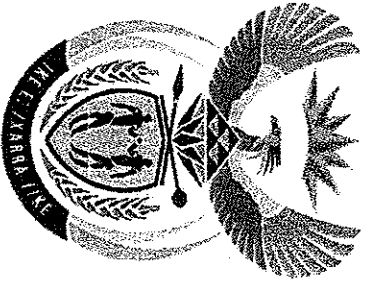




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19 September

2012



correctional services

Department:
Correctional Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Impact of Rehabilitation Programmes

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Mandates

International

- United Nations Conventions, has agreed on minimum standards which actually accentuate human rights such as:
 - The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1957);
 - The Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (1988);
 - The Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (1990);
 - The Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985).

Mandates (continued)

DCS specific

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108/1996)
- Correctional Services Act (Act 111/98)
- Correctional Matters Amendment Act (Act 5/2011)
- Criminal Procedure Act (Act 51/1977)
- The White Paper on Corrections (2005) - guiding document outlines the strategic direction of the Department with rehabilitation at the centre of all its activities

Purpose of Correctional System

The purpose of the correctional system is to contribute to maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful and safe society by —

- “(a) enforcing sentences of the courts in the manner prescribed by this Act;
- (b) detaining all inmates in safe custody whilst ensuring their human dignity; and
- (c) promoting the social responsibility and human development of all offenders and persons subject to community corrections”.
(Correctional Services Act, Act No 111 of 1998)



Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation in the DCS context is a holistic process (include family and community) where offenders are encouraged to discard negative values and change their offending behaviour, to take responsibility for the harm caused to victims in particular and society in general, within an enabling environment
- The DCS strives to create an enabling environment in which human rights are respected. However, the level of overcrowding and the state of some of the facilities can hamper effective service delivery
- Opportunities are provided to aid/encourage the process of rehabilitation e.g. through skills development in workshops and agriculture, practicing of sports, arts, culture, libraries, Adult Education and Training, formal education, etc.



Rehabilitation (continued)

- In order to assist with and inform rehabilitation initiatives, policies on Offender Care, Development and Corrections are available to provide a broad framework for sentence planning and case management for offenders, parolees and persons on community supervision.
- Policies on community involvement and social reintegration
- Rehabilitation can only be successfully executed with the society as partners
- Active engagement of the community in the rehabilitation process of the offender as a collective responsibility strengthens partnerships in the correcting, development and care of the offender and leads to a change in the community's attitude towards ex-offenders.
- The important role of family members and the community at large cannot be over emphasized



Rehabilitation (continued)

- Sentenced offenders attend a variety of interventions in order to be successfully reintegrated back into society
- Successful reintegration and rehabilitation remain the Departments focus
- Ex-offenders need support and job opportunities upon their release, with the assistance of communities

Needs-Based Sentence Planning

- Needs-based correction, development, care and security programmes, have been developed and implemented as part of the rehabilitation of offenders and preparing them for reintegration back into communities. Assessment tools are available and implemented with the aim to identify specific risks and needs. This facilitates proper placement of offenders and guide the provision of programmes, services and interventions.

Security Classification for Rehabilitation

- Offenders are classified based on their security risks and needs. It facilitates a need-driven approach to secure accommodation of offenders, as well as a needs-driven rehabilitation strategy. This ensures a balance between provision of secure and safe incarceration versus correction, rehabilitation, promotion of social responsibility and human development.



Correctional Sentence Plans

- Section 38 (1A)(a) of the Correctional Services Act makes provision for Correctional Sentence Plans to be compiled for sentenced offenders serving longer than 24 months.
- Sentenced offenders serving longer than 24 months are assessed, classified and profiled within 21 days to identify any risks and needs (e.g. personal development) for intervention purposes.
- Interventions include among others, social work services, psychological services, educational and spiritual care services, correctional programmes, etc.
- The individual Correctional Sentence Plans are reviewed on a regular basis depending on the length of the offender's sentence and any significant event.
- 93% (82 972) of offenders sentenced to longer than 24 months (88 884) have approved Correctional Sentence Plans as on 30 June 2012.



Rehabilitation interventions currently offered: Correctional programmes

The broad crime categories, for which offenders have been sentenced, form the basis for the research, design and development of the different Correctional Programmes. The broad crime categories are:

- Sexual offences
- Aggressive
- Economic crimes
- Narcotics
- Other (not covered by the above)

Each individual offender with a sentence of more than 24 months is assessed and assigned to relevant programmes and services.

All the correctional programmes have evaluation tools to measure insight and increased knowledge due to the offender's involvement in the correctional programme.



Endorsed Correctional Programmes

- New Beginnings
- Sexual Offences
- Substance Abuse
- Anger Management
- Cross Roads
- Restorative Justice Orientation
- Behaviour Modification on Gangsterism
- Economic Crimes (theft and fraud related) Programme
- Pre-Release Programme



Correctional Programmes(continued)

- A total number of 41 923 offenders were involved in Correctional Programmes for the period April to June 2012. This includes pre-release programmes (18 780) as well as programmes by external service providers
- Case Administration tool – indicates/records the number of offenders per programme e.g. one offender could complete substance abuse and anger management and be counted in both programmes
- Monthly report only records the offender once, regardless of the number of programmes completed during a specific financial year

Social Work Programmes

The following therapeutic programmes are rendered to sentenced offenders:

- Anger Management Programme
- Sexual Offender Treatment Programme
- Substance Abuse Programme
- Youth Resilience Enhancement Programme
- Sisonke Family and Marriage Care Programme.
- A total number of 28 261 offenders were involved in Social Work Programmes for the period April to June 2012

**Remand detainees are attended to on crisis intervention*



Spiritual Care

The following programmes apart from the church/faith services and individual pastoral care are rendered:

- Heartlines Programme (moral regeneration)
- CHATSEC (Combating HIV and AIDS through Spiritual and Ethical Conduct)
- Sycamore Tree Programme (restorative justice)
- Pre-Release Programme
- Anger Management Programme
- Building Healthy Relationships
- Family Life Programme

A total number of 28 114 offenders were involved in individual Spiritual Care for the period April to June 2012



Psychological Services

- Needs based programmes are presented
- A total number of 5 496 offenders were involved in services for the period April – June 2012

Production Workshops and Agriculture

- Section 3(2)(b) states that “the department must as far as possible be self sufficient and operate according to business principles”.
- Production Workshops and Agriculture contributes to the personal development of offenders by ensuring that they are appropriately trained in market related skills.

Aims to achieve the following objectives:

- provide job opportunities to offenders
- provide development opportunities to offenders
- promote work ethics and employability to be able to sustain themselves upon release
- ensure product self-sufficiency
- minimize idleness



Production Workshops and Agriculture (continued)

Work opportunities:

- Production Workshops: 19 textile workshops, 10 steel workshops, 10 wood workshops, 6 bakeries, 1 shoe factory,
- Agriculture: 21 Correctional Centre Farms and 94 Correctional Centre vegetable gardens which provide development opportunities to offenders.
- Facilities are equipped to provide offenders with skills training which they can apply in the industry upon their release.
- Other work opportunities – 27 432 out of 61 605 offenders worked from April - June 2012.
- A daily total of 1 766 offenders in Production Workshops and 2 979 offenders in Agricultural projects received work related experience.



Formal Education

- The provision of programmes is integrated and aligned with the education system of the country to improve the likelihood of successful reintegration of offenders.
- The following programmes are available to prepare offenders for successful integration:
 - Literacy programmes – for offenders who cannot read and write
 - National Certificate Vocational (L2-L4): This is a year programme which includes 30% theory and 70% practical training and offenders only sit for the national examinations at the end of the year.
 - Adult Education and Training (AET) – offenders who are not yet eligible for grades 10-12
 - Further Education and Training (FET) – Grades 10 – 12 focusing on Youth offenders
 - Higher Education and Training (HET) – administering support to offenders who want to study at institutions of higher learning through Distance Education, e.g. UNISA.



Education (continued)

DCS collaborates with the Department of Higher Education and Training to provide the following:

- Engineering studies (N1-N6)
 - Business studies (N2-N3)
 - National Certificate Vocational (L2-L4)
- Computer skills programmes, where Computer Based Training Centres (CBT) are available to:
- Provide learners with a secure environment to utilize technology for successful integration.
 - Train offenders to become computer literate so as to be absorbed in the labour market.
 - Train offenders in relevant courseware packages.

Education (continued)

- Develop and empower offenders with Information Communication Technology (ICT) skills to enable them to function independently and to contribute positively when integrated back to society.
- Project registering Youth Centers as full- time schools - learners are streamlined into careers from Grades 10-12.
 - Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in literacy training as stipulated in their sentence plans (1202/3211) = 37.4% (April – June 2012)
 - Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in AET programmes as stipulated in their sentence plans (10643/17100) = 62.2% (April – June)
 - Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in FET mainstream education programmes (2192/39966) = 5.5% (April – June 2012)
 - Percentage of Youth involved in formal schooling (3208/17856) = 18% (April – June 2012)



Skills Development

- To render skills development services that are responsive to the needs of the offenders and labour market
- Two categories, i.e. SETA accredited programmes and programmes quality assured by Umalusi.
- Entrepreneurial Skills Programmes
- Basic Occupational Skills Programmes
- Vocational Skills Programmes
- Computer Skills Programmes



Skills Development (Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Libraries)

- Libraries
- SRAC Programmes
- Life Skills Curriculum
- Leadership Training
- Counselling
- A total number of 80 545 offenders were involved in SRAC and library programmes for the period April to June 2012.



State of Expenditure for Programme Rehabilitation as on 31 July 2012

Programme	Budget R'000	Actual expendi- ture to date R'000	% Actual	Spending plan to date R'000	% Spending plan	Budget available R'000
Rehabilitation	972 058	238 094	24.49%	311 102	32.00%	733 964

The actual spending of R238 million (24.9%) against the budget spending plan of R311 (32,00%) is mainly due to lower payments made than anticipated in spending plan for contractors, venues and facilities as well as outstanding general salary increases from May 2012 to August 2012 under Compensation of Employees.



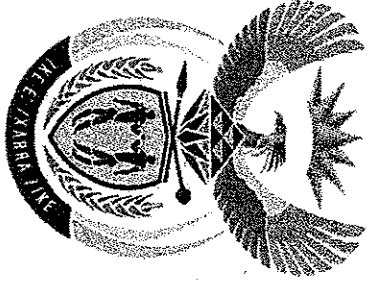
Partnering with External Service Providers

- NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and other Government Departments render services
- Quality assurance is done on a regular basis to ensure that the external partners provide services in line with the needs identified by the department.
- Continuous partnership with NGOs, FBOs and CBOs on issues such as reintegration of offenders and the rights of victims of crime etc. remains a priority
- Challenges:
 - External partners source alternative funding to render services.
 - Providing adequate facilities for presenting the programmes and services due to overcrowding.
 - Programmes from external partners are not standardised.
 - NGOs, FBOs and CBOs – focus mostly in urban areas



Summary

The Department remains confident, despite the level of overcrowding and lack of adequate resources, that interventions are making a difference in the lives of those entrusted in the Department's care with the assistance of partners (government departments and civil society) can effectively address the offending behaviour.



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Thank you