

MATTERS FROM STAKEHOLDER HEARING (16 March 2011) ON DCS STRATEGIC PLAN AND BUDGET 2011/12

Issues Raised	Response
<p><u>DCS Priority Areas</u></p> <p>DCS must indicate how the following three priority areas are reflected in the Strategic plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Strengthening the remand detention system o Improving the parole system o Effective rehabilitation of offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Remand Detention System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2010/11 Strategic Plan: specific strategies dealing with matters such as: policy development; establishment of Branch : Remand Detention; development of classification tools – 2011/12 Strategic Plan: these matters do not appear because it has been executed and need to be operationalised. Remand detention not established as budget programme - elements found under different budget programmes in 2011/12 Strategic Plan – Ensure Annual Performance Plan of 2011/12 reflect focused interventions regarding remand detention • Improving Parole System – the department is of the opinion that this priority is reflected in the Strategic Plan under programme Social Reintegration • Effective Rehabilitation of Offenders - the department is of the opinion that this priority is reflected adequately in the Strategic Plan under programmes Care, Development and Corrections
<p><u>Performance Indicators</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Plan should focus on outcomes and not activities/outputs - The Portfolio Committee doubts that the white paper is appropriate policy guideline for the department given the challenges experienced by the department. <p>Suggestion: review of the</p>	<p>The department has developed a logic model which clearly reflects outcomes as published in the Strategic Plan. The outputs relating to these outcomes will be reflected in the Annual Performance Plan and the department will report to relevant authorities on a quarterly basis against these outputs in the Annual Performance Plan. The activities to realize these outputs are reflected in the various Operational Plans of the different Business Units,</p> <p>Despite the challenges faced by the department in the implementation of the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005) the department is of the opinion that it has performed against the White Paper in the following manner:</p> <p>DCS has progressed in its transformation from being a closed institution to an open department focused on</p>

<p>white paper;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DCS to provide status report on achievements against the implementation of the white paper for the past 5 years. 	<p>breaking the cycle of crime through rehabilitation of offenders. This transformation required changes to be effected in a number of areas across the department including introduction of human rights orientated approach to custody, development and rehabilitation of offenders, development of new policies, rethinking and introducing new infrastructure, personnel changes, changes in budget programmes, and changes in organizational structure.</p> <p>Significant progress has been made in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation: Amendments to the Correctional Services Act, Correctional Matters Amendment Bill, White Paper on Remand Detention, Development and implementation of new policies - Efforts towards rehabilitation – assessment, profiling and correctional sentence plans - Quality assurance of service providers and programmes - Continued organisational structure alignment with service delivery outcomes for White Paper - Revision of parole boards - Provision of HIV and AIDS programmes and accreditation of ARV sites - Tightening security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy - Biometric systems - Operation Vala - Anti-corruption policy - Special Remissions - Progress on equity
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DCS Self sufficiency

- The PC wants to know what DCS is doing to promote self-sufficiency and if there is a budget available for that. The response must also include as to how DCS is going to participate in the skills development programmes through the implementation of OSD for artisans

The directorate Production Workshops and Agriculture has concluded feasibility studies (see table below) to expand self sufficiency. These feasibility studies were approved by previous National commissioners and referred to Facilities for inclusion in the National building Programme. However, the National Building Advisory Committee removed all non funded projects from the Building Programme. Regional commissioners were requested in December 2010 to again submit these projects to their Regional Building Advisory Committees for prioritization and submission to the National Building Advisory Committee for inclusion in the National Building Programme. These projects must compete on the National Building Programme (Capital Budget) with all other DCS Building needs for priority and funding.

Region	Projects Approved to address shortfall	Additional Capacity Created (Ton)	Progress by Sub Branch Facility
Gauteng	Expansion of Zonderwater broiler project. Approved per memorandum 6/2-EZ2 dated 2001/1/16	330 Ton	Removed by NBAC from Building Programme – April 2010
Free Sate/Northern Cape	Construction of broiler project at Grootvlei .Approved per memorandum 6/2 dated 2000/11/13	150 Ton	Project is in the planning stage
KZN	Construction of broiler project at Waterval. Approved per memorandum 6/2/1 dated 1992/05/14	183 Ton	Removed by NBAC from Building Programme – April 2010
LMN	Construction of broiler project at Barberton. Approved per memorandum 6/2-HB1 dated 2003/06/10.	160 Ton	Removed by NBAC from Building Programme – April 2010
Total		823 Ton	

In terms of Bakeries the following can be mentioned:

Facility	Current Status	Estimated Cost of Equipment	Estimated Savings Annum	Nett per	Estimated Back Machinery	Pay on
East London	The feasibility study has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner for approval	R 890 192	R 473 758		22 Months	
St Albans	The feasibility study has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner for approval	R 1 065 641	R1 267 909		10 Months	
Groenpunt	The feasibility study has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner for approval	R 991 189	R 822 293		14 Months	
Pollsmoor	Research & site visits have been conducted. The feasibility study was earmarked for completion within the 2010/2011 financial year		Feasibility Study not Completed			
Drakenstein	The feasibility study has been forwarded to the office of the	R 873 263	R 633 640		16 Months	

	Commissioner for approval			
Brandvlei	The feasibility has been compiled and submitted to the region for consultation. Feedback is awaited	R 799 452	R 536 910	17 Months
Overberg	Research & site visits have been conducted. The feasibility study was earmarked for completion within the 2010/2011 financial year		Feasibility Study not Completed	

With regard to the participation in skills development programmes through the implementation of the OSD of artisans, the implementation of this OSD will have no direct impact on participation in skills development programmes. The OSD is only an Occupational dispensation regulating the salary conditions (primarily) of artisans. There is unhappiness amongst artisans on the implementation of the OSD for artisans because of the fact that this dispensation with regard to financial compensation is less favorable than the Centre Based OSD for correctional officials. An Arbitration involving several parties is still pending on this issue

Focus on Correctional Sentence Plan

The statement was made that "Availability of Correctional Sentence Plan (CSP) does not guarantee access to services". The particular concern that was expressed was in relation to offenders with a sentence of less than 24 months and their participation in rehabilitation programmes.

Although the Correctional Services Act does not compel offenders with a sentence of 24 months and less to have Correctional Sentence Plans, it does not mean that this category of offenders do not have access to rehabilitation programmes. The difficulty is however that statistics regarding

their participation is not separated from that of offenders with a sentence of 24 months and more. This is an aspect that will be dealt with as a matter of urgency.

The participation of offenders (all categories) in Formal Education for the 2009/10 financial year was: 17 448

The following table gives an overview of offenders that completed different Correctional Programmes per month for the previous **financial year of 2009 / 2010**.

Programme	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Substance abuse	737	884	828	892	826	850	893	740	293	591	1,045	914	9 493
Aggression	599	888	809	966	707	880	901	811	298	579	978	1,375	9 791
Sexual	381	389	447	459	441	339	447	542	159	369	639	603	5 215
Pre-Release	815	850	968	1,078	883	1,093	1,147	973	610	750	1,585	1,285	12 037
Life Skills	1,004	1,251	1,094	1,109	956	937	939	1,149	517	649	1,067	1,188	11 660
Total	3 586	4 262	4 146	4 504	3 613	4 099	4 327	4 215	1 877	2 958	5 314	6 305	46 396

During the financial year of **2008 / 2009** a total number of 60 543 offenders participated in Correctional Programmes.

During the financial year of **2007 / 2008** a total number of 24 657 offenders participated in Correctional Programmes.

<p>ICT</p> <p>DCS must explain progress with Master Information Systems Plan and upgrades to IT infrastructure. Additional allocations have been made in the MTEF in this regard. What will this money be spend on and what is the total cost of the Plan? DCS must explain in concrete terms the impact of the expenditure in this regard</p>	<p>Act DC GITO to provide information</p>										
<p>Office accommodation</p> <p>DCS to explain the almost 100% increase in its allocation</p>	<p>The increase in allocation for office accommodation is due to the fact that during devolution of budgets to departments in 2006/07, the devolved budget was insufficient for the leases that existed then. The department had to allocate funds to supplement the shortfall and that is why some of the claims from DPW could not be paid because the devolved budget was insufficient to cover existing leases. Since devolution the department only approved additional office space for the regional offices Gauteng and FS/NC. The rest of the increases were escalation on existing contracts and change in rates for renewed leases. The need of the department for additional offices for Area Commissioner's and two Regional Offices (KZN and WC) have still not been addressed since devolution due to financial constraints.</p> <table data-bbox="684 982 1790 1161"> <tr> <td>Allocation</td> <td>R1,162,481,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditure to date (18/03/2011)</td> <td><u>R1,391,406,187.87</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total over/under</td> <td>(R228,925,187.87)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outstanding invoice(leases 2009/10)</td> <td><u>(R14,653,445.09)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total overspending</td> <td><u>(R243,578,632.96)</u></td> </tr> </table>	Allocation	R1,162,481,000.00	Expenditure to date (18/03/2011)	<u>R1,391,406,187.87</u>	Total over/under	(R228,925,187.87)	Outstanding invoice(leases 2009/10)	<u>(R14,653,445.09)</u>	Total overspending	<u>(R243,578,632.96)</u>
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<p>Work opportunities for offenders</p> <p>Definition is needed. (This question was asked because of the increase in work opportunities from 20 000 in 2007/08 FY to 146 000 in 2008/09 FY</p>	<p>Work opportunities for offenders can be defined as a number of constructive labour posts approved by the HCC/ AC as well as other work opportunities (e.g. projects such as cleaning of schools, cemetery etc) that do not warrant permanent labour posts</p>										

<p><u>Procurement Plan</u></p> <p>DCS must provide its procurement plan for the current financial year with special reference to unit cost</p>	<p>Procurement plan attached</p>
<p><u>Decrease in revenue</u></p> <p>(DCS to give explanation)</p>	<p>The decrease in revenue from the 2007/08 financial year to 2008/09 financial year was due to an over-deduction of rentals for departmental accommodation in 2007/08 which was refunded to staff in 2008/09 financial year. The reason for the approved reduction in tariffs was because that the rentals which were initially increased had to later be decreased due to the fact that the general increase was supposed not to have affected security departments. The downward revision in 2010/11 revenue was made after the revenue accrual was finalized with National Treasury during March 2010, hence the department effected the change in the ENE during October 2010.</p>

Integrated Security Framework

The spending focus over the MTEF will be on developing on Integrated Security Framework. The current security systems are less than 20 % functional. (Explanation needed)

The department has various security systems installed in terms of various security contracts. The current problems experienced with the electronic access control systems is a temporary problem and is only relevant to the systems installed at 65 correctional centres in terms of Contract HK 2/2005. The problems are not related to any sub standard systems being installed. Originally the systems were staffed by an external service provider for a period of four (4) years which contract expired on 31 March 2011. The problems are caused by the non availability of trained correctional officials to take over and operate the system when the staffing contract for this function expired on 31 March 2009. This led to the systems partially being deactivated to prevent legal claims against the department should the systems be operated by untrained staff. Officials were appointed and trained and the process of reactivation of the control rooms and systems is in process with 60 out of the 65 control rooms being reactivated up to date. Further processes to fully operationalize the systems e.g. re-enrollment of the staff on the system is also in progress

Electronic Monitoring System –
update

The Department of Correctional Services has revisited the approved business case on electronic tagging devices for probationers and parolees. An addendum on the Electronic Monitoring Business Case has been developed to include remand detainees. A Cabinet memorandum on electronic tagging devices was not approved wherein start up funds were requested to kick start electronic tagging devices to monitor the movement of probationers and parolees. The disapproval of the cabinet memorandum can be attributed to the austerity measures introduced in the Department during the period July 2009 to September 2010.

The introduction of the system of electronic tagging devices for probationers and parolees can only be introduced after securing start-up funding. The Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services and Cabinet will be approached by the Department to give a final approval for the commencement of tender process as a matter of urgency. A Departmental task team has been established to conduct a feasibility study on the use of electronic tagging devices to explore how the system can be used effectively to monitor probationers and parolees, and to advise the Minister of Correctional Services on its findings and recommendations regarding electronic tagging devices. There is currently no dedicated team to do a bona fide cost benefit analysis on the potential financial implications of electronic tagging devices. One of the main functions of the appointed task team will be to conduct a cost benefit analysis.

The Department indicates that an audit on security technology was completed in 2009/10.

- (a) What are the findings of this audit?
- (b) What are the areas of concerns identified by the audit
- (c) What steps were taken to address those concerns if any?

The Department indicated that they plan to increase the number of centres with access control security turnstiles to 78.

- (a) How many of these security access turnstiles are not operational and for how long?
- (b) What has been done to remedy the situation

At this stage, the Department of Correctional Services is not in a position to determine the immediate impact of alleviating overcrowding in correctional centres. The potential saving in the operational costs of the Department can only be determined after the implementation of the electronic tagging device

The CSIR was approached by DCS to assist with a security technology audit at selected Correctional Centres and to use that as an input into the development of an Integrated Security Architecture for DCS.

The objective of the audit was to provide an overall view of the different types of security systems and then develop an Integrated Security Architecture and Security Technology Strategy to guide future procurement and upgrading projects.

A summary of the findings and concerns of the audit are as follows:

- **Perimeter Intrusion Detection System**

The newer systems on the fences are functioning well. Some of the older systems are in dire need of maintenance or upgrade to get it in full functioning order

- **CCTV**

The CCTV systems at the Correctional Centres observed were all in use and the technology current, although not the latest. All Correctional Centres required more CCTV cameras to have adequate coverage of the Correctional Centres. Some cameras need to be move for optimal coverage. CCTV at the various facilities can be viewed from a Central Control Room with the physical infrastructure, but the software and method must change

- **Metal detector system**

Most scanners are new and utilize up to date technology. Only a few older scanners were observed. Proper calibration also improves performance and lowers the false alarm rate.

- **X-ray scanner system**

X-ray scanners were one of the biggest gaps in the security technology observed. Few scanners were in functioning order

- **Electronic access control system**

The two biggest issues as far as the access control is concerned is the placement of the turnstiles and the firmware problem on the IDU (Identification detection unit) scanners. Smaller issues regarding the opening of the turnstiles and side gates from the control room and placement of cameras exists

- **Intercom Systems**

The intercom systems used at the Correctional Centres ranged from fully integrated digital systems to old, non-functioning, partly removed analogue systems. A big gap exists in the type of technology used. This is one of the few systems that need urgent upgrading at certain Correctional Centres

- **Electronic control doors**

All doors were functioning but it was observed that tall automatic doors need continuous maintenance. Maintenance must be done much more frequently on the electro mechanical type doors

- **Smoke detection systems**

Few smoke detection systems were observed and could not be seen in action. Only one system was integrated into the rest of the security system

- **Security Management System (SMS)**

Only two types of systems were present at the facilities visited. The American Norment System is functioning but needs some upgrading to catch up with the current technology. It is unclear if adequate support for this system exists in South Africa

The other system observed is a local system from JFE. It is functioning well but it seems as if the programming at some Correctional Centres were changed to overcome operational issues

- **Control Room at the facilities**

Some of the control rooms at the facilities need to be upgraded to house equipment in an enclosed area

As indicated above, the audit was only performed at a small number of Correctional Centres with the

	<p>purpose of providing an overview and understanding of the different systems in DCS.</p> <p>The audit was the first step in the development of a comprehensive Security Technology Strategy for the department with the specific aim of dealing with the type of concerns indicated in the audit.</p> <p>As a next step, a Security Technology Architecture proposal was developed by the CSIR and the outstanding phases to complete the project over the MTEF period are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of generic specifications to address the functionality of the systems and hardware/software requirements which can be derived from the system architecture • The development of a Security Technology Enhancement Plan for each Correctional Centre as there is no standard solution that can be implemented throughout the DCS facilities • The development and implementation of a management model for the Integrated Security Technology System is of utmost importance to address issues surrounding the systems lifecycle and management of the system, user and operators <p>The three (3) additional systems that will be completed during the 2011/2012 financial year are part of three (3) different existing renovation and upgrading projects (Brandvlei, Van Rhynsdorp and Ceres.) The Security systems were specifically designed for each site and the "all fit one" process was avoided. The training of DCS staff at the centres to operate the systems forms part of the contracts.</p>
<p><u>Remand Detention Facilities</u></p> <p>(a) What does it mean when DCS say that they are going to do feasibility study?</p> <p>(b) DCS must indicate if there is a per bed cost difference between newly build and renovated facilities.</p>	<p>Initial cost determination to upgrade/renovate 11 Remand Detention Facilities was done by the National Department of Public Works. The purpose of cost determination was to submit a bid proposal to National Treasury. The estimated cost was determined on ±R4 billion. The National Commissioner then decided that the feasibility study per facility should be done to determine actual cost and not estimations. In terms of the PFMA all major projects which exceed the amount of R300 million must undergo a feasibility study</p>

<p>Post release programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DCS must provide the budget allocated for post release programmes 	<p>The cost difference between newly build and renovated facilities will be determined by the feasibility study</p>
<p>7 Day establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What has been the impact of 7 day establishment on programmes provided to offenders so far? - Has there been an increase in programmes provided to offenders? - Was there any significant increase in the target of offenders participating in programmes - Was there an increase in the number of offenders participating in programmes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme attendance is negatively influence by the 7 Day Establishment since Correctional Intervention Officials (CIOs) need to take days off on which the implementation of programmes cannot be scheduled and are therefore interrupted. Programme content is scheduled in consecutive sessions according to a group work process to amongst others ensure participation by - and understanding of the programme content by the offenders. • More correctional programmes are available as the Directorate research, design and sourced these programmes. Eight internally developed Correctional Programmes are currently available and the most recent one that has been endorsed is the Behaviour Modification Programme on Gangsterism. The Economic Offences programme is drafted and is currently in the process of consultation with regions and the Branch Development and Care. • During the financial year 2007/2008 a total number of 24 657 offenders participated in correctional programmes. This figure increased to 60 543 offenders that participated in correctional programmes during the financial year of 2008/2009. There was a decrease in the total number of offenders that completed correctional programmes in the past financial year of 2009/2010 to 48 396. Statistical information on offenders that completed correctional programmes for the current financial year 2010/2011 up to the end of the third quarter shows an increase to 83 772 (30 140, 27 226 and 26 406) were reported for the first, second and third quarters respectively • There has been an increase in the participation in personal well-being programmes. In Spiritual Care Services the targets increased from 166200 sessions in 2009/2010 (76476 offenders) to 185000 in 2010/2011(83998 offenders). In Social work Services the target increased from 105000 sessions in

	<p>2009/2010 (65000 offenders) to 109000 in 2010/2011(67000 offenders). The following additional programmes have been developed and implemented: Pre-release, Anger Management, the Youth Resilience Programme and Trauma Management programmes. The SANCA Ahanang programme related to substance abuse is also being provided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the 7 day establishment did not have a positive impact on the activities of the directorate Production Workshops and Agriculture • The number of offenders participating in production workshops is a directly relating to the number of artisans available in the department • With regard to agriculture, the experience is that the shift system resulted in less custodial guards being available to agriculture, impacting directly on the number of offenders utilized in agriculture. The short working hours (i.e. the number of hours available to utilize offenders in the agriculture section) is still also a challenge • The unavailability of custodial officials at times for escorting offenders and external service providers to service points and provision of security to professionals and external service providers have an adverse effect on the participation of offenders in rehabilitation programmes • In formal education programmes offenders are exposed for longer periods of time. Although the notional teaching hours for Grades 10-12 and AET L1-4, as prescribed by the Department of Basic Education is achieved in this regard, the participation rate did not increase significantly because the number of classrooms did not increase
<p><u>Renaming of Correctional Centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The committee wants clarity about the projected costs for the coming budget. This explanation should be provided in both Financial and Human resource terms 	

Vacancies

Why the delay in 2010 to fill vacant posts: The 2011 SONA specifically states that Department must fill vacant posts timeously.

What steps is the Department taking to ensure this?

The Department of Correctional Services implemented a moratorium on the filling of vacancies on 15 August 2008. Due to lack of funding for the implementation of the OSD's in the 2009/10 financial year, the Department was compelled to implement a 100% moratorium on 1 July 2009 on the filling of all vacancies, including critical posts in order to partly fund the budget shortfalls.

The moratorium was uplifted on 01 July 2010, hence the delay in filling vacancies in 2010. Since the 1st of July 2010, a total of (1581) posts have been advertised and (316) permanent appointments made. In addition to this, the following temporary appointments have been finalized in 2010:

- Learnership programme: 1032
- Asset Management interns: 496

The department has adopted the approach of advertising vacancies on a weekly basis. To improve on the turnaround time in filling advertised posts, (50) HR interns are in the process of being appointed. Action plans will be drawn up for the gross listing, selection and appointment processes to fast track the filling of advertised posts.

The Department of Correctional Services is making a concerted effort to address the high vacancy rate despite the challenge in trying to stay abreast with natural attrition, which is in excess of (100) officials on a monthly basis. The National Commissioner has made a series of visits to (5) of the (6) regions and has called on all managers to speed up the process of filling vacancies. He has also re-iterated that job creation is at the centre of Government's programme of action and of the Department of Correctional Services pledge to do its best in reducing the high rate of unemployment in the country

Service Level Agreements

Are there any problems with the signing of Service Level Agreements with contractors that the committee should be aware of

The Service Level Agreement was approved in 2010. The Service Level Standard is aimed at regulating the relationship between the Department of Correctional Services and Non Governmental Organization. In 2010 the Leeuwkop Management Area entered into an approved service level agreement with the organization called pillar to posts.

In going forward most of the organization will be subjected to the Service Level Agreement. The model on the funding of the NGO has been developed and is awaiting approval.

Video Remand

The Department targeted 22 facilities to be equipped with video remand facilities for the 2010/11 Financial year.

- (a) How many have been installed
- (b) How many are still outstanding if any?
- (c) What is the cause of the delay?

13 Centres have been completed

- Pollsmoor
- Pollsmoor Juvenile
- Goodwood
- Allandale
- St Albans
- Pietermaritzburg
- Ladysmith
- Pretoria
- Bethal
- Nelspruit
- Bloemfontein
- Kroonstad
- Kimberley

9 Centres are in various phases of completion

- East London
- Mthatha

- Westville
- Boksburg
- Johannesburg
- Krugersdorp
- Modderbee
- Vereeniging
- Thohoyandou

The causes for the delays are as follows:

Mthatha – The appointed contractor decided against taking on the work, a tender process had to be carried out again. Work started on 2/3/11 and is expected to be completed by end April 2011

Westville – Outstanding IT related equipment to connect the Telkom equipment has not been installed as yet

Boksburg, Thohoyandou and Modderbee have had the Telkom lines stolen regularly, and Telkom does not want to replace the cables. It is too expensive. Telkom suggests that we install a radio link to ensure connectivity. The security implications of the radio link should first be looked at to ensure that the VPN is safe. A memo to describe possible solutions was handed to DOJ for acceptance

Johannesburg – Awaiting Telkom to install the lines for the telephones

Krugersdorp – Awaiting commissioning of the systems by all parties

Modderbee – Awaiting commissioning of the systems by all parties

Vereeniging - Awaiting commissioning of the systems by all parties

ARV Sites & Offenders with Mental Illness

- How many Correctional Centres are
- (a) Accredited sites for ARV treatment?
 - (b) How many sentenced offenders are in Correctional facilities with mental illness
 - (c) Are there programmes for offenders with mental-illness in Correctional facilities

21 accredited ARV sites

Region	Number of sentenced offenders diagnosed with mental illness
Eastern Cape	275
Free State/ Northern Cape	145
Gauteng	533
KwaZulu Natal	415
LMN	200
Western Cape	708
TOTAL	2276

Mentally ill offenders are managed as follows:

- Mental health services are rendered by appropriately trained and qualified health care health professionals who include professional nurses, psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers
- Each Correctional health facility provides the following mental health services and programmes from admission until discharge:
 - Orientation , initial assessment which includes screening to determine the mental status of the offender , suicide risk and any other existing health conditions,
 - Comprehensive assessment which includes observation, health enquiry and interview as well as a physical examination ,
 - Provision of therapeutic programmes and services:
 - o Curative and medical interventions -diagnosis, prescription of treatment and on-going care and monitoring and periodic reviews
 - o Health promotion and disease prevention
 - o Rehabilitation through individual or group sessions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Psychotherapy o Emergency care where relevant - Referrals (for common diseases and rehabilitation programmes at e.g. Occupational Therapy units) of mental health care users - Counseling and support services
<p><u>Artisans & Formal Education</u></p> <p>What is the post establishment for artisans and the current vacancy rate in the Department?</p> <p>In 2008/9 Annual Report, it was indicated that the introduction of the National Curriculum Statement meant that DCS does not meet the requirement of a full-time school because it does not have the human resources and the infrastructures DCS embarked on a process of procurement of temporary classrooms</p> <p>(a) What progress has been made so far in procuring such temporary schools?</p> <p>(b) How many schools and in which correctional centres are those schools if any?</p> <p>(c) What progress had been made in attracting the human resource to provide full-time schooling in DCS?</p>	<p>According to the Persal report dated 2011/03/15 the total post establishment for artisans working in production workshops was 407 with 118 vacancies at a vacancy percentages of 28,99% (This total excludes the Artisans resorting under the Building and Maintenance directorate)</p> <p>a) One of the requirements not met was the insufficient number of educators. The regions embarked on the identification of posts at the identified NCS Centres. These posts are in the process of been advertised. The application for the procurement of mobile classrooms was not approved by DPW</p> <p>b) Number of full time schools: 6</p> <p>These schools can be found in the following Correctional Centres: EC: St. Albans Medium KZN: Durban Westville Youth Centre LMN: Barberton Youth and Barberton Maximum Gauteng: Emtongeni Youth Centre: Baviaanspoort Leeuwkop Medium B</p> <p>c) Posts of Educators had recently been advertised. However, the salaries allocated to the advertised posts are not aligned to the salaries as per OSD for EDUCATORS</p>

Social Reintegration

- (a) Is there partnership with stake holders to provide community based support programmes for parolees and probationers?
- (b) Has the department developed a stakeholder Management document
- (c) The Department indicated that spending focus will be among others, on reducing parole violations. How does the Department intend doing that

The Department of Correctional Services has partnered with the Johannesburg Municipalities in order to train offenders who were about to be released and those who were on probation and parole. From the initiative of both institutions 150 offenders were trained on different careers, 98 offenders succeeded in their training and 28 were permanently employed. 1 offender was employed by the Department of Education and the other was employed by the Department of Health. The project also involved a non governmental organization called Khulisa. Community organizations are core to the activities of the Department of Correctional Services, the Department of Correctional Services partnered with an organization called former convict development initiative (FOCODI). FOCODI is responsible for hiring ex offenders and provide them with gainful employment. As a result 24 ex offenders were employed to cover potholes on the streets of Duduza Township in the Eastrand.

The DCS through Community Liaison has embarked on a project of firefighting together with the Department of Public Works. The project was aimed at creating employment for the female parolees and probationers in three regions. The plan was to have 8 eight female in each region. Eventually the project attracted only 10 female parolees and probationers. The procedure to be followed was that parolees and probationers will be trained to be firefighters in fire prone regions. Regions identified were Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape. Currently the project has employed three parolees and probationers permanently.

The Department of Correctional Services has a project with the Department of Human Settlement and the Department of Women, Children and People with Disability (DWCPWD). The Project is for building a house of the Marthinus family in Struisbaai, Cape Agulhas Municipality. The Department of Correctional Services has contributed labour in the form of offenders into the project. The project will be completed on the 3rd March 2011. Offenders are also manufacturing furniture for the Marthinus family in Struisbaai. After completion the house will be handed over by the State President of the Republic of South Africa. The Department has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Human Settlements and the Department of Women, Children and People with Disability on this particular project.

The Department of Correctional Services was also involved in the towns and city cleaning project with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). The aim of the project was to

	<p>clean identified towns and cities in South Africa. The Department of Correctional Services contributed offenders to clean the rail line from Soweto to the Johannesburg City. The project was embarked upon in collaboration between the DCS and a private company referred to as Pick it Up.</p> <p>In an attempt to reduce the number of parole violations, the Department has embarked on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision categories for probationers and parolees have been revised and will be implemented nationally during the first quarter of 2011/12 • An Admission Risk Classification Tool for probationers and parolees in the system of community corrections has been developed and approved. Implementation of the tool will take place during the first quarter 2011/12 and will it be synchronized with the implementation of the revised supervision categories • The Framework on the Management and Prevention of Absconding has been developed and approved. Implementation of the Framework will be during the first quarter 2011/12 <p>Training of community corrections officials in all regions took place during the period December 2010 – March 2011. Officials were, amongst others, trained on the correct application of sanctions for non-compliance with parole and correctional supervision conditions</p>
<p><u>Facilities</u></p> <p>Under-spending by facilities as at December 2010 (explanation needed). The PC does not need to know about late invoices anymore.</p> <p>DCS need to indicate to the Committee whether they will build 10 dedicated remand detention facilities or only upgrade the existing facilities</p>	<p>DCS will not build 10 dedicated facilities but rather upgrade the 11 facilities. Funds have been made available in the current financial year to upgrade Potchefstroom Facility. Funds have also been allocated to carry out a feasibility study in the new financial year on the remaining 10 facilities as per National Treasury Regulations to determine the feasibility and cost effectiveness of upgrading them</p>

<p>DCS intended to complete 19 Parole Board Offices for 2010/11 FY</p> <p>(a) How many have been completed so far</p> <p>(b) How many are still outstanding if any?</p> <p>(c) What is the cause of the delay?</p> <p>(d) Has the Department signed the Service Level Agreement with NDPW</p> <p>How much has been spent on Consultants and Transactions Advisor for the 4 PPP prison since inception stage until to date?</p>	<p>(a) 18 finished</p> <p>(b) One (1) for this financial year (2010/11)</p> <p>(c) Geotechnical problems (Contractor on site to be completed this financial year)</p> <p>(d) Yes, but further amendments were required and been incorporated for signature before end of March 2011</p>
<p><u>Funding For NGO's</u></p> <p>- DCS must present its Funding Policy/Framework for civil society involvement. In 2009/10 Strategic Plan, DCS indicated that procedures for remunerations for NGO's service providers have been approved. (CDC Corrections to present on Tuesday 22 March 2011)</p>	