed component for each year. The indexed component is escalated on each review date (every six months) as stipulated in the contract. The fixed components will however remain the same for a period of 15 years (Bloemfontein) and 17 years (Limpopo) where after the fixed fee will cease.

##### 27.1.3 The nature and extent of:

Rights to use specified assets:

Assets are managed and maintained by the contractor for the duration of the contract period.

Intellectual Property Rights:

All rights in data, reports, drawings, models, specifications and/or other material produced by or on behalf of the department shall vest in and be the property of the State and the contractor is granted an irrevocable non-exclusive and royalty-free license to use such material for the purpose of the agreement.

Obligations to provide or rights to expect provisions of services.

The Contractor

- Construction of the correctional centre:
- Maintenance and operation of the correctional centre for the contract period of 25 years.
- Keep inmates in safe custody.
- Maintaining order, discipline, control and a safe environment.
- Providing decent conditions and meeting inmates' needs.
- Providing structured day programmes.
- Preparing inmates for reintegration to the community.
- Delivering correctional centre services.
- Involvement with the community.

Department of Correctional Services:

- To ensure that there are always inmates placed in available inmate spaces.
- To pay the contractor on a monthly basis.
- To manage the contract on a monthly basis.
- To release offenders

Obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment.

Original buildings constructed according to departmental specifications. Any further changes/alterations and additions to be negotiated.

Obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period.

All assets including equipment become the property of the State after expiry of the contract period.

Renewal and termination options.

Can be negotiated if so directed by Government.

Other rights and obligations.

All maintenance obligations are the responsibility of the contractor for the entire contract period.

Changes in the arrangement occurring during the period.

May be done by means of negotiations between both parties.



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 27. Public private partnership (continued)

#### Commitments

The Department is committed for the remainder of the two PPP contracts. The index fee for MCC is committed until 2026 while the fixed fee commitment for MCC ended 30 June 2016. Index fee for KSCC is committed until 15 February 2027 while the fixed fee commitment for has ended on 15 February 2019.

The are no rights, including tangible or intangible capital assets to be provided to the private party in terms of the PPP agreement.

There are no financial obligations in terms of the PPP agreement other than the payment of the index fees

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
<b>Approved and contracted</b>			
Current expenditure (Index fee)		4,099,830	4,960,354
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,099,830</b>	<b>4,960,354</b>

### 28. Provisions

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Legal claims against the department		1,454	1,242
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,242</b>

The provision for legal claims relates to court judgements and settlement agreements.

Some provisions include settlement memoranda which have not yet been accepted by the other parties, and court orders against the department without quantum.

The timing and amount of the cash outflows will be determined by either the acceptance of settlement amounts or court rulings on quantum.

#### 28.1. Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Current year

	2022/23			
	Provision 1 R'000	Provision 2 R'000	Provision 3 R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	1,242	-	-	1,242
Increase in provision	1,230	-	-	1,230
Settlement of provision				
Change in provision due to change in estimation	(1,018)	-	-	(1,018)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,454</b>

The provision for legal claims relates to court judgements and settlement agreements.



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 28. Provisions (continued)

#### Reconciliation of movement in provisions - Prior year

	2021/22			
	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	743	-	-	743
Increase in provision	878	-	-	878
Settlement of provision	(284)	-	-	(284)
Change in provision due to change in estimation	(95)	-	-	(95)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,242</b>

### 29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

#### MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,527,387</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116,374</b>	<b>50,512</b>	<b>2,593,249</b>
Transport assets	1,272,468	-	38,198	28,120	1,282,546
Computer equipment	467,457	-	24,836	9,660	482,633
Furniture and office equipment	115,126	-	2,911	1,455	116,582
Other machinery and equipment	672,336	-	50,429	11,277	711,488
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	<b>99,526</b>	<b>18,398</b>	<b>14,606</b>	<b>28,971</b>	<b>103,559</b>
Biological assets	99,526	18,398	14,606	28,971	103,559
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,626,913</b>	<b>18,398</b>	<b>130,980</b>	<b>79,483</b>	<b>2,696,808</b>

#### Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Note	Number	Value R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:</b>			
Heritage assets			
Machinery and equipment		993	18,192
Biological assets		85	671
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,078</b>	<b>18,863</b>

Assets under investigation comprise of assets that are lost, ear-marked for disposals or were not found during asset verification



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 29.1. MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>2,341,733</b>	<b>8,468</b>	<b>206,962</b>	<b>29,776</b>	<b>2,527,387</b>
Transport assets	1,154,918	46,148	82,446	11,044	1,272,468
Computer equipment	398,990	(7,003)	82,455	6,985	467,457
Furniture and office equipment	86,673	26,063	2,953	563	115,126
Other machinery and equipment	701,152	(56,740)	39,108	11,184	672,336
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	<b>111,876</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>22,569</b>	<b>99,526</b>
Biological assets	111,876	109	10,110	22,569	99,526
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,453,609</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>217,072</b>	<b>52,345</b>	<b>2,626,913</b>

#### 29.1.1. Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	Note	2021/22
		R'000
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]		<b>8,577</b>
Machinery and Equipment		8,468
Biological		109
Relating to 2021/22		-
<b>Total prior period errors</b>		<b>8,577</b>

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets (continued)

#### 29.2. Minor assets

##### MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23			
	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	678,635	9,285	687,920
Value adjustments	-	-	(1,386)	(1,386)
Additions	-	14,507	2,594	17,101
Disposals	-	10,105	2,348	12,453
<b>Total Minor assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>683,037</b>	<b>8,145</b>	<b>691,182</b>

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	28	45	5	78
Number of minor assets at cost	1	584,885	4,016	588,902
<b>Total number of minor assets</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>584,930</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>588,980</b>

#### Minor capital assets under investigation

	Note	Number	Value R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:</b>			
Machinery and equipment		2,588	3,354
Biological assets		26	105

Assets under investigation comprise of assets that are lost, ear-marked for disposals or were not found during asset verification

##### MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22			
	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	659,983	8,285	668,268
Prior period error	-	1,736	(22)	1,714
Additions	-	26,777	4,302	31,079
Disposals	-	9,861	3,280	13,141
<b>Total Minor assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>678,635</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>687,920</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 29. Movable Tangible Capital Assets (continued)

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	28	45	5	78
Number of minor assets at cost	-	586,770	4,187	590,957
<b>Total number of minor assets</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>586,815</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>591,035</b>

#### 29.2.1. Prior period error

Nature of prior period error	Note	2021/22
		R'000
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]		1,714
Machinery and Equipment		1,736
Biological		(22)
<b>Total prior period errors</b>		<b>1,714</b>

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories

#### 29.3. Movable tangible capital assets written off

##### MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23		
	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	60,617	31,319	91,936
<b>Total movable assets written off</b>	<b>60,617</b>	<b>31,319</b>	<b>91,936</b>

##### MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22		
	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	19,915	19,289	39,204
<b>Total movable assets written off</b>	<b>19,915</b>	<b>19,289</b>	<b>39,204</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 30. Intangible Capital Assets

#### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	295	2,991	-	3,286
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,286</b>

#### 30.1. MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	-	-	295	-	295
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>295</b>

#### 30.2. Intangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

##### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	Opening balance	Current Year	Ready for use	Closing balance
		1 April 2022	WIP	(Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	Annex 7	357,172	-	-	357,172
<b>Total</b>		<b>357,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>357,172</b>

##### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	Opening balance	Prior period error	Current Year	Ready for use	Closing balance
		1 April 2021	error	WIP	(Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets		357,172	-	-	-	357,172
<b>Total</b>		<b>357,172</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>357,172</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 31. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

#### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>			<b>1,098,037</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	1,555	-	-	1,555
Other fixed structures	1,096,482	-	-	1,096,482
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>

#### 31.1. MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>				<b>1,098,037</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	1,555	-	-	-	1,555
Other fixed structures	1,096,482	-	-	-	1,096,482
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,098,037</b>

#### 31.2. Immovable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress

#### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2022/23			
	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	644,439	109,370	-	753,809
<b>Total</b>	<b>644,439</b>	<b>109,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>753,809</b>

Note  
Annex 7

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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### 31. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets (continued)

Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Amount relating to progress certificates received		-	1,125
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,125</b>

### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Note	2021/22				
	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	569,170	-	75,269	-	644,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>569,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,269</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>644,439</b>

### 32. Principal-agent arrangements

#### 32.1. Department acting as the principal

	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Management Fees paid to IDT	6,552	3,495
Management Fees paid to DBSA	2,990	1,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,542</b>	<b>4,656</b>

The total amount paid to IDT is R100,473 million (R0 :2021/22) and the total amount paid to DBSA is R51,152 million (R11,388: 2021/22)

No payments were made to IDT during 2021/22 as there was an uncleared advance payment made of R56,480 million in the 2019/20 financial year

The principal-agent relationship between the Department and IDT and DBSA is based on fixed-term Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) and the management fees are based on services rendered by the agents. The role of both IDT and DBSA is that of an agent on behalf of the Department on some of the infrastructure projects. If the arrangement as per MoAs is terminated, there would not be any cost implications for the Department.

The department re-assigned both ISS and access control projects from DPWI to both the IDT and DBSA to achieve a quick delivery time.

IDT has been assigned 18 ISS projects, 7 Access Control projects, 4 backup power generators, and refurbishment of a correctional centre (CC) to provide additional bed space of 600 beds.

DBSA has been assigned a bed-space creating project for 500 beds; major refurbishment projects; major repairs projects which include repairs of living quarters; replacement of temporary structure at one of the correctional centres; installation of kitchen equipment at various centres, and repair and replacement of boilers in one of the centres.





## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 32.2. Department acting as the agent

#### 32.2.1. Revenue received for agency activities

	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
National Skills Fund	-	6,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,876</b>

#### 32.2.2. Reconciliation of funds and disbursements - Current year

Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	2022/23	
	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
	R'000	R'000
National Skills Fund	-	2,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,548</b>

#### Reconciliation of funds and disbursements - Prior year

Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	2021/22	
	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
	R'000	R'000
National Skills Fund	6,876	7,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,876</b>	<b>7,979</b>

The principal-agent relationship between the department and National Skills Fund (Principal) is based on an implementation protocol agreement. The funding is for the training of 5 480 offenders as part of the offender training programme. The department contributes to achievement of the broad objectives of the NSDS as amended by means of providing needs-based skills development opportunities to offenders as part of their rehabilitation to prepare them for a sustainable life as law abiding citizens after release. The department receives no compensation for the transactions carried out on behalf of NSF. The current agreement will end 31 March 2023

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 33. Prior period errors

#### 33.1. Correction of prior period errors

	Amount before error correction 2021/22	Prior period error Amount 2021/22	Restated Amount 2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Assets:</b>			
Capital Assets: Machinery and Equipment	2,518,919	8,468	2,527,387
Capital Assets: Biological Assets	99,417	109	99,526
Minor Assets: Machinery and Equipment	676,899	1,736	678,635
Minor Assets: Biological Assets	9,307	(22)	9,285
<b>Net effect</b>	<b>3,304,542</b>	<b>10,291</b>	<b>3,314,833</b>

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories

	Amount before error correction 2021/22	Prior period error Amount 2021/22	Restated Amount 2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Contingent Liabilities	645,645	2,108	647,753
<b>Net effect</b>	<b>645,645</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>647,753</b>

Contingent Liabilities: The opening balance of 2021/22 year was understated as recognised in the financial statements

### 34. BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

### 35. COVID 19 Response Expenditure

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
Goods and services	Annexure 11	4,144	28,371
Expenditure for capital assets		5	6,093
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,149</b>	<b>34,464</b>

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## ANNEXURE 1A

### STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

Name of Municipality	2022/23											2021/22		
	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				DORA and other transfers	Actual transfers	
	DoRA and Other transfers	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	Funds withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National department	Amount received by department	Amount spent by department	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by department			
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	
Provinces	1,427	-	(289)	1138	861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253	1,253
Municipalities	6,220	-	289	6509	6,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,969	6,142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,647</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,647</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,222</b>	<b>7,395</b>

Transfers to Provincial Departments responsible for transport and Municipalities is expenditure relating to registration and renewal of licences for state owned vehicles

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## ANNEXURE 1B

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

Departmental Agency or Account	2022/23						2021/22	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		Final Budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
	Adjusted Budget R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	% of available funds transferred %		
Safety and Security sector and Training Authority (SASSETA)	10,215	-	-	10,215	10,222	100%	9,841	9,841
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,841</b>	<b>9,841</b>

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## ANNEXURE 1C

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

	2022/23							2021/22	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			Final Budget R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Higher Education Institution	Adjusted Budget R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Amount not transferred R'000	% of available funds transferred %		
Leave Gratuity	104,277	-	(15,207)	89,070	78,482	-	88%	119,515	104,780
Poverty Relief	-	-	51	-	51	-	100%	-	33
Prisoner Gratuity (Pocket Money)	32,073	-	2,723	34,796	34,324	-	99%	29,903	30,373
Claim	1528	-	12,433	13,961	13,961	-	100%	3,226	122,264
Post Retirement Benefit	565,780	-	-	565,780	480,030	-	85%	503,078	541,636
Injury on Duty	37	-	-	37	-	-	0%	12,634	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>703,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>703,695</b>	<b>606,848</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>668,356</b>	<b>799,086</b>



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## ANNEXURE 1D

### STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

Name of organisation	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
<b>Received in cash</b>			
Various Private Persons/Companies	Animals	26	15
Various Private Person/Companies	Sports and Recreation	97	206
Various Private Person/Companies	Computer equipment and software	13	852
Various Private Persons/Companies	Books	7	27
Various Private Person/Companies	Food and related products	9	3
Various Private Person/Companies	Toiletries	6	14
Various Private Person/Companies	Electrical appliances	13	7
Various Private Person /Companies	Toys, baby accessories and recreation	-	1
Various Private Person /Companies	Accommodation	-	17
Various Private Person/Companies	Furniture and Equipment	-	-
Various Private Person/Companies	COVID – 19 Personal Protective Equipment	-	15
Various Private Person/Companies	Other	107	1
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>1,158</b>
<b>Received in kind</b>			
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>1,158</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>1,158</b>

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## ANNEXURE 2A

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2023 - LOCAL

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Guarantees drawdowns during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2023	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Standard Bank	Housing		356	109	-	-	247	-	-
ABSA	Housing		59	-	-	-	59	-	-
Green Star (Housing Loan)	Housing		36	36	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Housing Finance	Housing		37	-	-	-	37	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>488</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Housing</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>488</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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## ANNEXURE 2B

### STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid / cancelled / reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Claims against the department</b>					
Assault/Bodily Injury	73,747	233	8,095	6,715	75,360
Breach of Contract	389,255	-	1,094	180	390,169
Compensation	3,238	(36)	3,067	1,368	4,901
Defamation of Character	2,447	128	416	356	2,635
Damages: Medical condition	26,474	1,183	6,391	2,336	31,712
Damages to property	5,826	(50)	50	63	5,763
Injury in Correctional Centre	13,697	433	2,756	1,731	15,155
Loss of Support	17,376	2,629	3,030	1,875	21,160
Motor Vehicle Accident	9,833	200	3,315	1,281	12,067
Pain and Suffering	6,540	21	3,170	390	9,341
Rape	47,368	(6,017)	1,931	61	43,221
Unlawful Detention	49,282	(65)	6,850	9,080	46,987
Unlawful Deduction	563	3,447	12	-	4,022
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>645,646</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>40,177</b>	<b>25,436</b>	<b>662,493</b>



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## ANNEXURE 3

### CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
<b>Department</b>								
Department of Health	-	58	-	-	-	58		-
Department of Justice	11,084	-	-	-	11,084	-		-
Department of Water and Sanitation	-	10	-	-	-	10		-
Department of Community Safety	-	1,770	1,770	-	1,770	1,770		-
Subtotal	11,084	1,838	1,770	1,770	12,854	1,838		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>1,838</b>		<b>-</b>



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## ANNEXURE 4

### INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
Department of Justice	46,250	25,448	10,184	12,299	56,434	37,747		-
Department of Police	-	39	-	-	-	39		-
National School of Governance	285	-	-	-	285	-		-
Department of Water and Sanitation	-	1,150	-	27,174	-	28,324		-
Department of Agriculture	6	-	-	-	6	-		-
Department of Health (EC)	194	233	-	-	194	233		-
Department of Health (WC)	513	65	-	-	513	65		-
Department of Health (GP)	3,656	1,838	-	-	3,656	1,838		-
Department of Health (FS)	162	7	-	-	162	7		-
Department of Health (NW)	271	-	-	-	271	-		-
Department of Health (KZN)	964	361	-	-	964	361		-
Department of Health (NC)	51	-	-	-	51	-		-
Department of Health (MP)	571	15	-	-	571	15		-
Department of Health (Limpopo)	40	-	-	-	40	-		-
Department of Police, Road and Transport (MP)	5	-	-	-	5	-		-
Department of Police, Road and Transport (EC)	6	-	-	-	6	-		-
Department of Police, Road and Transport (KZN)	366	-	-	-	366	-		-
Department of Police, Road and Transport (FSNC)	9	-	-	-	9	-		-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53,349</b>	<b>29,156</b>	<b>10,184</b>	<b>39,473</b>	<b>63,533</b>	<b>68,629</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Total Departments</b>	<b>53,349</b>	<b>29,156</b>	<b>10,184</b>	<b>39,473</b>	<b>63,533</b>	<b>68,629</b>		<b>-</b>

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GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
<b>OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES</b>								
<b>Current</b>								
Property Management Trading Entity	91,383	80,481	3,399,859	2,770,556	3,491,242	2,851,037		-
Independent Development Trust	14,456	-	-	-	14,456	-		-
State Information Technology Agency	24,314	2,268	-	10,657	24,314	12,925		-
National Health Laboratory Services	1,587	6,089	-	-	1,587	6,089		-
Auditor – General of SA	5,177	10,563	-	-	5,177	10,563		-
South African Qualification Authority	32	-	-	-	32	-		-
Special Investigation Unit	89	12	-	3,136	89	3,148		-
Telkom	8,364	8,798	-	-	8,364	8,798		-
Eskom	5,579	2,820	-	-	5,579	2,820		-
GEMS	38,486	38,893	-	-	38,486	38,893		-
GEPF	708	2,909	-	-	708	2,909		-
South African Post Office	13	2	-	-	13	2		-
Sol Plaatjies Municipality	2,338	913	-	-	2,338	913		-
King Cetshwayo Municipality	292	335	-	-	292	335		-
Amajuba Municipality	590	569	-	-	590	569		-
Buffalo City Metro Municipality	2,775	1,028	-	-	2,775	1,028		-
Breede Valley Municipality	1,097	1,084	-	-	1,097	1,084		-
City of Cape Town Municipality	8,956	9,270	-	-	8,956	9,270		-
City of Tshwane Municipality	6,232	2,724	-	-	6,232	2,724		-
City of Polokwane Municipality	-	528	-	-	-	528		-
Ethekwini Metro Municipality	3,596	4,659	-	-	3,596	4,659		-
City of Johannesburg Municipality	15,322	-	-	-	15,322	-		-

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GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
							Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022		R'000
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
City of Ekurhuleni Municipality	1,759	2,150	-	-	1,759	2,150		-
Mogale City Local Municipality	3,806	-	-	-	3,806	-		-
Bawid Kruiper Municipality	371	466	-	-	371	466		-
Chris Hani district Municipality	2	2,509	-	-	2	2,509		-
Amathole District Municipality	784	117	-	-	784	117		-
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	16	51	-	-	16	51		-
Joe Gqabi district Municipality	17	-	-	-	17	-		-
Langerberg Municipality	137	91	-	-	137	91		-
Raymond Mhlaba Municipality	90	73	-	-	90	73		-
Setsoto FS Municipality	68	66	-	-	68	66		-
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	493	464	-	-	493	464		-
Siyancuma Municipality	345	165	-	-	345	165		-
Matjhabeng Local Municipality	2,505	1,917	-	-	2,505	1,917		-
Thembelihle Local Municipality	-	23	-	-	-	23		-
Metsimaholo FS Local municipality	131	150	-	-	131	150		-
Nketsoana Local Municipality	36	8	-	-	36	8		-
Thulamela Local Municipality	-	4	-	-	-	4		-
Modimolle – Mookgopong local Municipality	228	622	-	-	228	622		-
Witzenberg -WC local Municipality	970	658	-	-	970	658		-
Maluti A Phofung Local Municipality	19	150	-	-	19	150		-
Nama Khoi local Municipality	66	68	-	-	66	68		-
Moqhaka FS Local municipality	4,084	1,684	-	-	4,084	1,684		-
Ngwathe FS local municipality	48	108	-	-	48	108		-
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan	577	2,941	-	-	577	2,941		-

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GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
Amahlathi EC local Municipality	35	38	-	-	35	38		-
Alfred Duma Local Municipality	145	126	-	-	145	126		-
Emthanjeni Local Municipality	83	145	-	-	83	145		-
Government Printing Works	500	158	-	-	500	158		-
Emfuleni Local Municipality	4,513	-	-	-	4,513	-		-
Nala Local Municipality	38	-	-	-	38	-		-
Centlec Local Municipality	1,112	-	-	-	1,112	-		-
KZN241 Local Municipality	162	-	-	-	162	-		-
Bela Bela local Municipality	1	-	-	-	1	-		-
Dihlabeng Local Municipality	3,172	-	-	-	3,172	-		-
Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality	111	-	-	-	111	-		-
Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality	11	-	-	-	11	-		-
Makhando Local Municipality	8	-	-	-	8	-		-
Ramathere Moila Local Municipality	53	-	-	-	53	-		-
Mokgalakwa Local Municipality	1	-	-	-	1	-		-
City of Matlosana Local Municipality	2,588	-	-	-	2,588	-		-
Rural Free State	34	-	-	-	34	-		-
<b>Total Other Government Entities</b>	<b>260,505</b>	<b>188,897</b>	<b>3,399,859</b>	<b>2,784,349</b>	<b>3,660,364</b>	<b>2,973,246</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES</b>	<b>313,854</b>	<b>218,053</b>	<b>3,410,043</b>	<b>2,823,822</b>	<b>3,723,897</b>	<b>3,041,875</b>		<b>-</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**VOTE 22**  
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## ANNEXURE 5

### INVENTORY

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023	CHEMICALS, FUEL, OIL, GAS, WOOD & COAL	CLOTHING MATERIAL AND ACCESSORIES	FARMING SUPPLIES	FOOD AND FOOD SUPPLIES	LEARNING & TEACHING SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	MEDICINE	OTHER SUPPLIES	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	278	100,940	52,651	112,989	70	20,166	24,773	33,936	48,426	394,230
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	-	2	1,591	242	-	-	21	(4)	(571)	1,281
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash	9,612	136,599	281,542	1,003,130	1,158	108,818	11,063	52,186	139,328	1,743,436
Add: Additions - Non-cash	-	4,175	45,863	27,760	25	132	6,646	-	58,767	143,368
(Less): Disposals	-	-	(29,036)	(4,905)	-	(18)	-	-	(930)	(34,889)
(Less): Issues	(9,166)	(163,556)	(344,919)	(1,491,342)	(1,170)	(112,569)	(25,199)	(55,508)	(188,096)	(2,391,525)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	(7)	1,389	8,999	6,421	-	273	17	(98)	936	17,930
Add/(Less): Adjustments	14	490	40,145	449,336	(13)	(14)	451	231	3,679	494,319
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>80,039</b>	<b>56,836</b>	<b>103,631</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16,788</b>	<b>17,772</b>	<b>30,743</b>	<b>61,539</b>	<b>368,150</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
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**INVENTORY**

INVENTORIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022	CHEMICALS, FUEL, OIL, GAS, WOOD & COAL	CLOTHING MATERIAL AND ACCESSORIES	FARMING SUPPLIES	FOOD AND FOOD SUPPLIES	LEARNING & TEACHING SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	MEDICINE	OTHER SUPPLIES	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	261	85,154	42,320	120,824	70	23,615	64,018	30,278	117,061	483,602
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances		2	1,819	355		(17)	(56)	(12)	67	2,158
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash	4,016	182,648	222,205	830,976	1,112	79,935	30,772	48,728	103,873	1,504,265
Add: Additions - Non-cash		229,123	3,610	13,436	20	(7)	3,804	29	47,702	297,717
(Less): Disposals			(16,724)	(2,876)		(14)	(163)	(33)	(619)	(20,429)
(Less): Issues	(4,009)	(397,506)	(356,012)	(857,000)	(1,135)	(82,661)	(73,945)	(44,253)	(155,940)	(1,972,461)
Add/(Less): Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	22	(219)	(567)	(1,052)	3	49	(49)	(415)	(37)	(2,265)
Add/(Less): Adjustments	(12)	1,738	156,000	8,326		(734)	392	(386)	(63,761)	101,563
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100,940</b>	<b>52,651</b>	<b>112,989</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>20,166</b>	<b>24,773</b>	<b>33,936</b>	<b>48,346</b>	<b>394,150</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
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## ANNEXURE 6

### INTERENTITY ADVANCES PAID (Note 13)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS</b>						
Government Communication and Information System	-	-	1,461	46	1,461	46
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>PUBLIC ENTITIES</b>						
Independent Development Trust (IDT)	-	-	-	255	-	255
ARMSCOR	2,819	-	-	3,454	2,819	3,454
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,709</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>3,709</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>3,755</b>



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## ANNEXURE 7

### MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Opening balance	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>644,439</b>	<b>109,370</b>	-	<b>753,808</b>
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	33,400	32,371	-	65,771
Other fixed structures	611,038	76,999	-	688,037
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	<b>357,172</b>	-	-	<b>357,172</b>
Software	357,172	-	-	357,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,001,610</b>	<b>109,370</b>	-	<b>1,110,980</b>

Movement in capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Opening balance	Current year CWIP	Ready for use (Asset Register) / Contract terminated	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>569,170</b>	<b>75,268</b>	-	<b>644,438</b>
Non-residential buildings	18,868	14,532	-	33,400
Other fixed structures	550,302	60,736	-	611,038
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	<b>357,172</b>	-	-	<b>357,172</b>
Software	357,172	-	-	357,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>926,342</b>	<b>75,268</b>	-	<b>1,001,610</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
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## ANNEXURE 8

### COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	2022/23					2021/22
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>28,371</b>
Minor Assets	11	-	-	-	11	361
Laboratory Services	103	55	68	31	257	3,353
Agency and Support/Outsourced Services	22	21	7	-	50	-
Inventory: Clothing Material and Accessories	12	36	-	-	48	1,906
Inventory: Chemicals, Fuel, Oil, Gas, Wood and Coal	-	-	-	-	-	5
Inventory: Materials and Supplies	-	-	-	2	2	147
Inventory: Medical Supplies	2,000	730	(16)	59	2,773	14,417
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	318
Inventory: Other Supplies	53	-	-	-	53	623
Consumable Supplies	675	29	244	2	950	6,637
Consumable Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	2
Operating Leases	-	-	-	-	-	196
Property Payments	-	-	-	-	-	244
Transport provided Departmental Activity	12	(12)	-	-	-	-
Travel and Subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6,093</b>
Other Machinery and Equipment	2	3	-	-	5	6,093
<b>TOTAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>34,464</b>







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