



Department of Correctional
Services

2017/2018 5th Annual Report: Implementation of the Child Justice Act, 75 of 2008



correctional services

Department:
Correctional Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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ACRONYMS

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

PREAMBLE

This is the departmental fifth (5th) annual report submitted in line with section 96(3) of the Child Justice Act (CJA) which requires the Minister of the Department of Justice and Correctional Services to table in Parliament, the Annual progress reports received from the Cluster Departments that form part of the Inter-sectoral Committee for Child Justice (ISCCJ)

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 Department of Correctional Services (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 on 03 March 2015.

This report covers a variety of areas such as facilities that detain children, training of officials, regional distribution of children, bail categories, period spent in detention by remand detainee children, programmes and services rendered to children and the challenges experienced regarding the implementation of the CJA. The report includes a 17 year analysis of children detained in DCS.

From 2000 to 2017 the average number of children reduced by more than 90%. While the RDs reduced by almost 97%, sentenced children dropped by 92.33% over a period of 17 years. The largest reduction of 1 046 in the average number of children was observed between 2004 and 2005 calendar years followed by a reduction of 546 between 2009 and 2010 calendar years. The training of officials in Child Justice Act has been included in the annual programme of Human Resource Development.

While the report of the past financial year (2016/17) included the findings on the audit of the educational background of children remand detainees, the extension of the audit to sentenced children as per proposal made could not be done in 2017/18 because of budgetary constraints. The DCS will include the audit in the programme for 2018/19 financial year. Participation of children in formal education is crucial because education is one of the factors that have been found to contribute to reduction in re-offending.¹

While the Directors-General ISCCJ resolved that the DCS report of 2017/18 should include Matric results, it should be noted that the inmates that enrolled for matric were older than eighteen years; nevertheless the matric results are included under formal education.

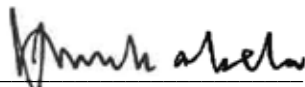
I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all the employees of the department for their hard work, cooperation and commitment in implementing the framework which was developed and adopted as one of the departmental policies aimed at promoting and protecting the constitutional rights of children in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



Ms VC Mlomo-Ndlovu

Deputy Commissioner: Remand Detention Management

Date: 2018/07/26



Mr JM Mkabela

Chief Deputy Commissioner: Chief Operations Officer

Date: 2018/08/03



Mr A Fraser

National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services

Date: 2018/08/09

¹ According to research there are factors associated with reoffending thus leading to reconviction within one year of release from prison. These factors are classified as static (not considered to be changeable) or dynamic. Of these factors, expulsion or a regular truant from school and lack academic qualifications are included. Ministry of Justice Analytical Series 2013: Ian Brunton-Smith, University of Surrey and Kathryn Hopkins, Ministry of Justice.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide departmental progress in relation to the implementation of the Child Justice Act in the areas of responsibility falling within the scope of the DCS. While the intention of the report is to report on the annual progress for 2017/2018, long terms trends on children detained in DCS will be included. Areas that will be covered in this report are:

- Detention of children in DCS facilities (overview);
- Building capacity including training of officials;
- Remand detainees: bail and placement;
- Sentenced children;
- Services and Programmes;
- Establishment of infrastructure;
- Resources and budgets;
- Public education and communication;
- Establishment of an integrated information management system information management system; and
- Challenges.

2. DETENTION OF CHILDREN WITHIN DCS FACILITIES

2.1 Overview

The DCS has 243 facilities that detain inmates. Of the 243 facilities, 235 were operational and five (5) were temporary closed because of upgrading work while three (3) were closed due to dilapidation.

The average number of inmates in 2017/18 was 160 583 and children constituted 0.13% (204) of the total inmate population. Remand Detainee (RD) children constituted 0.18% (78) of the RD population (42 705) and sentenced children constituted 0.11% (126) of the sentenced population (117 878). Four (4) female children constituted 1.96% and males 98.04% of the total average of 204 children in detention during 2017/18 financial year.

Female children (4) constituted 0.10% of the total average female population (4 150) while the male children (200) constituted 0.13% of the total average male population (156 433). The summary of the average 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)			Total	% against all in- mates
	Female	Males	Total	Fe- males	Males	Total	Fe- males	Males	Total		
Remand Detainees	3	75	78	92	3 583	3 675	1 086	37 744	38 830	42 583	26.52
Other un-sentenced	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	118	118	122	0.08
Sentenced	1	125	126	67	3 239	3 306	2 901	111 545	114 446	117 878	73.41
Total	4	200	204	159	6 826	6 985	3 987	149 407	153 394	160 583	100.00
%	0.002	0.12	0.13	0.10	4.25	4.35	2.48	93.04	95.52	100	

Others: State Patients and Involuntary Mental Health Care Users: Deportation Group phased out²

Table 1 Annual average for 2017/18 based on the daily unlock

The average number of sentenced children dropped from 148 to 126 between the financial year 2016/2017³ and 2017/2018. This constitutes a decrease of 14.86%. Based on the table reflecting the annual averages of the inmate population for 2017/18 financial year, the ratios of children to juveniles and other categories of inmates was 1:34 and 1:751 respectively. The ratio of male children to other male detainees was 1: 781. The ratios of female children to female juveniles and other female detainees were 1:40 and 1:997 respectively. The ratios of RD children to juvenile RDs and other categories of RDs were 1:47 and 1:497 respectively. The ratios of sentenced children to juvenile and other categories of sentenced offenders were 1:26 and 1:908.

² Deportation group falls under the mandate of the Department of Home Affairs. They are no longer detained in DCS because of the court judgement (Minister of Home Affairs v Rahim and Others [2016] ZACC 3 which found that it was unlawful to detain the deportation categories with the convicted inmates.

³ DCS 4th Annual report on implementation of Child Justice Act: 2016/17

According to the 4th Annual Report on the Implementation of the Child Justice Act (2016/2017), an average number of 73 remand detainee children were in detention as compared to an average of 78 children who were detained during 2017/2018 financial year. The noted increase constituted 6.87% over the two reporting periods.

From 2000 to 2017 the average number of children reduced by more than 90%. While the RDs reduced by almost 97%, sentenced children dropped by 92.33% over a period of 17 years. The largest reduction of 1 046 in the average number of children was observed between 2004 and 2005 calendar years followed by a reduction of 546 between 2009 and 2010 calendar years. The highest number of children recorded in terms of the long-term trends was in 2003 (4 126). Of the children detained, RDs constituted more than 55% while sentenced children constituted 43.67%. Since 2009 the annual averages reflected a reduction in the number of RD children as compared to the sentenced children. While in 2007 the average number of RD children was 57.31% of the children detained in DCS, ten years later i.e., in 2017 the reported average for RD children dropped to 36.45%. The table below reflects the annual averages from 2000 to 2017:

Calendar Years	Remand Detainees	Sentenced	Total	RD %	Sentenced %
Average for 2000	2229	1681	3910	57.01	42.99
Average for 2001	2042	1711	3753	54.41	45.59
Average for 2002	2255	1796	4051	55.67	44.33
Average for 2003	2324	1802	4126	56.33	43.67
Average for 2004	1912	1698	3610	52.96	47.04
Average for 2005	1332	1233	2564	51.95	48.09
Average for 2006	1144	1095	2239	51.09	48.91
Average for 2007	1196	892	2087	57.31	42.74
Average for 2008	928	870	1799	51.58	48.36
Average for 2009	696	854	1550	44.90	55.10
Child Justice Act (14 to below 18 years)					
Average for 2010	346	658	1004	34.46	65.54
Average for 2011	366	552	918	39.87	60.13
Average for 2012	367	417	784	46.81	53.19
Average for 2013	241	296	537	44.88	55.12
Average for 2014	167	235	402	41.54	58.46
Average for 2015	108	191	299	36.12	63.88
Average for 2016	79	160	239	33.05	66.95
Average for 2017	74	129	203	36.45	63.55

Table 2: Long term trend: 2001-2017: Annual average based on calendar years:
Source MIS 2001-2014 and Daily unlock calculation: 2015-2017

3. BUILDING CAPACITY INCLUDING TRAINING OF OFFICIALS

The DCS through its Human Resource Development develops annually a programme for training of officials in the department. The Child Justice Act has been included as a module in the training programme since 2015/16. The total number of officials trained during 2017/18 financial year was 101.

4. REMAND DETAINEES

4.1 Trend analysis from 2010 to 2017/18

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 78 during 2017/ 201. This converts to a reduction of more than 80%.



Direct Speech

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He said, "I am a

She said "I am

Said Thabo.

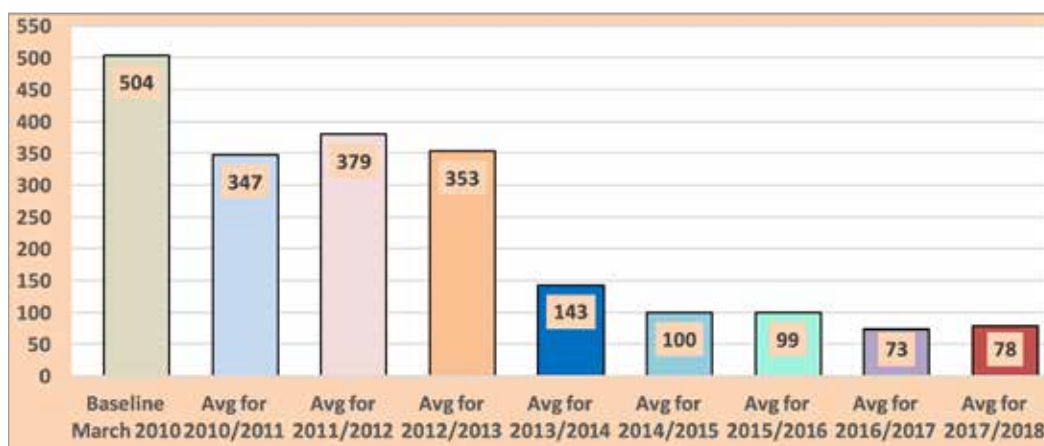


Figure 1: Average number of children Baseline of 2010 to 2016/17: Source Daily unlock

4.2 Facilities that Detained Remand Detainee children

The RD children were detained in 15 facilities as per the snapshot analysis of 31 March 2018. The region with the highest number of facilities that detained children is Free State Northern Cape. Five facilities that detained lone children were Mthatha, Ladysmith, Bethal, Nelspruit and Sasolburg. The reduction in the number of children implies that some children will be detained far from their families as it becomes difficult for the DCS to manage lone children.

Eastern Cape	KwaZulu Natal	Western Cape	Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West (LMN)	Free State and Northern Cape (FSNC)	Gauteng
Cradock (6) Port Elizabeth (3) Mthatha Medium (10)	Durban Juvenile (25) Ladysmith (1) Newcastle (2)	Pollsmoor Med. A (13) Mosselbaai (5)	Bethal (1) Nelspruit (1) Thohoyandou Female (2)	Grootvlei Max (14) Kroonstad Med. B (11) Sasolburg (1) Kimberley (2)	No children
Total 10	Total: 28	Total: 18	Total: 4	Total	Total: 0

Table 3: Facilities that detained Remand Detainee children 31 March 2018: Source Databank

4.3 Gender

Of the remand detainee children detained, males constituted more than 90% in all the three snapshots taken on 31 March 2017, 30 September 2017 and 31 March 2018.

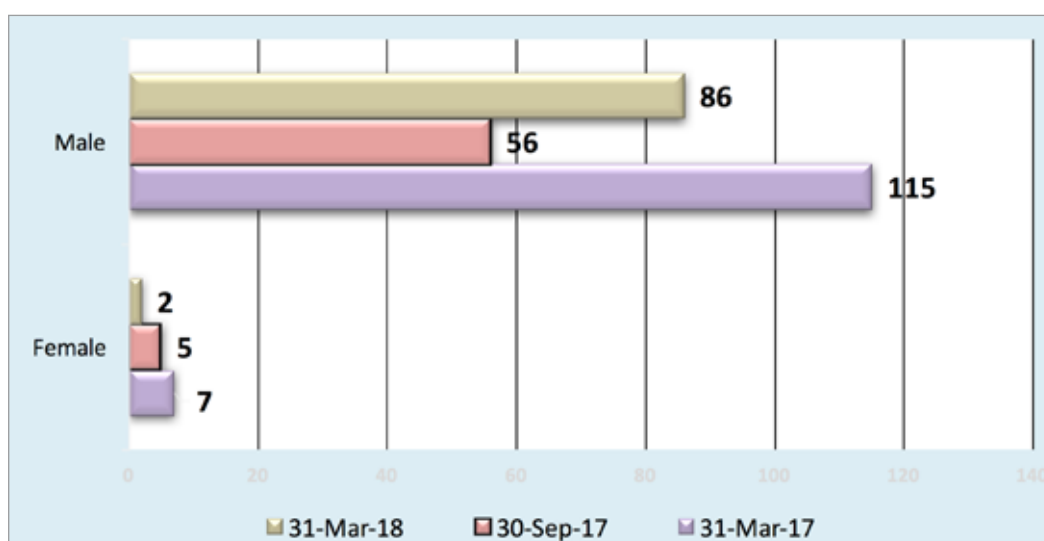


Figure 2: Snapshots Analysis of RD Children: Gender Distribution: Data from DCS Databank

4.4 Age distribution of RD Children

In terms of the CJA, the DCS detains children from fourteen (14) to seventeen (17) years. The 17 year old constituted the highest number of children detained in DCS on 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2018. As per the snapshot analysis of 31 March 2017, 17 year old RDs constituted 54.92% (67), 16 years old were 44 (36.07%) and the 15 years old were the lowest at 9.02% (11). There was no 14 year old remand detainee child. Of the RDs detained on 31 March 2018, 17 years old RDs were 62 (70.45%), 16 years old were 18 (20.45%) and 15 years were 7 (7.95%) and the 14 years old was only 1 (1.14%).

Regions	31 March 2017				31 March 2018			
	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
Eastern Cape	0	6	10	24	1	1	1	7
FSNC	0	0	13	12	0	2	7	19
Gauteng	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
KZN	0	5	12	18	0	2	8	18
LMN	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3
Western Cape	0	0	8	6	0	2	1	15
Total	0	11	44	67	1	7	18	62

4.5 Regional Distribution

According to figure 4 below, on 31 March 2017, the regions with the highest number of remand detainee children, in descending order, were Eastern Cape (EC), KwaZulu Natal (KZN), and FSNC. The regions with the lowest number of remand detainee children were LMN and Gauteng.

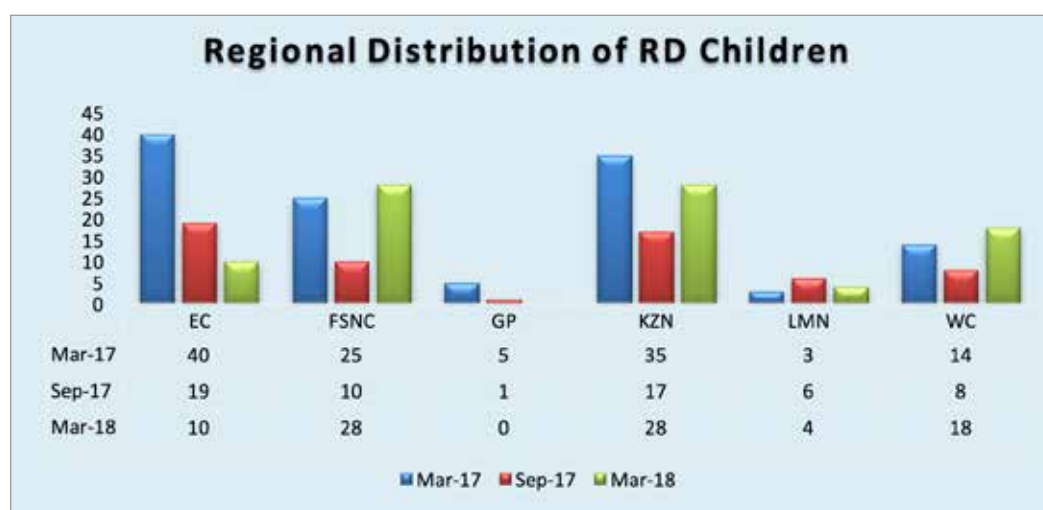


Figure 4: Snapshots Analysis of RD Children: Regional Distribution: Data from DCS Databank

The pattern of the distribution of children on 30 September 2017 in relation to the three regions with the highest number of children remained the same and lowest number of children was in Gauteng (1). The distribution changed on 31 March 2018 with KZN and FSNC with the highest number of RD children (28) followed by the Western Cape (18) and Eastern Cape (10). Gauteng did not have any children in detention on 31 March 2018.

4.6 Bail

Table 4 reflects the analysis of RD children in terms of bail based three snapshots for 31 March 2017, 30 September 2017 and 31 March 2018. Children with more than one (1) case who have bail in one case and no bail in other case(s) are excluded from the count of bail cases because they would not qualify for release even if they pay bail.

Bail Amount	31 March 2017		30 September 2017		31 March 2018	
	RDs	Percentage	RDs	Percentage	RDs	Percentage
0	118	96.72%	60	98.37%	86	97.73%
300	1	0.82%				
400			1	1.63%	1	1.14
500	1	0.82%				
800						
1000	2	1.64%	1	1.63%	1	1.14
Grand Total	122	100%	61	100%	88	100
The 0 or No bail includes - No bail application made; Bail application in process and Bail application considered and denied.						
Table: 5: RDs with bail: 3 snapshots: Source: DCS Databank						

The three snapshots analysis revealed that more than 90% of children were detained without bail while less than 2% had bail of R1000. Of the children detained with an option of bail, the bail amount ranged from R300 to R1 000 on 31 March 2017 and from R400 to R1000 on 30 September 2017. It ranged from R400 to R1 000 on 31 March 2018. The highest amount of bail given based on the three snapshots was R1000.

4.7 Period Spent in Detention

On 31 March 2018, of the 88 children in detention 81.82% were detained for a period ranging from a day to three months, 13.56% were detained for a period ranging from more than three months to nine months, 3.41% were detained for a period longer than nine to fifteen months. Only one child was detained for more than 1 year but less than two years. The longest period spent in detention by a remand detainee child was less than 4 years.⁴ The child had two warrants and was charged for murder in both warrants.

Period in Custody	EC	FS	KZN	LIM	WC	Total	Percentage
1 day -3 months	8	25	22	1	16	72	81.82%
> 3-6 months	2	2	3	1	2	10	11.36%
> 6-9 months			1	1		2	2.27%
> 9-12 months			1			1	1.14%
> 12-15 months		1	1			2	2.27%
> 18-21 months				1		1	1.14%
Grand Total	10	28	28	4	18	88	100.00%
	11.36%	31.82%	31.82%	4.55%	20.45%	100.00%	

Table 6: Period spent in custody by RD children: snapshot 31 March 2018 Source: DCS Databank

When comparing with the general population of inmates, the children's cases are prioritized in terms of court appearance. They have to appear in court every 14 days. While the general population of RDs (based on the snapshot taken on the last day of month) would reflect more than four percent who are detained for longer than two years, there has been no remand detainee child detained for longer than two years during the past three years.

4.9 Escapes

There were no escapes of remand detainee children recorded in 2017/2018 financial year.

⁴ Profile report of ATDs based on the snapshot for 31 December 2007.

5. SENTENCED CHILDREN

5.1 Trend analysis from 2010 to 2017/18

An average of 717 sentenced children was incarcerated in DCS facilities in April 2010. This figure decreased to an annual average of 126 sentenced children during the financial year 2017/18. This converts to a decrease of 82.43% over a period of eight years.

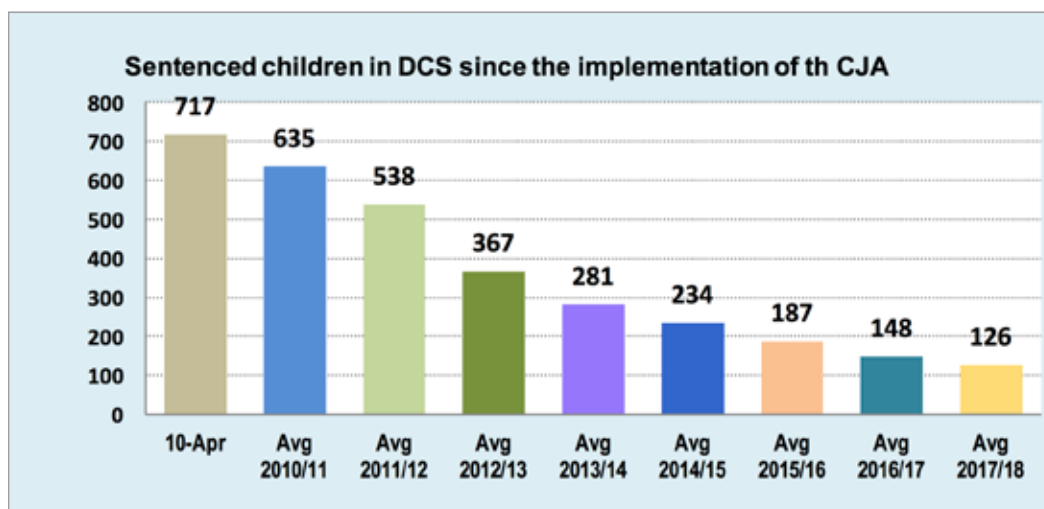


Figure 6: National Distribution of sentenced children in DCS Source: Daily Unlock

5.2 Gender

Of the sentenced children incarcerated, males constituted more than 95% in all the three snapshots taken at 31 March 2017, 30 September 2017 and 31 March 2018.

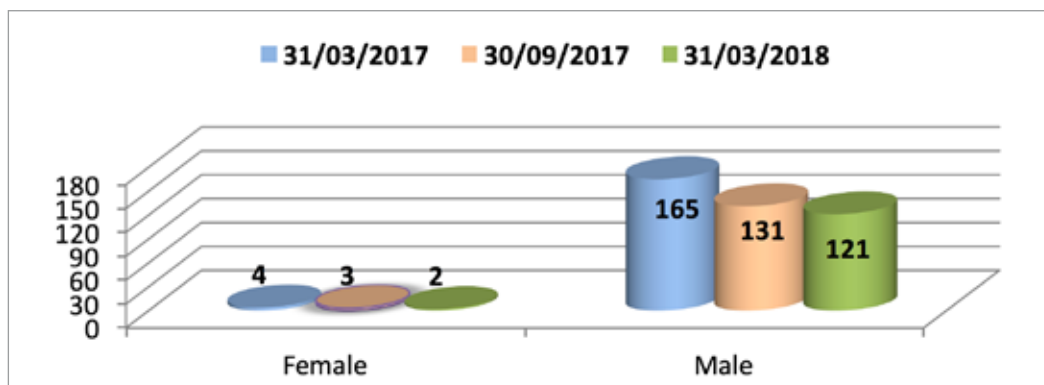


Figure 6: Snapshots Analysis of sentenced children: Gender Distribution: Data from DCS databank for 31 March 2017, 30 September 2017 and information for 31 March 2018 is Daily Unlock.

5.3 Facilities that detained Sentenced Children

Sentenced children were detained in 26 facilities as per the snapshot analysis of 31 March 2018. The region with the highest number of facilities that detained children was KwaZulu Natal (6) followed by FSNC (5). The region with the lowest number of facilities that detained sentenced children was Gauteng (3). The number of facilities that detained lone children were 14.

Eastern Cape	KwaZulu Natal	Western Cape	LMN	FSNC	Gauteng
Cradock (9) Port Elizabeth (1) Mdantsane (1) Mqanduli (1)	Durban Juvenile (21) Durban Female (1) Durban Medium B (2) Ekuseni Youth Centre (20) Pietermaritzburg (1) Qalakabusha (1)	Brandvlei Juvenile (2) Mosselbaai (2) Drakenstein Med B (6) VanRhynsdorp (1)	Barberton Town (3) Nelspruit (1) Potchefstroom (1) Rustenburg (3)	Grootvlei Maximum (2) Kimberley (1) Kroonstad Medium B (1) Kroonstad Youth (18) Vereeniging (1)	Boksburg CC (1) Boksburg Juvenile (1) Emthonjeni Juvenile (5)
Total 12	Total: 46	Total: 11	Total: 8	Total: 23	Total: 7

Table 7: Facilities that detained Sentenced children 31 March 2018: Source Databank:

5.4 Regional Distribution

The regions with the highest number of sentenced children on 31 March 2018 were KZN (48), followed by FSNC (41) and EC (11). However KZN reflected the largest decrease of 32 children (80 to 48 children) from 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2018. An additional four regions reflected further decreases in the number of sentenced children from 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2018. LMN reflected a total decrease of 20 sentenced children (from 27 to 7 children), followed by Gauteng with 12 sentenced children (from 18 to 6 children), and Eastern Cape with 11 sentenced children (from 22 to 11 children) and lastly Western Cape with a decrease of 2 sentenced children (from 12 to 10 children).

FSNC reflected the highest increase of 13 children since 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2018 (from 28 to 41 children). Regions with the lowest number of sentenced children as at 31 March 2018 were Gauteng (6) followed by LMN (7) and Western Cape (10).

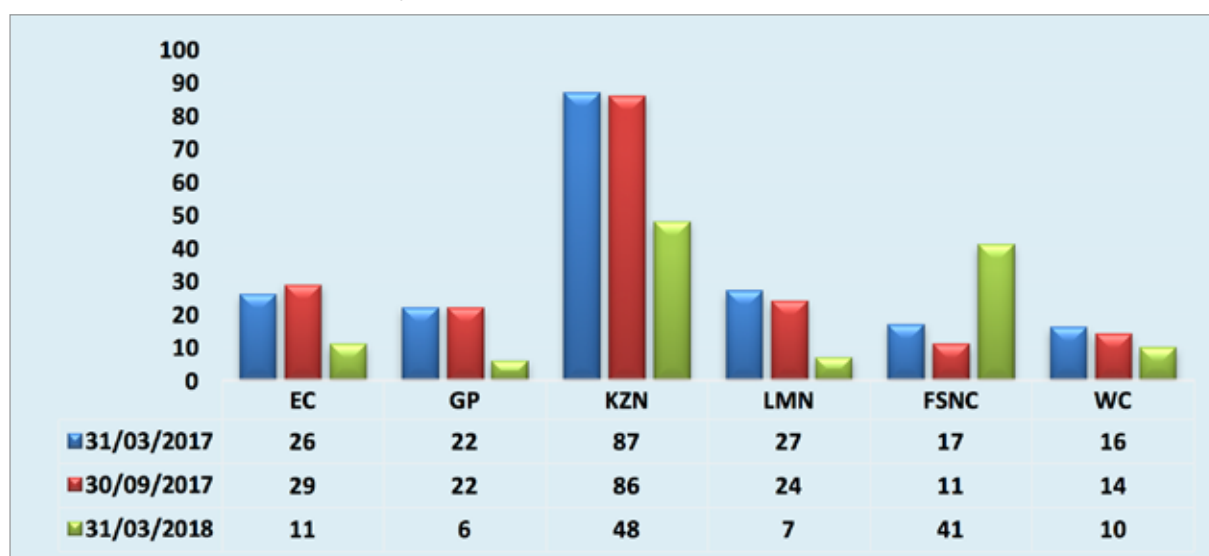


Figure 8: Snapshots Analysis of sentenced children: Regional Distribution: Data from DCS Databank for 31 March 2017 and 30 September 2017. Source: Daily Unlock 31 March 2018.

5.5 Age distribution of sentenced children

On 31 March 2017 of the 169 sentenced children who were detained, almost 66% were 17 years old, 24.85% were 16 years old, 4.73% were 15 years old and 1.78% were 14 years old. Gauteng did not have 14 and 15 year old children on 31 March 2017.

On March 2018, 17 year olds consisted of 63.55% of all sentenced children (107), 16 years olds consisted of 27.1% of the total number of children and 15 year olds constituted 7.48% of sentenced children whilst 14 year olds were 1.89%.

Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KZN and WC did not have 14 in their detention facilities on 31 March 2018.

Regions	31 March 2017				31 March 2018			
	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years
Eastern Cape	1	0	3	29	0	1	5	6
FSNC	1	0	12	25	1	1	7	14
Gauteng	0	0	3	11	0	1	1	5
KZN	1	8	20	24	0	3	12	31
LMN	0	0	7	11	1	1	2	4
Western Cape	0	0	2	11	0	1	2	8
Total	3	8	47	111	2	8	29	68

Table 8: Snapshots Analysis of sentenced children: Ages: Data from DCS databank

5.6 Sentences

According to the snapshot of 31 March 2018, 10.28% (11) of sentenced children received sentences of >10–15 years and 34.58% received sentences of >3–5 years. The child serving the longest sentence (>15 to 20 years) was convicted for crimes ranging from housebreaking to attempted murder, murder and robbery. Of the sentenced children detained as per the snapshot of 31 March 2018, eight (8) children were convicted for sentences ranging from above ten to fifteen years (>10 to 15 years). These children were convicted for crimes ranging from rape, murder and robbery aggravating.

Sentences	Eastern Cape	FSNC	Gauteng	KwaZulu Natal	LMN	Western Cape	Total
0 - 6 Months		3	1	1	1		6
> 6 - 12 Months			1	2			3
> 12 - < 24 Months				3			3
> 2 - 3 years		2	2	2	1		7
> 3 - 5 years	3	7	1	17	4	5	37
> 5 - 7 years	4	3	1	9	1		18
> 7 - 10 years	2	3	1	6		4	16
> 10 - 15 years	2	5		2	1	1	11
> 15 - 20 years				1			1
2 years	1			4			5
Total	12	23	7	47	8	10	107

Table 9: Source: DCS Databank as at 31 March 2018

6. PROGRAMMES/SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN

6.1 Social Work Services

Programmes and services offered to sentenced children including parolees and probationers were: Support and counselling services to remand. Other programmes rendered to sentenced children were: Substance Abuse, Life-Skills, Marriage and Family Care, Sexual Offender Treatment, Anger Management, Assessment, Orientation, Cool and Fit for Life and Resilience Enhancement Programme. A total number of 246 sentenced and only two (2) remand children were involved in programmes and services from April 2017 to March 2018. For the financial year 2017/18, the total number of 248 children participated in social work services and programmes.

Programmes and services	Sentenced Children	Remand Children
Substance Abuse	35	1
Life-Skills	45	1
Marriage and Family Care	34	
Sexual Offender	19	
Anger Management,	15	
Orientation Treatment	7	
Cool and fit for life	7	
Resilience Enhancement Programme	6	
Parenting	2	
Trauma	8	
Assessment	68	
TOTAL	246	2
NB: Some children attended more than 1 programme		

Table 9: Social Work Programmes: Source: Incarceration and Corrections

6.2 Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture (SRAC)

The total number of 135 sentenced children offenders, were involved in the following SRAC programmes and services for 2017/2018.

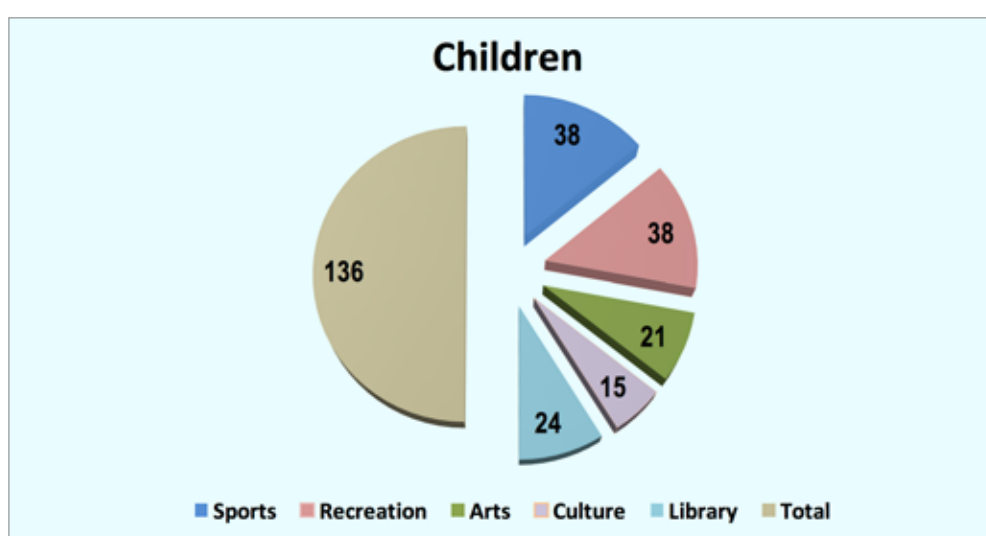


Figure 8: Pie chart on attendance of SRAC Programmes during 2017/18

6.3 Correctional Programmes

Correctional programmes appearing in the table below were offered to sentenced children in the 2017/18 financial year. The programmes include those that were facilitated by the DCS officials and the external service providers. A total number of 312 children completed correctional programmes from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. Some children attended more than one programme.

Programmes and services	Service Provider	
	DCS	External Service Provider
Substance Abuse	13	
Aggressive Programme	39	
Restorative Justice	36	
New Beginnings	42	
Cross Roads	42	
Behaviour Modification: Gangsterism	4	
Economic Crime (Fraud)	10	
Economic Crime (Theft)	2	
Changing Lanes (Murder)	20	
Robbery	33	
Sexual Offences	14	4
Pre – Release	51	2
Total	306	6
NB: Some children attended more than 1 programme		
Table 11: 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.

6.4 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 including volunteers.

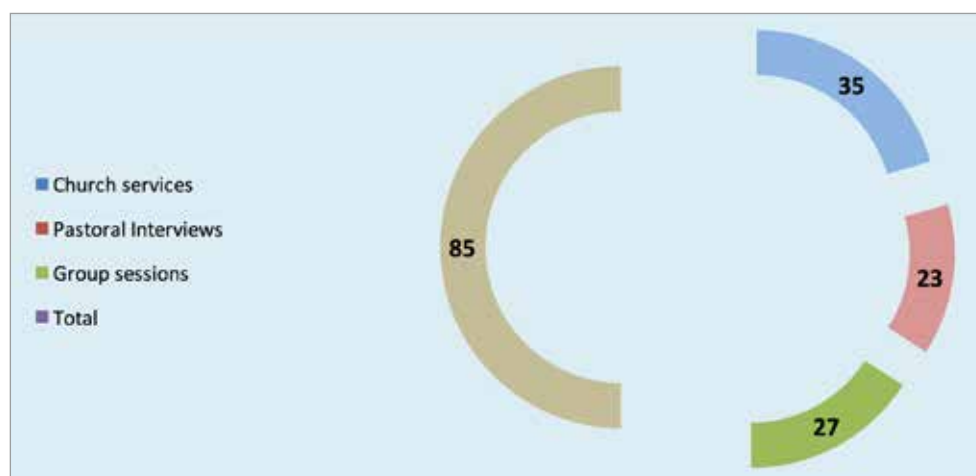


Figure 8: Pie chart on attendance of Spiritual Care Services during 2017/18

6.5 Health Care Services

Health care programmes and services are accessible and available to children in the correctional facilities in managing their identified health needs.

Table 5 below indicates the numbers of children who attended health care programmes during 2016/17 financial year.

Health Care Programmes and services	Service Provider	RDs	Sentenced
Primary Health Care: (Promotion of health, Disease prevention curative and rehabilitative services)	DCS National Department of Health and Partners ⁵	122	169
Nutrition Services: Provision of food service as per prescribed meal plan.	DCS	122	169
Personal Hygiene: Provision of toiletry, bedding and clothing	DCS	122	169

Table 13: Health Care Services. Source DCS Incarceration and Corrections

6.6 Psychological Services

Psychological services are available for sentenced children and remand detainee children are referred to psychological services when a need is identified. To the extent that services provided to children in detention, as well as other inmates, are need-based, psychologists have not received a great number of referrals relating to children. Further, where most of the psychologists are located, children account for an insignificant number of incarcerated persons. During the year 2017/18, five children detained in centres received psychological services.

6.7 Formal Education

Educational programmes 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.

The challenge faced by the DCS is that some children who are in detention were not attending school before they were arrested. An audit of RD children was conducted during 2016/17 financial year and the plan was to extend the audit to sentenced children during 2017/18 financial year. The audit could not be conducted because of budgetary constraints.

With regard to matric pass which is reported annually, all the inmates that passed were older than eighteen years. The number of inmates' matriculants who were enrolled in 2017 was 233 and the obtained pass rate was 76.7%. The schools that achieved a 100% matric pass rate were - Usethubeni Youth Centre (Durban Management Area); Emthonjeni Youth Centre (Baviaanspoort Management Area); Umlalati Youth Centre (Barberton Management Area) and Cradock Youth Centre (Sada Management Area).

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The development and maintenance of the infrastructure in the department is managed under the budget programme: Incarceration and sub-programme: Facilities. The sub-programme caters for the facilities requirements for inmates including children.

8. RESOURCE AND BUDGET

There are no resources and budget which are ring-fenced for the implementation of the Child Justice Act in the department; however its implementation has been integrated within the budget programmes and the policies of the department. A departmental framework on the implementation of the Child Justice Act guides the implementation of the Act in the department therefore the roles and responsibilities of several units have been outlined in the framework. The Chief Directorate Remand Operations Management coordinates the implementation of the CJA including reporting.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTEGRATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The development and management of the integrated information management system has been assigned to the Integrated Justice System (IJS) which is situated in the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The DCS however has commenced with the implementation of the improved management system called Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS). The system will allow for the interphase between departments through the IJS hub for sharing of information with other cluster departments on selected areas based on the agreements developed.

⁵ Health care partners are Right to Care; TB/HIV Association and Aurum

10. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

The DCS regards corrections to be a societal responsibility, the department therefore committed to working with other government departments and societal institutions in advocating for restoration of families and communities as viable entities in which there is good governance and socio-economic viability, security and stability. This restoration of viability and good governance is essential if communities are to benefit optimally from government's service delivery in various areas of its work.

The DCS has included in its operational plan "Imbizos⁶" as part of public education on variety of matters for the purpose of social reintegration. During 2017/18 financial year more than 400 public education sessions were conducted in all six regions of the department.

11. CHALLENGES

Challenge	Intervention
The department continues to detain lone children in several facilities and the remand detainees cannot be mixed with sentenced children.	Referral of RDs through a negotiated agreement with relevant role players is in place.
Lack of participation of children in formal education	An audit will be conducted in 2018/19 for determination of the educational background of children and factors associated with poor or lack of attendance of formal educational classes

12. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the CJA is a collaborative effort driven by the National Office through ensuring that the operational policies of the department are amended accordingly and relevant officials are trained. Since the implementation of the CJA (areas of responsibility that falls under the DCS) takes place at the centre level under the operational leadership of the heads of centres, the latter are included in the training programme of officials which is geared towards improving service delivery in the department. The observable benefit is the reduction in the number of children detained in DCS facilities.

13. ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A: HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR INMATES INCLUDING CHILDREN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Management of Human Immunodeficiency. Virus (HIV), Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Tuberculosis (TB) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Prevention, amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health education, awareness programmes and healthy living; HIV Testing Services (HTS); Medical Male Circumcision (MMC); Condom distribution (both male and female condoms) Prophylactic treatment (Isoniazid, Cotrimoxazole and Post Exposure Prophylaxis) Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) services Care and Support, amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence counselling Psychosocial support Direct Observation Treatment Short-course (DOTS) Palliative Care Personal hygiene Treatment, amongst others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) Syndromic management of STIs TB treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health care services are provided; and Referral to the Department of Health facilities as per established criterion. Special dietary requirements for inmates are catered for in all the food service units 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
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⁶ Imbizo is a gathering that draws a number of people for discussing issues affecting a large number of

