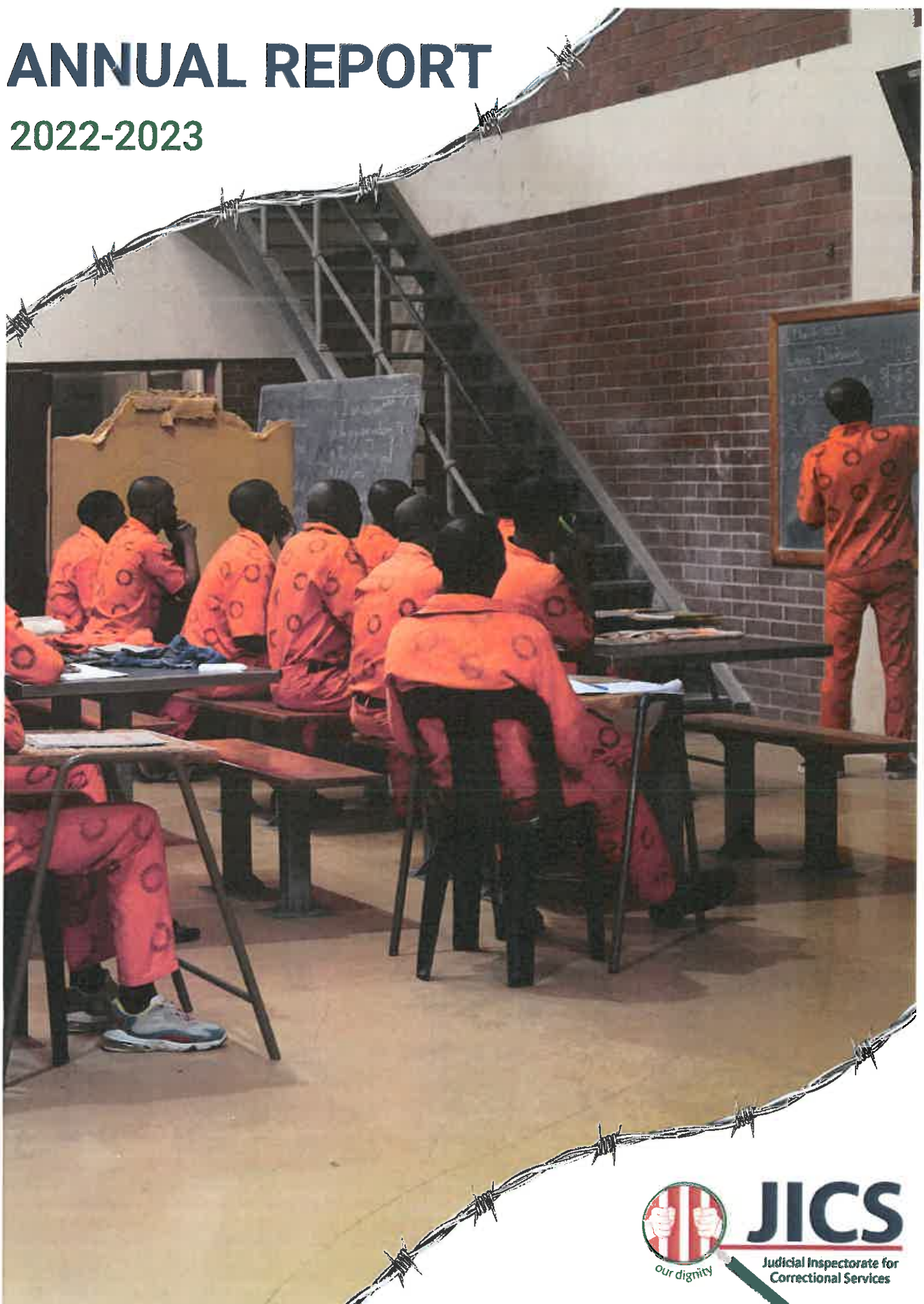


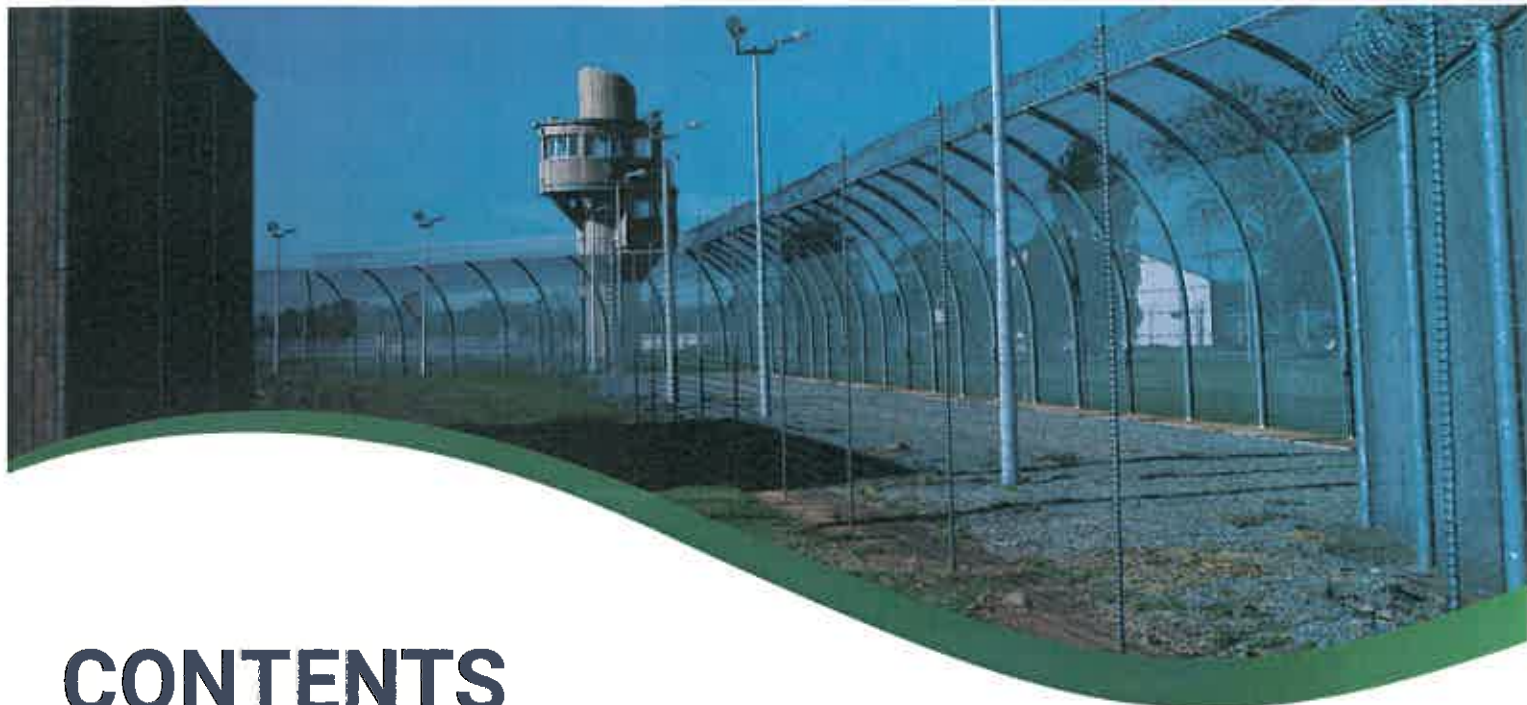
# ANNUAL REPORT

2022-2023



**JICS**

Judicial Inspectorate for  
Correctional Services



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# List of abbreviations and place acronyms

AC	Area Commissioner
CC	Correctional Centre
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CF	Correctional Facility (Correctional Centre and Remand Detention Facility)
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CMCs	Case Management Committees
CMR	Central Management Region
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CSA	Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CU	Complaints Unit
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DLS	Directorate Legal Services
DMR	Directorate Management Regions
DoH	Department of Health
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DSS	Directorate Support Services
EC	Eastern Cape
ECMR	Eastern Cape Management Region
EXCO	Executive Committee
FS/NC	Free State/Northern Cape Management Region
GITO	Government Information Technology Officer
GCIS	Government Communication Information System
GP	Gauteng Province
HCC	Head of Correctional Centre
ICCVs	Independent Correctional Centre Visitors
IJ	Inspecting Judge
ISS	Integrated Security System
IT	Information Technology
IU	Investigations Unit
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster
JICS	Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services
KZNMR	KwaZulu-Natal Management Region

# List of abbreviations and place acronyms

LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer
MIS	Management Information System
MRU	Mandatory Reporting Unit
MSSD	Minimum Standard of Service Delivery
NMR	Northern Management Region
PCN	Public Calling for Nominations
PEEC	Provincial Efficiency and Enhancement Committee
PMDS	Performance Management Development System
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RDs	Remand Detainees
ROC	Record of Consultation
SA	South Africa
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SAPOHR	South African Prisoners Organisation for Human Rights
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMR	Strategic Midterm Review
VC	Visitors' Committee
VCCO	Visitors' Committee Coordinators
WCMR	Western Cape Management Region



# Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services Head and Regional Offices

## Western Cape Management Region - Cape Town

Postal Address	Tel/Fax	Physical Address
Private Bag x9177 Cape Town 8000	Tel: (021) 421 1012 Fax: (021) 418 1069	Standard Bank Building (9th Floor) 1 Thibault Square , Cnr Long & Hans Strijdom Avenue Cape Town 8000

## Head Office - Centurion - Chief Executive Officer

Postal Address	Tel/Fax	Physical Address
Private Bag 153 Centurion 0046	Tel: (012) 321 0303	Eco-Origins Block C3 349 Witch-Hazel Steet Highveld Ext 79, Centurion 0169

## Central Management Region - Regional Manager: Michael Prusent

Postal Address	Tel/Fax	Physical Address
P.O. Box 3839 Bloemfontein 9300	Tel: (051) 430 1954 Fax: (051) 440 1045	Fedsure House, (3rd Floor) 62 St Andrews Street Bloemfontein 9300

## Kwazulu-Natal Region - Regional Manager: Shadrack Sibanyoni

Postal Address	Tel/Fax	Physical Address
P.O. Box 1322 Durban 4000	Tel: (031) 366 1900 Fax: (031) 368 1872	Aqua Sky Building (8th Floor) 275 Anton Lembede Street Durban 4001

## Eastern Cape Management Region - Regional Manager: Justine Gericke

Postal Address	Tel/Fax	Physical Address
P.O. Box 192 East London 5200	Tel: (043) 722 2729	Magistrates Court (3rd Floor) 4 Buffalo Street East London 5200

## Northern Management Region - Regional Manager: Murasiet Mentoor

Postal Address	Tel/Fax	Physical Address
Private Bag 153 Centurion 0046	Tel: (012) 663 7521 Fax: (012) 663 7510	Eco-Origins Block C3 349 Witch-Hazel Steet Highveld Ext 79, Centurion 0169

Table 1 JICS contact information

# GENERAL INFORMATION



A

# Foreword by the Inspecting Judge

## Justice Edwin Cameron

JICS's major sources of concern continued unabated through 2022/2023. Among the most pressing is inhumane levels of overcrowding in correctional centres.



As at 31 March 2023, the total inmate population was 157 056 (101 186 sentenced offenders and 55 870 remand detainees), a national overcrowding rate of 146%.

Practically, this means truly intolerable conditions of detention. I say intolerable, but of course they are tolerated, because inmates are subjected to them. But they should not be. The intolerability is at a human, legal, statutory and constitutional level.

During an unannounced inspection of Westville Medium B, a visit to one particular communal cell remains ingrained in my memory. The space was designed to house 19 inmates, with an envisaged maximum of 30 – but no fewer than 81 sentenced inmates were crammed into it.

The cell was cramped, poorly ventilated and poorly lit. The inmates spend 23 hours a day in that cell. They sleep on bunkbeds three or four levels high, share a single pitiful shower and toilet, and have little with which to entertain or engage themselves.

An adjoining cell left equally acute memories. It was dedicated exclusively to inmates diagnosed with mental illness, including depression and psychosis. It, too, was pitifully overcrowded and poorly suited for the effective treatment of mental illness.

These conditions are not unique to the cells I visited, nor to Westville Correctional Centre. Correctional centres across the country are similarly overcrowded, to the

despair of JICS but equally of officials of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS). DCS has little to no control over the number of people detained pre-trial or sentenced to incarceration, the length of their or the date of their release on parole.

Overcrowding is a principally political choice, the result of desperately misconceived and misapplied 'tough-on-crime' laws Parliament enacted and which the Judiciary apply. The consequences are devastating. It seems otiose to note that they are radically incompatible with our constitutional aspirations.

### JICS's concern persisted about other issues too:

- ✔ Dysfunctional parole boards including, most especially, long delays in the parole process for the near-20 000 inmates serving life imprisonment ('lifers'). The Correctional Services Act entrusts to the Minister final decision-making power over every single lifer's parole application. Drastic increases in the number of lifers, plus the Minister's undoubtedly heavy workload, have led to backlog and delay. At Pietermaritzburg CC, JICS met with lifers who had been waiting for feedback on their parole applications for months, and even years. While the Minister's office has made pronounced progress in dealing with the backlog, more deep-going reform is needed. JICS has tried to intervene constructively here by suggesting statutory amendments.

- ✔ Over long periods of pre-trial detention and unaffordable bail. Remand detainees make up approximately one third of our country's outsized inmate population. While awaiting trial, remandees may spend months and sometimes years in prison. Some have been granted bail by courts which have determined that they present little risk yet cannot afford to pay. JICS has determined that some 4594 of remandees cannot afford bail of less than R1000.
- ✔ Too many state patients spend extended periods detained in correctional centres. This springs from insufficient capacity at healthcare facilities that are statutorily mandated to care for them. This has grave consequences not only for the well-being of those patients, but also for administration of correctional centres, since DCS officials are neither qualified nor equipped for this task.
- ✔ Extended solitary confinement at super maximum prisons continues despite JICS's grave concern that this amounts to serious infringement of human rights. JICS has articulated this in numerous reports to DCS and the Portfolio Committee of Parliament exercising oversight. In amending the operating procedures, DCS further appears to have overlooked or ignored JICS's ameliorative recommendations. The effect is that what JICS believes to be unlawful conditions persist as a matter of policy.
- ✔ Continuing dysfunction in DCS's E-corrections system, which has suffered from poor administration and delayed rollout. As a result, there is a lack of reliable reporting to JICS on the four statutorily compulsory matters: deaths, use of force, segregations, and use of mechanical restraints.
- ✔ JICS's under-funding and under-capacitation. This emerges most clearly in the precarious working conditions of JICS's Independent Correctional Centre Visitors (ICCVs). Given the faulty mandatory report on system, JICS relies on its ICCVs not only to manage inmate complaints, but also, serving as in person monitors, to gather important statistics and report on danger-signal incidents (like hunger strikes and suicides). JICS lacks capacity to appoint ICCVs on a permanent, well-remunerated basis – and to appoint enough of them to monitor all 243 correctional centres in South Africa. There are 48 centres without ICCVs.
- ✔ Sustained, worrying and grim reports of assault and excessive violence by Emergency Support Team (EST) members, with – almost invariably – zero consequences for those implicated.
- ✔ Incidents of discrimination and exclusion reported by LGBTQ+ inmates. In my most recent visit to Westville Medium B, self-identifying LGBTQ+ inmates were, at their request, for reasons of safety, detained separately from other inmates. However, they reported that this sometimes manifested in exclusion from religious services, family days and use of desired communal facilities. JICS is also currently seized with the complaint of a trans woman inmate who reports experiencing discriminatory treatment at the hands of DCS officials; fortunately, she has secured dedicated legal representatives, with whom JICS is working.

Somewhat grotesquely, some of these systemic failures were underscored by the bizarre escape of inmate Thabo Bester from Mangaung Correctional Centre. This fiasco highlights longstanding systemic failures in our correctional system, including rampant corruption, lack of reporting to JICS and to the public,<sup>1</sup> and – of course – inadequate oversight over contracted private facilities.

<sup>1</sup> In violation of statutory requirements, Bester's segregation was never reported to JICS. And long after it became clear that the body found in Bester's cell was not his, and had not succumbed to burn wounds or smoke inhalation, major roleplayers continued to present and treat the events contrarily.

Why mention these at the forefront of our annual report? "Because if JICS cannot change things - and all too often, it cannot - then it must speak out about them." It must do so in the hope that drawing attention to these defects spur action, or, at least, focus public attention and concern on them. This, too, Bester's escape highlighted. The Portfolio Committee's entreaty that JICS, DCS and SAPS more readily bring the Committee and the public into their confidence is a recommendation that JICS, despite disappointing results when it alerted the Committee to solitary isolation and to untoward events affecting accused persons from Phoenix, will take to heart.

JICS itself continues to be tightly managed and tightly run with efficient, willing, and capable executives, managers and staff.

At the base of JICS functioning is the Constitutional Courts judgment in *Sonke Gender Justice NPC v President of the Republic of South Africa (Sonke)*.<sup>2</sup> On 4 December 2020, the Court handed down judgment confirming the constitutional invalidity of sections 91 and 88A (1) (b) of the CSA insofar as they infringed on JICS' independence and autonomy as the body performing oversight over DCS. Parliament was ordered to remedy the defect within two years. In November 2022, on Parliament's application, which JICS supported, the Court extended the suspension for a further 12 months, until midnight 3 December 2023.

After hard and deft work by JICS's executive, led by its CEO, JICS has achieved a number of significant *Sonke* breakthroughs. JICS continues to enjoy the support of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, and with his assistance has recently secured approval from the Minister of Finance to be constituted as an autonomous government component and to be funded through reprioritisation of (a small portion of) DCS' budget.

JICS has assisted in the preparation of Cabinet memos, which the Minister will present to Cabinet to set in motion constituting JICS as a national government component, enacting amendments to the CSA, and enacting a comprehensive JICS Act. Full independence and expanded powers, for essential functional purposes, are within reach.

Notwithstanding limitations on its independence and powers, JICS has continued to perform its vital oversight work, as well as implementing key innovations.

### For the 2022/2023 period:

- ✓ JICS complaints unit handled 410 complaints.
- ✓ JICS's 160 ICCVS handled 47 238 complaints.
- ✓ JICS conducted 136 announced inspections and, as part of our Abahloli project, 54 unannounced inspections.
- ✓ JICS's investigation unit mandated 41 investigations.
- ✓ With the help of smart ideas from our personnel, JICS's Complaints Unit has conceived and implemented a more robust and efficient feedback system. Our objective is to keep inmates and their families up to date with progress on their complaints. The office of the Inspecting Judge maintains an online complaints matrix, which allows the office to monitor progress and follow up on complaints I receive. A more advanced version of this system is being developed for rollout to the rest of JICS.
- ✓ With the assistance of Just Detention International, JICS's ICCVs enthusiastically enjoyed training aimed at equipping them with knowledge and practices to prevent, detect, monitor and report sexual abuse in places of detention. The training included an LGBTIQ+ specific component to challenge misconceptions; to build participants' skill and comfort in talking about sexual orientation and gender identity; and to augment knowledge about the risks facing LGBTIQ+ prisoners, and how to keep them safe.

### JICS's work is not without result. JICS with diffidence (and ever-knowing of its insufficiency) reports progress:

- ✓ The DCS and the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) have strengthened their working relationship to

<sup>2</sup> [2020] ZACC 26.

ensure that non-national inmates can be released and handed over to DHA on expiration of their sentence. JICS has for some time been concerned by the prolonged and unjust detention of non-nationals beyond their dates of parole eligibility and expiration of sentence, largely because of DHA's poorly functioning deportation processes.

- ✔ JICS's the NPA and SAPS have agreed on enhanced cooperation to ensure accountability in matters involving assault and deaths of inmates at the hands of officials. This followed useful engagements, at JICS's request, at which NPA and SAPS leadership agreed on several interventions, including designating nodal contact persons to allow JICS to cast the spotlight for urgent action on serious criminal matters.
- ✔ JICS held a successful workshop with the Portfolio Committee on various hot issues, including minimum sentences and their massive impact on overcrowding. The Portfolio Committee expressed receptiveness to JICS' ideas and recommended further engagement with the Office of the Chief Justice, National Prosecuting Authority, SAPS and others. JICS remains hopeful that this will materialize, though the impending national elections in 2024 may complicate this.

There is a major challenge in pursuing better, more dignified conditions of detention. It is that most of us, understandably, prefer to look away from the easily hidden cruelty and inhumanity we inflict on prisoners in the name of public safety.

JICS's work and the systemic reforms it pushes are Bunderstandably unpopular and are sometimes met with indifference or hostility. But more often, JICS finds that those exposed to the realities of our correctional system share JICS's sense of troubled concern - and our commitment to doing better.

And so, JICS persists. It will continue to shine light into the darkest parts of our correctional system. And it will continue to work, practically, and sometimes vociferously, for more humane and dignified treatment and conditions of detention.



---

**Justice Edwin Cameron**

Inspecting Judge

Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services

20 September 2023



# Statement by the Chief Executive Officer

## General overview

I am pleased to present the annual report of JICS for the 2022/2023 performance cycle, fulfilling my responsibilities as the Chief Executive Officer. This report comes at a crucial time when the performance and functioning of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) have been under scrutiny due to a high-profile incident that raised concerns about conditions in correctional centres.

JICS, as the body responsible for ensuring openness and transparency in the correctional system, welcomes increased interest from elected officials, the public, and the media. We remain committed to objectively reporting on conditions and the treatment of inmates in correctional centres.

Despite the challenges we faced, JICS has successfully mitigated risks and ensured business continuity through various measures. We have maintained the necessary levels of independence to conduct our work without fear, favour, or prejudice.

This report will provide detailed information about the multiple reform initiatives we have undertaken, acknowledging that more work needs to be done within the constraints we face. We have complied with corporate governance requirements and quality management, and our quarterly report assurances have been favourable.

## JICS Independence

JICS' core mandate is to exercise oversight and uphold the constitutional rights of inmates. The Constitutional Court affirmed this position in December 2020, but the deadline for granting JICS adequate structural and financial independence was not met. However, since then, substantial progress has been made towards achieving JICS' full independence, with the Minister of Finance approving the necessary organizational form and additional funding. Draft Cabinet Memorandums have been submitted for consideration and transmission to Parliament, and JICS is optimistic that the amended deadline will be met.



## The National Preventive Mechanism

JICS continues to play a key role in the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) established to prevent torture and other cruel treatment in places of detention. Along with other organisations, we steer South Africa's NPM and have actively engaged in regular visits to detention facilities. We have also reported on our functioning to the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and accompanied its members on a country-wide visit. The Subcommittee's report will provide valuable insights into South Africa's fulfilment of its human rights obligations.

## Inspections

During the reporting period, JICS conducted 190 inspections, including both announced and unannounced visits, covering 80% of operational correctional facilities. Of these inspections, 15% were rated unsatisfactory, 77% were rated satisfactory, and 8% were rated good.

## Investigations

JICS conducted 41 investigations during the performance cycle, with inspectors and management carrying out these tasks on an ad hoc basis. Noteworthy investigations included cases of arson, escape, bribery, and incidents of violence within correctional facilities.

## Management Regions

The total number of complaints and requests received by ICCVs decreased compared to the previous performance cycle, mainly due to vacancies in some correctional centres. However, ICCVs still recorded 47 238 complaints.

## Human Resources

As of March 31, 2023, there were 86 approved and funded permanent positions, with three vacancies. Additionally, there were 225 contracts for ICCV positions, with 65 positions remaining vacant.

## Financial Overview

JICS's expenditure for the financial year amounted to R78 139 687.25 representing 97.20% of the budget. There were no virements/rollovers, unauthorized, fruitless, or wasteful expenditures incurred during the reporting period. There were no gifts and/or donations received in kind from any non-related parties during the 2022/2023 financial year.

## Governance and Accountability

To ensure effective and efficient resource utilization, JICS implemented processes and systems to prevent irregular, fruitless, wasteful, and unauthorized expenditure. Transparent governance and monitoring structures were established to promote accountability and mitigate conflicts of interest.

## SADC Regional Seminar on Prison Oversight

JICS together with inspectorates from Malawi and Namibia hosted a successful regional meeting on prison oversight, facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing with inspectorates from across Africa. The event brought together judges and oversight officials from across Africa to discuss common challenges and strategies.

## Conclusion and Appreciation

I would like to express my gratitude to all the stakeholders who have provided direction and assistance, including the Inspecting Judge, Minister, Deputy Minister, National Commissioner, Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services, and affiliated organisations. We appreciate your valuable contributions.

Special thanks go to the Chapter Nine Institutions, Justice, Crime and Prevention Security Cluster, members of the South African National Preventive Mechanism, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, and other entities for their collaboration and support.

Lastly, I extend my appreciation to all the JICS staff for their dedication and commitment to executing our oversight mandate with care and respect for the rights of inmates.

## Approval and Sign-off

I approve and sign off the annual report as an accurate representation of JICS' work during the 2022/2023 financial year.



**Mr V. Misser**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS)



# Statement of responsibility and confirmation of the accuracy of the annual report

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

- ✓ All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report are consistent.
- ✓ The annual report is complete, accurate and free from any omissions.
- ✓ The annual report has been prepared per the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.
- ✓ The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared per the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.
- ✓ The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements made in this information.
- ✓ The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable quality 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 JICS for the financial year ending 31 March 2023.



**Mr V. Misser**

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS)

# Strategic overview



## Vision

To uphold the human dignity of inmates through independent, proactive and responsive oversight.



## Mission

To impartially inspect, investigate, report and make recommendations on the conditions in correctional centres and remand detention facilities, and the treatment of inmates to ensure the protection of the human rights of inmates.



## Values

JICS ascribes to the following values:

- ✓ Human dignity
- ✓ Independence
- ✓ Fairness
- ✓ Efficiency
- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Professionalism
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Legality

# Legislative and other mandates

## 1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is the supreme law of the country. It incorporates the Bill of Rights. These rights are indivisible, each applicable to the circumstances, either on their own or in a combination. Rights are subject to limitations. The sections below contain some of the rights applicable to inmates.

✓	Section	9	Equality
✓	Section	10	Human dignity
✓	Section	11	Life
✓	Section	12	Freedom and security of the person
✓	Section	13	Slavery, servitude and forced labour
✓	Section	14	Privacy
✓	Section	15	Freedom of religion, belief and opinion
✓	Section	27	Right to health care services, food and water
✓	Section	28	Children
✓	Section	29	Right to education
✓	Section	31	Cultural, religious, and linguistic
✓	Section	32	Access to information
✓	Section	33	Just administrative action
✓	Section	34	Access to courts
✓	Section	35	Arrested, detained, and accused persons

Section 35(2) (e) provides for “conditions of detention consistent with human dignity, including, at least, exercise, adequate accommodation, nutrition, reading material and medical treatment.”

## 2. Correctional Services Act

The CSA is the primary ordinary statute that regulates the correctional system, governs the Department of Correctional Services, and mandates the custody of offenders in conditions of detention consistent with human dignity. It is supplemented

by regulations and orders. DCS is guided by two strategic documents that inform the human rights philosophy behind the operations of the department. These are the policy papers on corrections, White Paper on Corrections in South Africa, 2005 and the White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa, 2014.

## 3. Other South African legislation

The South African legislature has adopted numerous statutes that apply to the correctional and remand environment. These include:

- ✓ Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977
- ✓ National Health Act 61 of 2003
- ✓ Mental Health Care Act 17 of 2002
- ✓ Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000
- ✓ Prevention of Combating and Torture of Persons Act 13 of 2013

## 4. International and regional human rights instruments

South Africa has ratified several international and regional treaties and conventions relating to incarceration. Section 39(1) of the Constitution provides that when interpreting the Bill of Rights, a court, tribunal or forum must consider international law and may consider foreign law. The authority, procedure, and incorporation of international agreements, customary law, and their application are set out in sections 231, 232 and 233 of the Constitution.

International law, foreign law and other international instruments which are of relevance in the South African correctional and remand environment are the following:

- ✔ Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- ✔ United Nations (UN) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
- ✔ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- ✔ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- ✔ UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
- ✔ UN Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol)
- ✔ UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
- ✔ UN Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)
- ✔ European Convention on Human Rights
- ✔ African Commission Guidelines and Measures for the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture, Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Africa (Robben Island Guidelines)
- ✔ Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT), in terms of which JICS has been designated a member of South Africa's National Preventive Mechanism.



# Organisational structure as at 31 March 2023

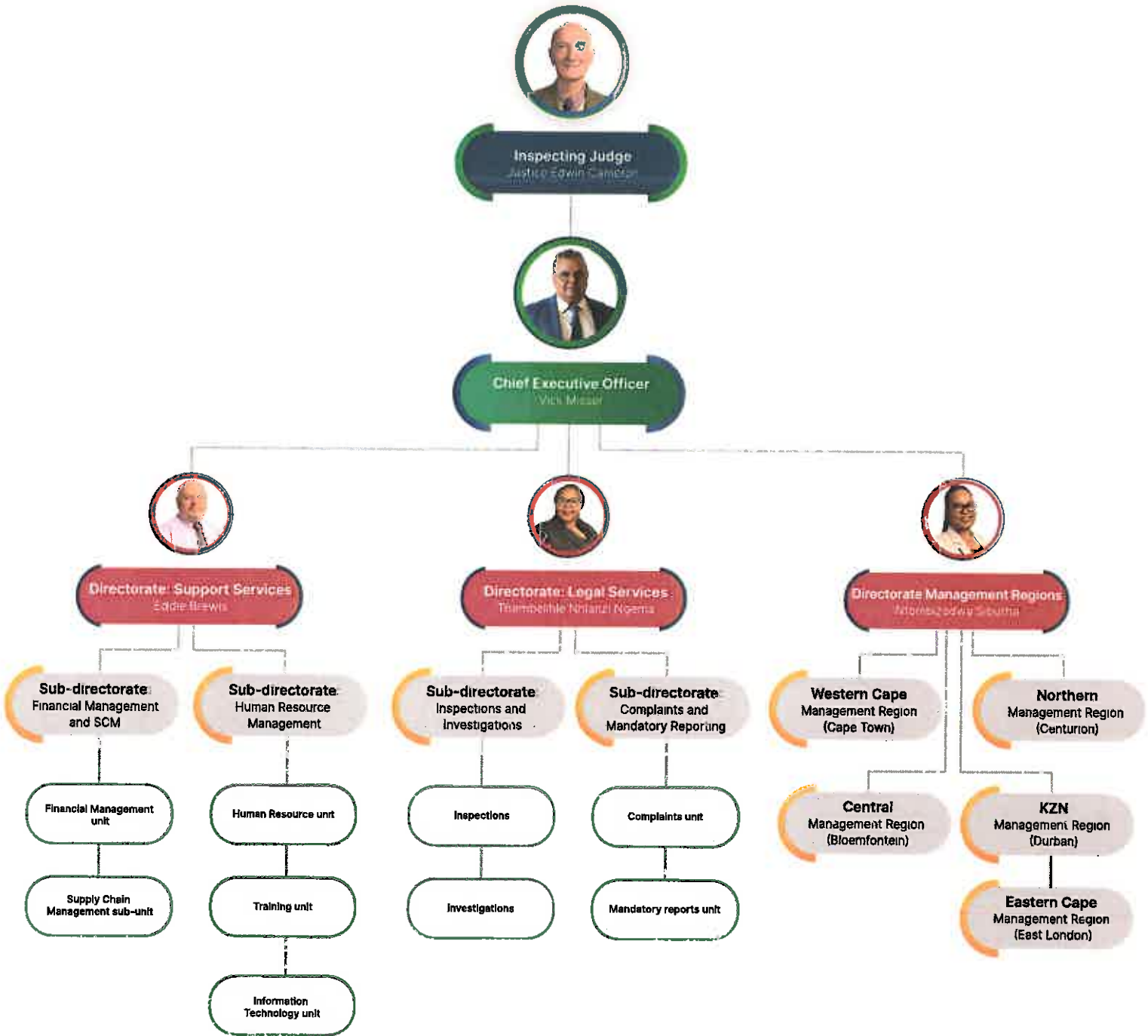


Figure 1: Organisational structure as at 31 March 2023

A start-up organisational structure has been recommended by the Inter-department Assessment Committee upon JICS been constituted as a National Government Component.

# PERFORMANCE INFORMATION AND OVERSIGHT REPORTING



**B**

# Oversight report

## Introduction

JICS is mandated to provide effective independent oversight of all places of detention managed by DCS, in order to ensure that the rights of inmates are protected. As of March 31, 2023, there were a total of 243 correctional facilities in the country. However, five of these facilities were temporarily closed for renovation or due to dilapidation. Notably, Geluk and Swellendam centres have remained closed for an extended period, and their reopening status is unknown. Thus, as of March 31, 2023, there were 238 operational DCS facilities.

The table below illustrates the five correctional facilities temporarily closed as at 31 March 2023.

Region	Reasons for closure/temporary closure of correctional facilities	
	Name of centre	Reason
WC	Swellendam	Dilapidation
WC	Brandvlei Maximum	Dilapidation
LMN	Geluk	Dilapidation
LMN	Brits	Upgrade
FS/NC	Parys	Upgrade

Table 2 Temporarily closed correctional facilities as at 31 March 2023

There are two types of facilities managed by DCS:

**a) Correctional facilities:** These facilities house sentenced offenders who are incarcerated and undergo rehabilitation programs.

**b) Remand detention facilities:** These facilities accommodate awaiting-trial detainees. In remand detention facilities, detainees are solely provided with accommodation, and no structured rehabilitation or other programs are offered.

DCS justifies this approach by stating that detainees have not been found guilty and are still considered innocent.

The distinction between sentenced inmates and remand detainees is further outlined in the Correctional Services Act (CSA)<sup>3</sup>, where each category has specific rights and responsibilities.

For the purpose of this report, DCS correctional centres and remand detention facilities will be collectively referred to as correctional facilities, and all individuals incarcerated in these facilities will be referred to as inmates.

It is important to note that most correctional facilities accommodate both sentenced offenders and remand detainees.

JICS derives its legislative mandates from the CSA, which are as follows:

Sections of the CSA	Mandate
S90 (1)	Inspect correctional facilities relating to the treatment of inmates, conditions in correctional facilities and corrupt or dishonest practices.
S90 (2)	Deal with the complaints of inmates received from external sources as well as ICCVs.
S90 (3) and (4)	Submit reports (including an annual report) to the State President, Minister and Portfolio Committee.
S90 (5)	Conduct investigations and hold hearings.
S15 (2)	Enquire into the death of an inmate or instruct the National Commissioner of DCS to enquire into such deaths.
S30 (6) and (7)	Receive reports of all instances where inmates are segregated and deal with segregation appeals received from inmates.
S31 (3)(d) and (5)	Receive reports of all instances where inmates are mechanically restrained and deal with appeals in this regard.
S32 (6)	Receive reports of all instances where force is used against inmates.
S75 (8)	Place parole cases before the Correctional Supervision and Parole Review Board for a decision regarding parole.

Table 3: JICS' legislative mandate

<sup>3</sup> Chapter IV deals specifically with sentenced offenders and Chapter V with remand detainees.

## JICS's statutory oversight function is measured against standards set out in the following legal instruments:

### A. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (with specific reference to Chapter 2 - Bill of Rights)

In a number of cases,<sup>4</sup> and then the footnote, the Constitutional Court has consistently affirmed that the Bill of Rights applies to all citizens, including individuals in places of detention. Section 35 of the Constitution specifically addresses the rights of arrested, accused, and detained persons<sup>5</sup>.

### B. CSA, its Regulations and DCS standing orders

The CSA establishes the guidelines for the treatment of inmates and the conditions under which they are held in custody. It governs the rights and responsibilities of inmates in relation to various aspects of their imprisonment, such as mealtimes, exercise, community contact, and educational programs. Additionally, it outlines the procedures for filing complaints and reporting specific incidents to JICS.

At the request of JICS, the new Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) regarding the management and transfer of inmates to and from super-maximum correctional centres were obtained from DCS. JICS provided feedback on the SOP and relayed it to DCS National Commissioner through the Inspecting Judge. The finalised and approved version of the SOP is still pending. JICS has not received it.

### C. UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)

The Nelson Mandela Rules set out guidelines for the treatment of inmates and independent inspections, dealing with complaints, deaths, and segregation etc.

### D. Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture

The South African Government ratified the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) on 20 June 2019. OPCAT establishes international and domestic mechanisms for the prevention of torture through regular visits to places of deprivation of liberty.

OPCAT also requires member states to establish a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) to prevent torture and other forms of cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment. The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) was designated by the government to play a coordinating and functional role in the NPM.

As a statutory oversight body of DCS, JICS is an affiliated member of the NPM and reports on all instances of torture and other forms of cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment in correctional facilities.

The NPM holds quarterly meetings to discuss the activities of individual oversight bodies. Currently, it is establishing its structure, business model, and Act. It also conducted visits to various places of detention during the reporting period. We are awaiting the NPM's reports on their activities, including their findings and recommendations.

The NPM reports its activities to the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT). Member states that ratify OPCAT grant the SPT the right to visit their places of detention and examine the treatment of individuals held there.

In February 2023, the SPT visited South Africa and engaged with the NPM. The SPT also conducted unannounced visits to several places of detention, including correctional facilities, police stations, and military detention centres. We are awaiting the SPT's reports on their visits, which will include their findings and recommendations.

## Inspections

JICS conducts inspections in accordance with the National Inspections Plan (NIP), which outlines the correctional centres to be inspected, and the scheduled inspection dates. The NIP is compiled annually and approved by the CEO prior to each performance cycle. While JICS primarily follows the NIP for inspections, it also conducts unannounced inspections.

Inspections of correctional facilities are a core function of JICS and are strategically planned due to their financial and operational implications. Factors such as logistics, budgetary constraints, and availability of human resources are taken into consideration during the strategic planning process.

<sup>4</sup> E.g., *State v Makwanyane and another* CCT 3/94 and *August and another v the Electoral Commission and others* CC 8/99.

<sup>5</sup> Everyone has the right 'to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least exercise, and the provision, at State expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, reading material and medical treatment'.



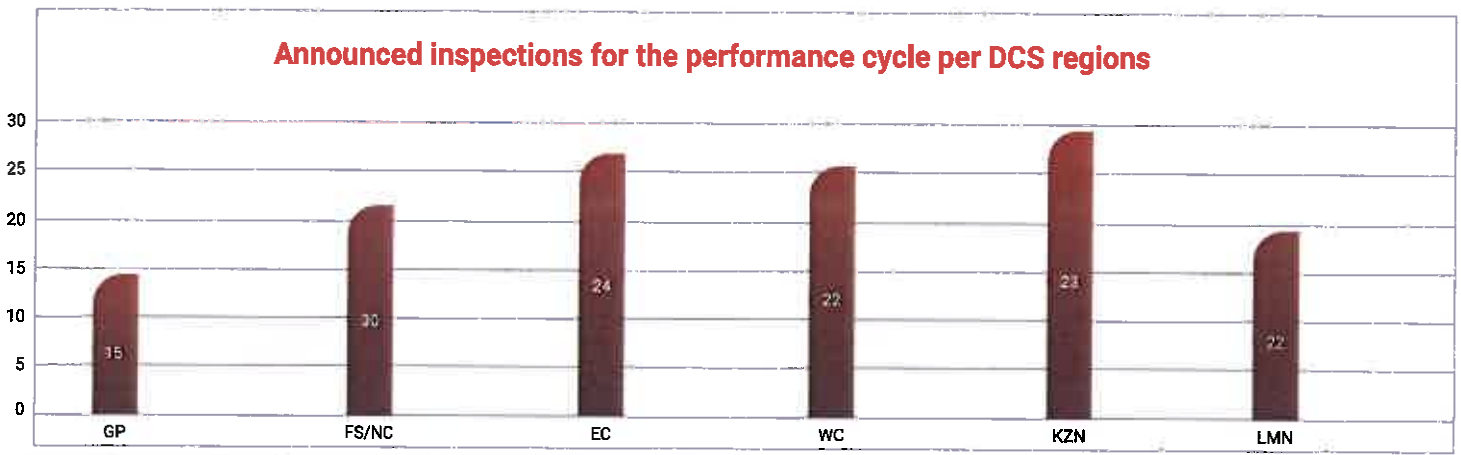
During the reporting period, a total of 136 announced inspections were planned and conducted. JICS aims to inspect 56% of the correctional centres, which corresponds to 136 centres out of the total 243. Despite challenges posed by a shortage of personnel, all 136 planned inspections were carried out by JICS Inspectors.

To enhance the inspection footprint and provide exposure to correctional facility inspections, JICS initiated the Abahloli (Inspectors) Project, in which senior managers from JICS, including the Inspecting Judge, conducted unannounced

inspections. A total of 54 unannounced inspections were conducted during the performance cycle.

Out of the 190 inspections conducted during the reporting period, 15 (8%) correctional facilities were rated as unsatisfactory, 147 (77%) as satisfactory, and 28 (15%) as good. In addition to regular inspections, the Inspecting Judge and senior JICS staff also conducted thematic inspections.

Refer to the graph below for a visual representation of all the announced inspections conducted during the 2022/2023 performance cycle.



Graph 1. Announced inspections conducted during the 2022/2023 performance cycle

**JICS follows a three-phased approach when conducting announced inspections. These phases are as follows:**

**Phase 1:** JICS provides notice to DCS regarding the intention to inspect a specific facility. Fourteen days prior to the inspection, an inspection questionnaire is sent to the Head of the Correctional Centre (HCC) of the identified facility. The HCC is required to complete the inspection questionnaire and hand it to the JICS inspector on the day of the inspection.

**Phase 2:** The in-loco inspection takes place during this phase.

**Phase 3:** The inspection report is prepared, and the facility is rated. The report is submitted to the HCC, Area Commissioner (AC), and Regional Commissioner (RC), who are requested to indicate the steps taken to address any adverse findings identified during the inspection.

### Ratings of Facilities:

JICS applies standard norms when evaluating facilities during both announced and unannounced inspections. These norms include the following aspects:

- ✓ Overcrowding and professional staff
- ✓ Medical facility
- ✓ Kitchen
- ✓ Safe custody of inmates
- ✓ State of facilities
- ✓ Reviewing records (relevant registers and journals)
- ✓ Contact with the community
- ✓ Rehabilitation and other programs.

## Outcomes of Inspections:

The table below presents the ratings of all correctional facilities inspected during the 2022/2023 performance cycle.

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
1	Bezzah Makhate Medium D (Youth)	CMR	12/4/2022	Satisfactory
2	Ficksburg	CMR	11/4/2022	Satisfactory
3	Sasolburg	CMR	13/4/2022	Satisfactory
4	Johannesburg Female	NMR	11/4/2022	Satisfactory
5	Johannesburg A	NMR	12/4/2022	Satisfactory
6	Johannesburg B	NMR	13/4/2022	Satisfactory
7	Johannesburg C	NMR	26/4/2022	Satisfactory
8	Umzinto	KZN	28/4/2022	Satisfactory
9	Sevontein	KZN	29/4/2022	Satisfactory
10	Staart van Paardeberg	WCMR	11/1/2022	Good
11	Stellenbosch	WCMR	12/4/2022	Satisfactory
12	Patensie	ECMR	6/4/2022	Satisfactory
13	Kirkwood	ECMR	7/4/2022	Satisfactory
14	Odendaalsrus	CMR	10/5/2022	Satisfactory
15	Ventersburg	CMR	11/4/2022	Satisfactory
16	Carolina	NMR	18/5/2022	Satisfactory
17	Ermelo	NMR	19/5/2022	Satisfactory

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
18	Dundee	KZNMR	18/5/2022	Unsatisfactory
19	Estcourt	KZNMR	19/5/2022	Good
20	Worcester Female	WCMR	11/5/2022	Satisfactory
21	Brandvlei Juvenile	WCMR	11/4/2022	Satisfactory
22	Mount Free	ECMR	19/5/2022	Unsatisfactory
23	Mount Fletcher	ECMR	17/5/2022	Unsatisfactory
24	Flagstaff	ECMR	20/5/2022	Unsatisfactory
25	Ladybrand	CMR	09/6/2022	Satisfactory
26	Winburg	CMR	08/6/2022	Satisfactory
27	Zastron	CMR	10/6/2022	Satisfactory
28	Mafikeng Female	NMR	7/6/2022	Satisfactory
29	Wolmaransstad	NMR	8/6/2022	Satisfactory
30	Durban Juvenile	KZNMR	7/6/2022	Satisfactory
31	Durban Medium C	KZNMR	8/6/2022	Satisfactory
32	Drakenstein Maximum	WCMR	7/6/2022	Good
33	Drakenstein Medium B	WCMR	8/6/2022	Good
34	East London Medium A	ECMR	13/6/2022	Satisfactory
35	East London Medium B	ECMR	8/6/2022	Satisfactory
36	East London Medium C	ECMR	10/6/2022	Satisfactory
37	Empangeni	KZN	12/7/2022	Satisfactory
38	Qalakabusha	KZN	13-14/7/2022	Satisfactory

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
39	Stanger	KZN	15/7/2022	Unsatisfactory
40	Dwarsrivier	WCMR	12/7/2022	Satisfactory
41	Warmbokveld	WCMR	13/7/2022	Satisfactory
42	Mangaung	CMR	7-8/7/2022	Good
43	Vereeniging	CMR	12/7/2022	Satisfactory
44	Groenpunt Maximum	CMR	13-14/7/2022	Satisfactory
45	Barberton Town	NMR	12/7/2022	Satisfactory
46	Nelspruit	NMR	13/7/2022	Satisfactory
47	Lydenburg	NMR	14/7/2022	Satisfactory
48	Middleburg (MP)	NMR	15/7/2022	Satisfactory
49	Lusikisiki	ECMR	20/7/2022	Unsatisfactory
50	Bizana	ECMR	19/7/2022	Unsatisfactory
51	Goedemoed Med B	CMR	16/8/2022	Satisfactory
52	Goedemoed Med A	CMR	17/8/2022	Satisfactory
53	Standerton Med A	NMR	16-17/8/2022	Satisfactory
54	Piet Retief	KZNMR	16/8/2022	Satisfactory
55	Volkstrust	KZNMR	17/8/2022	Satisfactory
56	Utrecht	KZNMR	18/8/2022	Satisfactory
57	Helderstroom Maximum	WCMR	17/8/2022	Satisfactory
58	Helderstroom Medium	WCMR	18/8/2022	Satisfactory
59	King Williamstown	ECMR	24/8/2022	Satisfactory

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
60	Mdantsane	ECMR	25/8/2022	Satisfactory
61	Odi	NMR	20/9/2022	Satisfactory
62	Bezzah Makhate Med A	CMR	6/9/2022	Satisfactory
63	Bezzah Makhate Med B	CMR	7/9/2022	Satisfactory
64	Bezzah Makhate Med C	CMR	8/9/2022	Satisfactory
65	Boksburg Medium A	NMR	6/9/2022	Satisfactory
66	Boksburg Juvenile	NMR	7/9/2022	Satisfactory
67	Heidelberg	NMR	8/9/2022	Satisfactory
68	New Hanover	KZNMR	6/9/2022	Satisfactory
69	Pietermaritzburg Med A	KZNMR	7-8/9/2022	Unsatisfactory
70	Goodwood	WCMR	8/9/2022	Good
71	Pollsmoor Medium C	WCMR	9/9/2022	Satisfactory
72	Mthatha Maximum	ECMR	9/9/2022	Satisfactory
73	Mthatha Medium	ECMR	14/9/2022	Unsatisfactory
74	Kimberley	CMR	25/8/2022	Satisfactory
75	Tswelopele	CMR	5-6/10/2022	Satisfactory
76	Krugersdorp	NMR	4/10/2022	Satisfactory
77	Leeuwkop Medium B	NMR	5/10/2022	Satisfactory
78	Leeuwkop Medium A	NMR	7/9/2022	Satisfactory
79	Leeuwkop Maximum	NMR	12/10/2022	Satisfactory
80	Durban Female	KZNMR	11/10/2022	Satisfactory

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
81	Durban Medium A	KZNMR	13/10/2022	Unsatisfactory
82	Durban Medium B	KZNMR	12/10/2022	Satisfactory
83	Pollsmoor Medium A	WCMR	4/10/2022	Good
84	Pollsmoor Medium Z	WCMR	5/10/2022	Satisfactory
85	Sterkspruit	ECMR	11/10/2022	Satisfactory
86	Burgersdorp	ECMR	12/10/2022	Satisfactory
87	Kuruman	CMR	15/11/2022	Satisfactory
88	Uppington	CMR	10/11/2022	Satisfactory
89	Springbok	CMR	9/11/2022	Satisfactory
90	Hoopstad	CMR	6/12/2022	Satisfactory
91	Tohoyandou Medium A	NMR	8/11/2022	Satisfactory
92	Tohoyandou Medium B	NMR	9/11/2022	Unsatisfactory
93	Kutama Sinthumule	NMR	10/11/2022	Good
94	Makhado	NMR	11/11/2022	Satisfactory
95	Waterval Medium A	KZNMR	8/11/2022	Satisfactory
96	Waterval Medium B	KZNMR	9/11/2022	Satisfactory
97	Malmesbury Medium A	WCMR	8/11/2022	Good
98	Obiqua	WCMR	9/11/2022	Satisfactory
99	Butterworth	ECMR	11/11/2022	Unsatisfactory
100	Mount Ayliff	ECMR	8/11/2022	Satisfactory
101	Bethulie	CMR	10/1/2023	Satisfactory

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
102	Boshoff	CMR	11/1/2023	Satisfactory
103	Ladybrand	CMR	15/3/2023	Satisfactory
104	Frankfort	CMR	12/1/2023	Unsatisfactory
105	Rustenburg Medium A	NMR	11/1/2023	Satisfactory
106	Rustenburg Medium B	NMR	12/1/2023	Satisfactory
107	Zeerust	NMR	10/1/2023	Satisfactory
108	Glencoe	KZNMR	10/1/2023	Satisfactory
109	Greytown	KZNMR	11/1/2023	Satisfactory
110	Pollsmoor Max (RDF)	WCMR	16/1/2023	Unsatisfactory
111	Pollsmoor Female	WCMR	26/1/2023	Satisfactory
112	Port Elizabeth	ECMR	17/1/2023	Satisfactory
113	St Albans Maximum	ECMR	18/1/2023	Satisfactory
114	Senekal	CMR	7/2/2023	Satisfactory
115	Grootvlei Max	CMR	8/2/2023	Satisfactory
116	Potchefstroom	NMR	07/2/2023	Unsatisfactory
117	Rooigrond Medium B	NMR	08/2/2023	Satisfactory
118	Mafikeng Female	NMR	09/2/2023	Good
119	Losperfontein	NMR	10/2/2023	Satisfactory
120	Melmoth	KZNMR	08/2/2023	Satisfactory
121	Eshowe	KZNMR	07/2/2023	Unsatisfactory
122	Allandale	WCMR	9/2/2023	Satisfactory

No.	Centre	DCS region	Inspection	Rating
123	Brandvlei Maximum	WCMR	8/2/2023	Good
124	Dordrecht	ECMR	14/2/2023	Satisfactory
125	Queenstown	ECMR	15/2/2023	Satisfactory
126	Hopetown	CMR	7/3/2023	Satisfactory
127	Douglas	CMR	8/3/2023	Satisfactory
128	Leeuwkop Med C	NMR	6/3/2023	Satisfactory
129	KM II Female	NMR	7/3/2023	Satisfactory
130	Odi	NMR	24/3/2023	Satisfactory
131	Ebongweni	KZNMR	8/3/2023	Satisfactory
132	Port Shepstone	KZNMR	7/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
133	Buffeljagsrivier	WCMR	7/3/2023	Satisfactory
134	Uniondale	WCMR	8/3/2023	Satisfactory
135	St Albans Medium A	ECMR	7/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
136	St Albans Medium B	ECMR	9/3/2023	Satisfactory

Table 4 Announced inspections conducted during the 2022/2023 performance cycle

### Summary of inspection ratings

Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
11	107	18	136

Table 5 Announced inspections ratings for the 2022/2023 performance cycle



## Ratings of announced inspections

### Correctional facilities rated as 'Unsatisfactory'

The following are the most common reasons why facilities were rated as unsatisfactory:

- ✓ Extreme overcrowding.
- ✓ Dilapidated infrastructure.
- ✓ Lack of proper hygiene and cleanliness in the facility.
- ✓ Inadequate management (lack of records or outdated records).
- ✓ Medical facilities and kitchens not meeting the required standards.
- ✓ Shortage of food to maintain the prescribed diet of inmates.

### St Albans Medium A

**St Albans Medium A is a traditionally problematic centre with issues related to infrastructure, overcrowding, and gang violence.**

It is part of the St Albans Management Area of the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) and is located approximately 30 kilometres outside Gqeberha in the Eastern Cape Province. The management area also includes St Albans Medium B and St Albans Maximum.

**During the inspection, the following findings were made:**

- ✓ The approved accommodation capacity of St Albans Medium A is 733, but on the day of the inspection, it accommodated 1585 inmates, resulting in overcrowding of 116%.
- ✓ There were ventilation issues and constant humidity in the dispensary, with windows being difficult to open due to rusted handles and frames.
- ✓ The ablution facility at the hospital was non-functional.
- ✓ Three declared state patients were accommodated at the centre during the inspection.
- ✓ The physical condition of the facility was found to be unsatisfactory.

- ✓ Showers and toilets in some cells were not functioning properly.
- ✓ Communal cells were extremely dirty.
- ✓ The cells were deemed unsuitable for human habitation.

### Correctional facilities rated as "Good"

JICS acknowledges and commends DCS Head of Correctional Centres (HCCs) who ensure that the centres under their management are well-managed and in good condition. Here are two centres that were rated as "Good" during inspections:

### Brandvlei Maximum

**It is a relatively new centre constructed on the principles of unit management.**

The following observations were made during the inspection: Inmate Population (Good):

- ✓ The approved accommodation capacity for maximum classification inmates was 981. On the day of the inspection, the centre housed 771 inmates.
- ✓ The centre had the services of a sessional doctor, along with six nurses and five social workers employed at the time of the inspection.
- ✓ The cells were found to be neat and clean.
- ✓ The ablution facilities were functional and well-maintained.
- ✓ Separate cells were designated for elderly inmates.
- ✓ Inmates received less than an hour of exercise per day.
- ✓ Inmates were actively engaged in rehabilitation, vocational, and educational programs. They also participated in organized sports and cultural activities.
- ✓ The kitchen was in good condition and held a valid compliance health certificate.
- ✓ The centre had contact and non-contact visit areas that were adequately sized to accommodate the expected number of visitors.

## Mafikeng Female Correctional Centre: NMR

During the inspection, the centre was found to have an uncongested population.

- ✓ The approved accommodation capacity for female inmates is 100, and on the day of the inspection, there were a total of 91 inmates.
- ✓ The medical facility at the centre was in good condition.
- ✓ A sessional doctor visited the centre once a week, and one nurse was employed.
- ✓ The infrastructure of the centre was in a good state.
- ✓ The cells were well-maintained and clean.
- ✓ Inmates were actively involved in rehabilitation and educational programs, as well as organized sports, cultural, and other activities.
- ✓ The kitchen was clean, hygienic, and provided therapeutic and religious diets to inmates.
- ✓ The kitchen held a valid compliance health certificate.
- ✓ The centre had an active Independent Correctional Centre Visitor (ICCV) available on weekdays.
- ✓ The Head of Correctional Centre (HCC) actively monitored the complaints register to ensure timely resolution of inmates' complaints.

- ✓ Although the centre's structure did not originally allow for visits to inmates, an office was allocated for non-contact visits.
- ✓ A classroom was used for contact visits.
- ✓ An office was designated for legal consultations.

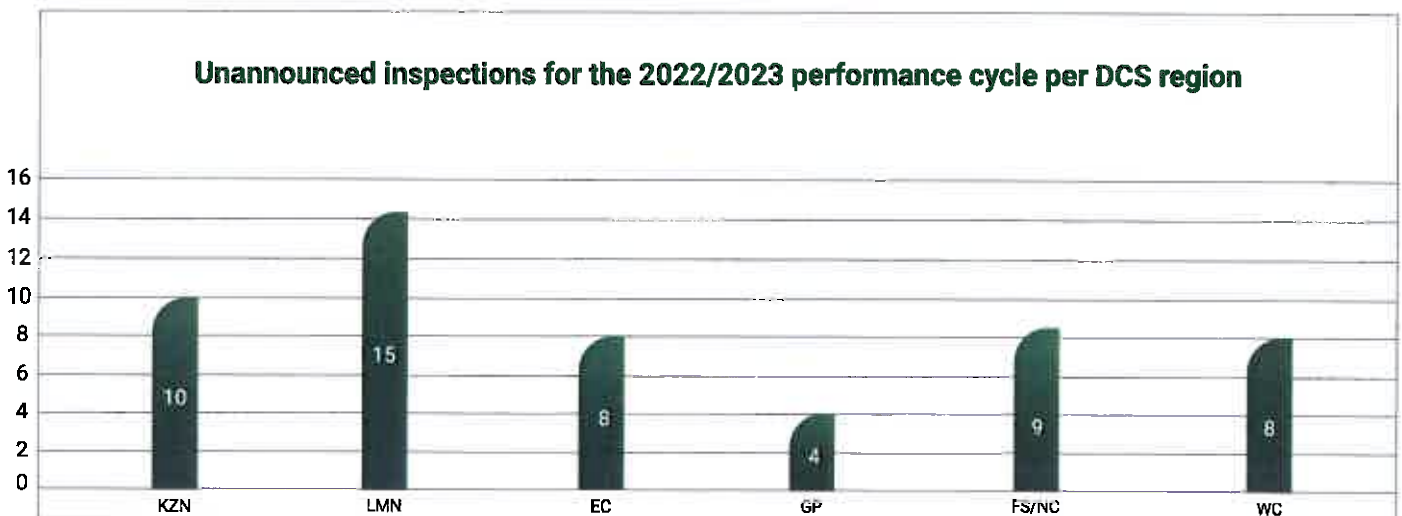
## Unannounced inspections (Abahloli Project)

In addition to the 136 announced inspections conducted, JICS also carried out 54 unannounced inspections during the performance cycle, bringing the total number of inspections to 190. The unannounced inspections were performed by JICS management as part of an ad hoc task, aimed at transferring skills and enabling managers to conduct inspections.

During the unannounced inspections, DCS Area Commissioners and heads of centres welcomed the presence of JICS management and granted them full access to the facilities.

The unannounced inspections are guided by an inspection tool specifically designed for this purpose. Since no prior notice is given for these inspections, they primarily focus on observations, with less emphasis on the inputs provided by the Head of Correctional Centre (HCC).

The graph below shows unannounced inspections per region for the performance cycle.



Graph 2: Unannounced inspections conducted during the 2022/2023 performance cycle

Below is a list of all correctional facilities where unannounced inspections were conducted.

No.	Facility	DCS Region	Inspection date	Rating
1	Groenpunt Juvenile	FS/NC	29/6/2022	Satisfactory
2	Groenpunt Medium	FS/NC	30/6/2022	Satisfactory
3	Springbok	FS/NC	7/6/2022	Unsatisfactory
4	Losperfontein	LMN	3/6/2022	Satisfactory
5	Witbank	LMN	14/6/2022	Satisfactory
6	Middleburg (MP)	LMN	15/6/2022	Satisfactory
7	Edenburg	FS/NC	15/6/2022	Satisfactory
8	Fauresmith	FS/NC	3/6/2022	Unsatisfactory
9	De Aar	FS/NC	1/6/2022	Satisfactory
10	Colesburg	FS/NC	2/6/2022	Satisfactory
11	Mosselbaai	WC	8/6/2022	Good
12	Knysna	WC	9/6/2022	Satisfactory
13	Odi	GP	20/6/2022	Satisfactory
14	Atteridgeville	GP	21/6/2022	Satisfactory
15	Zonderwater Medium A	GP	7/6/2022	Satisfactory
16	Zonderwater Medium B	GP	8/6/2022	Satisfactory
17	Barberton Juvenile	LMN	31/5/2022	Satisfactory
18	Nelspruit	LMN	1/6/2022	Satisfactory
19	Barberton Maximum	LMN	2/6/2022	Satisfactory
20	Barberton Medium B	LMN	3/6/2022	Satisfactory
21	Stutterheim	EC	18/8/2022	Satisfactory
22	Middledrift	EC	17/8/2022	Satisfactory
23	Mtunzini	KZN	26/8/2022	Satisfactory
24	Melmoth	KZN	25/8/2022	Satisfactory

No.	Facility	DCS Region	Inspection date	Rating
25	Lichtenburg	LMN	23/8/2022	Satisfactory
26	Zeerust	LMN	24/8/2022	Satisfactory
27	Rooigrond Medium B	LMN	31/8/2022	Satisfactory
28	Mafikeng	LMN	30/8/2022	Good
29	Dordrecht	EC	24/8/2022	Satisfactory
30	Barkley East	EC	23/8/2022	Unsatisfactory
31	Allandale	WC	13/9/2022	Unsatisfactory
32	Pollsmoor Medium C	WC	14/9/2022	Satisfactory
33	Grootvlei Medium B	FS/NC	14/9/2022	Good
34	Brandfort	FS/NC	13/9/2022	Satisfactory
35	Devon	LMN	23/8/2022	Satisfactory
36	Bethal	LMN	24/8/2022	Satisfactory
37	Riebeeck West	WC	16/8/2022	Satisfactory
38	Hawequa	WC	18/8/2022	Satisfactory
39	Kranskop	KZN	25/8/2022	Satisfactory
40	Pomeroy	KZN	25/8/2022	Satisfactory
41	Dundee	KZN	28/3/2023	Satisfactory
42	Vryheid	KZN	29/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
43	Durban Med A	KZN	14/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
44	Pietermaritzburg Medium A	KZN	15/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
45	Stanger	KZN	13/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
46	Maphumulo	KZN	13/3/2023	Satisfactory
47	Sterkspruit	EC	27/3/2023	Satisfactory
48	Barkly East	EC	28/3/2023	Unsatisfactory
49	St Albans Maximum	EC	27/3/2023	Satisfactory
50	St Albans Med A	EC	29/3/2023	Unsatisfactory

No.	Facility	DCS Region	Inspection date	Rating
51	Helderstroom Maximum	WC	15/3/2023	Satisfactory
52	Drakenstein Med B	WC	14/3/2023	Good
53	Thohoyandou Med A	LMN	28/2/2023	Satisfactory
54	Thohoyandou Female	LMN	1/3/2023	Satisfactory

Table 6 Unannounced inspection reports received and evaluated during 2022/2023 performance cycle

Table 6 shows the rating of all unannounced inspections conducted during the 2022/2023 performance cycle.

Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
4	40	10	54

Table 7 Unannounced inspections ratings

## Ratings of unannounced inspections

### Correctional facilities rated as 'unsatisfactory'

JICS managers conducting unannounced inspections encountered similar conditions to JICS inspectors during announced inspections, and they generally reached similar conclusions when rating the centres during these unannounced inspections.

As an illustration of the above, a synopsis of the findings made during the JICS unannounced inspection at Barkley East Correctional Centre in the Eastern Cape Province and Vryheid Correctional Centre in KwaZulu Natal Province is detailed below:

### Barkley East Correctional Centre:

#### A small rural centre that has been rated as unsatisfactory during three consecutive inspections.

Barkley East is in the Eastern Cape Province about 200 kilometres from Umtata.

- ✓ The infrastructure of the facility was deemed unsatisfactory.

- ✓ The tiles in the kitchen floor were broken.
- ✓ Cracks were observed on the walls both inside and outside the centre.
- ✓ The paint on the walls was peeling off.
- ✓ The kitchen equipment was in poor condition.
- ✓ Repairs were required for a geyser, tilting pan, and electric stove.
- ✓ Maintenance was needed for the plumbing system and perimeter fencing.
- ✓ Constant leakage of water pipes, both outside and inside the centre, resulted in the wastage of a significant amount of water daily.
- ✓ There was a security concern as members of the community could throw contraband over the fence, which was later collected by inmates.
- ✓ The centre's small clinic was overcrowded with medical files.
- ✓ The centre did not have a sessional doctor, psychologist, or psychiatrist on staff.
- ✓ The communal cell was overcrowded, with detainees sleeping on the floor and some using the bathroom area for sleeping.

- ✓ The kitchen ceiling was found to be dirty with mould due to a dysfunctional extractor fan.
- ✓ There was a shortage of food supplies, particularly red meat.
- ✓ The kitchen did not possess a valid compliance certificate.

## Vryheid Correctional Centre: KwaZulu-Natal

- ✓ The facility was found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, requiring extensive renovations.
- ✓ The perimeter fence was not in good condition, allowing the possibility of contraband being thrown over by members of the community and subsequently collected by inmates.
- ✓ The officials' quarters had experienced incidents of burglary.

## Correctional facilities rated as "Good"

Below are examples of centres rated as "Good" by JICS managers during their unannounced inspections:

### Grootvlei Medium B:

Grootvlei Medium B is a small, old centre located next to Mangaung PPP, approximately 20 kilometres from Bloemfontein.

- ✓ During the inspection, the centre was found to be 13% overcrowded, housing 268 sentenced inmates.
- ✓ The centre had an accredited clinic serving as an ARV Centre, providing ARV treatment to 70 inmates. One permanent nurse was employed.
- ✓ The cells were in excellent condition, clean, and well-maintained.
- ✓ The ablution facilities had working hot water and were in good order.
- ✓ Maintenance work on water pipes was underway during the inspection.
- ✓ Inmates who were not part of work teams were provided with eight hours of daily exercise.

- ✓ Some pots in the kitchen were found to be faulty on the day of the inspection, but a maintenance team was on-site to address the issue.
- ✓ The kitchen was in good condition, clean, and well-organized.
- ✓ The visit areas were in good condition, although there was inadequate space on certain visit days.
- ✓ The centre had allocated extra space outside to accommodate visitors in case the need arose.

### Drakenstein Medium B

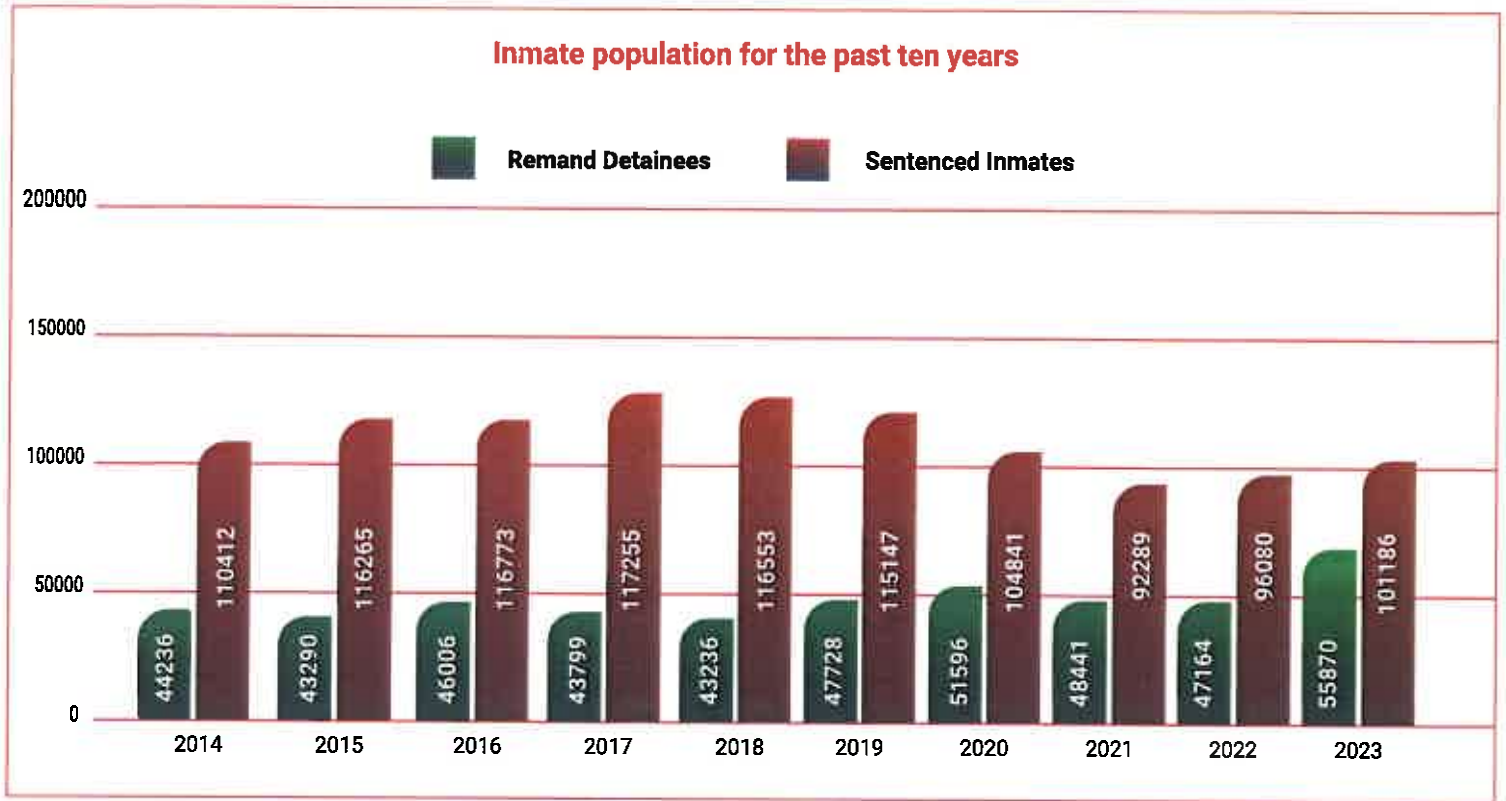
An old medium-sized centre located in the Western Cape, approximately 15 kilometres from Paarl.

- ✓ On the day of the inspection, the centre was found to be 22% overcrowded, accommodating 490 inmates.
- ✓ The clinic, repurposed from an office, was small but operational, with two permanently employed nurses.
- ✓ The centre had its own maintenance team responsible for minor repairs.
- ✓ The kitchen was in good condition, neat, and well-maintained.
- ✓ Broken equipment was reported and promptly repaired.
- ✓ The cells were clean, neat, and well-maintained, with hot water available.
- ✓ While the centre did not have official visit areas, a hall and a shaded area were designated as visit areas.

## Analysis of findings

According to DCS statistics, as of March 31, 2023, the total inmate population was 157 056, consisting of 101 186 sentenced offenders and 55 870 remand detainees. The official bed space in all correctional facilities was 107 582. Compared to 31 March 2022, when the total population was 143 244 and the overcrowding rate was 31.65%, correctional facilities were 46% overpopulated. There has been a significant increase of 13 812 inmates. This increase is the highest since 2019 (pre-COVID) when the population reached a total of 162 875. Of particular note is the rise in the population of remand detainees, with 55 870 unsentenced inmates in the correctional system, the highest in over 10 years.

The graph below illustrates the inmate population for the past ten years.

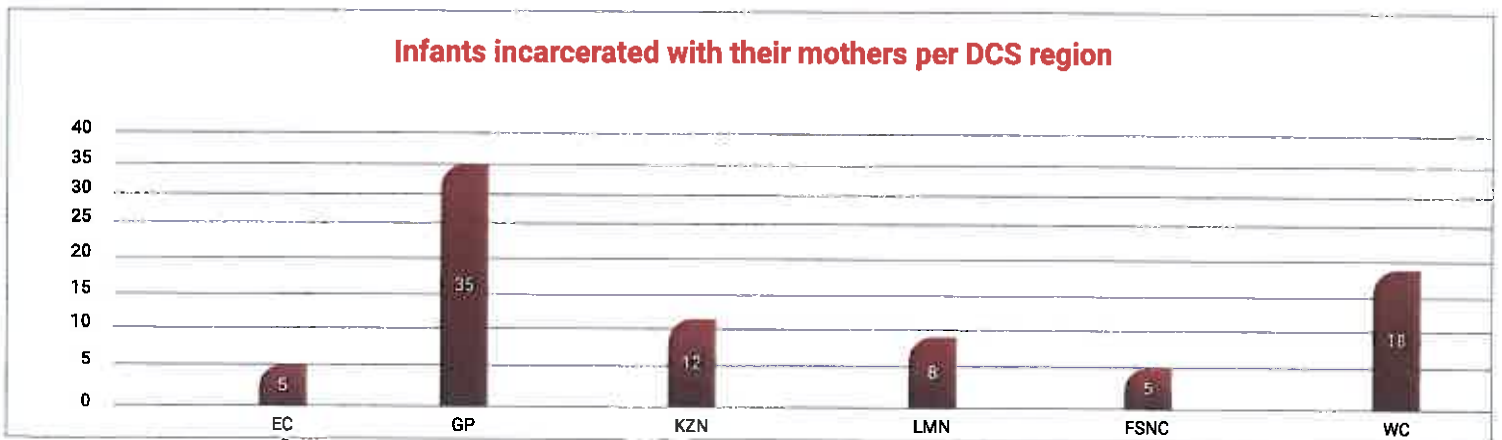


Graph 3 Inmate population for the past ten years

### Infants accommodated with their mothers

Infants accommodated with their mothers are excluded from the total population as mentioned above. DCS facilities accommodated a total of 83 infants as of 31 March 2023. Babies are allowed to stay with their mothers for a maximum period of 24 months. Once an infant reaches 24 months of age, they are either placed with the inmate's family or, if no suitable support structure is available, in foster care or an orphanage. Infants and their mothers are housed in dedicated Mother and Baby units, separate from the general female population. They receive essential supplies such as nappies, milk formula, baby food, and clothing. Social work services and medical care are also provided.

The graph below depicts the number of infants incarcerated with their mothers as of 31 March 2023, categorised per DCS region.

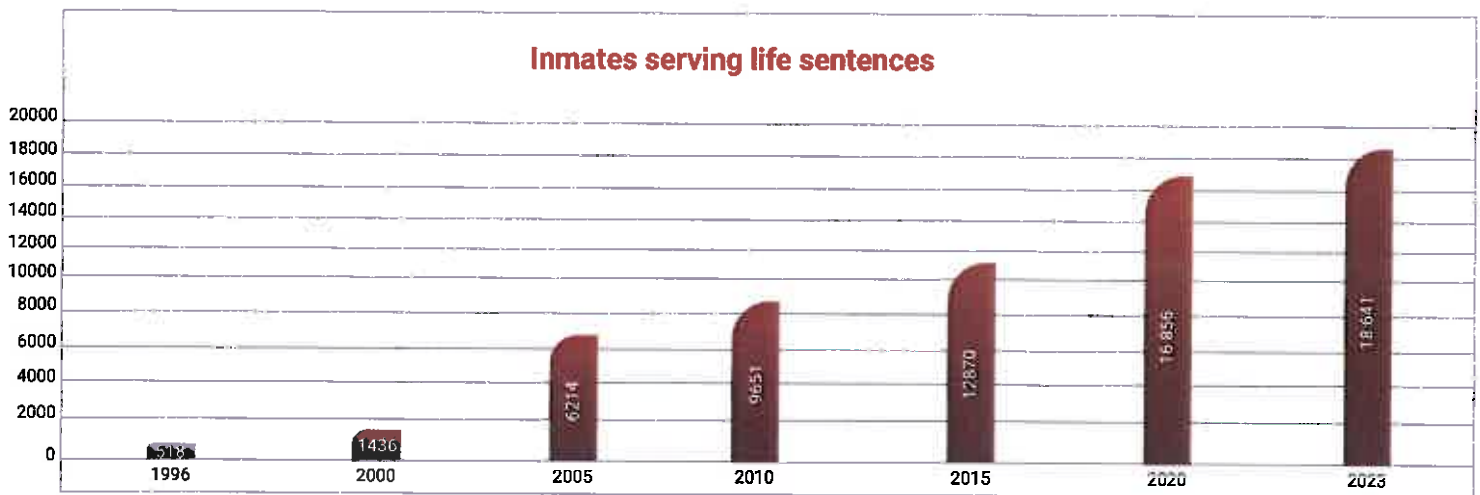


Graph 4. Infants accommodated with mothers during the 2022/2023 performance cycle

# Lifers

There are currently 18 641 inmates serving life sentences, representing an increase of 1268 from the previous performance cycle. The total number of individuals serving life sentences has risen significantly over the past 27 years. This increase not only reflects the growth in violent crime during this period but also highlights the influence of minimum sentencing laws on the overall increase in the South African prison population.

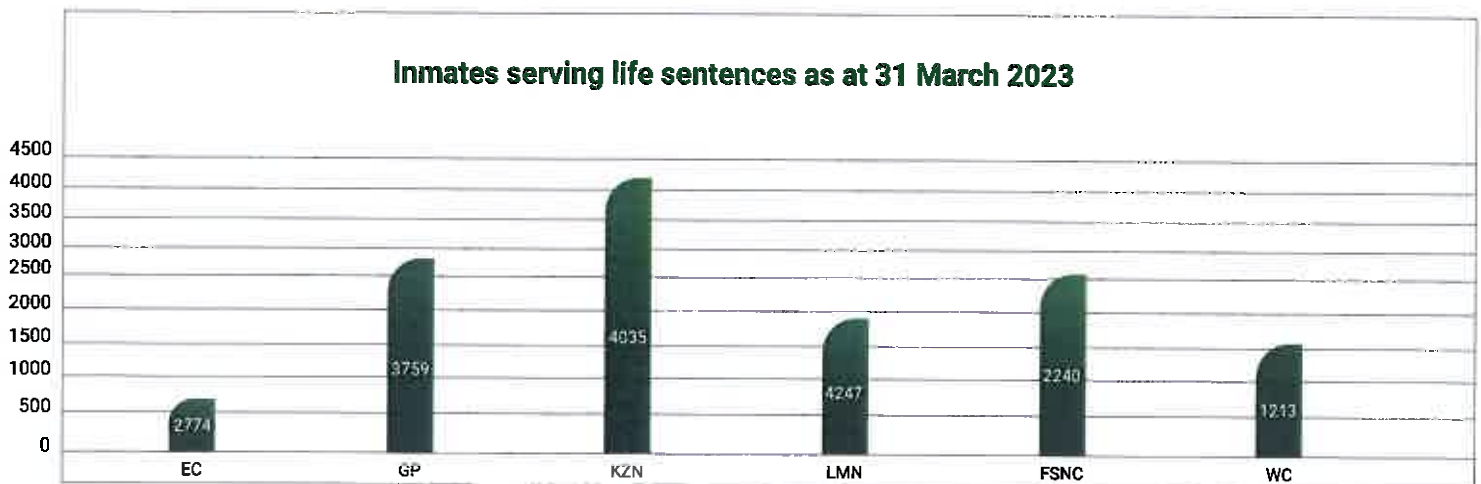
The graph below showcases the progressive increase in the number of Lifers serving from 1996 - 2023



Graph 5: Lifers serving from 1996 - 2023

Inmates serving life sentences are incarcerated across all DCS management regions. The LMN region has the highest number of lifers, with 4 247 individuals, while the Western Cape has the lowest with 1 213. The lifer population in the Western Cape alone nearly matches the total lifer population of 31 March 2000.

The graph below depicts the total number of individuals serving life sentences as of 31 March 2023, categorised by DCS region.



Graph 6: Total number of people serving life sentences as at 31 March 2023 per DCS region



JICS has expressed concern regarding the accuracy of the statistics provided by DCS. In the 2021/2022 performance cycle, DCS reported a total of 17 373 individuals serving life sentences in correctional centres throughout South Africa.

Parole eligibility for individuals serving life sentences is applicable to a portion of the current lifer population. There are inmates serving life sentences who meet the criteria for consideration to be granted parole.

**Parole consideration for inmates serving life sentences is divided into three groups based on different court cases and legislation:**

**GROUP 1**

Inmates sentenced between March 1994 and June 1998 (Van Vuuren cases) must serve a minimum of 15 years of their sentences before becoming eligible for parole, as per the Van Vuuren court case.

**GROUP 2**

Inmates sentenced between July 1998 and September 2004 (Van Wyk cases) must serve a total of 20 years minus credits (equivalent to 12 years four months) before being eligible for parole, according to the Van Wyk court case.

**GROUP 3**

Inmates sentenced to any period of imprisonment (including life) after September 2004, but who committed the offense before 1 October 2004, fall under the Phaahla cases. They are considered under either the Van Vuuren or Van Wyk rules, depending on the date of the offense.

Currently, inmates falling under the Van Vuuren and Van Wyk judgments are already eligible for parole, along with the majority of Phaahla cases. For inmates who committed crimes and received a life sentence after 1 October 2004, they must serve a minimum of 25 years before becoming eligible for parole.

However, there is an exception under section 73(6)(b)(vi) of the Correctional Services Act (CSA). This section allows

inmates serving any term of incarceration (excluding those declared dangerous criminals under section 286A of the Criminal Procedure Act) to be placed on day parole or parole once they reach the age of 65, provided they have served at least 15 years of their sentence.

Parole consideration for inmates sentenced to life imprisonment remains a significant challenge. The Minister of Justice and Correctional Services has the authority to grant parole for individuals sentenced to life imprisonment, as per section 78 of the CSA.

A significant number of inmates serving life sentences who meet the criteria for parole consideration have been waiting for longer than the minimum prescribed period to be considered and placed on parole.

While the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services holds the authority to grant parole for individuals serving life sentences, recommendations regarding parole are made by various Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards to the National Council for Correctional Services (NCCS). The NCCS then provides a recommendation to the Minister regarding parole decisions.

The Minister is personally responsible for reviewing each parole case involving persons sentenced to life imprisonment. However, given the Minister's role in a large department and numerous other tasks, it becomes challenging to focus exclusively and effectively on parole matters.

According to DCS statistics, during the 2022/2023 performance cycle, the Minister approved parole placement for 362 inmates serving life sentences. Additionally, a total of 631 lifer profiles were submitted to the NCCS during this cycle, with 510 profiles sent back for further review by the Minister. This backlog of cases contributes to the Minister's workload.

The Inspecting Judge continues to actively engage with DCS National Council for Correctional Service in search of a practical solution to address this challenge. JICS has also provided feedback on the Draft Parole Position Paper, contributing to ongoing efforts to address the parole consideration process.

The schedule below shows the number of inmates eligible for parole per DCS region as at 31 March 2023.

No	Number of lifers						Total
	Region	Van Wyk	Van Vuuren	Phaahla Van Wyk	Phaahla Van Vuuren	Post Phaahla (Sentenced from 1 October 2004)	
1	EC	297	3	174	0	2300	2774
2	GP	324	4	113	5	3313	3759
3	KZN	494	9	453	4	3075	4035
4	LMN	499	3	481	1	3263	4247
5	FSNC	474	3	267	2	1494	2240
6	WC	222	2	150	5	834	1213
<b>National</b>		<b>2310</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14279</b>	<b>18641</b>

Table 8 Inmates eligible for parole as at 31 March 2023

## Population statistics per DCS Region<sup>6</sup>

### Gauteng region

Despite being the smallest region in terms of area, Gauteng houses the highest number of inmates compared to other regions. It is home to several prominent correctional facilities in the country, including Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Kgosi Mampuru II, Boksburg, and Modderbee.

During the performance cycle, Kgosi Mampuru II Female was identified as the most overcrowded facility during the inspection. This centre accommodated both sentenced inmates and remand detainees on the day of the inspection.

<sup>6</sup> Includes both remand detention facilities and correctional centres.

The table below illustrates the four most overcrowded facilities inspected in the region<sup>7</sup> :

No	Facility	Approved capacity	Number of inmates on the day of the inspection	Overcrowding percentage
1	Kgosi Mampuru II Female	132	337	155 %
2	Krugersdorp	1466	3178	117 %
3	Johannesburg Medium A	2468	5197	110 %
4	Johannesburg Medium B	1499	2969	98 %

Table 9 Top four overcrowded correctional facilities inspected in the Gauteng region during 2022/2023

### Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Northwest (LMN)

The LMN Region primarily comprises rural centres such as Tzaneen, Belfast, and Zeerust. Among the inspected facilities in the region, Thohoyandou Medium B was found to be the most overcrowded centre. On the day of inspection, it held 697 inmates, surpassing its approved capacity of 225.

The largest facility in the LMN Region is the Kutama Sinthumule Private-Public Partnership (PPP), which accommodates a maximum of 3 024 sentenced males. Similar to Mangaung PPP, Kutama Sinthumule consistently operates at full capacity.

Thohoyandou correctional facility is utilized to house a pool of inmates who are later transferred to Kutama Sinthumule at short notice whenever inmates are moved from the PPP facility to other centres. This dynamic contributes to Thohoyandou being one of the most overcrowded centres in the country. The authority to transfer inmates to and from Kutama Sinthumule rests with the Area Commissioner of Thohoyandou.

The table below shows the four most overcrowded facilities inspected in the region:

No	Facility	Approved capacity	Number of inmates on the day of the inspection	Overcrowding percentage
1	Thohoyandou Medium B	225	697	210 %
2	Makhado	301	674	124 %
3	Piet Retief	239	410	72 %
4	Potchefstroom	557	866	55 %

Table 10 Top four overcrowded facilities inspected in LMN region during 2022/2023 performance cycle

<sup>7</sup> Figures as on the date of the JICS inspection.

## Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape is predominantly characterized by small, rural correctional facilities. Due to limited bed space in most centres, even a small increase in the number of inmates can have a significant impact on the overcrowding percentage. Among the facilities inspected by JICS during the performance cycle, Bizana was identified as the most overcrowded facility in the Eastern Cape. It housed 127 inmates above its approved capacity, with a population increase of 27 compared to the previous cycle.

Originally designed to accommodate only 48 inmates, Bizana correctional centre currently experiences overcrowding of more than 260%. To put this into perspective, if a larger facility like Tswelopele in the Northern Cape accommodated an additional 127 inmates, the overcrowding percentage would be just 4%.

The table below provides an overview of the four most overcrowded facilities inspected in the region:

No	Facility	Approved capacity	Number of inmates on the day of the inspection	Overcrowding percentage
1	Bizana	48	175	264 %
2	Queenstown	114	380	233 %
3	Lusikisiki	126	404	221 %
4	Burgersdorp	174	506	190 %

Table 11: Top four overcrowded facilities inspected in the EC region during 2022/2023 performance cycle

## KwaZulu-Natal

The KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Region encompasses a range of facilities, including large urban centres like Durban Westville and Pietermaritzburg, as well as smaller rural facilities like Vryheid and Ingwavuma.

During the inspections, Pietermaritzburg Medium A correctional facility was found to accommodate 3 035 inmates, exceeding its designed capacity by 1 537. In contrast, Greytown, a small rural centre, housed 46 inmates above its approved capacity of 57, resulting in an overcrowding percentage of 81%.

The table below highlights the four most overcrowded facilities inspected in the KZN Region:

No	Facility	Approved capacity	Number of inmates on the day of the inspection	Overcrowding percentage
1	Pietermaritzburg Medium A	1493	3030	103 %
2	Greytown	57	103	81 %
3	Durban Female	230	409	78 %
4	Empangeni	207	343	66 %

Table 12: Top four overcrowded correctional facilities inspected in the KZN region during 2022/2023 performance cycle

## Western Cape

The Western Cape continues to face significant issues with overcrowding, making it one of the most overcrowded regions in the country. Pollsmoor Female was identified as the most overcrowded facility,

with an overcrowding percentage of 143%. Similarly, Pollsmoor Maximum, which has a history of overcrowding, accommodated precisely double the number of inmates it was originally designed for.

The table below provides an overview of the four most overcrowded facilities inspected in the Western Cape:

No	Facility	Approved capacity	Number of inmates on the day of the inspection	Overcrowding percentage
1	Pollsmoor Female	253	615	143 %
2	Uniondale	37	82	135 %
3	Buffeljagsrivier	214	451	111 %
4	Pollsmoor Maximum	1512	3029	100 %

Table 13: Top four overcrowded correctional facilities inspected in the WC region during 2022/2023 performance cycle

## Free State/Northern Cape

The Free State/Northern Cape Region boasts relatively less overcrowded correctional facilities compared to other regions. Among the facilities inspected, Grootvlei Maximum, located just outside Bloemfontein, was identified as the most overcrowded. It held 1 840 inmates, exceeding its designed capacity of 806.

Grootvlei Maximum functions as a staging area for Mangaung PPP, which must maintain full occupancy at all times. As inmates are transferred out of Mangaung PPP, they are immediately replaced by inmates from Grootvlei Maximum. Interestingly, Tswelopele in Kimberley, located approximately 170 kilometres from Bloemfontein, is an underutilized facility. During the JICS inspection in October 2022, there were 1 165 available bed spaces at Tswelopele.

The table below showcases the four most overcrowded correctional facilities inspected in the Free State/Northern Cape Region:

No	Facility	Approved capacity	Number of inmates on the day of the inspection	Overcrowding percentage
1	Grootvlei Maximum	806	1840	128 %
2	Odendaalsrus	293	638	118 %
3	Ladybrand	32	59	84 %
4	Springbok	69	123	78 %

Table 14: Top four overcrowded correctional facilities inspected in the FS/NC region during 2022/2023 performance cycle

## Professional staff

It is crucial to ensure that inmates have access to specialized services delivered by qualified professionals. People in correctional facilities rely on the state to provide these services, including basic medical, education, and social work services, as mandated by the CSA.

### Nurses and other medical staff

During the inspections, most of the large facilities had a sufficient number of employed nurses.

The following facilities were found to have an adequate number of nurses:

No	Facility	Region	No of nurses <sup>8</sup>
1	Mangaung	FS	25
2	Kutama Sinthumule	LMN	22
3	Pietermaritzburg Medium A	KZN	20
4	Durban Medium B	KZN	17
5	Johannesburg Medium B	GP	16

Table 15 Facilities with the most nurses employed as at 31 March 2023

According to the provisions of the CSA, all inmates must undergo a health status examination promptly upon admission. Nurses and other medical staff are crucial in conducting these initial assessments and providing basic medical services to inmates.

During the inspections conducted by JICS, it was noted that the following small correctional facilities lacked nurses who were responsible for delivering medical services to inmates:

No	Facility	Region	No of nurses <sup>9</sup>
1	Hopetown	NC	0
2	Springbok	NC	0
3	Ficksburg	FS	0
4	Greytown	KZN	0

Table 16 Small correctional facilities with no nurses rendering medical services to inmates as at 31 March 2023

As per DCS' previous indication, the ratio of nurses to inmates is 1:240. However, it should be noted that some correctional centres with populations below 240 inmates do not have a nurse position in their establishment.

Section 6(5) of the CSA mandates that every inmate must undergo a health status examination promptly after admission, including testing for contagious and communicable diseases if deemed necessary by the correctional medical practitioner to protect the health of inmates and others. Additionally, DCS Regulations (Regulation 3(a)) specify that the medical assessment must occur within 24 hours of incarceration and prior to the inmate's integration into the general inmate population.

Heads of centres where no nurses are employed must indicate on each inspection the measures they have implemented to adhere to the CSA and Regulations while ensuring adequate health services are provided.

### Social Workers

Social workers play a vital role in the provision of social and psychological services to sentenced inmates, promoting their social functioning and mental health. They address family-related challenges, facilitate specialized rehabilitation programs, and prepare pre-release reports. However, attracting social workers, particularly in rural areas, proves challenging due to the scarcity of this profession's skills.

It is crucial for DCS to address the staffing shortages of nurses and social workers in correctional facilities to ensure the proper delivery of essential healthcare and support services to inmates as mandated by the CSA. Efforts should be made to attract qualified professionals and provide appropriate resources to meet the needs of the inmate population effectively.

<sup>8</sup> On the day of the inspection.

<sup>9</sup> On the day of the inspection.

The following small facilities had no social worker employed on the day of the inspection:

No	Facility	Region	No of social workers
1	Bizzah Makhate Medium D	FS	0
2	Ventersburg	FS	0
3	Ladybrand	FS	0
4	Winburg	FS	0
5	Upington	NC	0
6	Springbok	NC	0
7	Bethulie	FS	0
8	Boshoff	FS	0
9	Frankfort	FS	0
10	Senekal	FS	0
11	Hopetown	NC	0
12	Thohoyandou Medium B	LMN	0
13	Rustenburg Medium B	LMN	0
14	Dwarsrivier	WC	0
15	Pollsmoor Medium A	WC	0
16	Buffeljagsrivier	WC	0
17	Dundee	KZN	0
18	Utrecht	KZN	0

Table 17 Correctional facilities where no social workers were employed

## Case Study

### Investigation at Pollsmoor: Name of the report: "Abrasive personality and mental illness leading to homicide"

The inmate was initially detained in Section C1 of Pollsmoor Admission CC on 29 June 2021 and subsequently placed in a communal cell.

The inmate suffered from mental challenges and shared the cell with other inmates, some of whom were not mentally ill. Due to his problematic personality and mental challenges, other inmates were unhappy sharing a cell with him.

Additionally, the inmate relied on fellow inmates to administer his prescribed medication.

Prior to his death, the inmate received consultations from a psychologist and was undergoing psychiatric treatment and medication. No suicidal ideations were reported. Before his demise, other inmates, including one who administered his medication after hours, took care of him. The inmate alleged that he had been assaulted by another inmate while in the communal cell.

The medical practitioner attending to him stated that treating his wound was difficult due to his restlessness and the presence of other injuries he had sustained prior to being transferred to the new cell. On the morning of 9 July 2022, the inmate's lifeless body was discovered in the communal cell. He was pronounced dead at the scene.

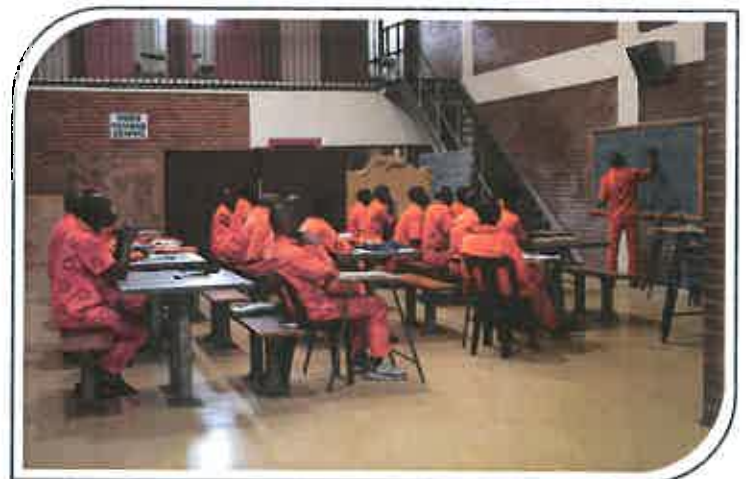
According to the medical records, the inmate had a deep laceration on his forehead.

### Recommendations:

It is strongly recommended that dcs promptly re-evaluate the practice of entrusting medication and treatment of sick inmates to fellow inmates. Urgent measures should be implemented to ensure the provision of appropriate medical care and supervision, especially for mentally challenged inmates, to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

## Educators

The CSA places a legal obligation on DCS to provide practical programs and activities that address the educational and training needs of sentenced offenders. It also mandates the participation of illiterate inmates in educational programs. Education plays a crucial role in the rehabilitation process. JICS inspection reports during the reviewed performance cycle highlighted that the Kutama Sinthumule PPP facility employed the highest number of educators. Conversely several smaller facilities reported a lack of officially employed educators. The table below illustrates the centres where no educators were employed.





#	Facility	Region	No of educators
1	Ficksburg	FS	0
2	Sasolburg	FS	0
3	Ladybrand	FS	0
4	Winburg	FS	0
5	Senekal	FS	0
6	Lydenburg	LMN	0
7	Leeuwkop Medium A	GP	0
8	Pollsmoor Medium B	WC	0
9	Pollsmoor Medium C	WC	0
10	Dwarsrivier	WC	0
11	Dundee	KZN	0
12	Empangeni	KZN	0
13	Stanger	KZN	0
14	Greytown	KZN	0
15	Mount Fletcher	EC	0

Table 18: Some facilities where no educators were employed

## Declared state patients

When a court determines that a person declared a state patient poses a risk to their own safety or the safety of others, it may order temporary accommodation at a correctional centre. However, due to limited space in mental institutions, correctional facilities are often used as an alternative. JICS acknowledges that housing state patients in correctional facilities is not ideal, but it is a

necessary option given the circumstances. DCS lacks officials trained to handle mentally incapacitated individuals, further highlighting the unsuitability of correctional facilities for the safekeeping of state patients. The presence of state patients in these facilities poses potential risks to the safety of officials and other inmates.

The following correctional facilities accommodated the highest number of declared state patients on the day of the JICS inspection<sup>10</sup>:

Facility	DCS Region	Number of state patients on the day of the inspection
Kimberly	FS/NC	31
Grootvlei Maximum	FS/NC	22
King Williams Town	EC	10
Durban Medium A	KZN	8

Table 19 Number of declared state patients observed during inspections

No declared state patients were found to be accommodated in the Western Cape during JICS's inspections. According to the statistics provided by DCS, as of 31 March 2023, there were a total of 125 declared state patients accommodated in DCS facilities.

The table below shows regionally where declared state patients are placed.

State patients as at 31 March 2023							
Region	Children		Juveniles		Youth & adults		Total
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
EC	0	0	0	0	2	43	45
GP	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
KZN	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
LMN	0	0	0	0	1	24	25
FSNC	0	0	0	2	0	48	50
WC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>National</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>125</b>

Table 20 State patients accommodated at correctional centres as at 31 March 2023

<sup>10</sup> Information provided by DCS during the JICS inspection.