

# STRATEGIC PLANNING REPORT

16 TO 20 JULY 2018  
KOPANONG HOTEL AND  
CONFERENCE CENTRE

## Summary of Stakeholder Engagement at Strategic Session

SHAPING THE FUTURE  
OF CORRECTIONS IN  
SOUTH AFRICA



**correctional services**

Department:  
Correctional Services  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



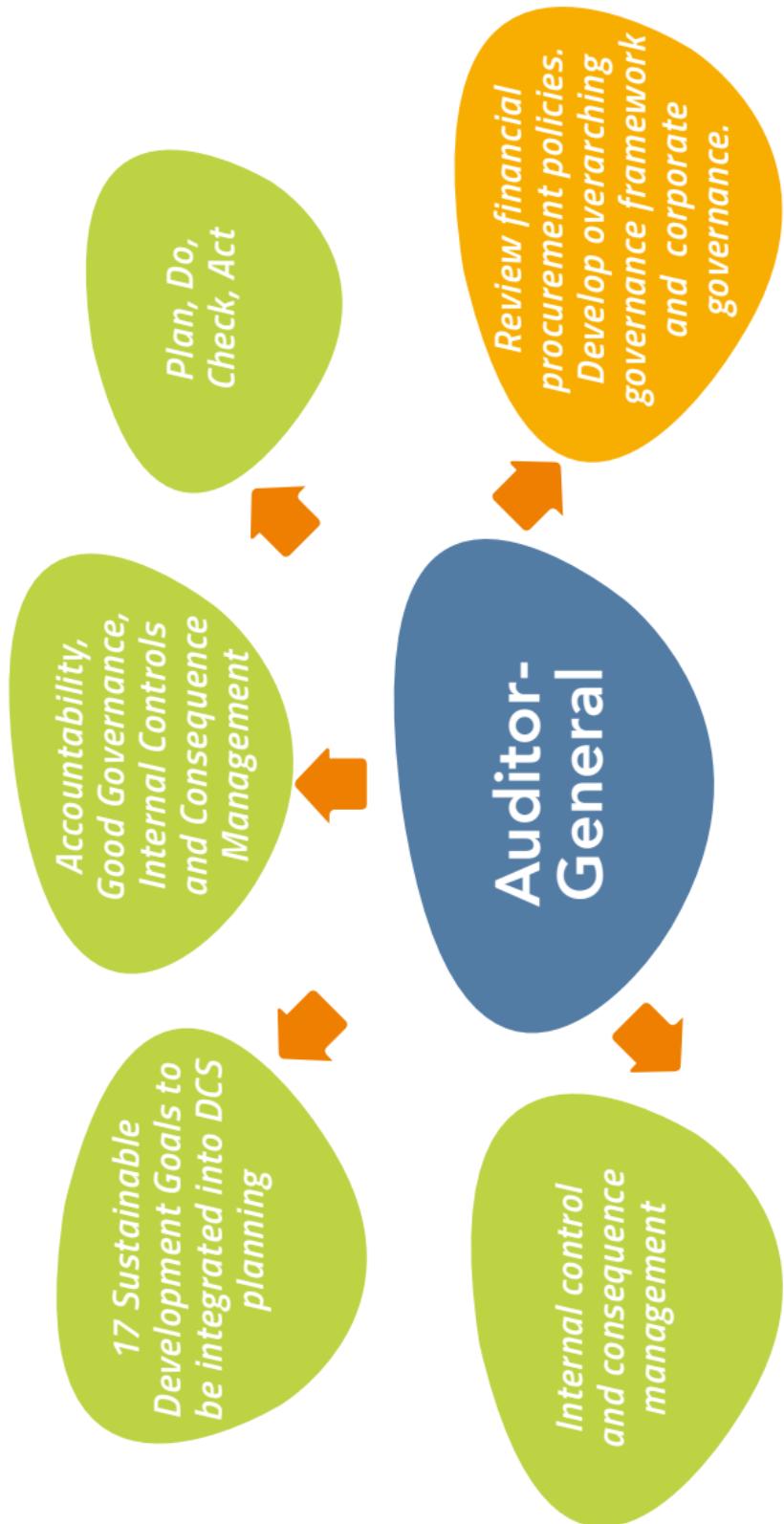
## **Summary of Stakeholder Engagement at Strategic Session (16-20 July 2018, Kopanong Conference Centre)**

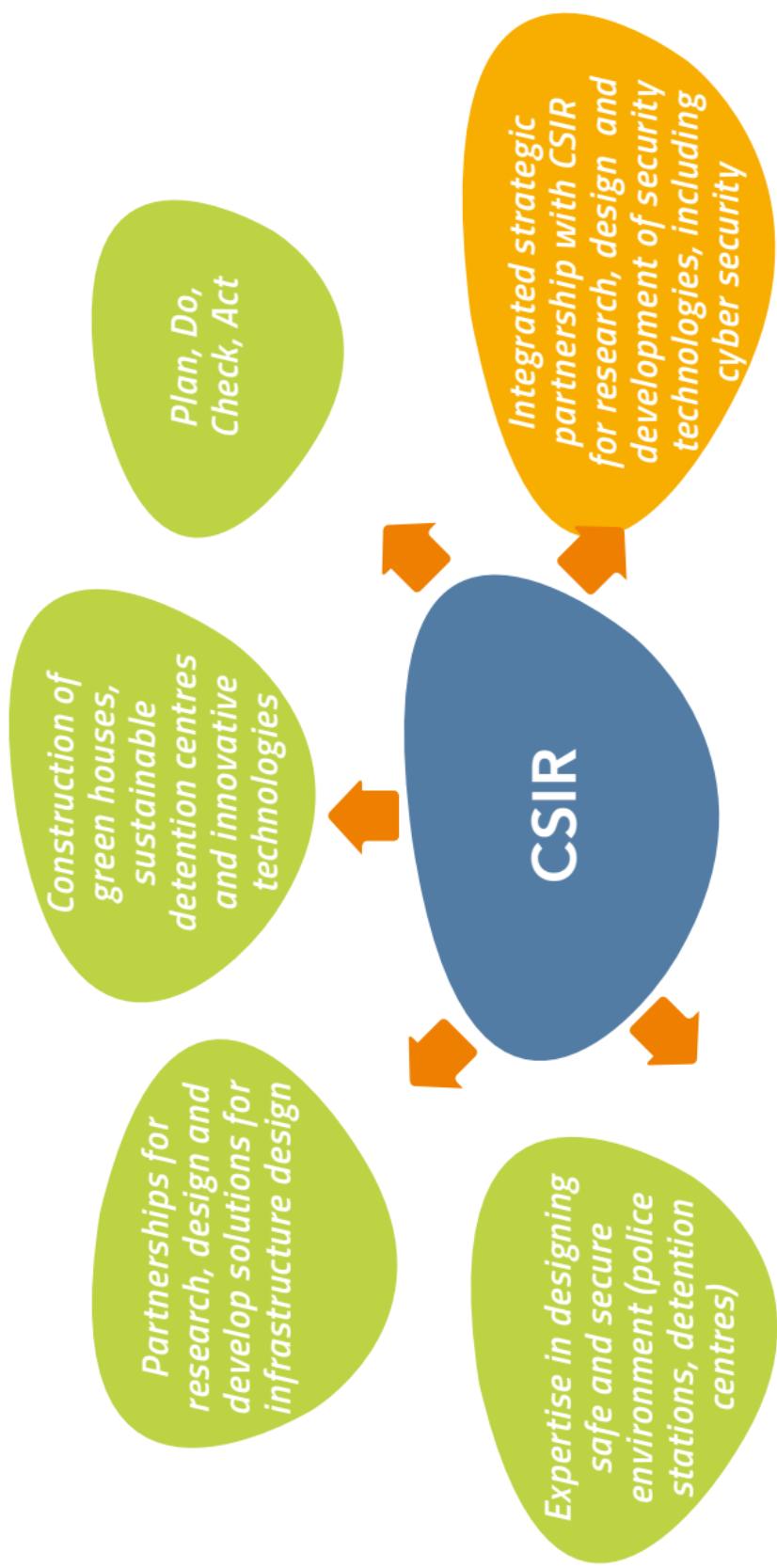
A total of 19 stakeholders voiced their opinions at the Strategy Session of 15 to 20 July 2018 at Kopanong Conference Centre on how they can work together with the department to improve the manner in which they collectively provide services to the citizens of South Africa.

The expertise that resides in government is amazing and the willingness to share practises, collaborate and assist DCS for a better country was overwhelming.

What constantly and consistently came through at the strategy session was the need for partnerships, integrated planning, Inter-Governmental Relations, stakeholder engagements, and opportunities to work together for a unitary state.

The following are highlights captured from participating entities with a brief response from DCS.





## Dept. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

*Maximise use of land  
to ensure future food  
security*

*Best practices for  
farming methods*

*Professional  
management  
of land, such as  
ratio of stock to  
grazing land and  
conservation.*

*Partner with the DAFF  
on interventions for  
self-sustainability, food  
security and enhanced  
utilisation of land.*

*Food Security due to  
drought and related  
natural disasters.  
Interventions to  
counter the effects  
of drought.*

## Department of Health

Partnership with DoH on the Health Patient Registration System and assistance on infrastructure that enables health services to be rendered in confidential manner. Assistance with administration and care for mental health patients, including possible review of legislation on mental health patients

NHI will pool all resources from public and private sector

Long term plans include Centralised Chronic Medicines Dispensing and Distribution to improve access to health care services

Management of chronic conditions

Comprehensive testing for TB, HIV and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

## Dept. of Justice and Constitutional Development

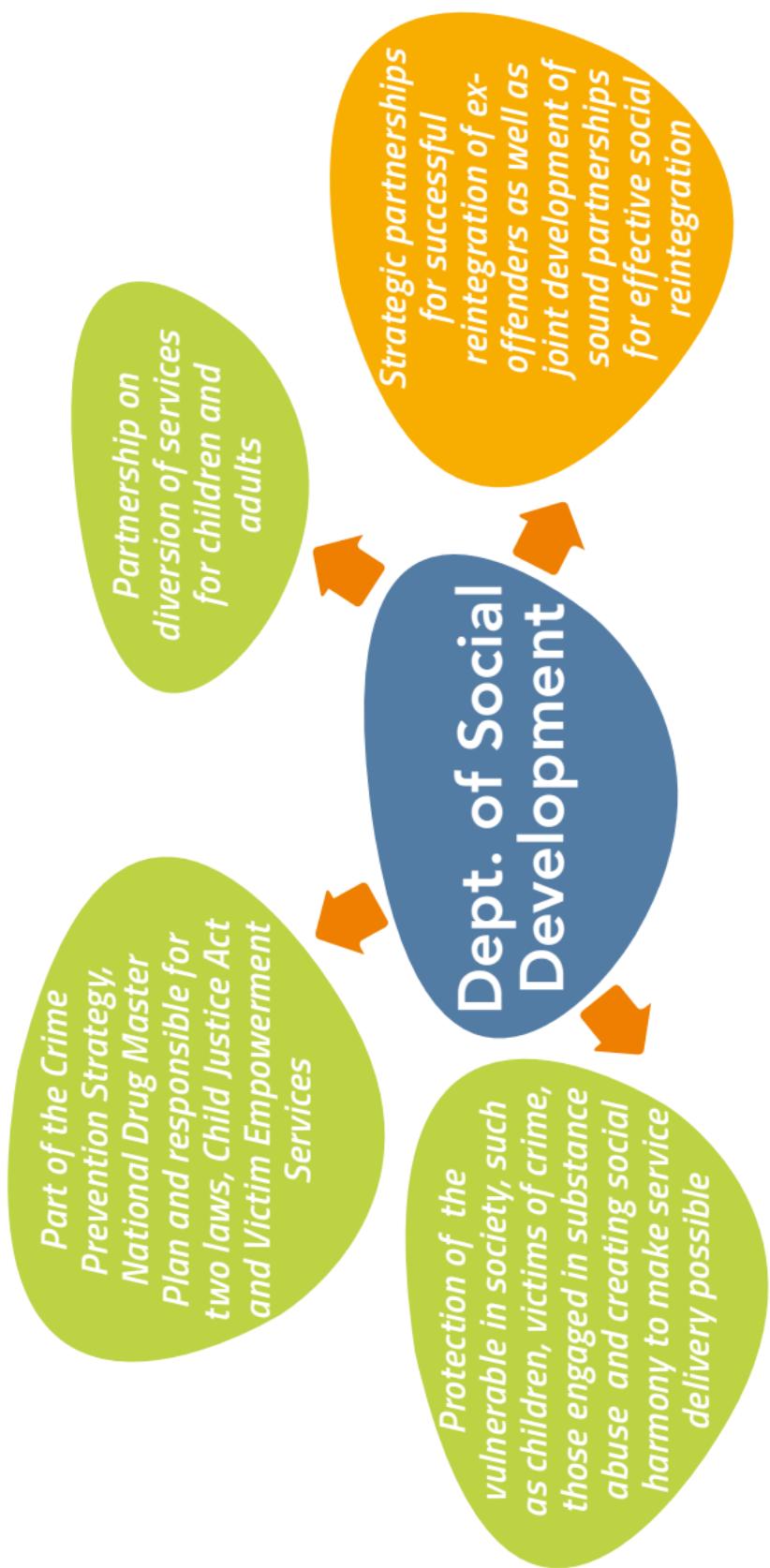
Reform bail laws, maximise use of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADR M)

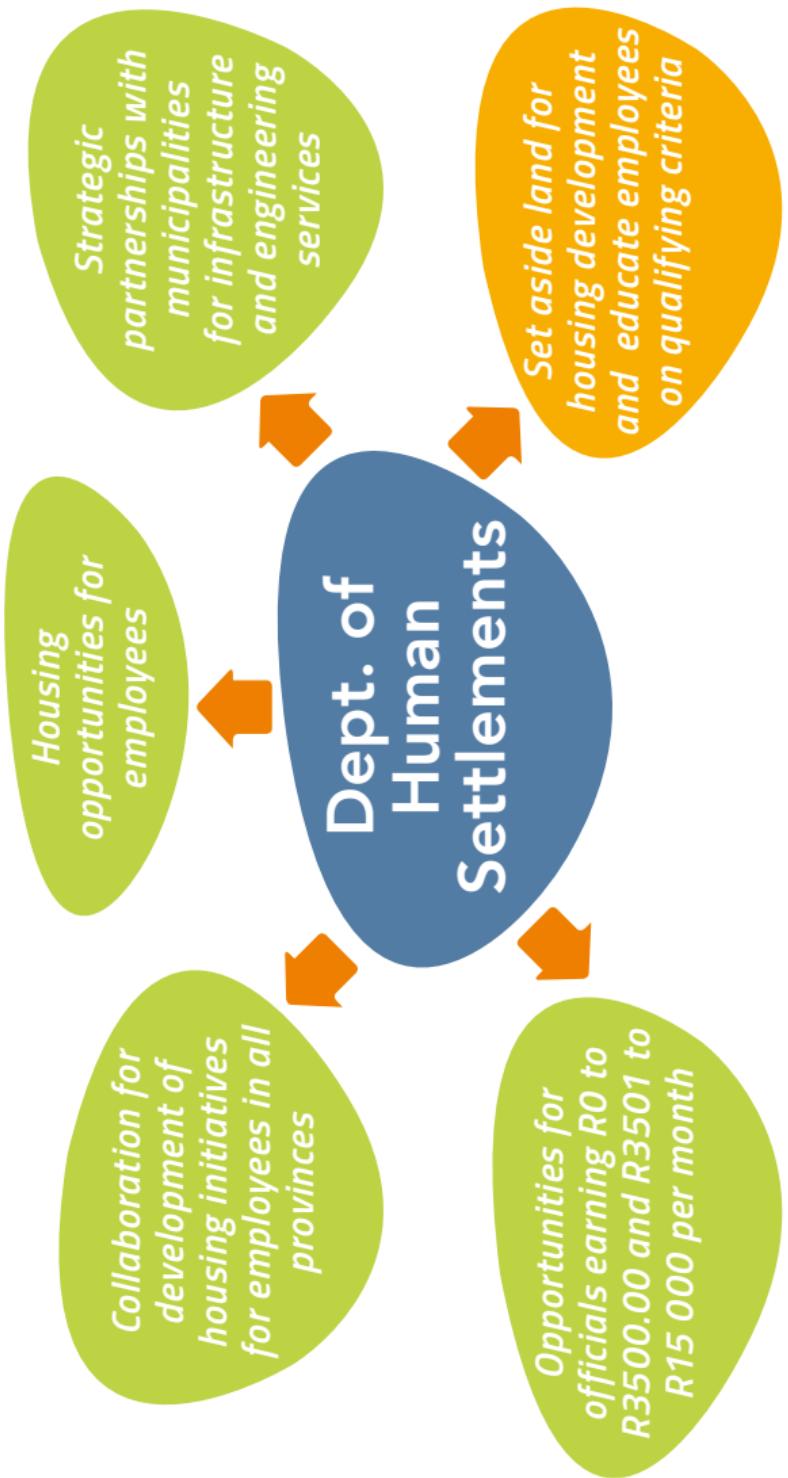
Enhance alternative sentencing

Restorative Justice, address overcrowding in correctional centres and improve rehabilitation and social reintegration of sentenced persons back to society.

Participate in the Integrated Criminal Justice System and leverage technology to improve effectiveness of Corrections

Improve efficiency of courts, address court processes and overhaul the outdated Criminal Procedure Act, 1977





## The Integrated Justice System

*Participation in integrated planning with stakeholders*

*Accountability, Good Governance, Internal Controls and Consequence Management*

*IJS Person Verification (PIVA), unique person identification system used across all crime prevention platforms in government*

*Working closely with other players in the justice and security sectors*

*To improve integration, information sharing and service delivery through technology*

## Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services

*Autonomy is key to implementation of oversight functions*

*Inspect and ensure compliance to humane incarceration*

*Partnership towards enhancing the culture of human rights of inmates and officials*

*Oversight agency with a mandate to ensure humane treatment of those detained in South African correctional facilities*

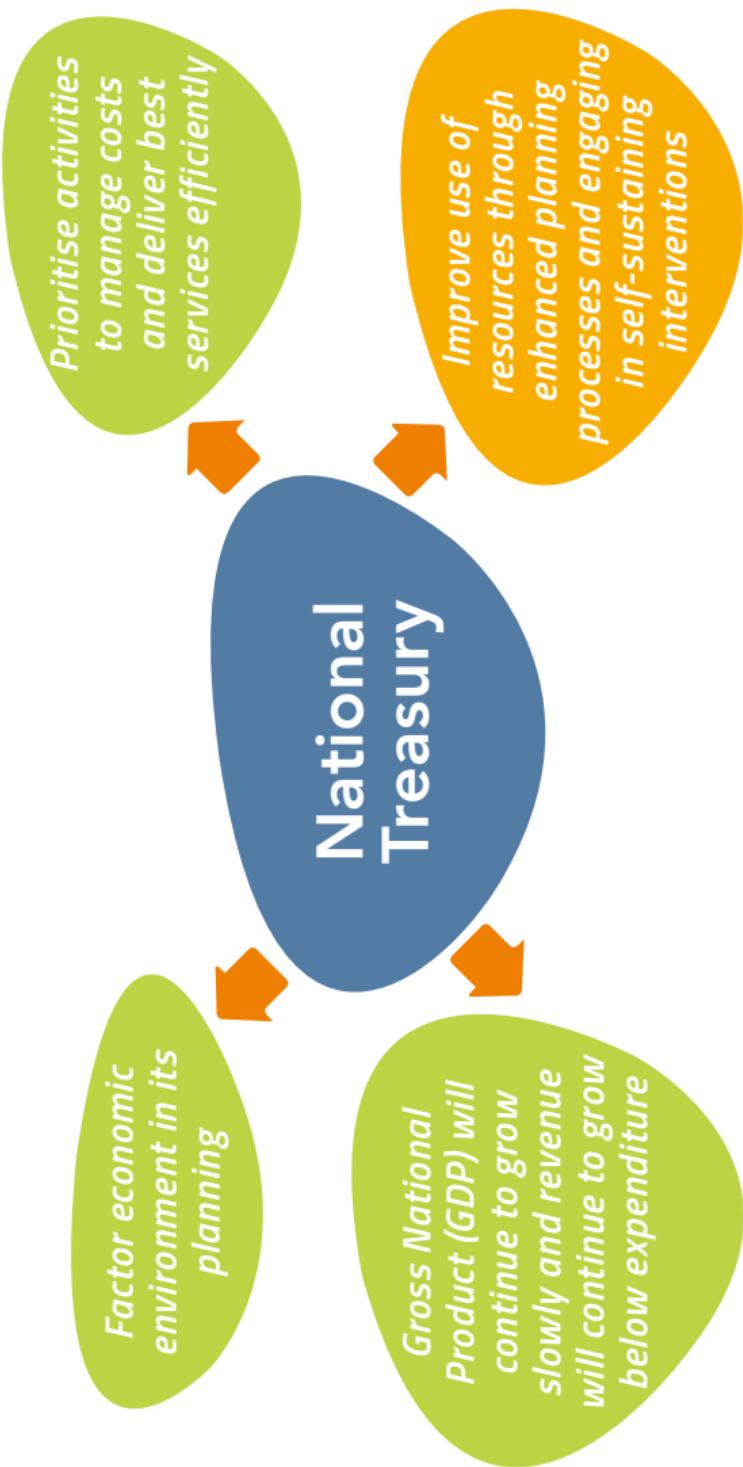
## Reflections on the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa

*Effective management  
of expenditure through  
optimal use of resources  
such as agriculture land  
and the production of  
food for self-sustaining  
corrections*

*DCS to initiate an audit of all  
resources to establish and  
address the gap towards  
self-sustaining corrections  
as well as modernising  
corrections*

*Consider the changing  
profile of offenders  
as part of planning  
processes*

*Use of smart seamless  
technology to enhance  
security systems and  
service delivery for  
accurate and reliable  
information and  
operations*



## National Prosecuting Authority

*Need for strong collaboration through identified structures (such as local PEEC, DEEC and REEC) to resolve ongoing challenges*

*Management of matters beyond NPA that impact on overcrowding, such as failure to pay for bail, for witnesses to appear before the court and different pleas.*

*Joint initiatives to down manage overcrowding*

*Partnership for ongoing collaboration at national and regional levels to ensure effective and efficient management of Remand Detainees*

## Dept. of Public Works

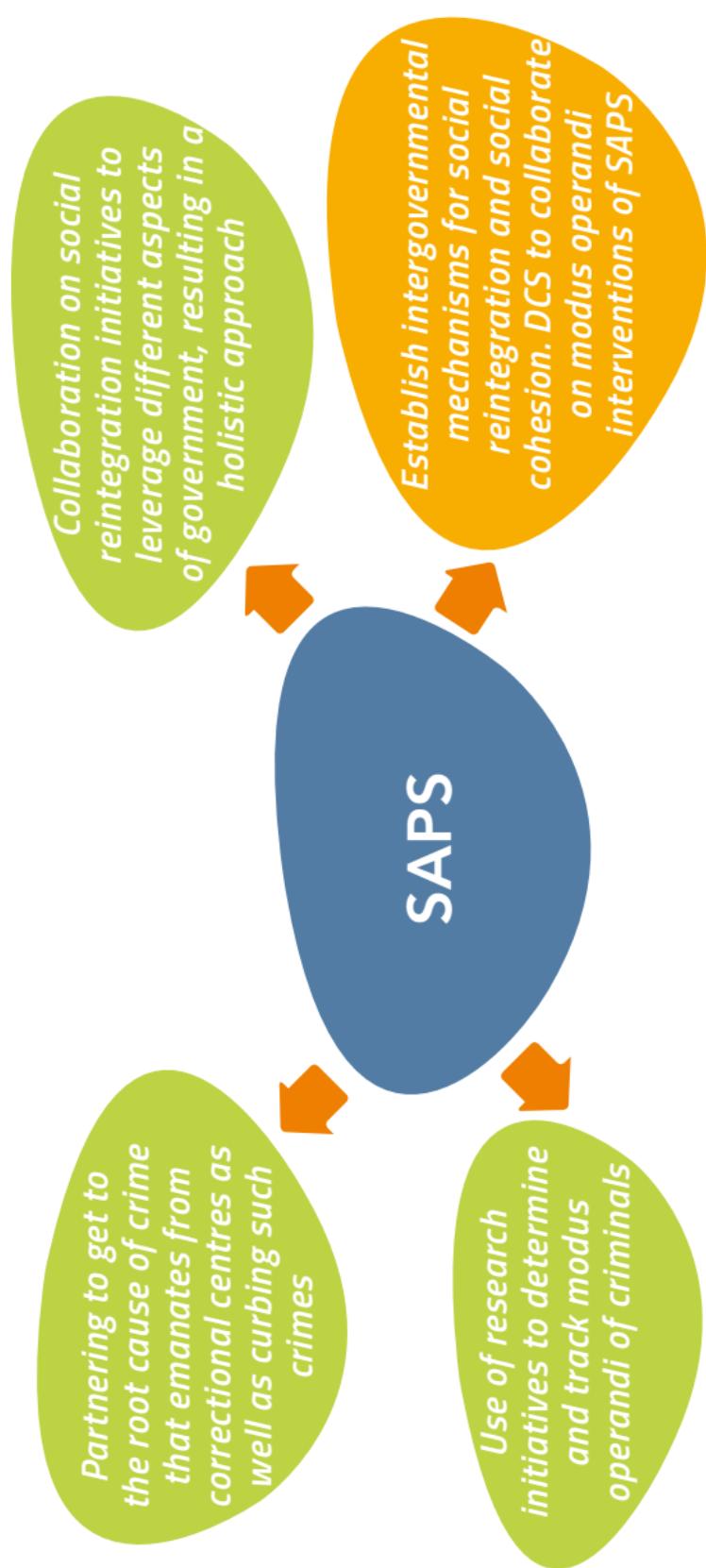
*Cost effective facilities through implementation of integrated building approach*

*DCS accommodation solutions are managed under Capital Works Projects, Planned Maintenance Projects and Private Leases*

*DCS is one of the clients of the Property Management Trading entity*

*Cooperation and collaboration within Government, resulting in synchronisation of shared objectives*

*Role of the Property Management Trading entity*



## Dept. of Small Business Development

DCS must collaborate with DSBD to enable ex-offenders to access DBSD programmes that provide them with a chance to support themselves

DCS's medium to long term strategy for social reintegration must include assistance for ex-offenders to set up their own businesses and training must include entrepreneurship skills

DCS must consider supporting businesses that are owned by parolees or ex-offenders through its procurement processes

DCS to review financial procurement policies, development of overarching governance framework and corporate governance

## State Security

*Use of scenario planning as coached by the SSA. DCS has factored the importance of IGR in its short and long-term plans*

*DCS to incorporate scenario planning in its strategies and operational plans*

*DCS to make effective use of technology to access cluster databases*

*Enhance bilateral arrangements with other counterparts within the region and with multilateral institutions*

## Statistics SA

*Major causes of crime are socio-economic challenges such as inequality, unemployment and poverty*

*High unemployment, particularly amongst youth*

*Major crimes in South Africa are house breaking with 50% of all crimes, followed by robberies at 10.3% and livestock theft at 11%.*

*Need to plan for incarceration and rehabilitation, factoring the nature of crimes and associated statistics*

*High unemployment figures continue to drive multi-dimensional poverty*

## University of South Africa

Continue to work with academic and research institutions to enhance the manner in which corrections are offered in South Africa

Consider evidence-based corrections through use of research

Partner with academic institutions for research-based evidence to enhance the correctional system

Specific programmes must be developed to address the type of crime in order to have meaningful impact (e.g. armed robbery)