

THE JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

QUARTERLY REPORT

1 January – 31 March 2018

INSPECTING JUDGE:
JUSTICE JOHANN VAN DER WESTHUIZEN



JICS

Judicial Inspectorate for
Correctional Services



The background of the page is a photograph of a prison interior. It features vertical metal bars in the foreground, through which a staircase with ornate railings and a person in a uniform can be seen. The lighting is somewhat dim, and the colors are muted, with some red and green accents on the railings.

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1 JANUARY — 31 MARCH 2018



SUBMISSION

To

Adv. Michael Masutha,
MP, Minister: Justice and Correctional Services

Mr. Thabang Makwetla,
MP, Deputy Minister: Correctional Services

Dr. Mathole Motshekga,
MP, Chair: Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on
Correctional Services

CC

Mr. Arthur Fraser,
National Commissioner: Correctional Services

By

Justice Johann van der Westhuizen,
Inspecting Judge for Correctional Services

On **30 May 2018**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IJ	Inspecting Judge
CSA	Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998
JICS	Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
NMR	Northern Management Region
CMR	Central Management Region
KZNMR	KwaZulu-Natal Management Region
WCMR	Western Cape Management Region
ECMR	Eastern Cape Management Region
AC	Area Commissioner
CC	Correctional Centre
ISS	Integrated Security System
MIS	Management Information System
ICCVs	Independent Correctional Centre Visitors
PCN	Public Calling for Nominations
MSSD	Minimum Standard of Service Delivery
VC	Visitors Committee
PMDS	Performance Management Development System
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SMR	Strategic Midterm Review
CMCs	Case Management Committees
HOC	Head of Centre
VCCO	Visitors Centre Coordinators



The JICS logo contains the words “our dignity”, indicating that JICS views the constitutionally guaranteed right to human dignity of all of us as inextricably linked to the dignity of inmates.

Justice Johann van der Westhuizen
Inspecting Judge

FOREWORD BY THE INSPECTING JUDGE

This quarterly report for the period 1 January to 31 March 2018 is submitted to the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services and the Chair of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services, in compliance with the Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998 (CSA).

In addition to the information in this report, I wish to highlight a few aspects on the mandate and performance of the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS) and its cooperation with the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) and other role players in the sphere of oversight over the treatment of inmates and conditions of detention in South African correctional centres and remand detention facilities. Some of these follow from PART F on pages 56 to 57 of the previous quarterly report for the period of 1 October 2017 to December 2017 under the heading “Update by the Inspecting Judge: Staff; Office Space; and Accommodation”.

The previous quarterly report was handed to the Minister on 26 February 2018 at a meeting involving senior staff members of the Ministry, JICS, and DCS. A range of issues were discussed at the meeting.

Finances

Shortly before the meeting JICS was informed of what appeared to be a budget cut of almost 29 % for the 2018 to 2019 financial year. Initially some DCS officials defended this apparent cut and explained that it was related to the general cut of approximately 2, 4 % across all government departments.

At the meeting the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of DCS stated that the apparent major cut was “an error” which had already been corrected. After several meetings between JICS and DCS officials it became clear that, while JICS estimated and asked for R72 832 000, 00, a total of R71 341 000, 00 was allocated.

JICS accepts the general cut across the board. The problem, however, is that DCS decided unilaterally to allocate R64 561 000, 00 to the item “Compensation” and R6 780 000, 00 (this figure includes allocation for Transfers and Subsidies as well as Machinery and Equipment) to “Goods and Services.” For “Compensation” JICS requested only R64 416 000, 00; and DCS allocated R145 000, 00

more than JICS needed! However, for “Goods and Services.” JICS requested R8 416 000, 00. DCS only allocated R6 780 000, 00. This is R1 7 16 000, 00 (22%) less than requested!

The allocation impacts very seriously on the operations of JICS, including the ability to travel to correctional centres far from JICS offices.

Whereas JICS accepts the difference between the total requested and the total allocated in view of general austerity measures, we would have preferred to have been consulted by DCS, in order to be able to absorb the shortfall amongst budget items, taking into account our needs, with which we are familiar.

At the time when this foreword is being written, JICS is also experiencing problems with feedback from DCS on much needed vehicles. JICS initially requested ten vehicles. After DCS had indicated that this was not affordable, JICS requested five plus a replacement for the 2013 vehicle of the Inspecting Judge (IJ), purchased at the time for Inspecting Judge Tshabalala and used by three judges. Then JICS further reduced our needs by agreeing to three operational vehicles, plus one for the IJ. Since 9 March 2018 no feedback has been received from DCS on JICS’ urgent need for vehicles.

Accommodation

In the previous quarterly report the dire situation regarding office space for the Head Office and Northern Management Region (NMR) of JICS was mentioned. A long term solution is not in sight.

The process to procure long term accommodation for the head office and NMR of JICS, which has been on the agenda since April 2016 when I was appointed as IJ, seems to be “dead” at this stage.

Conditions in the Poyntons building in central Pretoria are still unacceptable and indeed dangerous for JICS as well as DCS staff members.

At the February 2018 meeting in the Ministry it was indicated by DCS that the replacement of five elevators servicing the 32nd floor would cost about R60 million. Yet, one elevator now seems to have been repaired. Thus two out of five elevators – at this very moment – are to some extent functional. JICS is currently located on floor 33, where no elevator goes, there is no air conditioning, windows cannot close, rainwater streams through the ceilings and the staircase is dangerous, to mention but a few problematic aspects.

The Ministry has offered that the JICS Head Office could temporarily move into the 27th and 29th floors of the SALU building in Pretoria, where the Ministry is housed. This is much appreciated by JICS. The move is expected – or hoped – to be completed by 1 July 2018.

Independence

The above – together with other indicators – point to the need for JICS to be more independent from DCS. The non-governmental organisation, Sonke Gender Justice, is indeed busy with litigation against the President, Minister, National Commissioner, and IJ, as respondents, attacking the constitutional validity of the CSA, in so far as it deals with JICS. A date for the hearing of the application is pending.

A significant degree of consensus that JICS should indeed enjoy greater independence and perhaps be transformed into a “government component” has been reached. Processes in this regard, involving several government departments, have been making very slow progress.

Theme reports

As stated before, JICS is working on “thematic reports” with regard to problematic issues that seem to be systemic rather than ad hoc, in addition to the reports on specific inspections, required by the CSA. One of these deals with the international and national legality of “supermax” security facilities like Ebongweni in Kokstad.

The need to properly investigate the physical conditions of correctional facilities, including the failure to repair, maintain and upgrade essential spaces and mechanisms like kitchens, cells, locks, water pumps and concrete floors has strongly presented itself during recent oversight visits at Elliotdale in the Eastern Cape, Tswelopele in the Northern Cape and in KwaZulu-Natal. These conditions constitute serious security, health and other risks, to both officials and inmates. DCS officials in some centres complain more than inmates about the conditions of facilities. The coordination between DCS and the Department of Public Works appears to be highly unsatisfactory. JICS is preparing a report on the state of facilities; and is considering an enquiry in terms of section 90(5) and (6) of the CSA, read with sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Commissions Act 8 of 1947.

There also seems to be a shortage of prison uniforms and especially shoes (most inmates

cannot afford to buy their own shoes) at several of the correctional centres we visited, which causes a health risk, especially in winter.

Cooperation

JICS has enjoyed the support and cooperation of the Ministry, especially the Minister and Deputy Minister, which is much appreciated. It would be helpful and appreciated, if the IJ could meet more often with the Minister and Deputy Minister.

Cooperation with DCS appears to be varied. Generally the IJ and JICS inspectors are welcomed and made to feel very much at home by Regional and Area Commissioners, as well as heads of centres and their staff. This is helpful and thus appreciated.

It is unfortunate that JICS has been denied access to one or more centres as well as to (sometimes promised) documentation in KwaZulu-Natal, allegedly on the instructions of the Regional Commissioner.

The alleged attitude of senior DCS officials, especially regarding financial and operational support, is experienced by several staff members of JICS as deliberately obstructive. Remarks during negotiations, in jest or in earnest, that JICS “must feel the pain” after escaping past budget cuts and that DCS could not give too much support to a body “which checks up” on them, have not contributed to trust and fruitful cooperation.

Successes

The JICS logo contains the words “our dignity”, indicating that JICS views the constitutionally guaranteed right to human dignity of all of us as inextricably linked to the dignity of inmates.

Despite some of the above concerns, JICS has embraced its noble mandate with pride and enthusiasm during the period of this report. Vacancies in JICS have been and are being filled. Plans are in place for “celebrating” former President Nelson Mandela’s birth year, Youth Day, Women’s Month and other landmark events. The Ministry and DCS are thanked for their support and cooperation.

Justice Johann van der Westhuizen

Inspecting Judge

29 May 2018



PART A: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION AND OVERSIGHT REPORT

Performance Information

In terms of section 90(3) of the Correctional Services Act (CSA) 111 of 1998, the Inspecting Judge (IJ) must report on each inspection to the Minister and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services.

The IJ and the Ministry have agreed that reports on inspections will be submitted as quarterly reports. When necessary, reports on specific inspections will be submitted. The submission of this quarterly report to the Minister, Deputy Minister and Portfolio Committee is in compliance of the aforementioned section.

As a matter of courtesy and for the purposes of effective remedial action and cooperation, the report is also submitted to the National Commissioner of Correctional Services.

Inspections

Eighteen inspections were conducted by the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS) inspectors, 11 by visiting judges and two by the Inspecting Judge during the fourth quarter (1 January – 31 March 2018). The 18 inspections are as per the JICS national inspection plan. JICS is currently in the process of engaging DCS regarding its findings and recommendations.

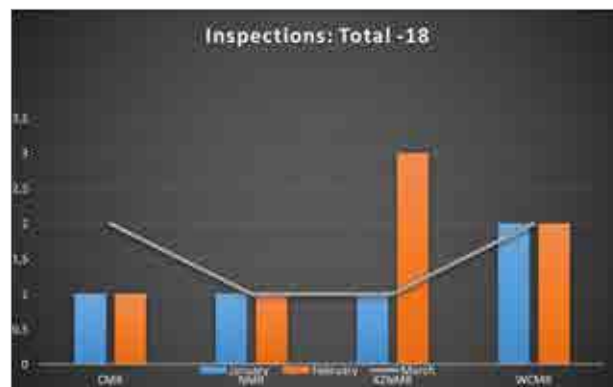


Figure 1: Inspections (18 conducted - target 18)

For a synopsis of inspections conducted for the quarter, refer to the regions where the inspections were conducted.

The Inspections were conducted at the following facilities: Groenpunt Med B (CMR); Krugersdorp (NMR); Umzinto (KZNMR); Uniondale (WCMR); Oudtshoorn Female (WCMR); Ncome Medium B (KZNMR); Zonderwater Med B (NMR); Calvinia (WCMR); Van Rhynsdorp (WCMR); Grootvlei Med A (CMR); Matatiele (KZNMR); Ebongweni (KZNMR); Pomeroy (KZNMR); Sasolburg (CMR); Ncome Med A (KZNMR); Parys (CMR); Emthonjeni Juvenile (NMR); Brandvlei Youth (WCMR).

Inspections: Overview, findings/recommendations/critical interventions

For a synopsis of inspections conducted for the quarter, please refer to the regions where the inspections were conducted.

Reporting of Inspections to IJ/Minister/Other
Zero reasons, see above.

Observations/Visits by IJ/Judges/Magistrates

IJ: Justice van der Westhuizen see Annexure A.

Judge CJ Olivier inspected the following prisons:
January and March 2018:

Victoria West CC: (The same findings below were reported for both visits)

Findings: Centre is overcrowded, issues with IT cabling, security fence dilapidated, inmates want to be transferred to centres nearer to their homes.

De Aar CC: (The same findings below were reported for both visits)

Findings: Security fence dilapidated, no contact visit area and no bathroom facilities for visitors, structure of the building making it difficult to separate remand from sentenced and youths from adults, shortage of staff which results in programs not being offered, shortage of uniforms, inmates want to be transferred to centres nearer to their homes.

Douglas CC: (The same findings below were reported for both visits)

Findings: No telephone lines at the centre, smuggling of cellphones to inmates, inmates want to be transferred to centres nearer to their homes, air conditioning is defective and firefighting equipment not serviced.

Hopetown CC: (The same findings below were reported for both visits)

Findings: No permanent nurse and social worker at the centre, cells need to be painted and no dining hall at the centre.

Judge N Erasmus inspected Knysna Correctional Centre in February 2018.

Findings: Cells need to be repaired, plumbing and leakage, overcrowding remand section, no educator at the centre, no expired medication found, plumbing and hot water systems, interval in between meals not in line with the Correctional Services Act (breakfast and supper are combined).

Judge President M.B. Molemela inspected Goedemoed Correctional Centre in February

Findings: As at the date of the inspection, the overcrowding at Medium A was at 115, 9% and there was no overcrowding at Medium B.

The beds in the medical facility were too close to one another. The doctor expressed that this is a health concern, more so when the patients suffer from contagious illnesses.

The floor drainage system in the kitchen was blocked by grime and attracted flies and the toilet in one of the cells was leaking (plumbing issues). The recreation facilities, the school, the agricultural section and library are functional.

There is a shortage of staff, the inmate on warder ratio poses a security risk.

There are inadequate security measures in that the Integrated Security System (ISS) has not been functional since 2011.

Most inmates' complaints are requests to be transferred to centres closer to home.

Judge President M.B. Molemela inspected Tswelopele Correctional Centre in February.

Findings: The centre has recreational facilities, vocational programs, a school and skills development programs that are fully functional. The challenges that were brought forward were the following: the absence of a building maintenance contract, staff shortages as well as an Integrated Security System (ISS) that has also not been functional since 2011.

There were also challenges with the telephone lines at the centre as they also run through the ISS. This has also affected the cameras at the centre. The segregation unit is not functional, as the electric doors used to secure the cells, are not operational.

Investigations

13 investigations were conducted during this quarter. Refer to regions for further details.

January (5): Pollsmoor (WCMR), Barkley East (ECMR), Odi (NMR), Zonderwater Medium B (NMR), Durban Medium B (KZNMR).

February: No investigations were conducted.

March (8): Pollsmoor (WCMR), Barkley East (ECMR), Odi (NMR), Zonderwater Medium B (NMR), Durban Medium B, Lady Frere (EMR), Leeuwkop Medium B (NMR), Mthatha Remand (EMR).

Reporting of Investigations to: IJ/DCS/DM/Minister or Other

There have been zero reports for the quarter.

Complaints

External Referrals: 51

Assaults: 11

Internal Referrals: 201

Assaults: 69

Statistics of all matters dealt with by the Complaints Unit



Table 1: All complaints January – March 2018



Table 2: Statistics of Complaints as Per Category (January to March 2018)

Table (2) above are categories of the various complaints received overall and figure (2) is a depiction of the percentage of complaints received per region.



Figure 2: Complaint percentage received as per Regions

Deaths

These are categorized as follows: unnatural deaths, vulnerable deaths, and natural deaths.

Unnatural deaths

Eighteen unnatural deaths were reported for the month of February 2018 as a result of the following:

- Assault: inmate on inmate (2): Free State (1); Gauteng (1)
- Suicide (3): Free State (1); Gauteng (1); Eastern Cape (1)
- Medication overdose (1): Gauteng (1);
- Unnatural causes other (12): Free State (2); Gauteng (4); KwaZulu- Natal (2); North West (1); Western Cape (3).

Vulnerable deaths

The Inspectorate also monitors and reports on vulnerable deaths, which consist of deaths of females, juveniles, children and babies. There were no vulnerable deaths reported during this quarter.

Natural deaths

Only information for the month of January 2018 for natural deaths could be retrieved due to system/MIS problems.

Thirty seven deaths arising from natural causes were reported by the DCS. The highest number of deaths recorded (17) were Natural Causes Other. KZN had the highest number of deaths with 12; WC recorded the lowest with one. There are documents outstanding as reflected above as these are usually submitted by the JICS regions who are afforded a period of 60 days within which to submit them.

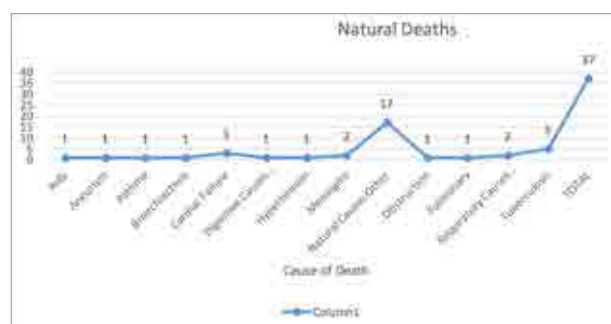


Table 3: Natural Deaths

Segregations

Only the January 2018 information for segregations was available as the other months could not be retrieved due Management Information System (MIS) non-functionality.

1,255 segregations were reported for the fourth quarter. Segregations in terms of section 30(1) (b) were the highest with 528 and the lowest being in terms of section 30(1) (e) with seven. The WC region had the highest number reported with 382 and with KZN region recording the lowest with 94 reports for the month. The Inspectorate received 10 appeals



for the period in terms of section 30(7) of the CSA and the total of ten appeals were finalised.

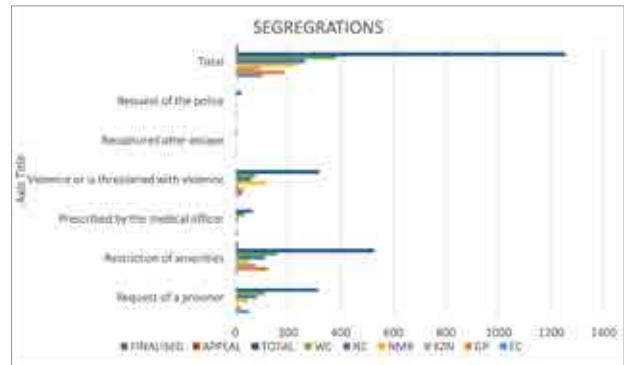


Table 4: Segregations

Mechanical restraints

Only the January 2018 information for mechanical restraints was available as the other months could not be retrieved due to the Management Information System (MIS) non-functionality.

There were 23 use of mechanical restraints by officials on inmates reported for the quarter. Gauteng had the highest number of reports of uses of mechanical restraints with 14 incidents.

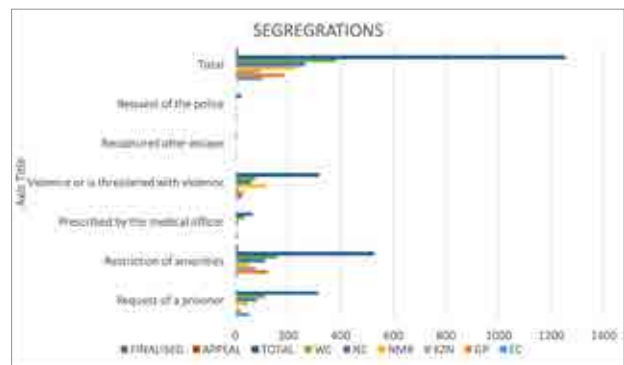


Table 5: Overview of the categories of mechanical restraints

*Take note that the mandatory unit usually provides a brief description on the mechanical restraints of juveniles. All mechanical restraints are reported to the Inspectorate. No incidents for the use of mechanical restraints on juveniles were reported.

Use of force

Management Information System dysfunctional. Numerous requests were made to DCS to have the MIS restored/fixed, but this request has been in vain.

Total number of reports: 0

PART B: DIRECTORATE MANAGEMENT REGIONS

Independent Correctional Centre Visitors (ICCVs)

(Sections 92 and 93 of the CSA No. 111 of 1998)

Public Calling for Nominations (PCN) Meetings

No public calling for nominations in this quarter.

ICCV Interviews

No interviews held in this quarter.

Training of ICCVs

Seven ICCVs trained in March 2018.

ICCV Performance Audits Conducted

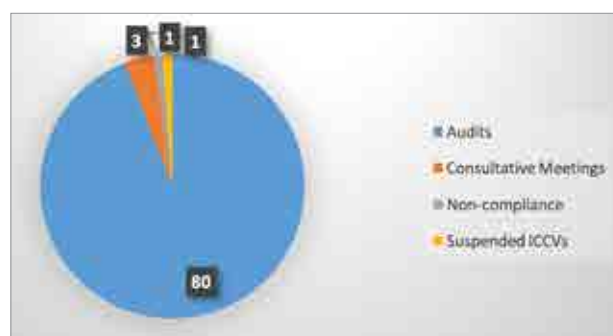


Table 6: Audits conducted

In line with the Public Finance Management Act of 1999, ICCVs must undergo performance audits as per the JICS Performance Audit Plan. Performance audits are twofold: it focuses firstly on financial accountability with the aim of good governance standards, and secondly on developing and empowering ICCVs. The graph illustrates the number of audits (80) conducted during this quarter, with three consultative meetings, one non-compliant and one suspended ICCV.

Minimum Standard of Service Delivery (MSSD)

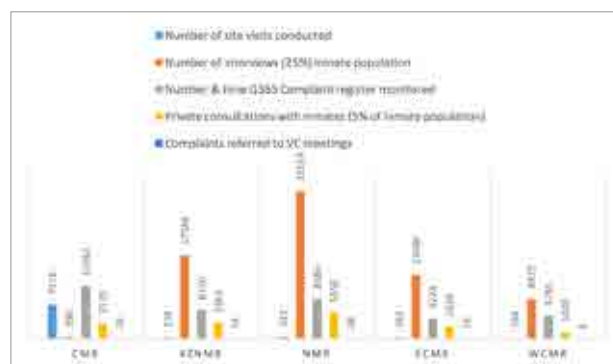


Table 7: MSSD

On a monthly basis ICCVs are required to submit their mini-inspection reports which form part

of their MSSD. During the site visit, the ICCV is expected to visit all communal cells, special care units, hospitals, kitchens and any other area within the correctional centre where inmates work or sleep.

Site visit reports reflect the conditions under which the inmates are incarcerated, rehabilitation and other services that are available at any particular correctional centre. These reports are then sent to the Directorate Legal Services, Complaints Units, which follow up on matters that may warrant inspections or investigations.

Stakeholder Involvement
(Section 94 of the CSA)
Visitors Committee (VC) Meetings

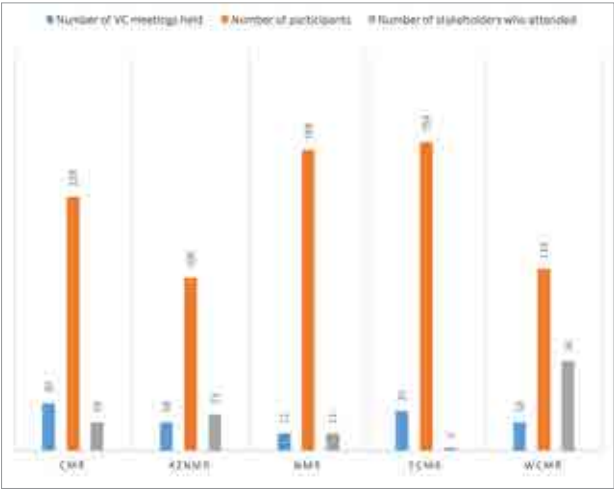
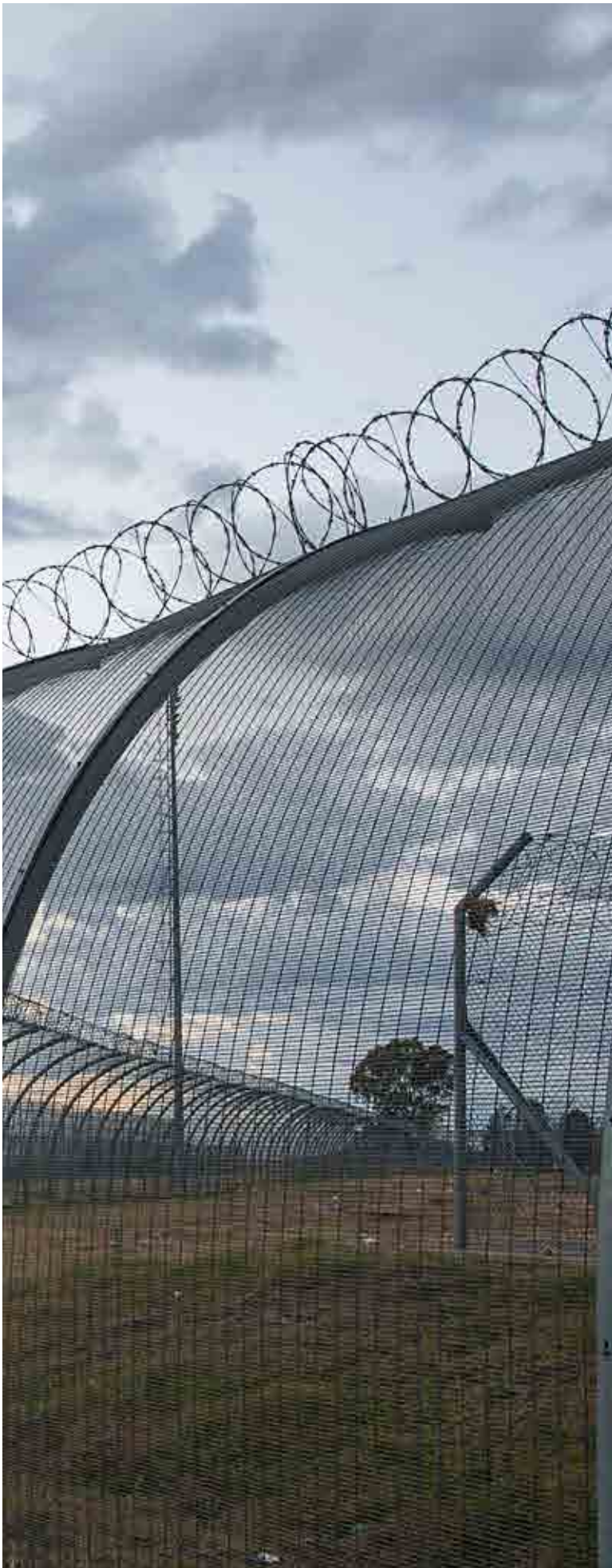


Table 8: Meetings and engagements

The Visitors Committee (VC) is a formal structure consisting of ICCVs of a particular management area. The VC is established in terms of Section 94 of CSA and its statutory powers and functions are as follows:

- To consider unresolved complaints and find a resolution,
- To submit to the IJ those complaints which the committee cannot resolve,
- To organise and schedule visits,
- To extend and promote the community's interest and involvement in correctional matters, and
- To submit minutes of meetings to the IJ.



PART C: HUMAN RESOURCES

Organisational Structure

Approved structure as at 31 March 2018:

There are 86 approved and funded posts on the fixed establishment.

- Ten vacant positions, eight positions filled on fixed term contracts.
- There are 22 additional fixed term contract positions on the post establishment.
- JICS vacancy rate as at 31 March 2018 is 11.6 %

Performance Agreements

2016-2017

- Moderation of levels 2-10 have been concluded, pay progressions and performance bonuses have been implemented.
- Moderation for levels 11-12 have not been concluded, request DCS assistance.

2017-2018

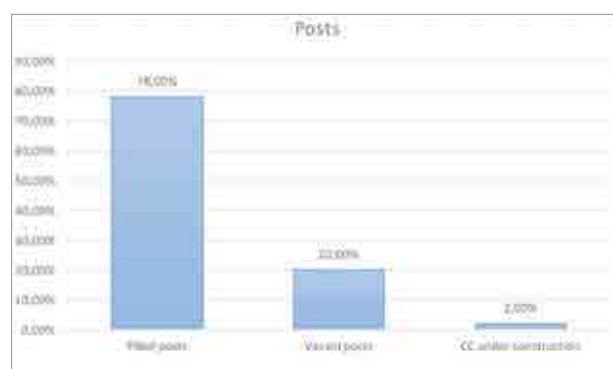


Table 9: ICCV Filled and Vacant Post Percentage

Twenty eight Performance Management Development System (PMDS) booklets up until Part E were received. In terms of the new PMDS Policy, officials have until end of June 2018 to capture and process the performance agreements on Persal.

PART D: FINANCE

Budget

Budget for 2017/2018 Financial Year as at 31 March 2018

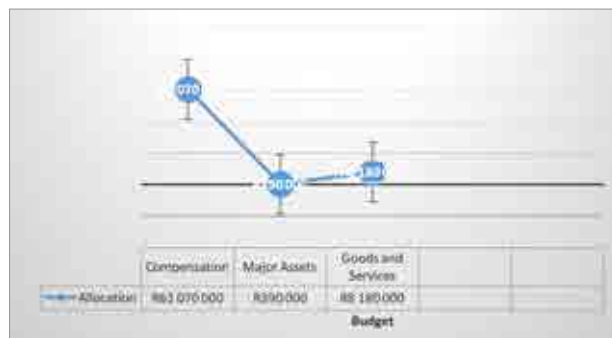


Table 10: Budget for 2017/2018 Financial Year

Expenditure

The Expenditure for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 amounts to R 51 404 985.56. The expenditure breakdown for 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2018 is depicted in table 10 above.

Available Budget as at 31 March 2018

R 18 235 014, 74

Commitments

R 385 369.83

Reasons for Over and/or Under Spending for the Financial Year 2017/2018

Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) Items:
Underspending by 28.36%.

Compensation of Employees: Deviation - 28.60%

Underspending due to recruitment and selection process of all vacant and funded posts that have not been concluded yet.

Goods and Services: Deviation - 11.80%

The underspending is due to the following items: Consultancy- Business & Advisory Services, Entertainment, Consumables: Stationery, Print & Office Supply, and Training & Development: Employees.

Capital Assets: Deviation - 33.16%

Overspending due to procurement of IT equipment which were not budgeted for, including the rental of Southern Management regional building. The contract is currently running on a month to month basis. The SMR expenditure comes directly from JICS. The number of photocopier machines is another reason for overspending, which negatively impacts on the budget considering the allocation.

Transfers and Subsidies: Deviation - 1.24%

Assets in process of write - off: A Ford Fiesta from the Bloemfontein office.

The final financial status of JICS will be recorded in its annual report for 2017/2018 Performance Cycle.

Fleet /Transport Management

Fleet of Vehicles

Status of JICS Current Vehicle-fleet as at 31 March 2018.

- Vehicle Fleet Summary: 21 Vehicles

Challenges

40% of Judicial Inspectorate cars need to be disposed of, as they are beyond economical repair as per Transport Manual 7.1.1(a-c).

Possible Solutions

An amount of R2 527 336.60 is needed to procure six replacement vehicles and the IJs official vehicle, since the current vehicle is uneconomical to repair, and its maintenance has almost reached its cost price.

Fleet Operating Cost for period under review:

January: Total - R61 570.88

February: Total - R80 587.90

March: R 48 528.74

The total fleet operating cost for the fourth quarter is R190 687.52

Property and Facilities Management

New/Envisaged Property

- Month to month lease agreement of R6300.00 for Southern Management Region (SMR) will relocate the office to Eastern Cape, East London Magistrates Court for operational purposes and alignment to DCS management's regional and magisterial boundaries.
- SMR and NMR are operating on a month to month lease agreement until suitable accommodation is sought by the Department of Public Works.

Lease Agreement (Labour Saving Devices)

JICS currently has seven lease agreements for photocopier machines, and four lease agreements for telephone management (Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Durban, and Pretoria).

ANNEXURE A

Oversight Visits by the Inspecting Judge.

Two oversight visits were conducted during this quarter:

The report for Sun City is available below:

Introduction

The IJ, supported by JICS Inspectors and other staff, exercises an oversight role over DCS by conducting inspections in correctional centres to enable him to report on treatment of inmates and conditions in the centres.¹ As part of fulfilling his mandate, the IJ, accompanied by the CEO and other JICS officials visited the Johannesburg Correctional Centre.

The visit was partly prompted by reports of a hunger strike by inmates and the IJ deemed it necessary to get the details of the strike from centre management. It was also reported that that there was a case brought by the inmates to the High Court.

The Area Commissioner (AC) and Heads of the three centres in the Johannesburg Management Area welcomed the Inspecting Judge and his team.

Presentation by Area Commissioner

The AC reported that the issue with food serving was raised as a complaint by inmates. Three meals are served at Medium A. However, as it is the case in many centres across the country, lunch and supper are served at the same time. Breakfast is served at 08h00 and lunch is served together with supper. The reasons pertain to the lock-up time at 15h30, a shortage of staff, and the shift system. The shift system does not only impact the three meals provided, it also affects compliance with escorting and guarding rations, visitations, and performance of the Case Management Committees (CMCs).

Discussions during the presentation revealed that the inmates' embarked on a hunger strike because they were not allowed to bring in groceries from the outside. They complained about the prices at the centre spaza-shops. Centre shops have a mark-up of 16% on item prices. Inmates wanted to be allowed to receive groceries from outside, because they complained that the centre shops' prices were unaffordable. Outside groceries are prohibited by the centre because of drug and cell phone smuggling. Based on the above complaints, the inmates took the Department of Correctional Services to court.

Visit To Medium A Kitchen

A visit to the kitchen was conducted to inspect the unit and check the food provisions. The food supply is outsourced to the Bosasa Security Company. The food was found to be satisfactory.

Accommodation, Inmates' Profile and Population

Medium A has approved accommodation of 2630 beds but it has an inmate population of 4022 who are mostly remand detainees. It is 153% overcrowded.

Medium B has approved accommodation of 1339 but it has 2578 sentenced adult inmates only. The centre is 192, 53% overcrowded.

Medium C is a female centre with approved accommodation for 613 inmates. However, the centre has 674 sentenced adults, 287 remand detainees, seven sentenced juveniles, 24 remand juveniles. There are 27 babies at the female centre. Most of the inmate's mothers are from local towns.

Conditions

Heads of Centres (HOCs) indicated that their centres require painting, plumbing and hot water, electricity repairs and maintenance. The HOC of Medium A indicated that the kitchen wall paint is peeling off, there is a need for repairs to provide hot water to inmates in all units.

Health Care

The HOC of the female centre indicated that there are too few nurses to cater for the number of inmates housed at the centre. There are nine nurses, three social workers, and two psychologists.

There are only 18 nurses and one social worker at Medium A. Medium B has 18 nurses, nine social workers, and one psychologist.

Rehabilitation

Offenders at centre A, do not participate in rehabilitation programs because they are on remand.

Cooperation by HOC, ICCVs, and VCCOs

The ICCVs and VCCOs indicated that they do not encounter obstructions or lack of cooperation from the HOC or officials at the centre.



¹ Section 85(2) of the Act.



