

# DCS Social Reintegration Framework

Branch Community Corrections



# Outline of the Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Pillars/ Key focus areas
3. Intended outcome of the strategy
4. Critical Success Factors to meet target
5. Progress to date on the development of the framework
6. Risk Management
7. Project plan to finalise the framework

# Introduction: Background Information

1. The Revised Strategic Plan of the Department is informed by the following Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities:
  - a) **Priority Six, i.e. social cohesion and safe communities,**
  - b) Priority Two, i.e. economic transformation and job creation.
  - c) Priority Three, i.e. education, skills and health.
2. The primary objective of social reintegration programmes is to provide offenders with the assistance and supervision that they may need to desist from crime, to successfully reintegrate into the community and to avoid a relapse into criminal behavior.
3. Implementation of rehabilitation programmes and Social Reintegration programmes provide an opportunity for offenders to connect with their families and community and to live a productive and law-abiding life.
4. Corrections is a societal responsibility, and it is therefore important to note that the Department cannot perform its function successfully without other stakeholders. Collaborative partnerships with both internal and external stakeholders will be promoted.

# Introduction: Background Information

5. Create a conducive environment within communities for the successful reintegration of parolees and probationers which entails various services and programmes, such as halfway houses, service points, restorative justice, community projects, formalisation of partnerships, community profiling, and izimbizos, and awareness campaigns to educate the community about the rehabilitation and reintegration processes.
6. The adoption of the strategy on the reintegration of parolees and probationers will contribute to the reduction of reoffending and minimise challenges associated with incarceration.

# Introduction: Background Information

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CASELOAD FOR THE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS

Financial Year	Parolees		Probationers		Awaiting Trial Detainees (ATD's)		Total Caseload
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
2014/2015	50 677	1 348	15 022	2 130	1 500	58	70 735
2015/2016	50 051	1 435	14 078	1 947	1 306	51	68 868
2016/2017	51 862	1 538	14 305	1 899	1 220	59	70 883
2017/2018	52 388	1 528	13 481	1 904	1 244	62	70 607
2018/2019	53 637	1 530	13 040	1 894	1 292	76	71 469
2019/2020	45 591	1 013	6 851	823	1 196	41	55 515
2020/2021 (as at 29/10/2020)	52 294	1 466	6 725	770	966	30	62 251

# Introduction: Legislative and Policy Mandates

1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
2. Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act 111 of 1998).
3. Correctional Services Regulations.
4. Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)
5. White Paper on Corrections in SA (2005).
6. Probation Services Act, 1991 (Act 116 of 1991)
7. Public Finance Management Act.
8. MTSF 2019-2024: Outcome 4 –Successful reintegration of all those under the care of the Department.
9. NDP 2030 – Chapter 12: Building Safer Communities
10. DCS Strategic Plan 2020 – 2025.
11. Social Reintegration Policy.
12. Community Participation Policy.
13. Restorative Justice Policy.
14. Half Way House Policy.
15. DCS Service Delivery Model 2019.

# Introduction: Problem Statement

1. Inadequate organisational structure.
2. Inappropriate ratio of official to offender/parolee and probationer.
3. Inadequate specialised training.
4. Lack of proper resources (offices, suitable vehicles for monitoring, ICT).
5. Inadequate collaboration among stakeholders.
6. Offenders, parolees and probationers are faced with the following challenges:
  - 6.1. Rejection by families and communities;
  - 6.2. Stigmatization;
  - 6.3. Reoffending;
  - 6.4. Unemployment caused by criminal record status, criminal record expungement, lack of education and skills.
  - 6.5. Dysfunctional family structures.
  - 6.6. Poverty.
  - 6.7. Peer Pressure.



# Pillars / Key focus areas

## **Situational Analysis**

Focus on Internal and External Environment.  
SWOT/PESTEL Analysis.

## **Legislative and Policy Mandate**

Review and Amendment of existing policies and relevant section of the Correctional Services Act to extend the mandate of the Department in order to strengthen the role of community corrections.  
Review/develop policy regulating Parole visits and conditions to be flexible to cater for those living in no-go areas.

## **Appropriate Organisational Structure**

Develop Community Corrections Structure to ensure effective implementation of the mandate of social reintegration of offenders back to society.

## **Professionalisation of Social Reintegration**

Ensure that there is specialized training for Social Reintegration Officials  
Learnerships to be placed at Community Corrections

## **Promotion of Alternative sentencing: Non-custodial sentences.**

Promotion of Non-custodial sentences. Liaise with relevant stakeholders



# Pillars / Key focus areas

**Provision of  
Rehabilitation  
and  
Reintegration  
services/  
programmes to  
address issues  
which  
contributed to  
offending**

Continuation of rehabilitation and needs-based correctional programmes that were offered during incarceration.

Community involvement and community-based programmes

Implementation of Restorative Justice Programmes (VOD/VOM to remain within Community Corrections)  
- Permanent post/structure for Restorative Justice to be created within Incarceration and Corrections

Public education about the risks posed and the needs of offenders whose reintegration must be supported.  
Izimbizo's/ Outreach Programmes

Employability of offenders, parolees and probationers.  
Link with prospective employers for employability to improve the economic stimulus of the country.  
Development of co-operatives for parolees and probationers in partnership with relevant stakeholders

# Pillars / Key focus areas

**Provision of  
Rehabilitation  
and  
Reintegration  
services/  
programmes to  
address issues  
which  
contributed to  
offending**

Establishment of Community Corrections Forum

## **Halfway Houses**

Identification of facilities to be used as Halfway Houses  
Partnership with Traditional Leaders to assist in the process

## **Ambassador Programmes**

Establishment of Ex-Offender desk in all the Regions  
The ex-offender conference be included in the DCS corporate calendar  
Ex-offenders in partnership with government and civil societies to sustain and enhance initiatives and interventions aimed at combating crime.

# Pillars / Key focus areas

## Service Delivery Mode

ICT Modernisation for Supervision  
Provide mobile device for monitoring

Provision of Infrastructure (Community Corrections  
Offices) – Cabling of Offices

Establishment of Service Points

Use of Mobile Office


Use of Technology (Electronic Monitoring)

### **Safety and Security of Officials**

- Security Plan to include Social Reintegration
- Extending services of the Emergency Support Team (EST) to Community Corrections.
- Issuing of fire arms and provision of whistles / panic buttons assessing hot spot areas engaged with structures to provide support
- Collaboration with SAPS and SANDF.

# Pillars / Key focus areas

## **Establishment of Community Corrections as an Agency (10 Years Plan)**



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graph LR; A[Establishment of Community Corrections as an Agency (10 Years Plan)] --> B[Foster inter-agency cooperation (SAPS, DSD, Community, Government Departments and Entities focusing on social cohesion and community safety). Develop social compact for all relevant stakeholders to commit to. Conduct feasibility study.]
```

Foster inter-agency cooperation (SAPS, DSD, Community, Government Departments and Entities focusing on social cohesion and community safety).  
Develop social compact for all relevant stakeholders to commit to.  
Conduct feasibility study.

# Pillars / Key focus areas

## **Implementation of District Development Model**



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graph LR; A[Implementation of District Development Model] --> B[Relations between Community Corrections and Districts  
Implementation of an Integrated Model in all Management Areas and engagement of other government departments.  
Sharing of Resources];
```

Relations between Community Corrections  
and Districts  
Implementation of an Integrated Model in  
all Management Areas and engagement of  
other government departments.  
Sharing of Resources

# Pillars / Key focus areas

**Implementati  
on of the  
Framework**



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graph LR; A[Implementation of the Framework] --> B[Resource Requirements/Enablers];
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## **Resource Requirements/Enablers**

- Human Resources
  - Budget
- ICT Requirements
  - Offices



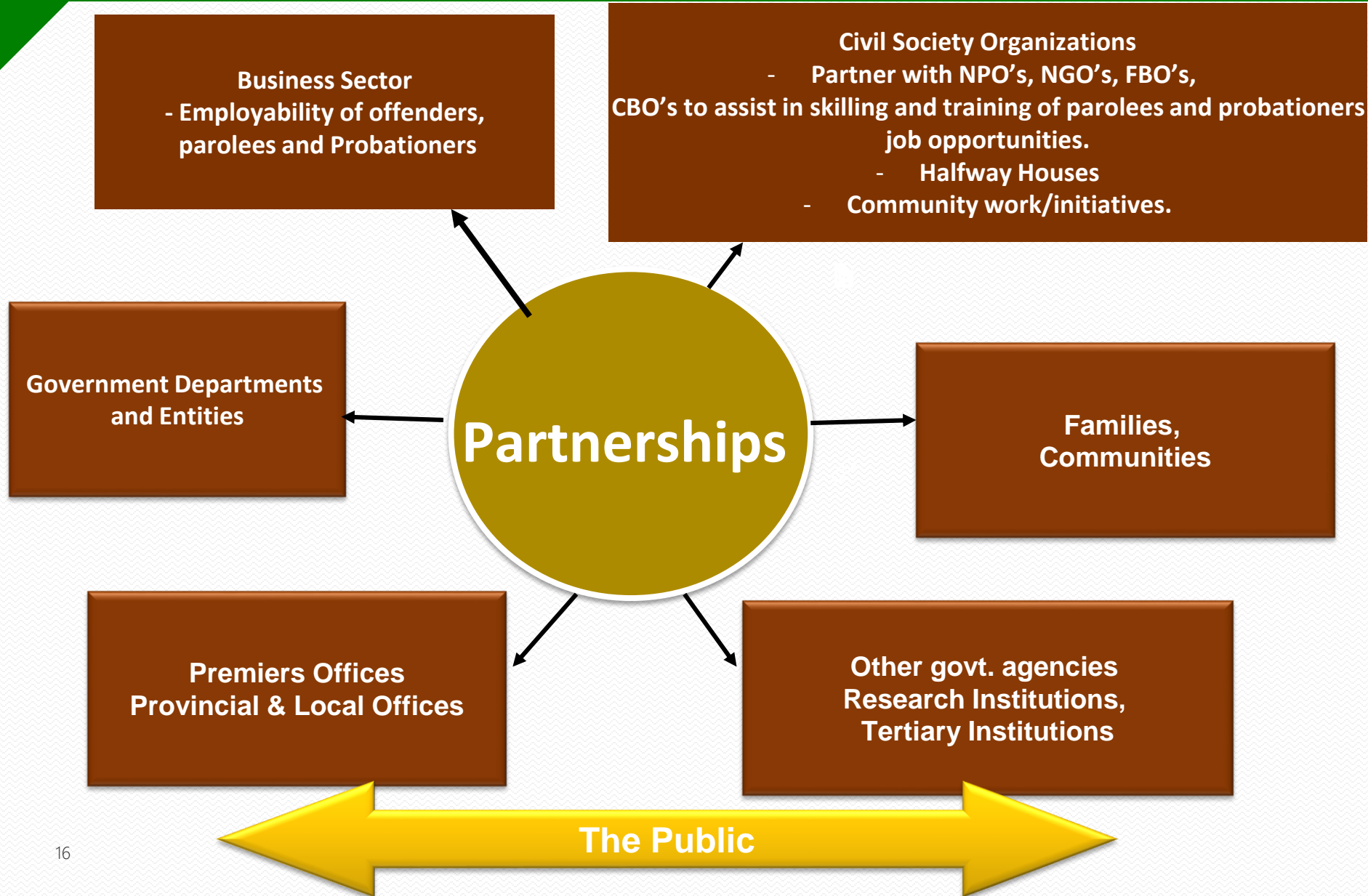
# Pillars / Key focus areas

**Monitoring  
and  
Evaluation of  
the  
Implementation of the  
Framework**



Evaluate the impact of programmes  
Development and Implementation of  
M&E Tools

# Pillars / Key focus areas : Partnerships



# Intended outcomes of the framework



**5 Year Plan**

**① Professionalise Community Corrections**

**② Modernisation of ICT System**

**③ Partnerships**

# Intended outcomes of the strategy

1. **Successful reintegration of all those under the care of the Department (stable support system, acceptance by communities, entrepreneurship,)**
2. Law abiding citizens
3. Provision of appropriate Social Reintegration Structure.
4. **Reduction of reoffending \recidivism (compliance with conditions of placement, reduction of absconding).**
5. **Safer South Africa** (crime free communities, districts, municipalities, wards).
6. **Restorative Justice** (acceptance by communities, restore relations and reparation).
7. **Strategic Partnerships with stakeholders.**
8. **Criminal record** expungement.
9. Community participation and involvement in the reintegration of parolees and probationers.
10. **Employability** of offenders, parolees and probationers (sustainable employment, establishment of small businesses, facilitation of employment opportunities, encourage offenders to form cooperatives).
11. **Halfway House** (support system, safety net, transitional process between incarceration and reintegration)
12. **ICT modernisation for supervision** (Electronic Monitoring, drones, etc.).

# Intended outcomes of the strategy

13. Community Corrections should have a greatly expanded role in the future with an increase in the use of community-based sentences as opposed to incarceration and improve the lives of those who are placed on parole.
14. Community Corrections should focus on facilitating behavioral change and supporting offenders' efforts to improve their quality of life through structured programmes, as opposed to simply monitoring compliance with supervision requirement.
15. Professionalize and development of training curricula for Social Reintegration (Community Corrections) officials
16. Enhancement of both human and technical resource capacity of Social Reintegration
17. Improved allocation of resources through sound budgeting and financial management
18. Raising of public awareness about the harmful effects of incarceration, the social, economical and psychological reintegration needs of offenders and ex-offenders, and increasing community participation in social reintegration programmes and initiatives.

# Intended outcomes of the framework

## 10 Year Plan

- 1 Creation of Social Reintegration Agency (SRA)



# Critical success factors

1. Appropriate organisational structure.
2. Availability of officials (Ratio of official to offender).
3. Availability of Resources (Human Capital, Budget, ICT, Offices, suitable vehicles for monitoring).
4. Training/Capacity Building of officials.
5. Sustainable Partnerships/Collaboration with stakeholders.  
Buy-in from the stakeholders.
6. Funding Model for Halfway Houses/ NGO's/NPO's.
7. ICT modernisation.
8. Public education on the mandate of correctional services.
9. Accredited skills development.
10. Buy-in from the stakeholders.
11. Availability of policies and procedures.

# Progress to date on the development of the framework

1. Desktop research conducted (RJ process, reoffending, absconding, current trends) Analysis of current trends (reintegration) within communities and reoffending.
2. Literature review (current academic research on SR, Reintegration [economical, psychological and social], absconding, reoffending).
3. Analysis of statistics (violations, absconding, incidents by communities, employability of parolees, victim involvement and reoffending).
4. 1st Draft Social Reintegration Framework developed.
5. Draft consulted with Regions

# Risk Management

Strategic Risks	Risk Mitigation
Offenders not reintegrated into society.	<p>Review and alignment of the Organizational structure to cover skills development gaps within the department.</p> <p>Enhance specialized training for social re-integration.</p> <p>Improve compliance with staffing ratios in line with the Policy Procedures and Service Level Standards for provisioning of rehabilitation causes.</p>
Re-offending and Unemployment	<p>Establishment of formal partnerships with other government departments (SAMA, DTI, Agriculture, Home Affairs, SARS ETC) to assist and support offenders on business start up packages (Company registrations, funding applications and other business skills developments).</p>
Rejection of offenders by families and communities.	<p>Reconcile offenders, paroles and probationers with their families /communities through enhancement of partnerships with community safety forums, National House of Traditional Leaders and Councilors.</p> <p>Strengthen strategic partnerships with external stakeholders to provide after care support and participation in structures supporting social cohesion.</p> <p>Improve public education on the mandate of correctional services by regular public engagements and involvement in the re integration process.</p>

# Project plan to finalise the framework

Activities	Timelines
Finalise the Draft Social Reintegration Framework.	November 2020
Consultation with Branches and Regions and other relevant stakeholders on the Draft Social Reintegration Framework.	
Consolidation of inputs/comments received from all the Stakeholders.	
Submit and present the Draft Framework to Strategic Operations Management Committee (SOMC).	December 2020
Update the Draft based on the inputs/comments received from SOMC.	January 2021
Submit and present the Draft document at PreManco.	
Update the Draft based on the inputs/comments received from PreManco.	
Submit the Draft Social Reintegration Framework for approval.	February 2021
Approved Social Reintegrated Framework	March 2021
Implementation of the approved framework.	April 2021
Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the approved framework.	Ongoing- 2021/22 FY



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**correctional services**

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Correctional Services  
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