

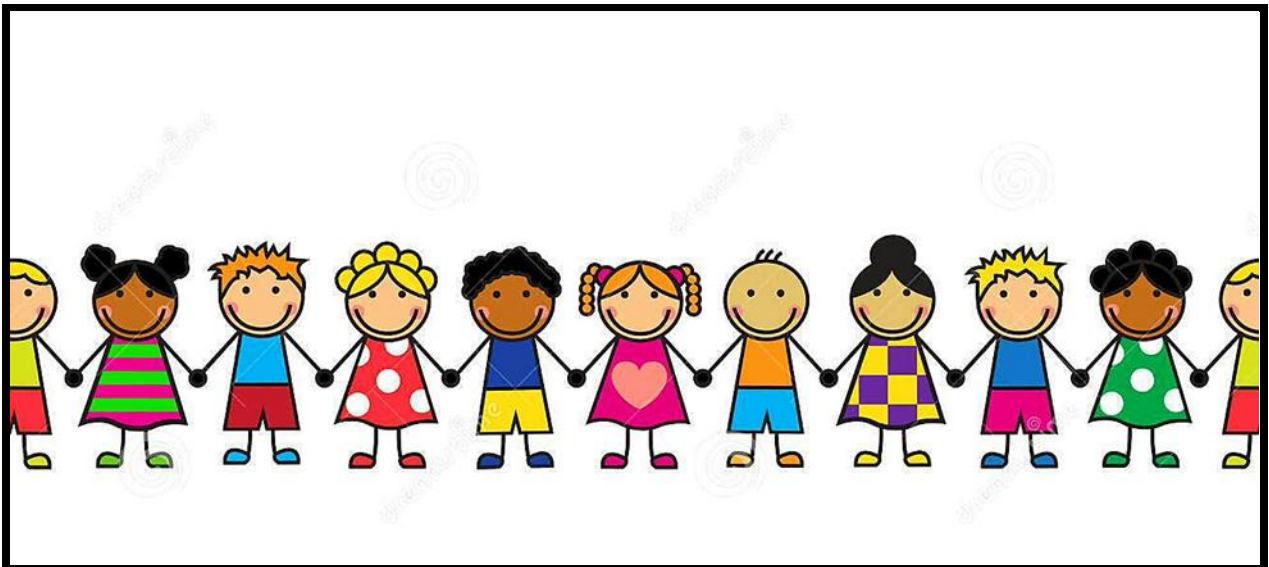


correctional services

Department:  
Correctional Services  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2015/2016

**THIRD ANNUAL REPORT:  
IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE  
CHILD JUSTICE ACT, 75 OF  
2008**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>PREAMBLE</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>2. DETENTION OF CHILDREN WITHIN DCS FACILITIES</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>3. TRAINING OF OFFICIALS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4. OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN</b> .....	<b>6</b>
4.1 Remand Detainees.....	6
4.1.1 Trend analysis from 2010 to 2015/16.....	6
4.1.2 Snapshots Analysis (31/03/2015, 30/09/2015 and 31/03/2016).....	7
4.1.2.1 Gender.....	7
4.1.2.2 Regional Distribution.....	8
4.1.2.3 Bail.....	9
4.1.2.4 Cases.....	9
<b>5. SENTENCED CHILDREN</b> .....	<b>10</b>
5.1 Trend analysis from 2010 to 2015/16.....	10
5.1.2 Snapshots analysis.....	10
5.1.2.1 Gender.....	10
5.1.2.2 Regional Distribution.....	11
5.1.2.3 Crime Charges.....	11
<b>6. PROGRAMMES/SERVICES</b> .....	<b>12</b>
6.1 Health Care Services.....	12
6.2 Social Work Services.....	12
6.3 Formal Education Programmes/services.....	13
6.4 Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture (SRAC).....	13
6.5 Correctional Programmes.....	14
6.6 Spiritual Care Services.....	14
6.7 Psychological Services.....	15
<b>7. CHALLENGE</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>8. CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>ANNEXURE A: TREND ANALYSIS: CHILDREN IN DCS 2000 TO 2014</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>ANNEXURE B: SNAPSHOT: DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN: 31 MARCH 2016</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>ANNEXURE C: HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR INMATES INCLUDING CHILDREN</b>	<b>18</b>

## ACRONYMS

AET:	Adult Education and Training
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CJA:	Child Justice Act, 75 of 2008
CJS:	Criminal Justice System
Corrcent:	Correctional Centre
CSA:	Correctional Services Act, 111 of 1998
DCS:	Department of Correctional Services
EC:	Eastern Cape
FSNC:	Free State and Northern Cape
GP:	Gauteng
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
ISCCJ:	Inter-Sectorial Committee for Child Justice
KZN:	KwaZulu Natal
LMN	Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West
MMC:	Medical Male Circumcision
TB:	Tuberculosis
RD:	Remand Detainee
STDs:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SRAC:	Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture
WC:	Western Cape

## PREAMBLE

This is the departmental third annual report submitted in line with section 96(3) of the Child Justice Act [Act 75, of 2008] (CJA), which requires the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services to table in Parliament, the annual progress reports received from the departments which form part of the Inter-sectoral Committee for the Child Justice (ISCCJ).

The DCS forms part of ISCCJ which, through its secretariat, coordinates the implementation of the CJA since 2010. The Child Justice Act provides for a criminal justice system for children in conflict with the law.

The purpose of the report is to provide the departmental progress in relation to the implementation of CJA in the areas of responsibility falling within the scope of the DCS. The areas of responsibility for DCS have been summarized into a policy document titled *“Implementation Framework: Child Justice Act (Act 75, 2008)”* which was approved by the National Management Committee of the DCS on 18 February 2015 and signed off by the National Commissioner on 03 March 2015.

This report will cover a variety of topics and issues including; detention of children in DCS facilities, training of officials dealing with children, overview of children (both remand detainees and sentenced); services rendered to children, trend analysis of children and the challenges experience with the implementation of the CJA.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all the employees of the department for their hard work, cooperation and commitment in implementing the framework which was developed and adopted as one of the departmental policies aimed at promoting and protecting the constitutional rights of children in conflict with the law who fall under the custody of the department.



Mr JG Smalberger  
Acting National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services  
Date: 2016/08/25.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide departmental progress in relation to the implementation of the Child Justice Act (CJA) in the areas of responsibility falling within the scope of the DCS. This report covers the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 of the 2015/2016 financial year. A comparison will also be made with the information of the previous years. An overview of the DCS population will be given which will include children as a subpopulation.

In 2015/16 the DCS detained its inmates in 243 centres which are located in six regions which are Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu Natal (KZN), Eastern Cape, Free State and Northern Cape (FSNC) and Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West (LMN); however as of 31 March 2016, of the 243 centres, eleven (11) were temporary closed for renovations.

The DCS had an average of 159 331 inmates in 2015/16 and children constituted 0.18% of the total inmate population. Remand Detainee (RD) children constituted 0.23% (99) of the RD population (41 873) and sentenced children constituted 0.15% (187) of the sentenced population (116 954). Of the children in detention, females constituted 2.79% while males constituted 97.21%. Female children constituted 0.19% of the total female population and male children constituted 0.18% of the male population. The summary of the DCS population is presented in the table below:

Inmates	Children (14 to <18 years)			Juveniles (18 to 20 years)			Youth, Adults and elderly (21 and older)			Grand Total	% against all inmates
	Female	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total		
Remand Detainees	5	94	99	87	4376	4463	945	36366	37311	41873	26.28
Other unsentenced	0	1	1	0	38	38	15	450	465	504	0.32
Sentenced	3	184	187	103	4023	4126	2946	109695	112641	116954	73.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>8437</b>	<b>8627</b>	<b>3906</b>	<b>146511</b>	<b>150417</b>	<b>159331</b>	<b>100</b>
%	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.12	5.30	5.41	2.45	91.95	94.41	100.00	
Others: State Patients, Involuntary Mental Health Care Users and the Deportation Group											
<b>Table 1 Annual average for 2015/16 based on the daily unlock</b>											

The population of children has been gradually reducing in DCS since the implementation of the CJA in 2010 (Trend analysis attached as **Annexure A**).

## 2. DETENTION OF CHILDREN WITHIN DCS FACILITIES

The snapshot analysis for 31 March 2016 revealed that the children were detained in 52 facilities in the DCS. RD children were detained in 30 facilities while sentenced children were detained 34 facilities. Children are detained separately from adults and males are detained separately from females and this is in line with section 7 (accommodation) of the Correctional Services Act (Act 111, 1998).

In terms of the table below which is based on a snapshot analysis for 31 March 2016, 14 facilities detained 1 RD child; 6 facilities detained 2 RD children and 1 facility detained 3 RD children. The highest number of RD children detained in one facility in one day was 28 (Durban Medium A Correctional Centre). The number of facilities that detained 1 sentenced child were 16 and the highest number of children detained in one facility was 41 (Ekuseni youth facility).

Number of Facilities	Number of RD children in a facility		Number of facilities	Number of sentenced Children in a facility
14	1		16	1
6	2		3	2
1	3		3	3
3	4		2	4
1	6		3	5
1	10		1	7
1	15		1	10
1	17		1	12
1	19		1	17
1	28		1	21
			1	25
			1	41
<b>Table 2: Number of facilities and number of children detained in a facility: Snapshot analysis for 31 March 2016</b>				

The distribution of children in DCS facilities as per the snapshot of 31 March 2016 has been attached as **Annexure B**.

Lone RD Children that were referred to courts to be considered for alternative placement were six (6) in March 2016. The table below reflects a summary of referrals per regions and court responses. It should be taken into consideration that there is no provision in the CJA that allows for referral of lone children to court; however the concern of detaining lone children in DCS was raised at the Directors-General ISCCJ meeting in 2014/15 financial year. The judicial structures were consulted with regard to the concern and the proposal to refer such children to court to be considered for alternative placement.

March 2016	Number of lone children referred to Court	Continue with detention in DCS	Did not return from court
Eastern Cape	0	0	0
Gauteng	3	3	0
Kwa Zulu Natal	2	1	1
LMN	0	0	0
FSNC	0	0	0
Western Cape	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Table 3: Lone RD Children referred to Courts: March 2016</i>			

### 3. TRAINING OF OFFICIALS

The department included the framework on the Child Justice Act in its programme of personnel induction. Forty six (46) officials from the Human Resource Development unit were trained on the framework in November 2015. These officials will further train other officials at the six regions of the department from 2016 onwards.

### 4. OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN

The overview of children will be presented in terms of remand detainees and sentenced offenders.

#### 4.1 Remand Detainees

##### 4.1.1 Trend analysis from 2010 to 2015/16

An average of five hundred and four (504) remand detainee children were incarcerated in DCS facilities in March 2010. This figure decreased to an average of 99 in 2015/16 financial year. This converts to a reduction of 80.4%.

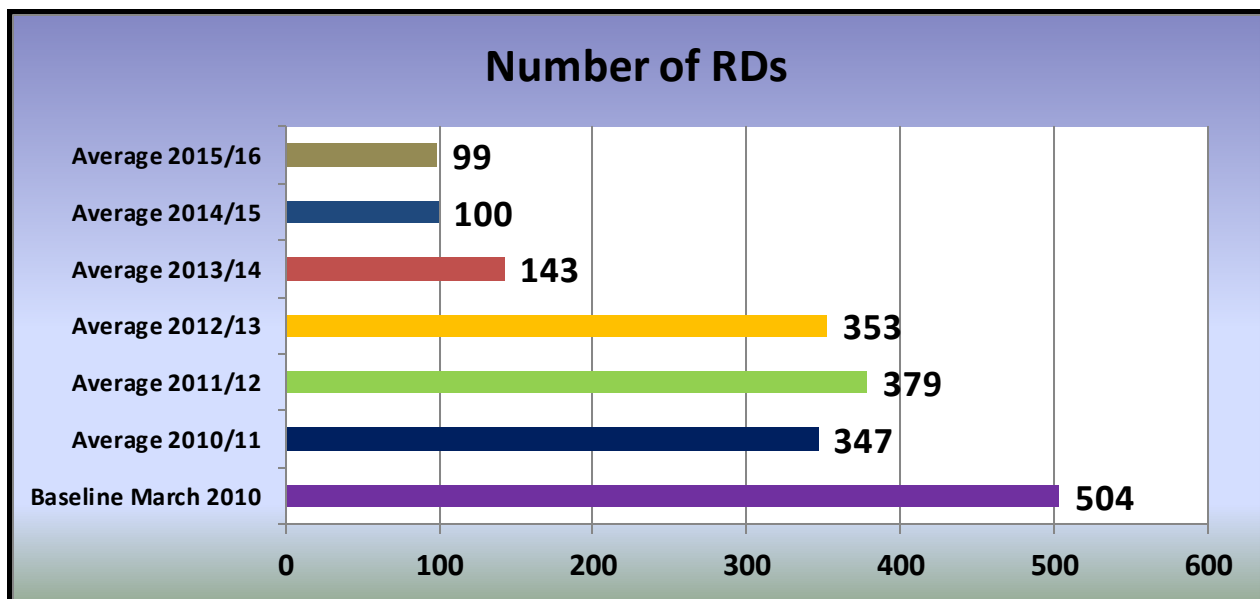


Figure 1: National Distribution of remand children in DCS

#### 4.1.2 Snapshots Analysis (31/03/2015, 30/09/2015 and 31/03/2016)

A snapshot analysis was done based on the information obtained from the databank of the department. The DCS population is constantly changing daily and the snapshots help in determining the nature of the population and subsections of the population detained in DCS facilities on a particular day.

On 31 March 2015 there were 106 remand detainee children while on 30 September 2015 and 31 March 2016 there were 103 and 136 remand detainee children respectively. This reflects a gradual increase in the number of remand detainee children that were in DCS facilities on 31 March 2016.<sup>1</sup>

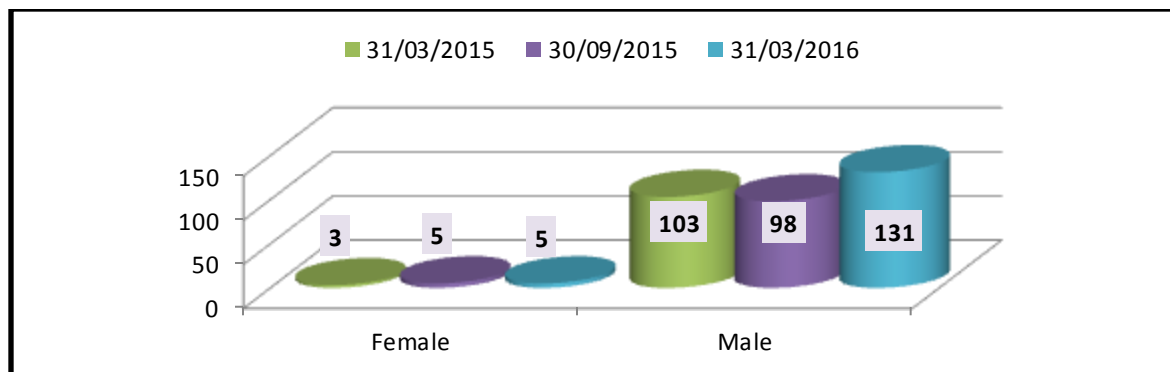
Remand detainee children constituted almost 0.25% of the remand detainee population (daily unlock) on 31 March 2015 and 30 September 2015 and 0.3% on 31 March 2016.

##### 4.1.2.1 Gender

Of the remand detainee children, males constituted 97% (103) on 31 March 2015, 95% (103) on 30 September 2015 and 96.3% (131) on 31 March 2016.

<sup>1</sup>DCS dailyunlock: 31 March 2015 = 42, 903, 30 September = 41, 480 RDs and 31 March 2016 = 45, 146



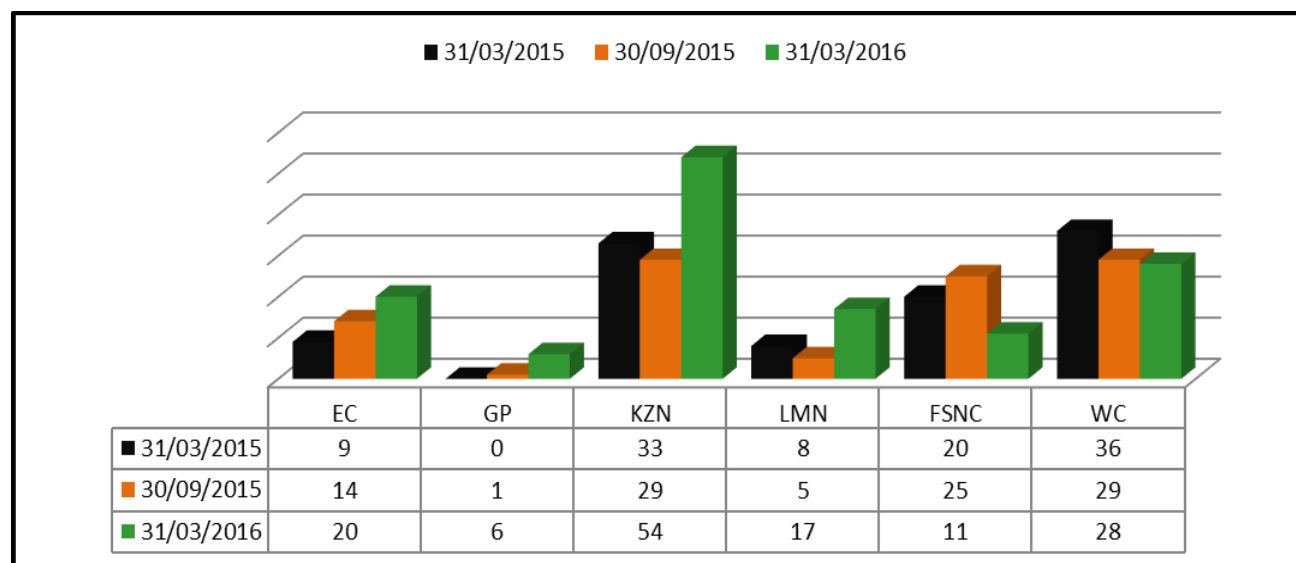


**Figure 2: Snapshots Analysis of Children: Gender Distribution: Data from DCS Databank**

#### 4.1.2.2 Regional Distribution

According to figure 3, on 31 March 2015, the regions with the highest number of RD children, in descending order, were Western Cape (WC), KwaZulu Natal (KZN) and Free State and Northern Cape (FSNC). The region with the lowest remand detainee children was Gauteng.

The pattern of the distribution of children changed on 30 September 2015 with KZN and Western Cape having the highest number of children (29) followed by FSNC. KZN had the highest number of children on 31 March 2016 followed by Western Cape and LMN.



**Figure 3: Snapshots Analysis of Children: Regional Distribution: Data from DCS Databank**

### 4.1.2.3 Bail

Table 2 below reflects the analysis of children in terms of bail. Children with more than one (1) case with different bail related decisions are excluded from the count of bail cases because they would not qualify for release even if they manage to pay bail in one of the cases.

Bail Amounts	31-Mar-15		30 - Sep- 2015		31-Mar-16	
	RDs	Percentage	RDs	Percentage		
0	98	92.45%	97	94.17%	116	85.29%
300			1	0.97%	1	0.74%
400					1	0.74%
500	3	2.83%	1	0.97%	6	4.41%
800					2	1.47%
1000	4	3.77%	2	1.94%	4	2.94%
1500					5	3.68%
2000			1	0.97%	1	0.74%
3000	1	0.94%	1	0.97%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100%</b>

The 0 or No bail includes the following categories:

- No bail application made;
- Bail application in process and
- Bail application considered and denied

**Table 3: Snapshots Analysis of Children: Bail amounts: Data from DCS Databank**

The snapshot analysis revealed that above 90% of the RD children were detained without an option of bail for the periods 31 March 2015 to 30 September 2015, whilst 85.29% were detained without bail on 31 March 2016. Of the children detained with an option of bail, the bail amount ranged from R500 to R3 000 on 31 March 2015. On 30 September 2015 the amount ranged from R300 to R3 000 and on 31 March 2016, it ranged from R300 to R1 500. The highest amount of bail given based on the three snapshots was R3000.

### 4.1.2.4 Cases

The total number of cases for the 106 children, who were in detention on 31 March 2015, was 144. On 30 September 2015 the number of cases for 103 children was 124 and on 31 March 2016 the number of cases was 153 for 136 children.

Of the 103 RD children detained on 30 September 2015, fourteen (14) had more than one case. Of the children with multiple cases 10 had two cases each and four (4) had more than two cases (3 had 3 cases each and 1 had 4 cases).

Of the 136 children detained on 31 March 2016, twenty eight children had more than one case. Of the children with multiple cases 26 had two cases each and 2 had three cases each.

## 5. SENTENCED CHILDREN

### 5.1 Trend analysis from 2010 to 2015/16

An average of 717 sentenced children were incarcerated in DCS facilities in April 2010. This figure decreased to an annual average of 187 on 31 March 2016. This converts to a decrease of 73.92% over a period of six years.

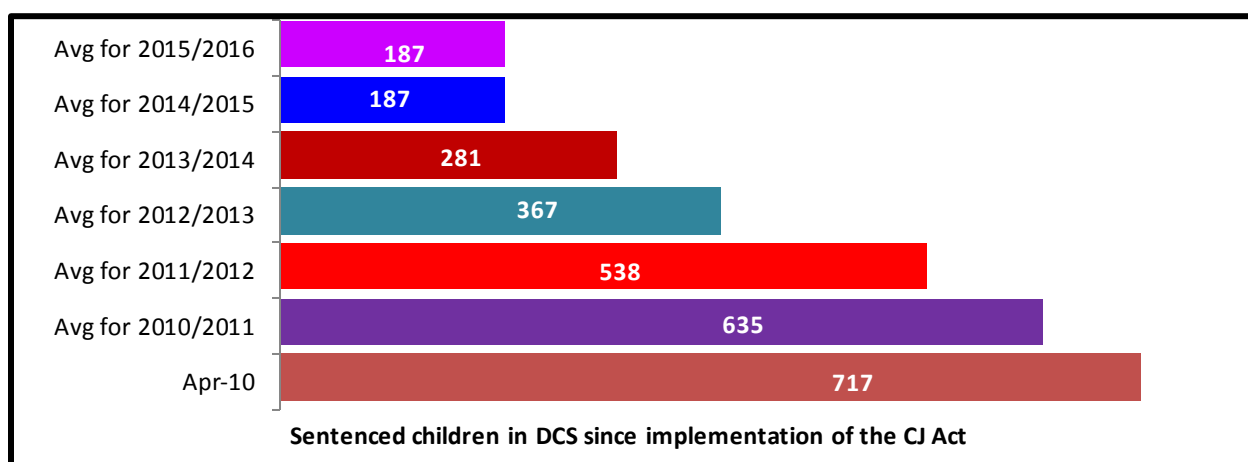


Figure 4: National Distribution of sentenced children in DCS Source: DCS Data Corporate Bank

### 5.1.2 Snapshots analysis

#### 5.1.2.1 Gender

Of the sentenced children incarcerated, males constituted 98.9% (193) on 31 March 2015 and 98.4% on 31 March 2016 (184).

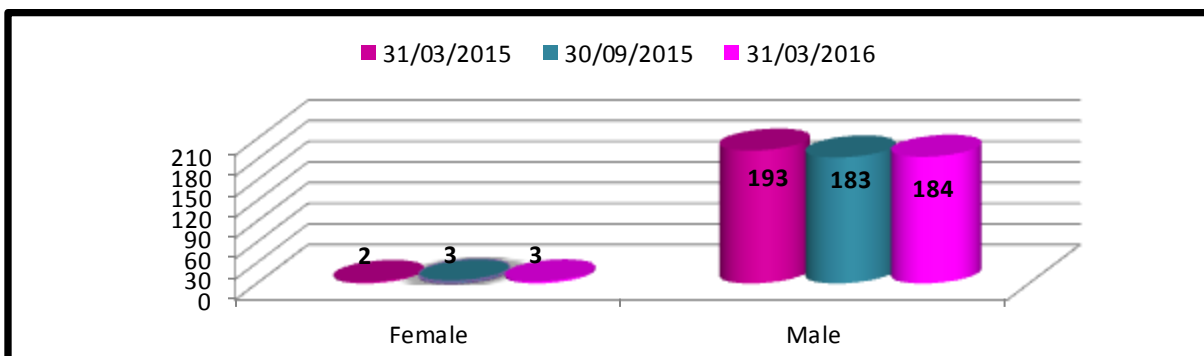


Figure 5: Snapshots Analysis of sentenced children: Gender Distribution: Data from DCS databank

### 5.1.2.2 Regional Distribution

The figure below represents the regional distribution of sentenced children as per three snapshots analysis taken.

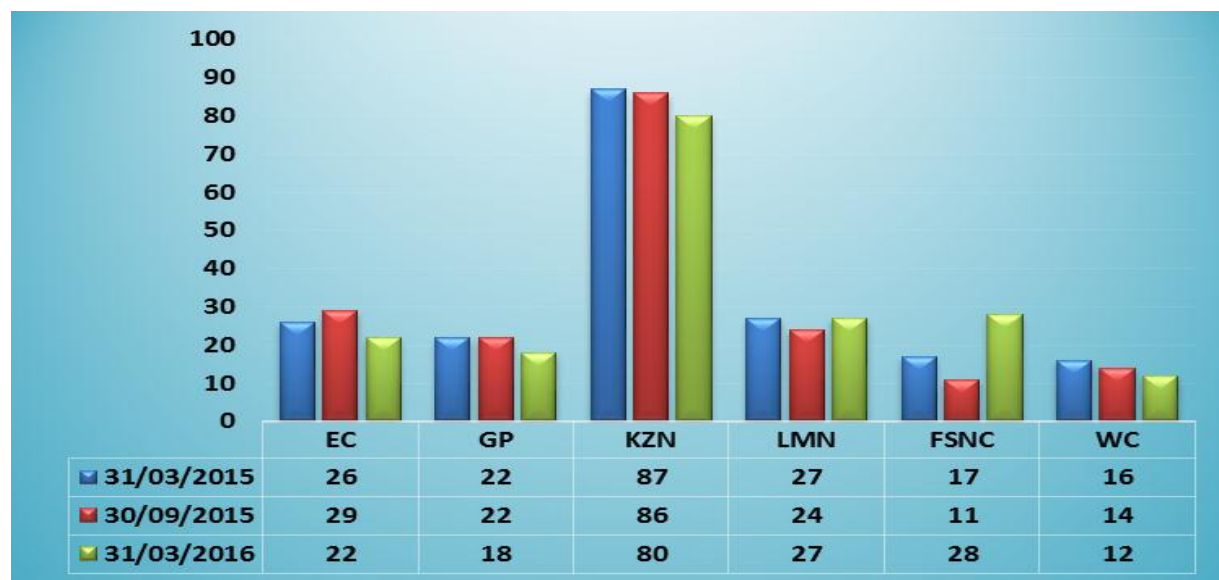


Figure 6: Snapshots Analysis of sentenced children: Regional Distribution: Data from DCS databank

The regions with the highest number of children on 31 March 2015 were KZN, followed by Eastern Cape and LMN. The region with the lowest number of children was the Western Cape. The region with the lowest number of sentenced children for 31 March 2016 was the Western Cape, followed by Gauteng. KZN and FSNC had the highest number of sentenced children for the same period. There was a decrease in the number of sentenced children in four (4) regions i.e., Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Western Cape and KZN. The number of children remained unchanged at 27 in LMN on 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016. The number of children increased in the FSNC region by 6.25% (11).

### 5.1.2.3 Crime Charges

Of the sentenced children detained on 31 March 2015 sixteen (16) children had further charges and on 31 March 2016 only three (3) children were in detention with further charges.

The top 3 crimes that the sentenced children were convicted for are rape, murder and robbery.

## 6. PROGRAMMES/SERVICES

### 6.1 Health Care Services

Health care services are provided to all children in the form of primary health care services. Each centre has a health unit which provides services to all inmates detained in that particular facility including children. Continuous health assessment for sick children and those on acute and chronic medication are conducted in order to meet their individual health needs. Services that are rendered in the health units include prevention, promotion and curative programmes as well as referral services. All the programmes that are available and accessible to all inmates including children have been attached as **Annexure C**.

### 6.2 Social Work Services

All children have access to Social Work services; however the structured programmes are offered to sentenced children as they constitute a more stable population than the RD children. The sentenced children who attended services and programmes from the month of April 2015 to March 2016 were 385.

The structured programmes offered to sentenced children were: Anger Management, Assessment, Cool and Fit for Life, Life-Skills, Marriage and Family Care, Orientation, Sexual Offender Treatment, Substance Abuse, Supportive services, Resilience Enhancement and Trauma counselling.

Programmes and services	Sentenced Children
Anger Management	59
Assessment	68
Cool and Fit for Life Youth Programme	7
Life-Skills	80
Marriage and Family Care	49
Orientation	32
Sexual Offender treatment	30
Substance Abuse	18
Supportive services	22
Trauma counselling	8
Resilience Enhancement	12
<b>Total Number of Children</b>	<b>385</b>

**Table 5: Social Work Programmes: Source: Incarceration and Corrections**

### 6.3 Formal Education Programmes/services

Educational programmes and services available for children in DCS were further education and training (main stream grade 8 to 12), adult education and training and administration for continuity with studies and writing of examination for those who were involved in main stream education before detention in DCS. The latter applied mainly to RD children and sentenced children serving shorter sentences.

According to the table below, forty (40) sentenced children registered for Adult Education and Training and five (5) sentenced children registered for further education (grade 8 to 11).

Grade /Other (specify)	Sentenced Children Number registered
AET Level 1	9
AET Level 2	11
AET Level 3	11
AET Level 4	9
Grade 9	1
Grade 10	2
Grade 11	2
Grade 12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>

*Table 6: Formal Education: Source: Incarceration and Corrections*

The major challenge is that children find it difficult to adjust to the Adult Education and Training programme when they enter into the DCS since they come from the mainstream programme. Some children were not involved in any formal schooling before entering the DCS.

### 6.4 Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture (SRAC)

A total of 153 children attended SRAC programmes which include sport, recreation, arts culture and libraries. Remand detainee children do not participate in outdoor sport. There are in-door games in some centres which are utilized by the children; however these games get vandalised within a short space of time and there are cost implications for their replacement.

## 6.5 Correctional Programmes

Correctional programmes appearing in the table below were offered to sentenced children in the 2015/16 financial year. The programmes include those that were facilitated by external service providers. A total of 202 children completed correctional programmes.

Programmes and services	Service Provider	Total number of children
Substance Abuse	DCS	22
Aggressive crime	DCS	17
New Beginnings	DCS	22
Restorative Justice	DCS	2
Cross Roads	DCS	6
Economic (Theft)	DCS	15
Economic (Fraud)	DCS	2
Behaviour Modification: Gangsterism	DCS	1
Changing Lanes (Murder)	DCS	2
Sexual offences	DCS	14
	<i>External service provider</i>	1
Pre - Release	DCS	95
	<i>External service provider</i>	3
<b>TOTAL (DCS and External service provider)</b>		<b>202</b>

*Table 7: Correctional Programmes: Source: Incarceration and Corrections*

The challenge experienced was that some children could not complete the full programme because of court attendance for those with further charges and attendance of health care services including admission to hospital for some offenders.

## 6.6 Spiritual Care Services

Spiritual care services are available and accessible to all children detained in DCS facilities. These programmes are offered by spiritual workers appointed by DCS, external services providers and volunteers.

Programmes and services rendered	Service provider	Total number of children attended	
		RD	Sentenced
Church / faith service, Individual Pastoral Interviews, spiritual care group sessions	Spiritual Workers, Services Providers and Volunteers	158	942
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>942</b>

*Table 8: Spiritual Care Services: Source: Incarceration and Corrections*

## 6.7 Psychological Services

Psychological services are available for sentenced children and remand detainee children are referred to psychological services when a need is identified.

Programmes and services rendered	Total number of children attended	
	RD	Sentenced
Psychological intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual assessments;</li> <li>• Psychotherapy;</li> <li>• Family and group therapy;</li> <li>• Anger Management; and</li> <li>• Sexual offenders programme.</li> </ul>	0	291

*Table 9: Psychological Services: Source: Incarceration and Corrections*

## 7. CHALLENGE

Challenge	Intervention
The department continues to detain lone children in several facilities and the remand detainees cannot be mixed with sentenced children.	There is an agreement to refer lone remand detainee children to court to be considered for alternative placement though this is not supported by existing laws and policies.
No reflection of attendance of educational programmes by remand detainee children	A sample of children for determination of their educational background will be conducted in 2016/17. This will provide guidance on the educational programme that could be provided to the remand detainee children.

## 8. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Child Justice Act within DCS is gradually improving since the development of the departmental framework which outlines the responsibilities of the DCS in relation to the implementation of the CJA. The department included the framework in the training modules for different categories of personnel in the department from 2015/16 financial year. The trainers that were trained will continue with the training of officials in 2016/17 and beyond and this approach will assist in reaching a broader number of correctional officials.



## ANNEXURE A: TREND ANALYSIS: CHILDREN IN DCS 2000 TO 2014

Calendar Years	14 to 17 years		
	RD	Sentenced	Total
Average for 2000	2229	1681	3910
Average for 2001	2042	1711	3753
Average for 2002	2255	1796	4051
Average for 2003	2324	1802	4126
Average for 2004	1912	1698	3610
Average for 2005	1332	1233	2564
Average for 2006	1144	1095	2239
Average for 2007	1196	892	2087
Average for 2008	928	870	1799
Average for 2009	696	854	1550
Child Justice Act (14 to below 18 years)			
Average for 2010	346	658	1004
Average for 2011	366	552	918
Average for 2012	367	417	784
Average for 2013	241	296	537
Average for 2014	167	235	402

## ANNEXURE B: SNAPSHOT: DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN: 31 MARCH 2016

EASTERN CAPE			
Facility	Remand	Sentenced	Total
Cofimvaba Corrcent		1	1
Cradock Corrcent	4	17	21
East London Med. B Corrcent	1		1
Kirkwood Corrcent	15		15
Mqanduli Corrcent		1	1
St Albans Med. B Corrcent		1	1
Umtata Max. Corrcent		2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>

Gauteng			
Facility	Remand	Sentenced	Total
Boksburg Juvenile Corrcent		5	5
Emthonjeni Juvenile Corrcent		7	7
Johannesburg Female Corrcent		1	1
Johannesburg Med. A Corrcent	2		2
Krugersdorp Corrcent	1	1	2
Leeuwkop Juvenile Corrcent		4	4
Pretoria Local Corrcent	3		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>

KwaZulu Natal			
Facility	Remand	Sentenced	Total
Durban Female Corrcent	2		2
Durban Juvenile Corrcent	19	25	44
Durban Med. A Corrcent	28		28
Durban Med B		3	3
Ekuseni Youth		41	41
Empangeni Corrcent	1	5	6

<b>KwaZulu Natal</b>			
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Remand</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ladysmith Corrcent	1		1
Ncome Med. A Corrcent	1		1
Pmburg Corrcent		4	4
Umzinto Corrcent	1		1
Vryheid Corrcent	1	1	2
Waterval Med. B Corrcent		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>134</b>

<b>LMN</b>			
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Remand</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Barberton Town Corrcent	1	12	13
Bethal Corrcent	1		1
Piet Retief Corrcent		1	
Potchefstroom Corrcent	10		10
Rustenburg Med A		10	10
Thohoyandou Female Corrcent	4		4
Thohoyandou Corrcent		3	3
Volksrust Corrcent	1		1
Witbank Corrcent		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>

<b>FSNC</b>			
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Remand</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Bizzah Makhate D (Kroonstad Youth)		21	21
Douglas		1	1
Grootvlei Max. Corrcent	6	2	8
Kimberley Corrcent	1	2	3
Odendaalsrus Corrcent	2		2
Sasolburg Corrcent	1	1	2
Ventersburg Corrcent	1		1
Virginia Corrcent		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39</b>

<b>WESTERN CAPE</b>			
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Remand</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Brandvlei Youth		5	5
Brandvlei Max. Corrcent		1	1
Caledon Corrcent	1		1
Drakenstein Medium B		1	1
Mosselbay Corrcent	4	1	5
Pollsmoor Female Corrcent	2	1	3
Pollsmoor Max. Corrcent	2		2
Pollsmoor Med. A Corrcent	17	3	20
Worcester Male Corrcent	2		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>323</b>

*Table 1: Regional Distribution of children: A Snapshot for 31 March 2016*

## **ANNEXURE C: HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR INMATES INCLUDING CHILDREN**

- Management of tuberculosis (TB) and Human Immune Virus (HIV);
- Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) by ensuring accessibility and availability of condoms (both male and female condoms);
- Provision of health education and awareness programmes on a variety of issues including HIV and Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), STDs, TB, personal hygiene and healthy living;
- Access to Medical Male Circumcision (MMC);
- Implementation of HIV counselling and testing;
- Provision of mental health care services; and
- Referral to Department of Health facilities as per established criterion.

Other Health Care programmes provided to children by Health Care Professionals and the Non-Governmental Organizations are:

- Basic Health and Nutrition needs;
- Chronic Diseases (communicable and non-communicable);
- Reproductive Health;
- Mental Health Awareness; and
- Healthy living lifestyle.

The health units ensure that:

- Special dietary requirements for inmates are catered for in all the kitchens that prepare meals for inmates including children. The dietary requirements include recommended religious diets, cultural diets and health related diets; and
- Personal and environmental hygiene services are catered for to all inmates including children. They include the provision of toiletry, bedding and clothing.