19 September 2012

CDCR Incarceration and Corrections
JC Smalberger

Presentation on Impact of Rehabilitation Programmes to the Portfolio Committee
Republic of South Africa
Department of Correctional Services

2012
19 September
XX Correct
Contents

- Spiritual Care
- Social Work Programmes
- Endorsed Correctional Programmes
- Rehabilitation Interventions Currently Offered
- Correctional Sentence Plans (CSP)
- Needs-based Sentence Planning
- Rehabilitation
- Purpose of Correctional System
- Mandates

Highly Confidential
Summary

Partnering with External Service Providers

State of Expenditure for Programme Rehabilitation as on 31 July 2012

Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Libraries

Skills Development

Formal Education

Production Workshops and Agriculture

Psychological Services

Contents (continued)
The Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (1985);

The Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (1990);

Detention or Imprisonment (1988);

The Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of

The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1967);

...actually accentuate human rights such as:

United Nations Conventions, has agreed on minimum standards which

International

Mandates

Highly Confidential
activities

Strategic direction of the Department with rehabilitation at the centre of all its

The White Paper on Corrections (2005) - guiding document outlines the

Criminal Procedure Act (Act 51/1977)

Correctional Matters Amendment Act (Act 5/2011)

Correctional Services Act (Act 111/98)


DCS specific

Mandates (continued)
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)
education, etc. sports, arts culture, libraries, Adult Education and Training, formal opportunities are provided to aid/encourage the process of rehabilitation.

Opportunities of the facilities can hamper effective service delivery. However, the level of overcrowding and the state of some facilities are respected. The DCS strives to create an enabling environment in which human rights environment caused to victims in particular and society in general, within an enabling and change their offending behaviour, to take responsibility for the harm community (where offenders are encouraged to discard negative values. Rehabilitation in the DCS context is a holistic process (including family and

Rehabilitation
The important role of family members and the community at large cannot be over-emphasized. The community's attitude towards ex-offenders, correcting, development, and care of the offender and leads to a change in offender as a collective responsibility strengthens partnerships in the active engagement of the community in the rehabilitation process of the partners.

Rehabilitation can only be successfully executed with the society as policies on community involvement and social reintegration/offenders, parolees, and persons on community supervision. Broad framework for sentence planning and case management for offender care, development, and corrections are available to provide a

In order to assist with and inform rehabilitation initiatives, policies on

Rehabilitation (continued)
the assistance of communities
EX-offenders need support and job opportunities upon their release, with
Successful reintegration and rehabilitation remain the Department's focus

Successfully reintegrated back into society
Sentenced offenders attend a variety of interventions in order to be

Rehabilitation (continued)
rehabilitation, promotion of social responsibility and human development.

between provision of secure and safe incarceration versus correction,

as well as a needs-driven rehabilitation strategy. This ensures a balance

facilitates a need-driven approach to secure accommodation of offenders,

Offenders are classified based on their security risks and needs. It

Security Classification for Rehabilitation

and guide the provision of programs, services and interventions.

and guide the provision of programs, services and interventions. This facilitates proper placement of offenders

specific risks and needs. This facilitiates proper placement with the aim to identify

assessment tools are available and implemented with the aim to identify

offenders and prepare them for reintegration back into communities.

have been developed and implemented as part of the rehabilitation of

Needs-based correction, development, care and security programs,

Needs-Based Sentence Planning

Highly Confidential
have approved Correctional Sentence Plans as on 30 June 2012. 93.3% (82,729) of offenders sentenced to longer than 24 months (86,884) significant event.

The individual Correctional Sentence Plans are reviewed on a regular basis depending on the length of the offender’s sentence and any programmes, etc.

Interventions include among others, social work services, psychological interventions (for intervention purposes).

Sentenced offenders serving longer than 24 months are assessed, classified and profiled within 21 days to identify any risks and needs (e.g., Correctional Sentence Plans to be compiled for sentenced offenders Section 38 (1A)(a) of the Correctional Services Act makes provision for Correctional Sentence Plans).
The correctional programs have evaluation tools to measure insight and increased knowledge due to the offenders' involvement in the program. All the correctional programs have assessment tools to assess and assign offenders to relevant programs and services.

Each individual offender with a sentence of more than 24 months is: (not covered by the above)

- Other
- Narcotics
- Economic crimes
- Aggressive
- Sexual offenses

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

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

Endorsed Correctional Programmes

Highly Confidential
Programmes completed during a specific financial year. Monthly report only records the offender once, regardless of the number of management and be counted in both programmes. E.g., one offender could complete substance abuse and anger programmes (18780) as well as programmes by external service providers for the period April to June 2012. This includes pre-release. A total number of 41 offenders were involved in Correctional Programmes (continued).
Remand detainees are attended to on crisis intervention.

Programmes for the period April to June 2012
- A total number of 28 261 offenders were involved in Social Work

- Sisonke Family and Marriage Care Programme
- Youth Resilience Enhancement Programme
- Substance Abuse Programme
- Sexual Offender Treatment Programme
- Anger Management Programme

The following therapeutic programmes are rendered to sentenced offenders:

Social Work Programmes

Highly Confidential
for the period April to June 2012

A total number of 2814 offenders were involved in individual Spiritual Care

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

Individual pastoral care are rendered:

The following programmes apart from the church/faith services and

Spiritual Care

Highly Confidential
April - June 2012

A total number of 5 496 offenders were involved in services for the period.

Needs based programmes are presented.

Psychological Services

Highly Confidential
Aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Minimise illness
- Ensure product self-sufficiency
- Upon release promote work ethics and employability to be able to sustain themselves
- Provide development opportunities to offenders
- Provide job opportunities to offenders

Market related skills.

Production Workshops and Agriculture contribute to the personal

sufficient and operate according to business principles.

Section 3(2)(b) states that „the department must as far as possible be self

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

- Higher Education and Training (HET) - administering support to offenders who want to study at institutions of higher learning through youth offenders.

- Further Education and Training (FET) - Grades 10 - 12 focusing on for grades 10-12.

- Adult Education and Training (AET) - offenders who are not yet eligible.

- National Certificate Vocational (NQF 2-4): This is a year program which includes 30% theory and 70% practical training and offenders only sit for National Certificate Vocational (NQF 2-4): This is a year program which includes 30% theory and 70% practical training and offenders only sit for.

- Literacy Programs - for offenders who cannot read and write.

- Successful Reintegration:

The following programs are available to prepare offenders for system of the country to improve the likelihood of successful reintegration.

Formal Education

Highly Confidential
Train offenders in relevant courseware packages.

Labour market.

Train offenders to become computer literate so as to be absorbed in the successful integration.

Provide learners with a secure environment to utilize technology for CBTs are available to:

Computer skills programs where Computer Based Training Centers

National Certificate Vocational (L2-L4)

Business studies (N2-N3)

Engineering studies (N1-N6)

provide the following:

DCS collaborates with the Department of Higher Education and Training to

Education (continued)
Percentage of youth involved in formal schooling (3208/17856) = 18%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in FET mainstream education programmes (2192/39966) = 5.5%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in AET programmes as stipulated in their sentence plans (10643/17100) = 62.2%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in AET programmes as stipulated in their sentence plans (1202/32211) = 37.4%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in literacy training as stipulated in their sentence plans (1202/32211) = 37.4%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in literacy training as stipulated in their sentence plans (1202/32211) = 37.4%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in literacy training as stipulated in their sentence plans (1202/32211) = 37.4%

Percentage of eligible offenders who participate in literacy training as stipulated in their sentence plans (1202/32211) = 37.4%

Project registering Youth Centres as full-time schools - learners are streamed into careers from Grades 10-12.

Help contribute positively when integrated back to society.

Technology (ICT) skills to enable them to function independently and to

Develop and empower offenders with Information Communication

Education (continued)
Skills Development

- Computer Skills Programmes
- Vocational Skills Programmes
- Basic Occupational Skills Programmes
- Entrepreneurial Skills Programmes

quality assured by Umlalazi.

Two categories, i.e. SETA accredited programmes and programmes

The offenders and labour market

To render skills development services that are responsive to the needs of
Programmes for the period April to June 2012.

- A total number of 80 545 offenders were involved in SRA and Library Counseling.
- Leadership Training.
- Life Skills Curriculum.
- SRA Programmes.

Skills Development (Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture)
Under Compensation of Employees.

as outstanding general salary increases from May 2012 to August 2012
anticipated in spending plan for contractors, venues and facilities as well

The actual spending of R238 million (24.9%) against the budget spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>733 964</th>
<th>32.00%</th>
<th>311 102</th>
<th>4.94%</th>
<th>238 049</th>
<th>122 458</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R 000</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>R 000</td>
<td>date</td>
<td>R 000</td>
<td>budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>available</td>
<td>spending</td>
<td>plan to date</td>
<td>zero</td>
<td>expend-</td>
<td>Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>actual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

total: R 000

on 31 July 2012

State of Expenditure for Programme Rehabilitation as

Highly Confidential
NGOs' FBOs and CBOS – focus mostly on urban areas. Programmes from external partners are not standardized. Services due to overcrowding. Providing adequate facilities for presenting the programmes and external partners source alternative funding to render services.

Challenges: [ ]

Priority: Reintegration of offenders and the rights of victims of crime etc. Remains a continuous partnership with NGOs, FBOs and CBOS.

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.

Partnership with External Service Providers: [ ]
The offending behaviour of those entrusted in the Department's care with the assistance of government departments and civil society can effectively address lives of the people affected. The Department remains committed to despite the level of overcrowding and the lack of adequate resources, that interventions are making a difference in the lives of those.
Thank you

correctional services

Department: Correctional Services

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA