



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT

2019/2020



correctional services

Department:
Correctional Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES VOTE NO. 18

ANNUAL REPORT 2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR



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PART A

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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1.2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
AET	Adult Education and Training
AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agriculture Research Council
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ATP	Awaiting Trial Person
BAS	Basic Accounting System
CAPS	Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement
CEU	Code Enforcement Unit
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CMC	Case Management Committee
CPA	Criminal Procedure Act
CRA	Continuous Risk Assessment
CSP	Correctional Sentence Plan
CSPB	Correctional Supervision and Parole Board
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DIU	Department Investigation Unit
DPME	Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EM	Electronic Monitoring
ER	E-Recruitment
EST	Emergency Support Team
FET	Further Education and Training
FS/NC	Free State and Northern Cape
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HET	Higher Education and Training
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
HRBP	Human Resources Budgeting and Planning Tool
ICCV	Independent Correctional Centre Visitors
ICMS	Integrated Communication and Marketing Strategy

ACRONYM	FULL DESCRIPTION
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEHW	Integrated Employee Health and Wellness
IIMS	Integrated Inmate Management System
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
IYM	In-Year Monitoring
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JICS	Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LAN	Local Area Network
LMN	Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North-West
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NDH	National Department of Health
NT	National Treasury
NSC	National Senior Certificate
NOTT	National Overcrowding Task Team (NOTT)
PAJA	Promotion of Administrative Justice ACT
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RCM	Risk Management Committee
RD	Remand Detainee
ROTTs	Regional Overcrowding Task Teams
RJ	Restorative Justice
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASSETA	Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SCOPA	Standing Committee on Public Accounts
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SMS	Senior Management Service
SP	Strategic Plan
TB	Tuberculosis
ToR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nation
UNISA	University of South Africa
UTT	Universal Test and Treat
WC	Western Cape
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan

1.3 FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



Mr RO Lamola, MP
*Minister of the Department of Justice and
Correctional Services*

It is an honour and privilege to present the Annual Report of the Department of Correctional Services for the 2019/20 financial year, which brings to an end the five year Strategic Plan (2015-2020). This Annual Report is tabled in the midst of extraordinary challenges and uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak which has affected every sphere of society – political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal. The correctional services environment is no exception. It is indeed a fact that COVID-19 pandemic has caused huge disruption in the way in which we live and work however we have an unprecedented opportunity to learn from the current experience and draw lessons for the future, including the design of optimal systems that enhance access and quality of services as well as cost containment. The Department's response to the unprecedented global health challenge of COVID-19 fully respects the rights and dignity of everyone under its care.

The Annual Report covers the Department's performance recorded during the 2019/20 financial year in line with its mandate as derived from the Correctional Services Act (Act 111 of 1998, as amended), the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014

– 2019 amongst others. We trust that it will help Parliament and the public at large to gain insight into the achievements and challenges we have faced during this period in terms of operational performance, governance, human resource and financial management. As we conclude the last year of our five year Strategic Plan and draw on the lessons learnt in implementing our priorities we are comforted by the fact that there has been significant improvement recorded in the Department over this period. Although the qualified audit outcome of the Department remains unchanged we have adequately dealt with one of the qualification matters from the prior year relating to commitments which has since been recorded and disclosed in the 2019/20 annual financial statements without material errors. The disclosure of irregular expenditure in the irregular expenditure register and annual financial statements remains a challenge for the Department. Recognition and measurement of irregular expenditure will therefore be prioritised within the audit action plan of the Department. The lessons learnt should also positively influence the approach required for improved impact over the next five years.

There has been notable improvement in the coordination within the criminal justice cluster which continues to have beneficial effect on the work of correctional services. The collaboration between the criminal justice partners has advanced the Department as a critical stakeholder in the Criminal Justice System at both the front and back end. Although the Remand Detainees remained constant at less than 30% of the inmate population during 2019/20 the picture changed during the last quarter with the RDs constituting 33% of the inmate population. There are limited strategies that are driven by the Department to reduce the Remand Detainee population which include the submission of bail review application to court and applications for consideration of the length of detention. The bail review application only applies to Remand Detainees detained with an option of bail and these RDs constitute less than 20% of the RD population. This is an indication that more needs to be done to improve the level of collaboration with relevant criminal justice role players going forward through sharing of relevant information such as failure to pay bail by RDs who have been awarded bail, delays in finalising court cases and those detained for longer than two years. The increase in serious crimes is closely related to an increase in the use of pre-trial detention by courts without the option of bail.

The Department continues to monitor the implementation of the Child Justice Act (Act 75, 2008) in line with section 96(3)


of the Child Justice Act (CJA) which requires the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services to table in Parliament, the annual progress reports received from the Cluster Departments that form part of the Intersectoral Committee for Child Justice (ISCCJ). Since the implementation of CJA from 2010/11 to 2019/20 the number of children under the care of the Department has reduced by more than 80% to 0.10% of the total inmate population.

The Department has inherited the problem of detaining State Patients for longer periods than necessary due to inadequate beds in designated mental health establishments. During the period under review, the largest number of State Patients, 83, were incarcerated in the Eastern Cape; Free State and Northern Cape had a combined 48, KwaZulu-Natal had 22; Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West a combined 23 and Gauteng had only 10. The Department of Health continues to provide support by visiting correctional facilities with team of psychiatrists, doctors and nurses for ensuring that psychiatric treatment is provided to the state patients while waiting for beds.

Overcrowding in correctional facilities is a multidimensional issue. The causes of overcrowding are not confined to the limits of criminal justice, but extend to other spheres of State responsibility, such as social welfare policies, access to health services, education and employment, among others. The increase in offender population continues to present unavoidable challenges of overcrowding in correctional facilities. The inmate population for 2019/20 was recorded at 154 449 against the approved bedspace total of 120 567. We welcomed the announcement by the President of South Africa, Mr Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa in December 2019 of the Special Remission which has led to the release of 15 911 low risk inmates into community corrections and through this process overcrowding was reduced to 28%. Although the Special Remission of sentence assisted in alleviating overcrowding, it is important to take cognizance of the fact that a remission of sentence is not the final solution to overcrowding management but a short-term relief. This has indeed eased up the pressure on officials in ensuring safety and security of inmates at our correctional facilities which led to reduction in escapes, injuries and unnatural deaths as compared to previous financial years. The Department's multi-pronged strategy to address overcrowding is stabilising the inmate population through various interventions including the increase of available bed spaces through renovations, limited expansions and upgrading of correctional facilities, reduction of awaiting trial detainees, greater integration within the criminal justice system and progressively optimising use of legal instruments at our disposal.

Security is a fundamental activity within correctional facilities as it protects the public from further criminal acts; contributes to giving the public confidence in the rule of law and the criminal justice system; and enables offenders to benefit from rehabilitation activities provided within the corrections system. The consequences of an unsafe correctional facility can be severe. Security refers not only to the means by which escapes are prevented but also to measures that are necessary to stop high-risk offenders from directing criminal activity taking place outside the correctional facilities. There has been a marked improvement in the safety and security measures administered at correctional centres which culminated into the achievement of targets for escapes and inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in the 2019/20 financial year. The reported achievements were due to additional measures that were implemented with management involvement and supervision which included among others the continuous guidance and support from Head Office, regular engagements with Regions creating security awareness, monitoring and evaluation, special operations (clean up and surprise search operations), deployment of Emergency Security Teams (ESTs) to hotspot areas, reducing idleness amongst inmates by subjecting them to development programmes such as educational, skills training, sports, recreation, arts and cultural activities as well as the implementation of the assault prevention plan.

The NDP implores us to invest appropriately and build comprehensive partnerships to close the proverbial revolving door by limiting the chances of citizens' relapsing into a life of crime. The Department remains committed to reduce recidivism by ensuring that our correctional facilities are transformed into safe and secure spaces that are truly rehabilitative. We have ensured that offenders who applied for parole are rehabilitated through participation in specially designed programmes and sessions aimed at developing the full potential of each offender so that they obtain the knowledge and skills that can assist them in their successful reintegration upon release. We have managed to successfully deliver correctional programmes to 99% (94 694/95 747) offenders with Correctional Sentence Plans (CSPs) with the aim to improve their life skills through targeting of offending behaviour. Formal education and skills development in correctional services environment responds not only to the rehabilitation needs of inmates but also fundamentally transforms our society by advancing the development needs of the country. We reflect with delight on the achievements of our learners over the past year, particularly the Grade 12 learners. The Department obtained 80% matric pass rate during the 2019 academic year with 66 learners qualifying for admission to Bachelors studies and 61 distinctions obtained



in various subjects. This is indeed a significant achievement as compared to 73% obtained during 2015. The improvement in the Grade 12 results is attributed to our dedicated educators, management, partners in education and non-governmental organisations who worked tirelessly in providing quality education within our correctional facilities. We are pleased to announce that during 2019/20, a total of 24 105 offenders were equipped with variety of skills ranging from short skills, long skills and TVET.

The NDP Vision 2030 envisages a health system that is accessible to all; works for everyone and produces positive health outcomes. In line with the MTSF Outcome 2 – A long and healthy life for all South Africans, the Department ensured that inmates are provided with the same quality health care as that which is provided to the general public. The Department successfully implemented the UNAIDS 90-90-90 Strategy, HIV testing services (HTS) and HIV Universal Test and Treat (UTT) strategies in a bid to fight the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic. Collaboration with Provincial and District Departments of Health as well as support by external partners ensured continuum of care and successful reintegration of inmates to the general public health system which contributed significantly to eradication of the tuberculosis (TB) epidemic. During the year under review, 99% of inmates were put on Anti-Retroviral therapy (ART). The Department achieved a TB cure rate of 93% against the target of 89% for offenders which highlight significant improvement as compared to 83% achieved in 2015/16 against a set target of 85%. The Department continued to successfully provide inmates with therapeutic diets in accordance with their clinical needs to enhance the effectiveness of prescribed treatments as the effective clinical management of medical ailments such as HIV/AIDS and TB requires that nutritional needs of patients are met.

The White Paper on Corrections behoves the Department to minimize the differences between incarceration and life at liberty by reducing the risk of offenders' developing depression, other mental health problems or limitations in offenders' ability to lead a self-supporting and independent life. Incarcerated offenders face very real challenges at the time of their release, and communities become unsafe when offenders are released without adequate preparation, supervision or support. It is therefore critical for our communities and private sector to embrace parolees and probationers upon their release by providing them with the necessary support. In support of Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe, the Department has implemented post-release or aftercare interventions geared

at helping ex-offenders to reintegrate into the community and to desist from crime.

During the year under review from the daily average caseload of 53 257 parolees, 99 % (52 742) complied with their conditions and from a daily average caseload of 12 604 probationers, 99 % (12 471) complied with their conditions. This achievement was realised through forming partnership with other Government Departments, Business Against Crime Organisations, Civil Society Organizations and Non-Profit Organisations. The Department has successfully formalised partnerships with state agencies, non-profit organisations, institutions of higher learning such as UNISA, Tshwane University of Technology; University of Venda; University of KwaZulu-Natal; University of Free State and other relevant external stakeholders to enhance employability of parolees and probationers through training on how to start your own small business, job preparedness, finance for small business, agricultural skills. Employment is obviously a key factor in successful reintegration, however the criminal records continue to be a challenge for parolees to obtain sustainable jobs.

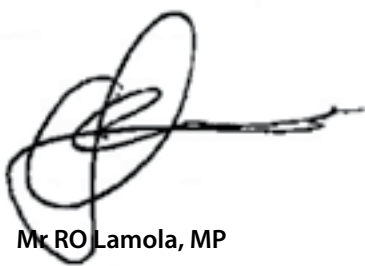
Victim participation through the different Restorative Justice interventions has gained momentum. Community-based restorative justice programmes build social capital and make the community more receptive to and engaged in supporting the offenders' reintegration. Interventions have been implemented to notify and prepare the offender's victims and relevant community members for his or her return to the community and to provide them with counselling services and support. The decisions and plans of offenders following release, including those related to housing, may have implications for the safety of their former victims or even members of their own family, for example where there is a risk of family violence. The Department has therefore put the victims at the centre of this programme by ensuring that they have a voice in the criminal justice system. All parole proceedings must include the victims of crime or their next-of-kin, and their opinions must be sought before a decision is made of placing an offender on parole. Despite the challenges experienced in locating victims and their next-of-kin, a concerted effort is made to ensure that affected parties participate in the Victim-Offender Dialogues (VOD). The Department received R11 million from Criminal Asset Recovery Accounts (CARA) to enhance victim participation on the Restorative Justice programme. The funds have been prioritised for contracting Social Auxiliary Workers (SAW) to assist in tracing the victims of crime and prepare them for their participation in the Restorative Justice programme and as a result their involvement has enhanced

the participation of the victims significantly. The Department went further to partner with UNISA in an attempt to enhance and professionalise the Restorative Justice programme.

The level of corruption that is being exposed within the Department is deeply concerning. Bribery, which is one of the main forms of corruption, undermines the authority and the credibility of Government and its employees, it has an effect on the economic balance of the country and it plays a major role in the spread of economic crimes in general. During 2019/20, a total of 93 officials were charged and found guilty of corrupt activities. We remain committed to improving accountability and transparency that can turn the tide against corruption.

We acknowledge the contribution made by our former Inspecting Judge of the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services, Justice Johann van der Westhuizen, who worked tirelessly in strengthening the independent oversight on the conditions of incarceration and humane treatment of inmates in all our correctional facilities. We also extend a warm welcome our newly appointed Inspecting Judge of the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services Justice Edwin Cameron, who is continuing the trajectory to promote the human dignity of all inmates.

I would like to convey my gratitude for the continuous support and leadership provided by Oversight Committees in Parliament, the Deputy Minister responsible for the Department of Correctional Services, Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa, the National Commissioner Mr Arthur Fraser, the management team and officials in the Department for delivering on the mandate of corrections.



Mr RO Lamola, MP

Minister of the Department of Justice and Correctional Services

1.4 STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER



Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa, MP
*Deputy Minister of the Department of
Correctional Services*

The 2019/20 Annual Report represents the dedication, hard work and contribution made by officials of the Department of Correctional Services to assure the people of South Africa that the money entrusted to it is allocated and spent to deliver on the secure and humane incarceration, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders, while striving to create safe communities. The Annual Report is presented at a difficult and unpredictable time, as an unusually complex mix of economic and social factors and events unfold due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The year under review has been challenging, but it has also shown that with good governance, responsible, efficient and effective spending, our ambitions to deliver appropriate, timely, high quality and evidence-based corrective services can be realised. Despite the improvements recorded during the year, the audit outcome for the 2019/20 financial year remained at a qualification. The Department received one audit qualification on irregular expenditure to which we have not accounted completely. The Auditor General of South Africa was, therefore, unable to determine the full extent of the irregular expenditure stated at R4,39 billion in Note 26 to the annual financial statements. On performance information, the Department was qualified based on the unreliability of the approved bedspace which could not be accurately stated on the overcrowding performance indicator. The Department is compiling a responsive audit action plan to address the issues highlighted in the audit report and management letter.

The Department has a responsibility of ensuring that the inmate population is kept in a secure, safe and humane environment. Whilst doing so we must facilitate the successful reintegration of inmates in our care back to their communities, equipped with the tools to be law-abiding, healthy and employable members of society, by providing them with rehabilitative and restorative justice programmes necessary to rebuild their lives. This is in line with the White Paper on Corrections which places the rehabilitation of inmates, within a safe and secure environment, at the center of all our activities, while fostering reconciliation between offenders and victims of crime and restoring family relations for successful reintegration into society upon release.

During the 2019/20 financial year, the Department focused on reducing re-offending by increasing and improving rehabilitation programmes for offenders in line with the individual treatment needs. Our production workshops specialise in cabinet-making, wood machining, upholstery, furniture polishing, welding, plate metal works, fitting & turning, spray painting and powder coating, sign-writing, jig tool and dye making, garment making, bakery, etc. We are pleased to announce that during 2019/20, a total of 24 105 offenders were equipped with a variety of skills within the production workshops. Approximately 11 388 offenders accessed educational training through Adult Education and Training and Further Education and Training programmes. The Department has recorded a continuous improvement in the National Senior Certificate results over the past years. In 2014 a pass rate of 68,9% was recorded and improved to an 80% pass rate in the 2019 academic year, placing the DCS matric class among the best in the country.

Offenders within our facilities continue to take part in agricultural activities and as a result offenders are exposed to beef, pork, dairy, chicken and egg production, as well as vegetable, crop and orchard production, agronomy (fodder production), abattoir operations, milk processing (butter production), tractor operation and the use of various agricultural implements and machinery. The Department has recorded on average 1 468 offenders per day, working in production workshops, while approximately 2 937 offenders have worked in agriculture per day, as at the end of the financial year. The vocational skills training of offenders in these regards goes a long way towards the production of food items for internal consumption and skills transfer. This is indeed a cost-saving exercise as the offender contributes directly to the daily functioning (food production, cleaning, gardening, laundry, general maintenance, etc.) of the correctional facility.

Despite the fact that the Department has an average case-load of 54 537 offenders in Community Corrections, this aspect of corrections has not received sufficient attention in the national conversation surrounding incarceration rates

and the criminal justice system reform — this despite the fact that community corrections presents the most obvious alternative to incarceration for many and perhaps the best opportunity for reforming the criminal justice system in ways that will promote public safety, efficiency and fairness. There are currently 218 fully-fledged Community Corrections offices nationally, serving communities and offenders under the system of Community Corrections. These offices enable probationers and parolees to access community corrections services within the communities in which they reside. This ultimately contributed to a 99% level of compliance to conditions of placement on parole and correctional supervision during the 2019/20 financial year.

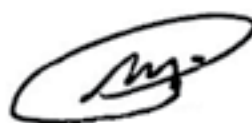
The Department has noted, with concern, incidences of parolees committing serious offences after returning to their communities. There are some offenders, who even after serving sentences of incarceration, repeatedly fail to desist from crime and reintegrate into the community as law-abiding citizens. Incarceration, in itself, is incapable of addressing the offenders' social integration issues. Even when solid rehabilitation programmes have helped offenders to achieve some progress during detention, that progress is often lost as a result of the lack of follow-up supervision and assistance after release. Without additional investments, however, redirecting more offenders into the existing community corrections system may not generate the cost-savings or public safety outcomes we are seeking.

The Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) and Victim-Offender-Mediation (VOM) are initiatives aimed at strengthening the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes of the Department. VOD and VOM initiatives are informed by the constitutional position that the offender is a citizen, a human being who has strayed from his or her path and should be given an opportunity to reflect on his or her wrongs and seek forgiveness from those they have wronged. During the 2019/20 financial year, 23 192 victims and 7 468 offenders, parolees and probationers participated in restorative justice programmes. The 63 Social Auxiliary Workers appointed by the Department have assisted in tracing victims which increased their participation in Restorative Justice Programmes.

As the primary duty of health-care professionals is to treat inmates as patients, they have a distinct role in correctional settings which is not always easy to fulfil. Beyond the challenges related to the infrastructure, equipment and medical supplies available in correctional facility clinics, the complex nature of their task may also relate to the need to create a healthy environment for pregnant women, mothers with new-born babies and mothers with toddlers. Despite these constraints, the Department achieved a tuberculosis (TB) cure rate of 93% for offenders which is indicative of the progress made towards fighting the TB epidemic during the 2019/20 financial year. In addition, a total of 99% of inmates received antiretroviral treatment.

The continued increase in inmate population within correctional facilities has presented unavoidable challenges of overcrowding which has a major impact on the safety and security of inmates and officials. The increasing inmate to official ratio makes the supervision and management of large groups difficult and is the main contributor to violent behaviour, smuggling of contrabands, escapes and unnatural deaths within our facilities. Given these challenges, the Department has prioritised the implementation of plans to prevent escapes, assaults and deaths in order to improve security measures for high risk areas. During the 2019/20 financial year the Department has successfully achieved its targets on escapes, assaults and unnatural deaths and further demonstrated an improvement when compared to performance over the past five-year period. Although one escape is one too many, the Department is continuously striving to realise its end goal of eliminating escapes in the future. The Department is making strides in reducing the number of deaths in custody. Inmate profiles are used to identify potentially high-risk groups and situations. Whenever possible, profiles are developed to reflect current conditions and are regularly updated to capture any changes that may occur. While correctional facilities can never be stress-free environments, correctional officials enact effective strategies for minimizing intimidation and other forms of violence and for maximizing supportive relationships among inmates and officials.

We remain committed to play our part in creating genuinely sustainable and inclusive communities with everyone in the community making a worthwhile contribution. As the economy and fiscal climate continues to deteriorate, we will continue to innovate and build partnerships. We can achieve more if we continue to work together. I humbly convey my appreciation to our Honourable Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Mr Ronald Ozzy Lamola, as leader of the Department. My gratitude is further directed to the National Commissioner, the Inspecting Judge in charge of the Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services, Justice Edwin Cameron and his staff, the National Council for Correctional Services, all stakeholders, including those who offer pastoral care services, social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and doctors, the Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards, Management and all officials within the Department, for working tirelessly to ensure that communities are safe and that people feel secure as they go about their daily business..



Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa, MP
Deputy Minister of Correctional Services

1.5 REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Mr A. Fraser
*National Commissioner: Department of
Correctional Services*

The annual review process that culminates in the departmental Annual Report reflects on the departmental performance over the review period, especially in view of progress made towards the five-year strategic goals and objectives. For the year under review the Department's performance reflects steady progress towards achieving what it set out in its Strategic Plan 2015-2020. The deliverables in the 2019/20 Annual Plan were largely informed by Vision 2030 of the NDP which requires of us all, to work together to ensure that all people living in South Africa are and feel safe. In realising this vision, the NDP specifically emphasises, "building safer communities", "building a capable state", "promoting accountability and fighting corruption", which are important priorities for the Department. We do this by maximising the chances for each offender to rehabilitate, reintegrate and lead a successful, pro-social and crime-free life.

"Providing the best Correctional Services for South Africa" remains our vision therefore, the work done during the year under review was informed by the need to create an environment that would strengthen safety and security and enhance offender rehabilitation. Our continued focus on "delivering a more sustainable and effective correctional system" is thus in keeping with the call of the Department's

vision. This, because institutionally, we do our work with the knowledge that it all starts with justice served and human rights protected and we are committed to fulfilling that expectation.

The continued weakened economic outlook, lower than anticipated levels of growth, the continued drought and capping of Compensation of Employees costs continued to constrain the departmental budget. This brought into light the need to be sensitive to people management issues as employees are expected to continuously deliver on more strenuous operational demands without concomitant increases in resources. The situation raises questions about the sustainability of the Department's budget and current resource provisioning. Despite these challenges the Department registered significant achievements as outlined in this Annual Report. It is testament to the commitment of officials and their contribution to establishing value-driven correctional services.

Embedding good governance principles in the Department has been a central theme over the past five years. It remains the cornerstone of a capable state as envisioned in the NDP 2030 and the current Strategic Plan. The recommendations contained in the management letter of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) were carefully implemented and each sub-programme worked consistently towards improving the audit performance for 2019/20. This has resulted in a reduction of audit qualifications, from 2 to only 1 relating to irregular expenditure. We thank AGSA for pointing out areas of weakness, our officials for working within the set controls, the Audit Committee for the professional contribution they made towards good governance in the Department, as well as the Parliamentary Committees for providing oversight on correctional services, for insisting on accountability, while also giving us strategic direction.

1.5.1 Overview of the operations of the Department

Correctional Services has a complexity unmatched by many other sectors of the government. Challenges faced in the community such as problematic substance use, poor mental health, physical ailments and social disadvantage are experienced in a greater proportion by the inmate population. The needs of the inmate population are extensive and the responses to these needs can vary significantly depending on the availability of resources, the efficiencies within the criminal justice system and partnerships with other departments and Non Profit Organisations (NPOs). The growing complexity of the criminal justice system demands more from the JCPS Cluster as the traditional responses to crime are challenged.

We continue to work closely with our criminal justice partners to combat and respond to significant threats. Proactive engagements with the South African Police Service (SAPS), Department of Justice (DoJ), National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and other law-enforcement agencies have assisted to identify and share appropriate information needed to provide a safe and sustainable correctional system.

During the year under review, the Department achieved 86% of its performance targets as specified in the 2019/20 Annual Performance Plan, with 11% of the targets partially achieved and 3% not achieved. Detailed performance on each of the indicators is given in the tables on performance indicators in Section B of the Annual Report. The Department continued to function in an austere fiscal environment, which made it difficult to fully realise its intention to continuously add more value to the services that it renders to inmates, parolees, probationers and their communities. The Department had a post establishment of 42 061 at 31 March 2020 with 3 938 vacant posts which translates into a vacancy rate of 9.4%. Austerity meant that the filling of vacancies was tightly managed, which made it difficult to expand its service offerings without being able to increase the number of people required to advance services. The Department operated on a budget of R25.3 billion for the financial year and at the end of the financial year recorded an expenditure of R25.1 billion. This translates to a 99.5% expenditure of the total budget.

1.5.1.1 Incarceration

The average inmate population over the five year period was recorded at an average of 159 290 since the 2015/16 financial year with an average overcrowding rate of approximately 34%. Overcrowding is not an inevitability. Even if it is widespread and long-lasting, it should never become commonplace. From a humanitarian point of view, it is vital to address the issue of overcrowding in correctional facilities. This is a difficult and challenging undertaking, as overcrowding has multiple and cumulative causes, largely external to the correctional system itself. It therefore cannot be addressed only at the level of correction services but requires a holistic and coordinated response from a broad range of authorities, including at the policy level and in society at large. The rate of overcrowding in correctional facilities decreased to 28% for the 2019/20 financial year due to the timely placement of offenders under community corrections when they have completed the stipulated minimum of the sentence as well as the Special Remission which was granted in December 2019. The Department also recorded a decrease of 3.14% in inmate population as a result of this process. Although the down management of inmates population is been managed against external factors, the crime tendencies, unemployment

rate, slow economic growth rate, increasingly measures to combat and prosecute crime, counteracts measures taken to down manage the inmate population.


1.5.1.2 Remand Detention

The population of remand detainees has shown a gradual increase of more than 10% over the period of three years based on the average annual population of 42 721 in 2018/19 to 47 233 in 2019/20. In terms of the month to month analysis, the highest average number of remand detainees was recorded at 52 892 in January 2020. The Department continued to implement the reduction strategies which involve submission of application to court for bail review in line with section 63 of the Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51, 1977) and for consideration of the length of detention in line with section 49G of the Correctional Services Act (Act No. 111, 1998). Of the 21 967 applications submitted to court for bail review, only 36.42% were successful resulting in either the reduction of bail or placement on warning and supervision by correctional official in terms of section 62(f) of the Criminal Procedure Act. From the 5 371 applications submitted in line with 49G of the Correctional Services Act (Act No. 111, 1998), almost 60% had to continue with their detention and less than 2% were placed either under non-custodial or had their bail reduced.

The Department continued to collaborate with key stakeholders including the South African Judicial Education Institute. More than 100 magistrates visited correctional facilities that detain remand detainees (Johannesburg Medium A and the Kgoši Mampuru Local) on 07 February 2020. The challenges experienced by the Department in reducing the population of remand detainees were highlighted during the visit in order to outline complexities and limitations that impact service delivery. The engagement also allowed for the sharing of protocols for the reduction management of remand detainees.

1.5.1.3 Rehabilitation

Education is a fundamental pillar in achieving the outcomes of the NDP i.e. to overcome the triple challenge of unemployment, inequality and poverty. Access to a high standard of education regardless of social or economic conditions is essential to delivering on these outcomes hence the Department strives to provide equal access to all inmates within correctional facilities. The Adult Education and Training Program is designed to assist inmates in developing foundational knowledge and skills in reading, maths, and written expression, and to prepare inmates in obtaining a GET certificate which is equivalent to a Grade 9 credential an an exit exam into the FET band. There were 10 411 offenders that underwent the Pre - Adult Education and Training and



Adult Education and Training during 2019/20. In addition to this, 977 learners attended the Grade 10 – 12 programme. Offenders enrolled through distance education in tertiary studies would in future have structured access to the internet, with this access being closely monitored and supervised by the Educators. This access time is a positive step in ensuring that the student is afforded every opportunity for success in his or her chosen field of study. Students have access to resources and also to feedback from external tutors and campus administrators online. The Department will continue to motivate and support learning and teaching within our facilities.

The analysis of the results of learners that wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations reflect an 80% pass rate. The overall candidate performance in the November 2019 NSC has improved and surpassed the national pass rate with a 61 distinctions in various subjects. A total of six (6) schools registered a 100% pass rate. Cradock Correctional Centre and Baviaanspoort Emthonjeni Youth have recorded a 100% pass rate for the last three years, whereas Usethubeni Youth recorded a 100% pass rate in the last four years. Umlalati Learning Centre has recorded 100% in the last two years.

The Department continues to give attention to the quality of learner's performance and their readiness for the Grade 12 NSC Examinations. In preparation for the 2019 examinations, the processes both at National and Regional level were activated by the Department to strive for quality and efficient examination. These initiatives included the training of the principals of schools as Chief Invigilators as well as the training of educators as Deputy Chief Invigilators by the Department of Basic Education (DBE). Subject – Specific Interventions as part of the Curriculum Support Programme were offered in English, Maths Literacy and Life Sciences. National Office and Regional Office personnel were trained by the DBE (both at National and District Office level) on the monitoring of National Senior Certificate Examinations. Subsequent to this training the trained officials were appointed as Monitors. Grade 12 NSC Examinations were monitored by both Department officials and the DBE officials' at all full time schools, where the DBE resident monitors at correctional facilities are based at the facility for the duration of the examinations. Regional driven strategies included vacation schools, winter school and exchange of educators.

Excellence in any development can only be achieved through the collective efforts of the institution and the partnerships it forges. Visits to the 11 DCS Early Childhood Development sites was embarked upon nationally as a collaborative effort with the Department of Social Development (DSD) to ensure that babies in correctional facilities are provided the

necessary stimulus for physical and cognitive development. One of the focus areas in 2020 will be to provide age appropriate resources to babies kept in detention with their mothers ensuring that the programme is aligned to that of the country's educational system. In response to the clarion call to capacitate women particularly due to the increase in incidents of Gender Based Violence, the Department plans to increase the numbers of females in educational programmes through dedicated female centres with registered full time schools.

Offenders can, irrespective of gender and age, have access to post school education through skills development programmes and participated in various skills training programmes which include but are not limited to computer related training, hairdressing skills, new venture creations, building and plastering, tiling, welding, painting, plumbing, vegetable production and other farming-related training interventions. A total number of 14 741 participated in skills programmes in the 2019/2020 financial year. Offenders also registered for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes. This band of education and training is also referred to as post-school, with the entry level requirement of 16 years or older and educational requirement of AET level 4. A total number of 9 474 participated in Engineering Studies, Business Studies and National Certificate Vocational in the 2019/20 financial year. The objective of the skills development programmes is to assist offenders in their rehabilitation and contribute towards their reintegration back into society to become productive members of their society without relapsing into reoffending. The training of offenders in various skills and access to TVET College programmes were aligned with the skills needed in various municipal districts to strengthen the local economy. The Department will use these skills internally to strengthen self-sustainability and provide offenders with much-needed work experience in preparation for their release.

During the 2015/16 financial year, the Department successfully placed 75 595 (74%) sentenced offenders with Correctional Sentence Plans (CSPs) through various correctional programmes. The consistent improvements in the delivery of correctional programmes over the five year period resulted in the average participation of 94 694 (99%) offenders with CSPs through various correctional programmes. Some of the challenges experienced in this regard, relates to the absence of an automated integrated system to ensure data integrity and the high turnover of custodial officials who facilitate correctional programmes to offenders. In the absence of a dedicated structure for this function, the Department implemented correctional programmes through the use of custodial staff who perform

this function on an interim basis. Efforts to manage the challenges encountered, included the continuous orientation of custodial officials to facilitate correctional programmes and continuous monitoring visits that were conducted. A total of 158 custodial officials were orientated to facilitate correctional programmes during the year under review.

The Department continued to prioritise the delivery of needs-based Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Care Services to inmates and persons under correctional supervision with the aim of improving their mental health and emotional wellbeing and assisting in their reintegration into the community. The Correctional Services Act, (Act No. 111 of 1998) section 41 (3) mandates and places emphasis on the provision of personal wellbeing services in order to develop and support sentenced offenders by promoting their social functioning, mental and spiritual wellbeing. The United Nations Nelson Mandela Rules (Revised Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners), rule number 4, further dictates that "Offenders shall take part in Psychosocial and Spiritual Care programmes and services in accordance to their Correctional Sentence Plans to achieve their rehabilitation objectives."

The achievement of the annual targets for personal wellbeing services reflects a significant contribution toward attaining the outcomes of Vision 2030 (NDP Chapter 12) of ensuring that all people living in South Africa are and feel safe. Partnership with various stakeholders in the delivery of rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders has contributed to the delivery of 33% psychological, 71% social work and 109% spiritual services during 2019/20. The Department recognises the important role religion plays in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and has therefore sustained formalised partnerships through consultative sessions with various religious organisations to bolster spiritual ties and cooperation towards strengthening relations for improved offender correction, moral development and rehabilitation.


Focus on stakeholders' involvement in rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders back into society has resulted in the formalisation of partnership through signing of memoranda of understanding with the various faith groupings, including The Methodist Church of Southern Africa, on 06 June 2019 in Botshabelo, Bloemfontein, The United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, on 09 November 2019 in Randfontein, The Seventh Day Adventists Church, signed on 15 February 2020 in Randburg and The National Muslim Prison Board, signed on 04 March 2020 at Kgoši Mampuru II Correctional Facility, Pretoria. The partnerships build on years of collaboration between the Department and the faith community which is also aimed at promoting corrections as

a societal responsibility while working together towards the spiritual upliftment and education of inmates.

The departmental production workshops continued to manufacture offender garments, as well as wood and steel products, while the bakeries produced bread during the 2019/20 financial year. Farms produced milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, pork, chicken, red meat and butter for offender ration. During the manufacturing and production process, offenders acquired work place learning. In agriculture, offenders are exposed to beef, pork, dairy, chicken and egg production, as well as vegetable, crop and orchard production, agronomy (fodder production), abattoir operation, milk processing (butter production), tractor operation and the use of various agricultural implements and machinery. Meanwhile, in production workshops and bakeries offenders are exposed to various trades: cabinet making, wood machining, upholstery, furniture polishing, welding, plate metal work, fitting & turning, spray painting and powder coating, sign-writing, garment making, and craft baking.

The Department recorded on average per day, 1 468 offenders who have worked in production workshops, whereas an average of 2 937 offenders have worked in agriculture per day, as at the end of the 2019/20 financial year. The average offender labour per day in production workshops has declined with 349 offenders per day during 2019/20 financial year, as compared with the performance of 2015/16 financial year, which was recorded at 1 817. Meanwhile, the average offender labour per day in agriculture has declined by 171 offenders per day during 2019/20 financial year, as compared with the performance of 2015/16 financial year, which was 3 108. The decline in offender labour is attributed to insufficient custodial personnel, movement of offenders to different facilities and parole placements.

During 2019/20 financial year, agriculture production performance on vegetable was recorded at 8 731 230 kg, and displayed a decline with 430 785 kg as compared with production performance of 2015/16, pork has increased with 146 577 kg between 2015/2016 and 2019/20 financial years, red meat production performance was 471 127 kg in 2019/20 financial year and displayed a decline with 85 939 kg, milk production performance has decline with 8 562 litres between 2015/16 and 2019/20 financial years, chicken meat production performance was 584 861 kg, it declined with 933 328 kg, whereas fruits achieved 415 134 kg in 2019/20 financial year and displayed a decline with 226 665 kg as compared with 2015/16 financial year production performance, whilst eggs produced was 1 456 368 dozens in 2019/2020 financial year, and displayed an increase with 97 779 dozen between 2015/16 and 2019/20 financial years.



The improvement on production performance of some commodities is attributed to an improvement in the adherence with the set standards. There is a need for re-establishment of orchards in order to enhance fruit production as well as to expand on vegetable production. Milk production also need improvement, i.e. through the re-establishment of pastures and replacement of breeding animals. Drought impact has affected red meat production. Furthermore, the production performance of chicken meat was affected by the un-availability of national contract for day old broiler chicks due to unexpected delays in the arrangement of the new contract.

The bread production was recorded at 4 245 636 loaves during 2019/20 financial year, which is an improvement with 542 673 loaves as compared with the performance of 2018/19 financial year. The improvement on bread production is attributed to the opening of the Goedemoed bakery during the 2019/20 financial year. The number of functional bakeries has improved from six (6) in 2015/16 to nine (9) as at the end of 2019/20 financial year. The Departmental production workshops continue to manufacture and supply furniture as well as repairing furniture for various client Departments, i.e. Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, Department of Basic Education, Department of Housing, Water and Sanitation. During 2019/20 financial year the value of the orders from client Departments (Code 3 orders) was R1 708 353, an increase with R 1 166 892 as compared with 2018/19 financial year performance.

The Department signed a Service Level Agreement on 03 January 2018 with Agriculture Research Council to cooperate on technical support/advice on plant and animal production. The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development has made the services of the Compulsory Community Services Veterinarians (CCS Vets) accessible to Department for veterinary support to the departmental livestock farms. These partnerships assist the Department to reduce the use of private veterinarians and save costs. Engagements with other Government Departments have commenced with regard to the manufacturing and supply of production workshops products, i.e. Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, Department of Defence, Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries. The Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure and the Department of Defence are under consultation.

The National Library of South Africa (NLSA) through its outreach unit the Centre for the Book (CFB) in collaboration with the Department and the George Municipality have been hosting an annual reading competition called Funda Mzantsi

Championship (FMC), for the past ten (10) years, in the town of George, Western Cape under the theme "Building Creative Minds". In 2010 the Department, realising the role reading played in the rehabilitation of offenders, joined hands with the NLSA in this annual programme to encourage offenders to develop appreciation and knowledge through reading of books, reviewing, provide analysis and engage in constructive debates on topical issues. In 2019/20 the Department was represented by thirty-three (33) book clubs as compared to the 24 book clubs in 2018/19. This comprised of thirty (30) offender book clubs, two (2) book clubs consisting of parolees and one (1) book club of departmental officials. Therefore, a total of 330 participants under the Department is translated into 300 inmates, 20 parolees and 10 DCS officials. The increasing number of parolees' book clubs is a clear indication that inmates who started reading within correctional facilities continue to read after their release into the community.

1.5.1.4 Social Reintegration

The scope of Community Corrections has widened during the past five years. The adoption of the White Paper on Corrections (2005), signalled a new chapter for the South African correctional system by redefining rehabilitation and social reintegration, clearly placing the challenge of correcting offending behaviour in the public domain with further emphasis on the Social Reintegration programme. The Department rolled-out revised procedures and ensured that all Heads of Community Corrections and subject matter experts (SME's) were trained for the effective implementation and compliance to the policy.

The Department partnered with Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) and established seven (7) Halfway Houses that are managed by the NPOs. These Halfway Houses are assisting in the reintegration of offenders who are due for parole placement and have no monitorable addresses and support systems. Since inception in 2012 a total of six hundred and sixty six (666) parolees and probationers were reintegrated back to their families and community of origin through Halfway Houses.

The Department embarked on a back to school campaign where ex-offenders provide labour on projects as a way of investing back to the communities. The projects include cleaning and renovating schools, cleaning and renovation of old age homes, cleaning of SAPS grounds and building houses for the underprivileged. Other contributions that were made to communities including the poverty alleviation programme spearheaded by probationers at the Humansdorp Community Corrections which feeds the disadvantaged school children and youth. This demonstrates

that the Department also equips offenders with skills to utilise upon release so they become productive members of society.

The success of the projects and programmes implemented by the Department could only be achieved through the partnerships with different stakeholders in the community and government institutions. The Department partnered with different support structures for employability of parolees and probationers such as Department of Environmental Affairs, Public Works and Infrastructure on EPWP programmes and NPOs.

1.5.1.5 Security and Facilities

The Department continues to strive for safe and secure conditions for inmates, consistent with human dignity despite the challenges experienced with aging and outdated infrastructure, gang activities and overcrowding in correctional facilities. Security at correctional facilities has improved in the 2019/20 financial year as evidenced by the reduction in escapes, inmates injured as a result of reported assaults and confirmed unnatural deaths. The incidents of escapes were recorded at 0.022% (34 incidents), injuries were recorded at 3.70% (5 714 injuries) and unnatural deaths at 0.029% (45 deaths). The success is measured by the incidents that do not happen and the effectiveness of the response when violence occurs. Violence is prevented through knowledge of risk, planning and leadership, averted through communication and negotiation by correctional officials and ultimately, through the crimes that are not committed as offenders are prepared to make a successful re-entry into society.


The improvements recorded were mainly due to the involvement and supervision by correctional officials which also included amongst others the intervention by senior officials, regular interaction with Regions and Management Areas, monitoring and evaluation, special operations (clean up and surprise search operations), deployment of Emergency Support Teams (ESTs) to hotspot areas, reduction of idleness amongst inmates by subjecting them to development programmes such as educational, skills training, sports, recreation, arts and cultural activities as well as the implementation of the assault prevention plan. The establishment of the Security Committee has provided advice, guidance and support to emergency security issues at the coal face with regard to the implementation of the security policies and procedures amongst others. An effective and responsive system requires clear and consistent policies and procedures with well-defined responsibilities and accountabilities. Preventing and managing threatening behaviour through incentives and earned privileges, incident

de-escalation and the judicious use of segregation also reduced the risk of assaults and harm, and developed a culture of safety in the correctional facilities.

The Back-2-Basics (B2B) security campaign continues to address matters of compliance with essential security protocols such as searching, operational awareness and security training in a bid to improve effectiveness and efficiency. The campaign instils a renewed sense of security responsibility in all correctional officials and managers at centre level. The Back-2-Basics security campaign was implemented in all Management Areas and was tailor made for various conditions prevailing within correctional facilities to ensure that Heads of Centres address areas of concern instead of a general 'one size fits all' approach. The Department also continues to roll out training of officials regarding the basics of gang management. A task team has been established to align the DCS anti-gang strategy to the National strategy. A checklist aligned to the current anti-gang management strategy has been implemented in identified hot spot areas. The screening and profiling of inmates amongst others is integrated into the current strategy.

The security risks and threats within the correctional environment are constantly evolving. This requires the Department to constantly change and adapt security training and capabilities. Over the past three years the Department has had basic training for ESTs in dealing with various situations such as riots, violent attacks, high risk tactical guarding and escorting, use of force etc. During the period under review eight hundred and fifty three (853) officials were trained in various training activities. The EST training of female officials which include areas such as fire-arm, combat and non-combat training has been increased over the past three years. The importance of EST has been highlighted by the need for immediate tactical intervention within correctional facilities should a serious crisis arise that requires the last line of defence to be implemented. Nationally managed interventions have included deployment to various hotspot areas to contain gang violence (such as St. Albans and Goedemoed) where security interventions are strengthened on a daily basis. Training will be enhanced to include additional training activities such as dealing with emergency situations, crowd control/management and the use of force (Section 32 of the Correctional Service Act of 1998). In addition, the training of EST officials will be enhanced in line with the departmental SOP to create capacity for the handling of any security emergencies (including riots or unrest).

The property portfolio of the Department comprises a total of 242 correctional facilities, of which only 6,1 % conforms to the new generation correctional centre design. A total



for two (2) Correctional Centres at Kutama Sinthumule and Mangaung are managed under the auspices of Public Private Partnership Correctional Centres. The property portfolio also includes 218 Community Corrections facilities located across the various Regions.

The Department has recorded progress with regards to projects in construction and design during the period under review. The five year Infrastructure Master Plan mainly focuses on the transformation of infrastructure from facilities of imprisonment to facilities of rehabilitation and care. During the period under review construction of the Estcourt Correctional Centre and Standerton Correctional Centre were finalised. Collectively these new correctional facilities which replaces the old corrugated-iron structures have delivered 1 972 bedspaces. During the next five years the construction of new correctional facilities at Parys, Burgersdorp and Lichtenburg will create a total of 721 new bed spaces. The upgrading and refurbishment projects at Emthonjeni Youth Centre and at Brandvlei will create a total of 1 330 bed spaces.

During the period under review the Department hosted the first Integrated Facilities Workshop with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, the SAPS and the DoJ to promote integrated infrastructure planning across the sector in line with the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF).

1.5.1.6 Care

Health care delivery in the Department is rendered in accordance with international guidelines and National Department of Health's (NDoH) legislation, policies and guidelines to contribute to the key outputs which are consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the NDP Vision 2030, i.e. increasing life expectancy through prevention and management of communicable diseases such as HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), tuberculosis (TB) and non-communicable diseases (i.e. diabetes, hypertension, asthma, cancer, mental health) amongst others.

The Department achieved a tuberculosis (TB) cure rate of 93% (502/538) for offenders against the target of 89% which is indicative of the progress made towards fighting the TB epidemic during the 2019/20 financial year. Additionally, 99% (26 783/27 076) of inmates received antiretroviral treatment. This performance contributed towards strengthening Government's concerted effort in improving the quality of life of people living with HIV and AIDS as well as minimizing the spread of HIV. Good nutrition is imperative if the fight against diseases is to be realized. In meeting the nutritional needs of inmates, 6% (9 238) of inmates who qualified

were prescribed with therapeutic diets. This enhanced the effectiveness of prescribed treatment for communicable as well as non-communicable diseases resulting in improved quality of health among inmates.

In aligning with Government's response to COVID-19, the Department developed a governance framework which included a COVID-19 National Disaster Response Plan, Standard Operating Procedures for Standard Operating Procedure for preparedness, detection and response to COVID-19 and established COVID-19 Operations Centres at National, Regional, Management Areas and Correctional Centres. Various prevention measures which included screening and testing for COVID-19, provision of Protective Personal Equipment (PPE) were implemented at the end of the financial year.

1.5.1.7 Information Communication Technology

The Department has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) on 05 August 2019 as part of a long term relationship to perform scientific and operational research and evaluation tasks and provide scientific decision support to inform departmental strategic and operational needs on an "if and when needed" basis. A bilateral programme was established to include but not limited to the development of a Master Information Systems and Security Technology Plan (MISSTP) in relation to the Vision 2068 Plan, technology lifecycle and the application portfolio management. A MISSTP will impart visibility to the ICT landscape of the Department by aligning the business and operations of the Department with ICT, and bridging the gap between the Department's current state and its desired future state. Correctional Services Security Related Technologies provide support to the Department with the perspective towards improving the effectiveness of the systems as cost effective work enablers.

1.5.2 Significant events

The Launch of National Safer Festive Season Campaign 2019/20. On 02 December 2019 the Department officially launched the DCS National Safer Festive Season campaign for 2019/20. The December/January holiday period is generally a time during which the Department experiences higher rates of attempted escapes and other criminal activities within correctional facilities. It is for this reason that special emphasis is placed on security measures in correctional centres, with increased visibility and involvement of management at all operational levels to ensure that security in place and inmates are meaningfully engaged. The initiative is intended to intensify crime-fighting operations and increase cooperation with various other law enforcement agencies. Focus areas

for a safer festive season include strengthening security measures at correctional centres, increased supervision of officials as well as decreasing idleness amongst inmates. The Department increased security in all correctional facilities during this period with more limitations on certain food and other items brought into the facilities.

Special Remission of December 2019. The Department was granted permission, in December 2019, to remit the sentence expiry dates of specific categories of sentenced offenders, probationers and parolees across all correction facilities in the country. The decision taken by President Cyril Ramaphosa, in-line with Section 84 (2)(j) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996, as amended) and international practice, is part of the Department's continuous efforts to promote national unity and reconciliation in a democratic South Africa. The 2019 Special Remission Project included 59.06% of probationers, already in communities and not in correctional facilities (8 560 probationers out of the total of 14 492); 19.32% of parolees, already in communities and not in correctional facilities (10 593 parolees out of the total of 54 819); 27.63% of the community corrections population (excluding Awaiting Trial Persons), already in communities and not in correctional facilities (19 153 out of the community corrections population of 69 311) and 9.83% of the inmate population within correctional facilities (15 911 out of the inmate population of 161 865. (Inmate population and Community Corrections caseload as at 16 December 2019)

Correctional Services Call Centre. The Integrated Justice System (IJS) initiative will integrate the end-to-end criminal justice system processes through technology solutions to manage the inter-departmental information exchanges across the criminal justice system. As part of the IJS, the Department is modernizing information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and business application systems. The DCS Call Centre at Head Office was implemented in September 2019 to enable members of the public to call a single dedicated number to adequately service the needs of our service recipients.

Correctional Services and University of South Africa (Unisa) Colloquium. The Department held the second DCS - Unisa Colloquium on 26 November 2019 under the theme: "FROM CORRECTIONS TO COMMUNITIES: Confronting the skills and risks challenges," to cement the mutually beneficial partnership between the Department and the University. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Department and Unisa brings together researchers and practitioners from academia and government to meet and share cutting edge developments in the field of corrections. At the heart of this partnership is the need to ensure that officials within the Department have the skills that are adequately responsive to the changing environment.


Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa was officially signed in Randfontein on 09 November 2019. The Department is mandated to have formalised partnerships with faith-based organisations to ensure the provision of integrated and holistic programmes and services to offenders. The partnership provides for the UCCSA spiritual workers and volunteers to render services in correctional facilities contribute to the personal wellbeing of offenders.

Spiritual Care Expo. The Department held a three day Spiritual Care Expo from 18 to 20 September 2019 in Springs, Ekurhuleni, which attracted service providers from all parts of the country and members of local communities. A Spiritual Care Expo was also conducted at Pollsmoor Management Area in the Western Cape on 06 November 2019 to provide a platform for communities to witness and take cognizance of spiritual care services rendered by service providers within the Department. Spiritual care in its entirety is a form of reverence and assurance of offender's freedom of conscience, spiritual upliftment and religion. The theme for these EXPOs was "Masibambisane, restoring the dignity of communities by enhancing victim-centred rehabilitation, reconciliation and social reintegration in building a crime free South Africa". The initiative has encouraged stronger relations between the Department, society, community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and faith-based formations which are essential in ensuring successful rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.

Izimbizo in Makhado, Limpopo. Izimbizos remain an important platform to help forge and strengthen the partnerships between the Department and the community. The Imbizo, held on 28 February 2020, encouraged stakeholders encouraged to work together, side by side, toward the realization of the vision of building safer communities. Izimbizos are one of the initiatives that assisted to restore the social fibre and raise the morale of communities by consolidating efforts to defeat the scourge of crime and violence. It is also important in ensuring that when offenders exit a correctional facility, they can be reintegrated in all aspects of civic life including economically.

Victim Offender Dialogue (Madibogo). Community-based restorative justice programmes builds social capital and makes the community more receptive to and engaged in supporting the offenders' reintegration. The Department conducted various Victim Offender Dialogues (VODs) during the 2019/20 financial year including the Madibogo VOD which involved community members from surrounding villages in the Ratlou Local Municipality, the victims of crime,



community leaders and local leaders. The VOD process provided a pathway to a sense of further healing and justice allowing offenders to better understand the devastating effects of their behaviour. Parolees and inmates were given an opportunity to ask for pardon from the community.

Case Management Committee workshops. The Department held CMC workshops in various Regions during the 2019/20 financial year to address challenges encountered by CMCs. The session afforded participants an opportunity to exchange ideas, address challenges and share best practices in order to ensure the efficient functioning of the CMCs, as well as to reduce backlogs and litigation cases in the Department. The sessions were held under the theme: “Working towards a responsive CMC process and futuristic CMCs in the South African correctional system”.

National DCS Security Indaba. The first DCS Security Indaba was held on 25 April 2019 in the Durban Management Area, KwaZulu-Natal, to create a platform for officials to find practical solutions towards ensuring staff and inmate safety in a correctional setting. More than 160 officials including Area Commissioners (ACs), Head of Correctional Centres (HCCs) and security management officials from all six regions convened for two days to identify security gaps and make recommendations towards improved safety and security in an environment that respects the inherent dignity of inmates. The Indaba was conducted under the theme, “Changing the security philosophy for the safety of officials, those in our care and the public”.

Heads of Correctional Centres and Area Commissioners National Work Session. As part of the Department's journey towards Vision 2068, a week-long work session was conducted at the Durban Management Area in KwaZulu-Natal and at the Grootvlei Management Area in the FS/NC Region to ensure that service delivery at the coalface is strengthened and improved. The sessions, convened by National Commissioner, was designed to accelerate the centre centric approach, with Head Office being the centre excellence and correctional centres as the theatres of operations which put the citizen, including offenders, victims and communities, at the heart of service design and delivery. The National Work Session for HCCs and ACs also focussed on the solutions to address administration deficiencies, protocol lapses and non-compliance findings in correctional centres. HCCs and ACs identified the tools of trade to transform correctional centres into centres of service excellence.

10th Funda Mzantsi Championship. The National Library of South Africa (NLSA) in collaboration with the Department and George Municipality hosted the 10th Funda Mzantsi Championships in George, Western Cape from 23 to 27 September 2019 under the theme “Building Creative Minds” where about 300 offenders participated in book reviewing, spelling bee, debates and book reading competition in 11 official languages. The Funda Mzantsi project was started as part of the NLSA's mandate to inculcate a culture of reading amongst South Africans. Participation in the championship has increased over the year to an impressive 112 book clubs, comprising of 32 book clubs from the Department, 80 from schools, universities and communities with two clubs established by former inmates. This is a marked improvement on the 74 book clubs that participated in the 2018 competition.

Handover of a refurbished house at Thembaletu in George. The Department handed over a house refurbished by inmates under the guidance of the correctional officials from Southern Cape Management Area. The inmates involved in the project were able to give back to the community and demonstrate remorse for the crimes committed by making a positive contribution. The refurbished house is one example of government working together with various structures to protect not only the victims of crime but also the most vulnerable in society.

Wheelchair donations. The Department in partnership with various agencies of government and other sectors; implement programmes that offer entrepreneurial skills to offenders. Such programmes and interventions encourage offenders to start businesses and create jobs. Thorough this multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial partnership the Department donated 58 wheelchairs to people living with disabilities in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality (Mpumalanga Province), 50 wheelchairs to beneficiaries from the local community in Hammanskraal and a further 40 wheelchairs to the community of Keiskammahoek which assembled by offenders from the Amathole Management Area.

1.5.3 Overview of the financial results of the Department

Table 1.1: Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	100,402	63,424	36,979	67,142	61,114	6,028
Fines, penalties and forfeits	8,602	16,166	(7,564)	24,307	17,812	6,495
Interest, dividends and rent on land	1,202	1,827	(625)	7,500	4,311	3,190
Sale of capital assets	3,500	5,567	(2,067)	400	1,180	(780)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	62,300	44,021	18,279	44,757	43,814	943
Total	176,006	131,005	45,002	144,106	128,231	15,876

Revenue is mostly generated from letting accommodation facilities to officials, commission on insurance and garnishees, and to a lesser extent selling products made in correctional centre workshops and hiring out offender labour. One third of revenue generated from hiring out of offender labour is also used to supplement the budget for offenders' gratuity.

The changes in 2019/20 financial year in tariffs were due to inflationary adjustments and were accordingly approved by the Accounting Officer.

Sale of capital assets was due to disposal of motor vehicles which generated cash revenue amounting to R5,567 million.

A total amount of R9,335 million was written off in respect of debts and losses.

Free Services

The total expenditure for the 2019/20 financial year for free services amounted to R113,936 million (2018/19: R101,047 million). This amount consists of Compensation of Employees in respect of two hundred and seventy five (275) officials [2018/19: two hundred and seventy seven (277)] working directly with Clubs and Messes and Biokinetics Centre.

Table 1.2: Programme Expenditure

Programme Name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	4,945,970	4,926,423	19,547	4,382,447	4,334,477	47,970
Incarceration	15,189,842	15,189,842	-	14,468,917	14,468,917	-
Rehabilitation	1,934,554	1,895,158	39,396	1,773,054	1,748,967	24,087
Care	2,252,438	2,187,640	64,798	2,286,742	2,286,742	-
Social Reintegration	994,078	987,083	6,995	937,813	936,744	1,069
Total	25,316,882	25,186,146	130,736	23,848,973	23,775,847	73,126

1.5.3.1 Virements

In line with 2019 Appropriation Act, section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 6.3.1, all virements and shifting of funds for 2019/20 financial year were approved by the Accounting Officer and reported to National Treasury and the Executive Authority.

Programme 1: Administration

A net increase of R128,229 million was mainly due to funds shifted to this programme from savings realised under

Goods and Services from Programmes Rehabilitation and Care to fund overspending on Goods and Services mainly on item Food and Food Supplies and fund the procurement of vehicles.

Programme 2: Incarceration

A net increase of R150,688 million was due to the funds shifted from Programme Care under item Goods and Services to cover overspending realised from Goods and Services under item Operating Leases for Accommodation Charges.

Programme 3: Rehabilitation

A net decrease of R76,355 million was mainly under savings realised from item Compensation of Employees and Goods and Services to cover excess expenditure realised under Programme Incarceration under Goods and Services for item Operating Leases for Accommodation Charges.

Programme 4: Care

A net decrease of R192,144 million was mainly under savings realised from item Goods and Services to cover excess expenditure realised under Programme Administration for Goods and Services for Food and Food Supplies and Incarceration under Goods and Services for item Operating Leases.

Programme 5: Social Reintegration

A net decrease of R10,418 million was mainly due to funds shifted from this programme under item Goods and Services to fund Programme Administration under item Goods and Services to fund Fleet Services.

1.5.3.2 Roll-Overs

An amount of R8,8 million was rolled-over from 2018/19 to 2019/20 financial year for procurement of vehicles. All funds rolled-over were utilised.

1.5.3.3 Contextualising audit outcomes

The Department's overall audit outcome has remained unchanged however improvements have been recorded in the 2019/20 reporting year when compared to the previous year with significant improvements recorded over the last five years. The Department remained qualified on the basis of irregular expenditure since material irregular expenditure was identified during the audit process that was not disclosed in the irregular expenditure register. The irregular expenditure incurred in the financial year was as a result of the contravention of SCM legislation.

Over the past few years the Department has increased focus on the need for accountability in spending. As a result the qualification from the prior year relating to contractual commitments has since been cleared meaning that commitments (value of contracts and agreements on which the Department is committed) was recorded and disclosed without material errors. To facilitate sustainable change the ongoing identification, prevention, control and reporting of irregular expenditure throughout the Department must be the responsibility of every employee within his/her area of responsibility. Decisive steps that are taken to recover or rectify, prevent a reoccurrence of such expenditure and ensure that disciplinary proceedings against the person are instituted.

Irregular expenditure

Nature of irregular expenditure	Rand value	Percentage of total
Non-compliance by implementing agent (IDT)	R1 815 767 460	41%
Nutrition Services (extension of contract)	R707 386 690	16%
Procurement of perishable provisions where contracts were not in place	R1 044 813 319	24%
Non-compliance with procurement - (GIAMA Audits)	R158 917 124	4%
Non-compliance with SITA Act	R228 882 448	5%
Other matters - non-compliance to SCM prescripts	R443 027 962	10%
Total	R 4 398 795 000	100%

Cumulatively, the Department has irregular expenditure amounting to R4,398 billion (100%) whereas for the year under review, expenditure found to be irregular amounted to R1,044 billion (24%). Approximately 81% of irregular expenditure relates to three cases, i.e. procurement of security fencing by the Independent Development Trust (IDT); Procurement of perishable provisions where contracts were not in place and extension of nutrition services contract in prior periods and current year, amounting to R1,816 million and R1,044 billion respectively. The third-largest category of irregular expenditure amounts to R443 million which is predominantly procurement where competitive bidding processes were not followed, splitting of cases of lesser value due to term contracts not in place and non-compliance to procedures.

In order to address and prevent the recurrence of irregular expenditure that has incurred as a result of non-compliance to Supply Chain Management (SCM) prescripts by the departmental procurement processes, the following measures have been put in place:

- Training of SCM officials on SCM prescripts and best practices in procurement administration.
- Conducting due diligence by head office on tenders administered by regional offices prior to final award.
- Referring high value contracts to Internal audit for review prior to final award.

During the next year, the Department will finalize the arrangement and awarding of the bid it collaborated on with the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer at National Treasury for the procurement of food items in all the correctional facilities. The collaboration was facilitated under the auspices of strategic procurement to ensure economies

of scale, efficient and cost effective commodity prices for perishable and non-perishables items. The Department will also arrange and finalize other term contracts where contracts were not in place.

Performance Information

Over the five-year Medium-term Strategic Framework period (2015-2020), the Department continued to use its allocated budget to deliver on its core programmes, increasing performance from 62% in 2015/16 to 86% in 2019/20. Despite these improvements, the weak Accommodation Determination System (ADS) and internal controls continue to hamper the progress towards producing a credible performance report for the overcrowding of correctional facilities. The ADS and related processes to adequately collect, collate and report information on bedspaces have proved to be unreliable when it comes to confirming the approved accommodation at correctional facilities. This qualification remains unchanged from the prior year.

We remain committed to strengthening financial and performance management, emphasising the need for accountability and getting the basics right. Proper systems and processes will be put in place to revisit the physical measurements of all correctional centers accommodation using G309 forms and updating the ADS report so that the accommodation total reported for the overcrowding indicator is accurate and complete.

1.5.3.4 Unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Nature of fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Cumulative Amount (cases not finalised) (R'000)	Percentage
Deferment fee at IDT	34 370	42,88%
Suspensions not reviewed	4 859	6,06%
Payment for services/work that cannot be used	27 539	34,36%
Fleet/Transport non-compliance and transactions	70	0,09%
Interests charged for late payment: General	4 349	5,43%
Interests charged for late payment: Litigation	6 497	8,11%
Payments made to VAT non-compliance vendors	12	0,01%
Training not attended	3	0,003%
Travel cancellation	581	0,73%
Other	1 877	2,34%
Total	80 156	100%

During the 2019/20 financial year, new cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R558 000 was incurred as a result of interest paid relating to court orders, arbitration awards, travel cancellations and late renewal of vehicle licences.

The pace of investigations of fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases has improved substantially over the past two years. Since the inspectorate unit was tasked with the investigation of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure the number of finalised cases has improved and the occurrence of fruitless and wasteful expenditure has declined due to the deterrence brought about by the outcomes of investigations.

1.5.3.5 Future plans of the Department

The future plan for the Department considers the complex, competing challenges and uncharted waters we face as we continue to navigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Plan, therefore, cannot be set in stone as the recovery from COVID-19 is likely to be volatile and uneven. As a result, the Department must develop a resilient and adaptive strategy for correctional centres and community corrections, allowing for adjustments as events unfold and new information emerges. This requires us to be predictive and proactive in our decision-making to preserve business continuity and build resilience within the Department. Efforts to control COVID-19 in the community are likely to fail if strong infection prevention and control (IPC) measures, adequate testing, treatment and care are not carried out in correctional facilities. COVID-19 has triggered a severe state budget crisis. While the full magnitude of the crisis continues to unfold, state revenues are declining precipitously and costs are rising sharply, with many businesses closed or operating at reduced hours and millions of people recently unemployed. Taken together, structural barriers to employment, food insecurity, and lack of housing leave ex-offenders in precarious positions that, especially during an ongoing pandemic and economic crisis, can be discouraging. Education and training therefore become a prerequisite to a stable, crime free life. An increase in job skills and productivity of offenders will also contribute directly to the national economy.

Human Capital is the most important asset within the Department as we pursue a correctional system that places rehabilitation and reintegration at the centre of our operations. The service delivery model of the Department takes into consideration the broad spectrum of stakeholders that are involved in the delivery of correctional services. The Department is in the process of reviewing the organisational structure and post establishment to align it to the approved service delivery model and business processes. Parallel to this will be the acceleration of recruitment strategies to ensure the filling of positions from the bottom up to address the high rates of natural attrition, the shift implementation requirements and to resource the new and revamped correctional centres. Anticipated budget constraints are likely to impede the Department's ability to respond to the needs of business in terms of human capital growth in line with the ideal post establishment.

1.5.3.6 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The Department currently manages two PPP Correctional Centres, namely Mangaung and Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Centres in collaboration with private sector stakeholders.

Kutama Sinthumule Correctional Centre lies within Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northwest (LMN) Region and Mangaung Correction Centre is within Free State and Northern Cape (FS/NC) Region. The contract signed with the private sector contractors for Mangaung will be ending June 2026 and Kutama February 2027.

1.5.3.7 Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

There were no activities that were or to be discontinued that may effect on the understanding of the financial affairs of the Department.

1.5.3.8 Supply Chain Management (SCM)

No unsolicited bids were received for the year under review. SCM processes and systems are in place to prevent irregular expenditure. Where irregular expenses occur there are systems in place to identify and report these.

In the financial year under review the Department continuously experience irregular expenditure where contracts are not in place, however a plan has been put in place to work with National Treasury and affected Regions to secure contracts to address the challenge.

Supply Chain Management is in the process of putting up a plan in place where all SCM officials in the Department must be trained within that space to ensure full understanding of SCM processes and compliance including the consequences of non-adherence.

Table 1.3: Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Gift description	Value in rand (R'000)
Animals	27
Sports and Recreation	44
Computer Equipment	15
Books	160
Food	87
Toiletries	131
Electric appliances	28
Toys, baby accessories	6
Furniture and Equipment	170
Stationery	5
Other	30
Total	703

Table 1.4: Gifts and donations made in kind to non-related parties

Gift description	Value in Rand (R'000)
Poverty and alleviation (clothing/food) to private organisation	60
Gift to dignitaries	10
Other	23
Total	93

1.5.3.9 Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

There were no exemptions/deviations requested from National Treasury.

1.5.3.10 Events after the reporting date

Non-adjusting Event after Reporting Date: Declaration of National State of Disaster due to COVID-19

Key events from announcement by WHO of COVID-19 as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern in January 2020 to South Africa declaring a national lockdown on 23 March 2020, took place before 31 March 2020. It is management's view that the declaration of State of National Disaster is a non-adjusting event as it will not likely have a significant impact on amounts recognised and recorded in the annual financial statements of the department reported on pages 184 to 214.

1.5.3.11 Other

There were no other material facts or circumstances, which may have an effect on the understanding of the financial state of affairs, not addressed elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Conclusion

In conclusion I would like to extend my appreciation to the Audit Committee which provided a critical appraisal of the Annual Report. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the role and support of our Minister, Mr RO Lamola and Deputy Minister responsible for the Department of Correctional Services, Nkosi Phathekile Holomisa for their strategic direction and guidance, our partners in other government spheres and civil society.



Mr A. Fraser

National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services

1.6 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed throughout the Annual Report are consistent.

The Annual Report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing, and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the Annual Financial Statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the Annual Financial Statements.

In my opinion, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the Department for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

Yours faithfully



Mr A. Fraser

National Commissioner: Department of Correctional Services

1.7 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1.7.1 Vision

Vision Statement

Providing the best Correctional Services for a safer South Africa

1.7.2 Mission

Mission Statement

Contributing to a just, peaceful and safer South Africa through effective and humane incarceration of inmates and the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders

1.7.3 Values



Development

- Enablement and empowerment
- Faith in the potential of people
- Provision of opportunities and facilities for growth



Integrity

- Honesty
- Dis-association from all forms of corruption and unethical conduct
- Sound business practices



Effectiveness

- Productivity
- The best work methods
- Excellent services



Ubuntu

- Serving with kindness and humanity



Accountability

- Desiring to perform well
- Accepting accountability for one's behaviour
- Commitment



Equity

- Non-discrimination
- Gender equality
- Integration of disability issues
- Affirmative action



Justice

- Fair treatment
- Justice for all
- Fairness and equality before the law



Security

- Safety of employees, inmates and the community

1.8 LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

1.8.1 Constitutional Mandates

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996, as amended) lays the basis for informing and directing the mandate of the DCS. The Constitution compels the Department to comply with the following sections in terms of the treatment of offenders:

- **Section 9** – Equality
- **Section 10** – Human dignity
- **Section 12** – Freedom and security of the person
- **Section 27** – Right to health care services
- **Section 28** – Children's rights
- **Section 29** – Right to education
- **Section 31** – Freedom of religion
- **Section 35** – Rights to humane treatment and to communicate and be visited by family, next of kin etc.
- **Section 36** – Limitation of rights

1.8.2 Legislative Mandates

Correctional Services Act (Act No. 111 of 1998)

The Correctional Services Act (CSA, 1998) seeks to provide, among others, for a correctional system; the establishment, functions and control of the Department; the custody of all offenders under conditions of human dignity; the rights and obligations of sentenced offenders; the rights and obligations of unsentenced offenders; a system of community corrections; release from correctional centres and placement under correctional supervision, on day parole and parole; a National Council for Correctional Services; a Judicial Inspectorate; Independent Correctional Centre Visitors; repeal and amendment of certain laws; and matters connected therewith. Chapter VII provides for consideration, placement and release of offenders on parole, day parole, medical parole, correctional supervision and release on sentence expiry date.

Criminal Procedure Act (Act No. 51 of 1977)

The following parts of the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA, 1977) are of particular importance to the Department, namely: section 63A, Chapter 28 and section 299A. Section 63A of the CPA provides for a procedure in terms of which the Court may, on application by a Head of a Correctional Centre and if not opposed by the Director of Public Prosecutions concerned, order the release of certain accused on warning in lieu of bail, or order the amendment of the bail conditions imposed by that court on the accused. Section 63A also forms the basis

of a protocol between JCPS departments to encourage the utilisation of this provision in assisting accused persons who do not pose a danger to society to be released from detention under circumstances where the bail set by the court cannot be afforded by the accused or his or her family.

Chapter 28 of the CPA (1997) deals with sentencing and the entire Chapter is applicable to the mandate of the Department. Offenders must be detained in accordance with the sentences handed down under this Chapter. The granting of parole and the conversion of sentences to correctional supervision is also done in accordance with this Chapter, read together with the Correctional Services Act (1998). Finally, section 299A of the CPA (1977) regulates victim involvement in the decisions of parole boards.

Certain sections of chapter 13 of the CPA (1977) were amended through the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act (Act No. 4 of 2017) to improve the management of forensic cases. The improvements include provision of the courts with a wider range of options in respect of orders to be issued in cases of findings that accused persons are not capable of understanding criminal proceedings so as to make a proper defense; or that accused persons are by reason of mental illness or intellectual disability or for any other reason not criminally responsible for the offences they are charged with. The benefits for the Department is that the Involuntary Mental Health Care Users which are generated as the outcome of the forensic assessment will no longer be detained in DCS while waiting for a bed in a health establishment.

Applications for conversion of sentences to correctional supervision are done in accordance with section 276A (3), read together with the Correctional Services Act (1998). Section 299A of the CPA regulates victim involvement in the parole process

Child Justice Act (Act No. 75 of 2008)

The aim of the Child Justice Act (CJA, 2008) is to set up a child justice system for children in conflict with the law. It represents a rights-based approach to children accused of committing crimes. However, it also seeks to ensure children's accountability and respect for the fundamental freedoms of others, and, through the use of diversion, alternative sentencing and restorative justice, prevent crime and promote public safety. Section 96(3) of the CJA (2008) requires the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services to table in Parliament the annual progress reports received from the partner Department, including the DCS.

The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (Act No. 3 of 2000)

The aim of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (PAJA, 2000) is to make the administration effective and accountable to people for its actions. Together with the Constitution, it embraces the principles of and promotes South African citizens' right to just administration. In terms of the Act, the Department has a responsibility to provide fair and equitable administration of justice.

The National Health Act (Act No. 61 of 2003)

The National Health Act (NHA, 2003) aims to give effect to the rights set out in the Constitution by providing a framework for a structured and quality uniform health system in South Africa. It recognises that no person may be refused emergency medical treatment and that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to his/her health. The Department must ensure that health care is available to all inmates.

The Mental Health Care Act (Act No. 17 of 2002)

The purpose of the Mental Health Care Act (MHCA, 2002) is to regulate mental health care so that the best possible treatment and rehabilitation services are made available to citizens. The Act aims to coordinate accessibility to services and to make sure that mental health care services become a part of the general health system. The Act regulates access to services for voluntary, assisted and involuntary patients, State patients and mentally ill inmates. The Act sets out the rights and duties of patients and providers, and explains how the property of mentally ill persons may be dealt with in a court of law. The Department is enjoined to ensuring that all mentally ill inmates are treated in accordance with the Act.

Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act (Act No. 13 of 2013)

The aim of the Prevention and Combating of Torture of Persons Act (PCTPA, 2013) is to protect all people from all forms of torture by the State; to give meaning to safe custody to all inmates in correctional facilities and to provide for torture as a criminal offence.

1.8.3 Policy Mandates

The White Paper on Corrections in South Africa (2005)

The main focus of the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa is the necessity to identify corrections as being focused on rehabilitation and as a responsibility that the Department shares with society at large. The White Paper sees corrections as much more than just crime prevention, but also includes:

- A fundamental break with the past penal system towards a correctional centre for rehabilitation. It presents a dynamic approach towards a correction-

focused system that positions the family as the primary level of restoration, with community institutions at a secondary level, and highlights the importance of links between these two.

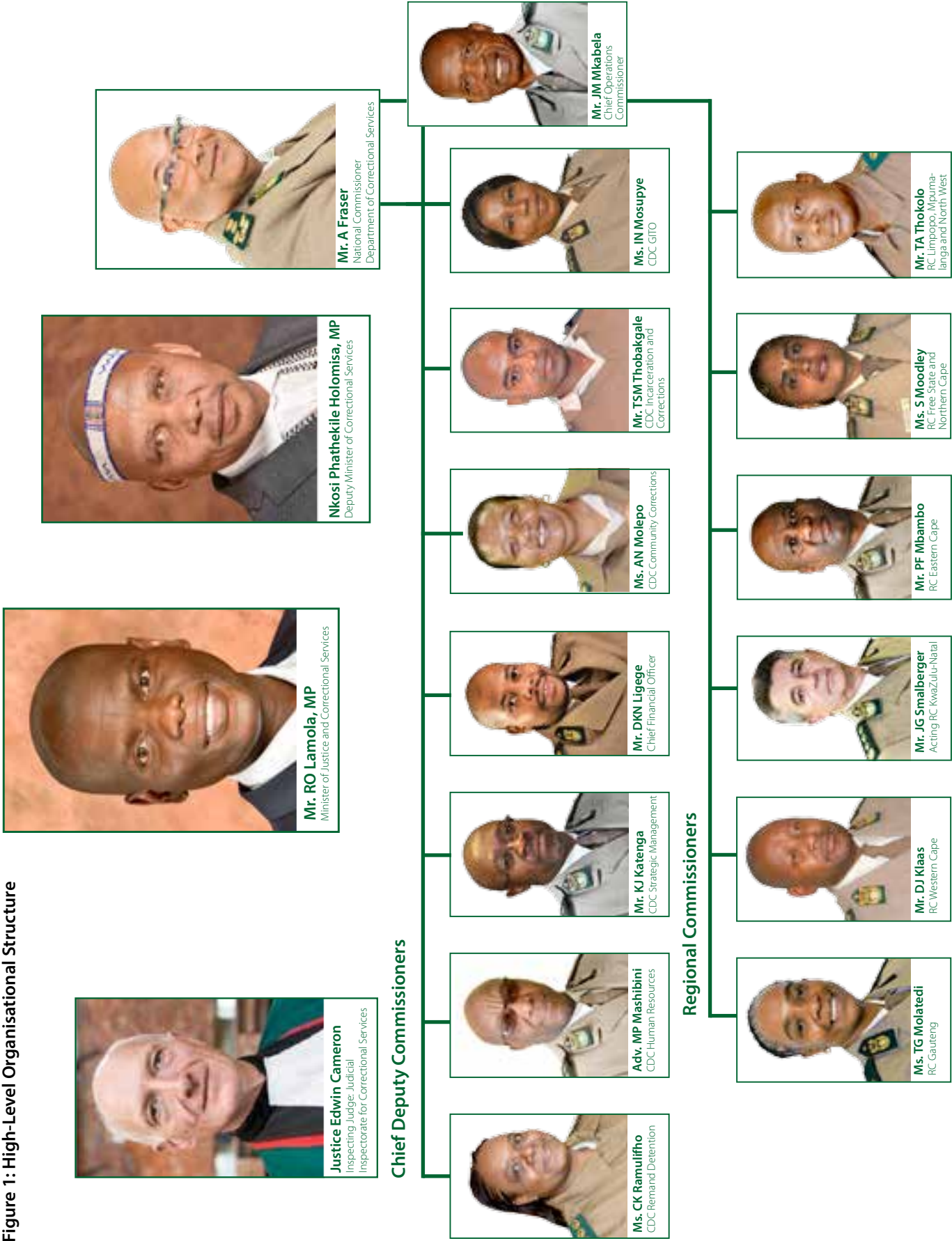
- A value chain of correction, security, facilities, care, development and aftercare. It provides a historical perspective of the transformation challenges of the correctional system in South Africa and addresses the contextualised imbalances of the past. It introduces a human rights culture away from the institutionalised prison culture that was prominent in the historical context by introducing the concept of corrections, espoused within Constitution, and rehabilitation, thereby framing correction and development instead of punishment and treatment.
- The strategic realignment of the Department toward correction instead of just crime prevention.
- A focus on needs-based interventions, proposed by the decentralised management of correctional centres within a safety and security framework.
- The specific nature of crime in South Africa and establishes principles for productive work for offenders and their involvement in community upliftment projects. It also presents the contribution toward corrections on the African continent and international arena, within the legal and administrative framework of South Africa.

The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014)

The White Paper on Remand Detention Management in South Africa (2014) is consistent with the Correctional Matters Amendment Act (Act No. 5 of 2011) and other relevant national and international legislation and protocols. The purpose of the White Paper on Remand Detention Management is to "communicate the principles driving the management of all categories of un-sentenced persons in DCS facilities... [and] awaiting further action by a court". Among the principles informing the White Paper is that the purpose of remand detention is not to penalise or punish, but to ensure due process in the court of law at which the detainee is to be tried. In such circumstances, minimal limitation of an individual's basic human rights is obligatory "while ensuring secure and safe custody". These rights include uninterrupted medical care throughout the custody process where necessary; access to family and friends; adequate legal advice in preparing for trial; and appropriate treatment in situations of vulnerability (including terminal illness, pregnancy, and when a mother is detained with a child). The White Paper points to the fundamental importance of correctly classifying remand detainees in order to ensure that time spent in custody is managed appropriately.

1.9 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 1: High-Level Organisational Structure







PART B

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

2.1 AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under

the Pre-determined Objectives heading in the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the Auditor's Report.

Refer to page 126 to 130 of the Report of the Auditor General, published as Part E: Financial Information.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.2.1 Service Delivery Environment

While South Africa has made notable progress over the past five years under difficult conditions, the socio-economic inequalities in the country remain a challenge. South Africa's income inequality is among the highest globally, as measured by the Gini index – and resistance to reforms limits the Government's room to adopt and implement structural reforms. In 2019, the consolidated government spending reached a historic high of 36% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This increase reflects downward revisions to the size of the economy, spending plans based on an assumption of economic growth that has not materialised, and increased demands from financially distressed state-owned companies. While government makes a significant contribution to development, this level of spending is unsustainable, and results in continued high deficits and debt accumulation. GDP is estimated to have grown by only 0.3% in 2019. The consolidated budget deficit is estimated at 6.3% in 2019/20. A key driver of the widening deficit has been a sharp decline in nominal GDP since 2018/19 and associated tax revenues.

This has also been a year in which the country has witnessed the brutality perpetrated by men against women and children. The lives, both young and old have ended with brutal violence. Many South Africans have experienced fear in their homes, schools and streets. South Africans have united in their determination to end the crimes perpetrated by those men who lack respect for the lives, the rights or the dignity of women and children. An outpouring of grief and anger has incited the nation to action, to undertake an emergency response plan that will turn the tide on gender based violence. In 2019/20, a total of 2 695 women were murdered in South Africa – down from 2 771 in 2018/19. This means a woman is murdered every three hours. A total of 943 children were murdered. Reported sexual offences increased to 53 293 in 2019/20 from 52 420 in 2018/19. Most of these were cases of rape. The rate of sexual offences decreased slightly from 90.9 per 100 000 in 2018/19 to 90.8 in 2019/20.

In the 2019/20 period, overall crime levels were down when compared to the prior year. This could be the result of fewer crimes reported in communities or fewer crimes detected through police action. Across all crime categories, only contact crimes were up, with all other crime types down. In the 17 categories of community reported crimes, cases of carjacking have seen the biggest increase year-on-year, with the SAPS reporting 18 162 cases over the period. This equates to 50 cars being stolen in South Africa every day. This was the only crime category to see double-digit growth, with the next largest increase seen in robberies at non-residential premises up by 3.3%. The biggest reduction in crimes were seen in bank robberies (where no such crimes were recorded), cash-in-transit heists (down 10.4%), and instances of arson (down 7.3%). Murders in South Africa remain high, with a 1.4% increase in 2019/20, to 21 325 reported cases. This works out to 58 people murdered in the country every day, at a rate of 35.8 people per 100 000 population.

The statistics cover all reported crimes between April 2019 and March 2020, and thus exclude crime trends that happened over the course of the country's Covid-19 lockdown. Ongoing analysis and reports of crime during lockdown pointed to a massive reduction in criminal activity during the initial stages of lockdown, especially 'hard' lockdown (Alert Level 5). This was seen in a 72% reduction in murders, and an 81% reduction in carjacking. Similar trends were seen in reported assaults, attempted murders, robbery and rape. However, these trends reversed and slowly returned to normal levels as lockdown eased.

Despite the economic difficulties of the past year, the creation of a better life for all in terms of quality healthcare, land redistribution and free higher education is underway. Progress has been made in achieving new investment that will drive the country's economic renewal. Government is steadily, rebuilding the public institutions that are vital to the country's democracy, restoring our law enforcement agencies, and taking forward the fight against corruption. The peaceful general elections had demonstrated that South

Africa is a robust and vibrant democracy committed to build a new society founded on the will of the people, in which all South Africans truly belong. While the economy has created jobs, these have not been nearly enough to stop the rise in unemployment or the deepening of poverty. Many South Africans' lives have changed for the better, but many others are yet to feel the benefits of the economic reforms and new investment.

The Department has made meaningful progress during the financial year in addressing overcrowding in correctional facilities, promoting the health and safety of officials and inmates and increasing access to rehabilitation services. The performance of the Department has steadily improved over the medium term with an average performance of 62% recorded in 2015/16 increasing to 86% in 2019/20. The Department has maintained a safe and secure environment at correctional facilities through the continuous implementation and monitoring of the security policies including the escape prevention plan which resulted in a reduction in escapes (0.012%), assaults (0.41%) and unnatural deaths (0.007%) as compared to the previous financial year. Through the effective management of offenders' profiles there has been an improvement in the timeous consideration of offenders by CSPBs from 93% in 2018/19 to 96% in 2019/20 financial year. The participation of offenders in rehabilitation programmes has been sustained in some areas and improved in other cases. The grade 12 pass rate of 80%, is one of the most noteworthy achievements recorded for the financial year. The improvement in healthcare facilities in the correctional services system has improved health conditions of inmates. A total of 99% of inmates received Anti-Retroviral Therapy while the TB (new pulmonary) cure rate of offenders was recorded at 93%. There has also been a 99% level of compliance by parolees and probations with the set conditions. The Department has also successfully increased the participation of offenders (5.4%) and victims (11.9%) in the restorative justice programmes.

2.2.1.1 Incarceration

From a humanitarian point of view, it is vital to address the issue of overcrowding in correctional facilities however, this is a difficult and challenging undertaking, as overcrowding has multiple and cumulative causes, largely external to a correctional facility itself. It therefore cannot be addressed only at the level of correctional services but requires a holistic and coordinated response from a broad range of authorities, including at the policy level and in society at large. One of the immediately effective ways of reducing the size of the inmate population is using remission of sentences, usually reserved for specific categories of inmates, such as non-

violent offenders. During October 2019, Cabinet approved in principle the granting of special remission to sentenced offenders, probationers and parolees. The Special Remission of sentence of 2019 provided an opportunity for offenders to reconcile with their families and communities while also encouraging positive outcomes of rehabilitation and social reintegration by remaining law abiding citizens.

A total of 35 064 sentenced offenders in correctional facilities benefitted from 2019 Special Remission of which 15 911 were immediate walk outs (releases) during the project life cycle. A total of 1 622 foreign nationals' offenders were released during the 2019 Special Remission and placed under the care of the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The number of available accommodation (bed space) at the end of special remission remained 120 567 which translated into an overcrowding level of 28%. The total inmate population as at 31 March 2020 was 154 449 which reflects a decrease of 8 426 inmates between the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years. This translates into a decrease of 5.46% between the two financial years, from 162 875 to 154 449. Remission of sentences can, however, not be a long-term solution for overcrowding. A multipronged approach is necessary to address the overcrowding in South Africa, focusing on the reduction of poverty, moral regeneration, arrest, bail, sentencing, parole and the efficiency of the entire criminal justice system.

Over the past three years Parole Boards have consistently improved in the submissions and approval of offender's profiles by CSPBs. To this end, performance has increased by 17% from 28 226 in the 2017/18 financial year to 34 228 in 2019/20. During consideration of offenders for placement by Parole Boards, specific attention is given to the type of crime committed, the length of sentence and the gravity thereof is counterbalanced with other factors such as whether an offender has benefited from rehabilitation programmes, the risk of re-offending as well as victims representation. To mitigate for vacancies in Parole Boards, Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons were deployed to different Management Areas where vacancies existed to manage delays in the renewal of contracts. Lack of funding for training of Parole Board members will be prioritised to better serve the interests of the community and the offender.

2.2.1.2 Remand Detention

The Department is a critical stakeholder in the Criminal Justice system at both the front and back end. The front end entails the detention of remand detainees during pre-trial and trial phases as well as the monitoring of accused placed under section 62(f) of the Criminal Procedure Act (Act No.

51 of 1977). The back end entails the carrying out of court sentences through the detention of sentenced offenders and managing those placed under the probation and parole system. A total of 21 967 applications were submitted to court for bail review, during the 2019/20 financial year; 36.42% were successfully reviewed and a further 5 371 applications were submitted in line with 49G of the Correctional Services Act (Act No. 111 of 1998) and almost 60% had to continue with their detention with less than 2% placed either under non-custodial or had their bail reduced.

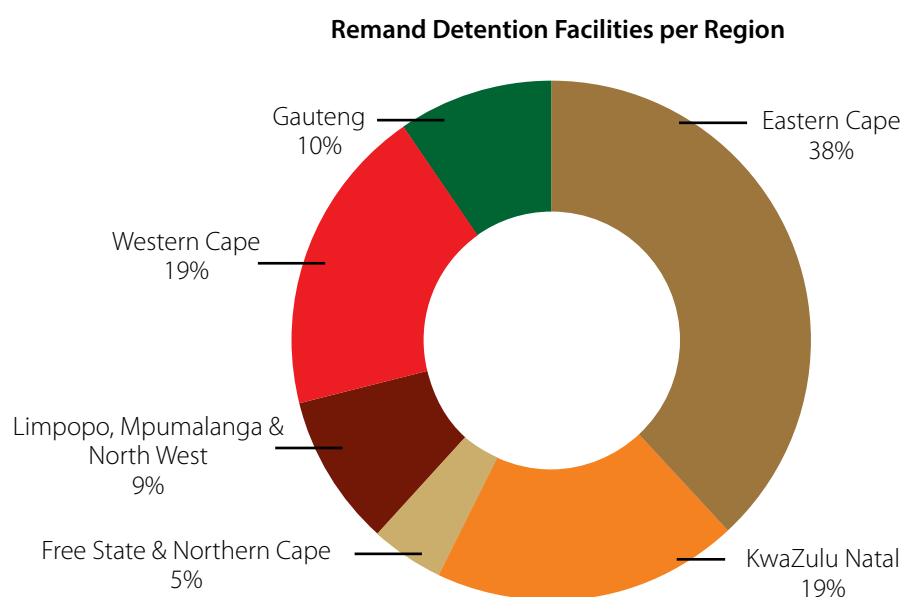
Training was conducted at the regions where 383 officials were trained on the following areas of remand detention management:

- Remand Detention Protocols
- White Paper on Remand Detention
- Implementation of Section 49G
- Procedure Manual on the Privileges System for Remand Detainees

- Procedure Manual on the Disciplinary System for Remand Detainees
- Inputs on the Annual Performance Plan were discussed as reported by regions.
- Continuous Risk Assessment Tool: completion of the RD Tool and statistics associated with the tool which is used for reporting on the APP.
- Challenges regarding the wearing of uniform of RDs based on monitoring and evaluation visits conducted during 2018/19 financial year
- All Forms related to Remand Detainees
- Multi-pronged strategy.

Further developments during the financial year under review include the checklist for monitoring the implementation of the protocols which are JCPS Cluster policies to manage cross cutting issues by several role players in the criminal justice system. There are 21 remand detention facilities of the 243 correctional facilities in the country. The Regional distribution is illustrated below:

Figure 2: Remand Detention Facilities per Region



A decrease of 3.61% in the RD population was observed between the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years and a gradual increase of more than 10% occurred from 2017/18 to 2019/20. A month to month analysis of the RD population indicates that the peak is observed during the month of January. There was an increase of more than 15% in the RD population between 15 January 2017 and 15 January 2020. A total of 31 504 RDs were subjected to continuous risk assessment during the period under review. The risk

classification conducted considers the impact of incarceration on RDs hence this risk assessment is not static and becomes a feature of on-going case management that allows for reconsideration including the length of incarceration and the nature of the charges faced.

2.2.1.3 Rehabilitation

There is a suite of rehabilitation programmes provided for offenders to facilitate purposeful engagement during

incarceration. Inmates are allocated programmes according to the needs identified in the Correction Sentence Plan (CSPs) such as artisanal skills, education and therapeutic programmes that positively affect offenders' behaviour and attitude, giving them a purpose as they serve time. Offenders receive viable skills and qualifications for them to apply outside of correctional centres, enabling them to redirect their path upon release and secure a better future. At the same time, participants get to develop personal qualities such as self-reliance, perseverance and a sense of responsibility to themselves and society.

The Department has progressively improved offender participation in rehabilitation programmes over the past five years to ensure that offenders serving sentences longer than 24 months complete relevant correctional programmes. During the 2015/16 financial year, a total number of 75 595 (74%) offenders with CSPs completed Correctional Programmes which improved to 94 694 (99%) in the 2019/20 financial year. This was largely due to the Department's ability to utilise custodial officials on an interim basis to facilitate correctional programmes, since there is no dedicated Correctional Intervention officials (CIO) structure.

Rehabilitation programmes address a range of offending behaviours and improve personal wellbeing of inmates in cases where there is an overlap with offender needs, such as addressing negative self-perception. In an effort to improve the quality of life of those under the care of the Department, the participation in personal wellbeing services has increased during the 2019/20 financial year with a total of 71% (112 267) of offenders, parolees and probationers participating in social work services, 33% (50 354) inmates participating in psychological services while 109% (167 680) inmates participated in spiritual care services. Partnership with various stakeholders in the delivery of rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders has significantly contributed to the increased participation in psychological, social work and spiritual services during 2019/20. Continuous formalisation of partnerships was sustained through consultative sessions with various religious organisations to bolster spiritual ties and cooperation towards strengthening relations for improved offender correction, moral development and rehabilitation.

The Department has recorded a continuous improvement in the National Senior Certificate results over the past years. In 2014 a pass rate of 68,9% was recorded and improved to an 80% pass rate in the 2019 academic year placing the DCS matric class among the best in the country. The Department has also participated in the Second Chance Programme of the Department of Basic Education to provide support to 719 learners who have not been able to meet the requirements of the National Senior Certificate in order to give offenders

who do not sit for all 7 subjects a second chance to obtain their National Senior Certificate.

The Department has increased the numbers of learners in education programmes by 138 in the Further Education and Training Band and 25 in the General Education and Training Band. The National Skills Fund awarded a skills grant to provide occupational skills training to offenders. More than 1 839 received accredited training in the 2019/20 financial year. This accredited training will enable released offenders to find meaningful employment or will enable him/her to be self-employed. The Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETA's) provided support and accreditation of workplaces for training provided. The Department with skills grants from SASSETA trained offenders in accredited skills, where more than 276 offenders received accredited training as assistant chefs, welders and bakers. The Department has recorded on average per day, 1 468 offenders who have worked in production workshops, whereas an average of 2 937 offenders have worked in agriculture per day as at the end of the 2019/20 financial year.

2.2.1.4 Social Reintegration

Preventing recidivism requires effective interventions based on an understanding of the factors that place offenders at risk and make it difficult for them to successfully reintegrate into society. Most offenders are confronted by a range of social, economic and personal challenges that tend to become obstacles to their social reintegration. Positive reintegration outcomes are more likely to be generated when factors influencing offenders to criminal behaviour are confronted and their physical and social needs are addressed in a continuous and holistic manner both during and after incarceration. For that reason, it is important to emphasize comprehensive interventions, based on a continuity of care, and to provide consistent assistance to offenders within and beyond the correctional centres.

Service Points

Community Corrections is unable to provide efficient services to parolees, in some cases, due to their locations particularly those that live in remote areas. Offenders have to travel long distances to access Community Corrections offices. Some of the offenders find this exercise costly as they are unemployed and subsequently violate their parole conditions. As an interim solution, the Department has established service points throughout the country by formalizing partnerships with NPOs to bring access of services closer to communities. Within this financial year 2019/20 two hundred and twenty eight (228) service points were established and were active through partnerships with external stakeholders.

Partnerships

The Department has partnered with NPOs and relevant stakeholders to facilitate training and employability of parolees and probationers, such as Department of Environmental Affairs, Public Works and Infrastructure on EPWP and NPOs. During the 2019/20 financial year, the following interventions were implemented to assist parolees and probationers:

- Unisa Chance 2 Advance assisted parolees and probationers in training and skilling on entrepreneurship and job preparedness
- TVET College assisted on learnership programmes on agriculture and providing a stipend of R2500 for twelve (12) months for parolees and probationers while on training.
- Public Works and Infrastructure partnered with NPOs, NGOs, FBOs and CBOs assisted in skilling and training of parolees and probationers for job opportunities.
- NPOs supported parolees and probationers with working tools for them to be able to have their own businesses and become entrepreneurs.

During 2019/20 financial year a total of three thousand four hundred and forty two (3 442) parolees and probationers were trained and employed by external stakeholders through partnerships. A total number of twenty three thousand six hundred and sixty four (23 664) parolees and probationers participated in community projects through partnerships.

Halfway House

The process of successful reintegration is critical in reducing recidivism and the revolving door of the criminal justice system. One of the conditions for offenders to be released on parole is that they must have a monitorable address and a support system which is confirmed by a correctional official. Many offenders who would be eligible for parole thus remain incarcerated as they do not have a residential address. Some offenders do not have adequate support to assist them in adapting to the world outside of the correctional centre and struggle to adapt to non-institutional life. Halfway houses can therefore be the difference between early release and continued incarceration. Halfway houses can play an important role in assisting the reintegration process. The Department has formed partnerships with NPOs to support those offenders who have no monitorable addresses and support system by establishing halfway houses. Since inception of Halfway Houses in 2012, the Department has managed to establish 7 houses in five Regions.

Restorative Justice

Victim participation through the different Restorative Justice interventions has gained momentum increasing number of victims participating in the programme to 23 192 for the 2019/20 financial year. This approach ensures that offenders, their victims and communities have a platform to talk about the impact of the crime committed so that offenders are safely reintegrated back to their communities. The Restorative Justice approach also enables the victim to have a voice in the criminal justice system. The Department will continue its efforts to locate victims of crime or their next-of-kin to participate in all parole proceedings and express their opinions before a decision is made whether or not to place an offender on parole.

Despite challenges in locating victims and their next-of-kin, a concerted effort is made to ensure that affected parties participate in the Victim-Offender Dialogues (VOD). An amount of R11 million was received from Criminal Asset Recovery Accounts (CARA) to increase victim participation on the Restorative Justice programme. Through this funding, Social Auxiliary Workers (SAW) have been contracted to assist in tracing the victims of crime and prepare them for their participation in the Restorative Justice. This will ensure that upon their release, offenders are reintegrated into their families and communities, while the victims do not experience any secondary trauma as a result of the reintegration process.

The partnership with UNISA has assisted to enhance and professionalise Restorative Justice. The colloquium aimed at sharing best practices, identified ways to professionalise the programme and contribute to the development of a restorative justice curriculum. The session also focussed on restorative justice interventions and current practices. Through these conversations, the Department is able to leverage on available resources to address social ills and bring about restorative justice in the country.

2.2.1.5 Security

A fundamental principle set out in Correctional Services Act (Act No. 11 of 1998) and all relevant international standards relating to the treatment of prisoners is that their treatment should be humane and respect the inherent rights and dignity of the human person. All restrictive measures are proportional to the risk posed, with an appropriate balance between the protection of the fundamental rights of inmates and the lawful interference in the exercise of these rights. Security measures applied to all inmates are reviewed and, as necessary, revised regularly. There has been a marked improvement in the safety and security measures administered at correctional centres which culminated into

the achievement of targets for escapes and inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in the 2019/20 financial year. A total of 34 escapes (0.022%) was recorded for the financial year against a target of 0.034%, inmates injured as a result of reported assaults was recorded at 3.70% (7 842) against a target of 4.70% while the confirmed unnatural deaths was recorded at 0.030% (46) against a target of 0.032%.

The achievements reported on assaults were mainly due to management involvement and supervision which included amongst others the continuous guidance and support from Head Office, regular engagements with Regions creating security awareness, monitoring and evaluation, special operations (clean up and surprise search operations), deployment of Emergency Security Teams (ESTs) to hotspot areas, reduction of idleness amongst inmates by subjecting them to development programmes such as educational, skills training, sports, recreation, arts and cultural activities as well as the implementation of the assault prevention plan. Furthermore, a National Security Committee was established (inclusive of Head Office, Regions and Management Areas) to deal with amongst others emergency security issues. Despite the achievement noted for the period under review, the aging and outdated infrastructure, gang activities and overcrowding in correctional facilities continues to exacerbate security incidents.

As part of on-going interventions under the Back-2-Basics (B2B) security campaign the Department has continued to address compliance with essential security protocols such as searching and operational awareness in a bid to improve effectiveness. The campaign targeted all correctional officials at centre level and sought to ensure that operational managers at centre level instil a renewed sense of security responsibility among our officials. The B2B campaign addressed the various dimensions of operational security personnel security measures, physical security measures, technology security measures, information security management, operational security measures and management supervision.

2.2.1.6 Care

In terms of the Correctional Services Act, 1998 (Act 111 of 1998), the Department must provide Primary Health Care (PHC) services to inmates and refers patients to external health facilities, mainly those of the Department of Health where secondary and tertiary levels of care are provided. Correctional facilities are regarded as prevention settings that deliver health services to 'hard-to-reach' groups and therefore contribute to the broader health care system. The Department therefore employs full time health care professionals (nurses, pharmacists, medical practitioners and

psychologists) to meet the health needs of inmates. Private medical practitioners and dentists are contracted in some Management Areas to render sessional medical and dental services, respectively. In order to maximize the healthcare resources, professional nurses may provide care to inmates at different correctional facilities or Management Areas that are in close proximity. The Department further relies on the Community Service Pharmacists that are allocated by the Department of Health (DoH) to supplement pharmaceutical services.

The Department has successfully in-sourced nutrition services previously out-sourced to external service providers in eight (8) Management Areas. Food service officials were trained on the principles and practices of food safety and hygiene as required by applicable legislation and regulations. The insourcing of these services stimulates the inclusion of local enterprises where correctional facilities are located and provides further benefits in terms of job creation through the development of small, medium and micro-enterprises as well as the advancement of designated groups such as youth and women. This process has assisted Enterprises, Cooperatives, Wholesalers, Fresh Farm Producers, Bakeries, Abattoirs and Butcheries to take advantage of opportunities in the Department and make a meaningful contribution to the local economy.

The Department has received funding over the MTEF from Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to implement treatment to combat TB and HIV among inmates as a key population at risk of contracting non-communicable diseases. A TB review was conducted in all the Regions to identify gaps in the implementation of TB prevention and clinical management and make recommendations to improve performance in the treatment of TB. The Department has revised and implemented the ART Guidelines and trained 120 Health Care Professionals on Dolutegravir (TLD). Treatment Adherence Guidelines for HIV, TB and Non-Communicable diseases formed an integral part of the training to ensure that inmates are linked and retained in care and supported in adhering to treatment. Various partners including the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS) of the University of the Witwatersrand, Aurum Institute and Right to Care were contracted by the DoH to assist in improving infection prevention and control measures. The measures include the development of a DCS specific IPC training manual, training of 178 Operational Health Managers and 172 other categories inclusive of security, nutrition and environmental hygiene officials, Quality Improvement Plans were developed to improve areas of non-compliance and a DCS IPC policy was developed.

In an effort to improve inmates' access to safe, quality and effective medicines for management of medical conditions as well as to prevent stock-outs, pharmacies were established or re-opened from 2015/16 in various Management Areas i.e. Rustenburg, Goodwood, Polokwane, Modderbee, Mthatha (re-opened), Bethal (re-opened) and Barberton (re-opened). Orientation of Operational Health Managers on the relevant prescribed National Core Standards (NCS) for health care services was conducted to ensure the rendering of quality health care to inmates and to serve as a benchmark against which services that are rendered are evaluated. This subsequently led to the development and implementation of an electronic operational support visit tool, incorporating the Ideal Clinic Model and NCS to enable identification of service delivery gaps and the improvement thereof. The Department facilitated orientation of officials at both National and Regional levels on the District Implementation Plan (DIP) process in an effort to improve the quality of health care and to enable the assessment of factors associated with the occurrence of drug resistance.

2.2.1.7 Information Communication Technology

The security systems within correctional facilities continue to be strengthened to prevent the smuggling of illegal and contraband material into the correctional facilities. The Department continued its efforts to modernise correctional services over the 2019/20 financial year and delivered the Integrated Inmate Management System (IIMS) to a cumulative of nine (9) sites and ensured upgrading of network infrastructure to more than 150 sites to deliver holistic functionalities covering all aspects of correction

administration from the admission to the release of inmates and from the point of entry to the exit of the correctional facility; thus, increasing administrative efficiency and productivity. The Department moved towards the introduction of security technology systems to enhance the security capacity and operations at correctional facilities. The Department planned to implement body security scanners which are threat detection to seven sites in the 2019/20 financial year, however, four body scanners were implemented in two sites while the implementation of the remaining five sites will be finalised during 2020/21.

The Security Technology Master Plan will inform the security technology systems acquisition, maintenance and management strategy document of the Department. The Department supported by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has started with feasibility studies and implementation of physical security solutions at St Albans Correctional Facility. The technology installed at the Management Area has significantly decreased the theft of livestock at the farm. The expansion of physical security solutions to the rest of the Management Area will start with the activation of Phase 2 of the project.

During the year under review, the Department had a total inmate population of 154 449 with approved bed space of 120 567. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996, as amended) provides inmates (sentenced and unsentenced) with the right to adequate accommodation linked to human dignity. The following table reflect the inmate population per region as at 31 March 2020.

Table 2.1: Total number of inmates as at 31 March 2020 per Region

Region	Sentenced Offenders			Unsentenced Inmates			Total number of Inmates
	Males	Females	Total Number of Sentenced Offenders	Males	Females	Total number of Unsentenced Inmates	
Eastern Cape	13 981	238	14 219	6 221	119	6 340	20 559
Gauteng	21 412	661	22 073	13 661	477	14 138	36 211
Free State & Northern Cape	15 382	349	15 731	5 221	91	5 312	21 043
KwaZulu-Natal	17 779	400	18 179	6 784	157	6 941	25 120
Western Cape	14 464	512	14 976	11 394	474	11 868	26 844
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	17 289	374	17 663	6 879	130	7 009	24 672
TOTAL	100 307	2 534	102 841	50 160	1 448	51 608	154 449

Source: Daily unlock

The total number of inmates as at 31 March 2020 was 154 449, against the approved bed space of 120 567 of the inmate population. The un-sentenced population constituted 33.41% whilst the sentenced offender population formed 66.59% of the total inmate population. Males made up almost 97% of the inmate population, while the total female population was less than 3%. Below is a summary of the Regional distribution of the inmate population:

Figure 3: Distribution of inmate population per Region

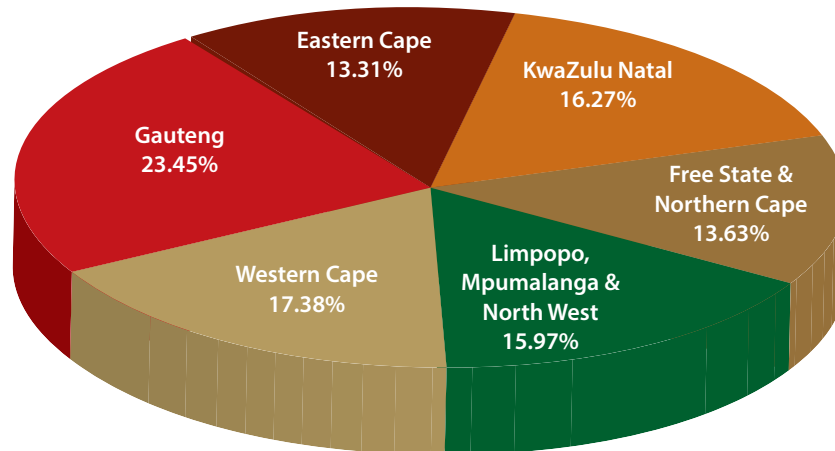


Table 2.2: Inmate population trend from 2014/15 to 2019/20 financial years

Categories	Gender	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Sentenced	Females	3 029	3 036	2 979	2 956	2 957	2 534
Unsentenced		1 089	1 157	1 195	1 370	1 359	1 448
	Total females	4 118	4 193	4 174	4 326	4 316	3 982
Sentenced	Males	113 236	113 691	114 276	114 913	112 190	100 307
Unsentenced		42 209	44 100	42 604	44 890	46 369	50 160
	Total males	155 445	157 791	156 880	159 803	158 559	150 467
	Total	159 563	161 984	161 054	164 129	162 875	154 449

The following figure reflects the inmate population from 2014/15 to 2019/20 financial years.

Figure 4: Inmate Population Trend from 2014/15 to 2019/20 financial years

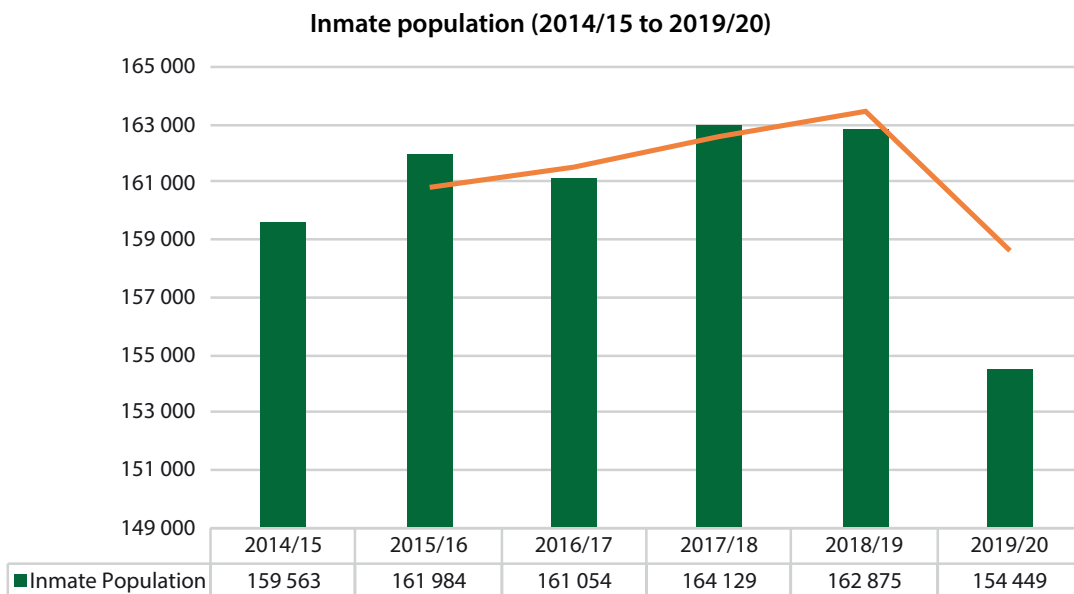


Table 2.3: Number of RDs per region as at 31 March 2020

Remand Detainees				
Region	Females	Males	Total	Percentage
Eastern Cape	118	6 139	6 257	12.17
Gauteng	477	13 652	14 129	27.48
Free State & Northern Cape	91	5 173	5 264	10.24
KwaZulu-Natal	157	6 762	6 919	13.46
Western Cape	470	11 394	11 864	23.08
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	121	6 856	6 977	13.57
National	1434	49 976	51 410	100

Source: Daily unlock

Table 2.4: Number of RD children as at 31 March 2020 per region (Remand Detention)

Children in Remand Detention				
Region	Females	Males	Total	Percentage
Eastern Cape	0	16	16	27.58
Gauteng	0	1	1	1.72
Free State & Northern Cape	1	17	18	31.03
KwaZulu-Natal	0	20	20	34.49
Western Cape	0	2	2	3.44
Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West	1	0	1	1.74
	2	56	58	100

Source: Daily Unlock

Table 2.5: Average number of sentenced offenders per age group

Average number of sentenced offenders per age group during 2019/2020						
Children (Younger than 18 years)		Juveniles (18-20 years)		Youth and adults (21 years and older)		Total
Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females/Males
0	65	53	2 005	2 481	98 237	102 841

Table 2.6: Average number of community corrections caseload per year

Description	Average caseload					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Parolees	50 175	51 963	52 453	53 415	54 935	45914
Probationers	17 033	17 061	15 990	16 311	15 251	7371
Awaiting Trial Persons	1 634	1 324	1 260	1 290	1 387	1252
Total	68 842	70 348	69 703	71 016	71 573	54 537

2.2.2 Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)

Table 2.7: Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
To provide offenders with educational programmes during their incarceration.	Offenders	11 444 AET	10 527 AET	10 411 offenders attended AET
Correct offending behaviour by providing sentenced offenders with needs-based correctional programmes.	Offenders	64% (61 049 / 95 198)	80% (86 916 / 108 639)	89.9% (94 694 / 95 747)

Table 2.8: Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Consultation	Internal and external beneficiaries to DCS services are consulted about the level and quality of the services they receive and wherever possible, will be given a choice regarding the services offered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with DCS internal and external beneficiaries and stakeholders was conducted mainly through the Izimbizos, Youth Summits, and Victim Offender Dialogues. • A Female Offenders Women's Day celebration was conducted in Polokwane Management Area in the LMN Region, • Relevant stakeholders, offenders and ex-offenders were invited to discuss on issues pertaining to female offenders and their rehabilitation
Service Standards	<p>External beneficiaries to DCS services are informed in detail about the level and quality of service they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect.</p> <p>Rehabilitation programmes and services, in correctional facilities and community corrections are delivered to the internal beneficiaries in line with the mandates and set standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCS generic service standards available and were incorporated in the service charter poster which are displayed at all correctional facilities as information to the external beneficiaries. • Service standards applicable to the internal beneficiaries were observed by made available to officials who deal directly with inmates on a day-to-day basis.
Access	All internal and external beneficiaries have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All inmates were given equal access to prescribed privileges and services as prescribed in the Correctional Services Act and other mandates. • Those who are eligible for parole were considered. • Inmates also had access to rehabilitation programmes such as education and skills training, health care, religious care, social work services and psychological services. • External beneficiaries had access to services such as payment of bail and fines, depositing of offender cash, legal representation consultations and visitation services. There are currently challenges regarding visitation services due to inadequate infrastructure.
Courtesy	<p>Beneficiaries to DCS services are treated with courtesy, consideration and recognition of human dignity.</p> <p>Departmental core values have been set and outlined in the Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.</p> <p>Formal complaints mechanisms are available to deal with the complaints of internal beneficiaries and M&E reports are used to signal the courtesy levels.</p> <p>Complaints desk, complaints boxes and direct access to senior personnel are available to external beneficiaries to register any lack in service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All complaints from inmates were attended to and most of them were solved to their satisfaction of the internal beneficiaries. • Some matters were resolved through court cases and others through the intervention of the Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services (JICS). • Signage on opening and closing times and other important information is visibly displayed at all correctional facilities and service delivery points • Complaints boxes were placed in the units and used by offenders who wanted to remain anonymous. External beneficiaries also used the available complaints mechanism and most of the issues were resolved.

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
Information	<p>Internal and external beneficiaries to DCS services are given full, accurate information about the services to which they are entitled.</p> <p>Information on the mandates and services of the Department are available on DCS website.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Service Delivery Charter is available and displayed at all correctional facilities to guide the external beneficiaries. All inmates being admitted within DCS facilities are orientated and provided with information on issues relating to admissions. "Corrections @ Work" is published for sharing of information with all officials. Strategic Plans, Annual Performance Plans and Annual Reports are available on the Departmental website and were distributed to relevant stakeholders. In some Regions and Management Areas interviews were held on local radios regarding DCS services. Information sharing takes place through Izimbizos, Youth Summits, and Victim Offender Dialogues
Openness and Transparency	<p>Beneficiaries to DCS services are informed on how DCS is structured at national, regional, management area, correctional centres and community correction office levels. Information is also provided on DCS operations, the cost involved and who is in charge at each facility.</p> <p>Citizens and inmates are informed of the Department's services and responsible managers for all the Regions.</p> <p>The cost to render the services of DCS is communicated in the MTEF process and displayed in the Annual Reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information about visiting times and who is responsible for visits is displayed at all DCS service points. Strategic Plans, Annual Performance Plans and Annual Reports are always available on the Departmental website and distributed to relevant stakeholders.
Redress	<p>If the promised standard of service is not delivered, beneficiaries to DCS services will be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy. When complaints are made, beneficiaries to DCS services will receive a sympathetic and positive response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints and request registers were available in every unit of Correctional Facilities and were used to redress incidents where there was a lack of services delivered. External beneficiaries received the necessary redress where service delivery complaints were found to be justifiable.
Value for Money	<p>DCS services will be provided economically and efficiently in order to give beneficiaries the best value for money.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Statements are published in the Annual Report. DCS officials were deployed at Regions to verify Performance Information to align to Auditor General's Audit criteria.

Table 2.9: Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Draft Service Delivery Model	Approved Service Delivery Model.	Approved Service Delivery Model available on DCS website. Implementation plan activated and communication plan used to popularise the content in the Department.
Approved DCS Service Delivery Charter	DCS Service Delivery Charter posters to be displayed in DCS.	DCS Service Delivery Charter posters were circulated and displayed at all service points.
DCS website	DCS website to reflect service delivery topics.	DCS Service Delivery Charter uploaded on the DCS internet and intranet. Public stakeholders and clients have access to relevant information on the website which is fully maintained.

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
DCS magazine: "Corrections@Work" and pamphlets	DCS magazine and pamphlets.	"Corrections @ Work" is quarterly magazine that is on the DCS website and is available to the public and officials. The DCS 2018/19 Annual Report were tabled in Parliament, published on the website and distributed to all key stakeholders.
DCS Planning instruments	The 2015-20 Strategic Plan (SP) and Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2019/20.	The DCS Strategic Plan (SP), Annual Performance Plan (APP) for 2019/20 was tabled in Parliament and published on the website and also distributed to all key stakeholders and.
DCS Reporting instruments	The DCS Annual Report 2018/19	The DCS Annual Report 2018/19 was tabled in Parliament, published on the website and distributed to all key stakeholders and.

Table 2.10: Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Presidential Hotline	Presidential Hotline.	51 of the 66 complaints received during the reporting period were resolved.
All complaints are recorded and responded to within the allocated timeframes.	All complaints are recorded and responded to within the allocated timeframes and redress done where necessary.	Inmates' complaints and requests were attended to on a daily basis in line with the internal complaints management system.
No dedicated call centre available. Complaints were received at the contact numbers available to the public and responses were not provided in a coordinated way.	Fully operational DCS Call Centre to record and refer all complaints from external beneficiaries	The DCS Call Centre became operational on 01 September 2019 and 702 complaints were received as at 31 March 2020. Of the 702 complaints received 676 were resolved and on 31 March 2020 there were 26 open calls.

2.2.3 Organisational environment


The Department continued to function in an austere fiscal environment, which made it difficult to fully realise its intention to continuously add value to the services that it renders to inmates, parolees and probationers. Austerity meant that the filling of vacancies was tightly managed, which made it difficult to expand its service offerings without being able to increase the human capacity and other required resources.

The Department had a post establishment of 42 061 as at 31 March 2020 with 3 938 vacant posts which translates into a vacancy rate of 9.4%. The Department has developed and implemented a recruitment strategy and plan to address the high vacancy rate which includes the appointment of dedicated selection committees with turnaround times and specific dates throughout the selection process. The recruitment plan also includes definite timelines on the different recruitment and selection processes. There has been monthly monitoring thereof by the HR Committees with a view to get accountability reports on targeted dates that were not met. The monthly monitoring of the compensation of employees budget has been utilized to provide for emerging HR needs, rotation or alternating of panel members have been introduced to fast track the recruitment process together with the introduction of a control sheets

for approval of panel members. Where necessary interviews have been scheduled over the weekends and HR teams have been capacitated to capture applications and administration of shortlisting and interviews. The Department will develop a long term staffing plan based on realistic offender: staff ratios that will be supported by an appropriate recruitment, promotion and retention strategy for various employee categories required to deliver on the Strategic Plan.

The Macro Transitional Structure was consulted and submitted to the Department of Public Service and Administration to obtain concurrence and inform the Micor Organisational Structure. The process of developing micro structure has commenced in line with upon the finalisation of the Operations Management Framework - Phase II.

The 2019 strategic planning session of the Department involved the critical evaluation of the operating environment, including the macro external and internal environment that influences the way the Department achieves its purpose. The session was held from the 14 to 16 August 2019, where key stakeholders formed part of the plenary, particularly those that inform the changes to be implemented by the Department. The Department made use of Root Cause Analysis to conduct the environmental analysis to inform



the Strategic Plan for the next five years. This planning tool identified the problems experienced by the Department and interventions to systematically reach the ultimate goal. This was the first step to create ownership, understanding and commitment towards the achievement of the identified impacts and priorities of the Sixth Administration. Various commissions were established to develop the impact pathway and associated results chain, together with the assumptions and risks, to arrive at the theory of change, work out desired impacts, and work backwards on outcome pathways.

The second Strategic Planning Session was held from 14 to 15 November 2019 to conduct a review of the Draft Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan with regard to the review of the Vision, Mission, Values and Impacts, Outcomes (and 5 Year Targets) and Outputs (with targets), Risk Register and Service Delivery Improvement Plan.

An automated reporting system was introduced during the 2019/20 financial year to facilitate robust strategic management throughout the Department. The system allows the Department to gauge exactly how well it is performing overall through digital dashboards that capture and report specific data points from each Management Area within the Department, thus providing a “snapshot” of performance. Report automation has realised several benefits for the Department, including: saving time, viewing robust data from various Management Areas in a single place, enhancing the accuracy of information and providing programme managers in the Department with more time to analyse the data rather than collecting data. Training on the automated reporting system was conducted from 22 to 25 October 2019 for all officials within the Management Areas, Regional Office and Head Office involved in the monitoring and reporting process.

The Service Delivery Model (SDM) which was approved in June 2019 includes the mandate analysis, identification of services delivered by the Department, service beneficiaries, risks and assumptions which culminated in the identification of the different modes of delivery of those services. It articulates the core services that are provided by the Department to fulfil its mandate, namely: Incarceration, Rehabilitation, Security, Care and Social-Reintegration which are delivered within its theatres of operations (i.e. Correctional Centres, Community Corrections and Productions Sites within Management Areas). Support functions (i.e. Facilities Management, ICT, Human Resource Management and Supply Chain Management) provide the resources required to operationalise the core services and exist in both the Theatres of Operations and the Centre of

Excellence. Following from this, the Department embarked on an Operations Design process which sought to articulate how services should be conducted to optimally deliver upon the SDM. Business Process Mapping was performed between November 2019 and February 2020 across several Management Areas, Regional Offices and the Head Office to unpack the manner in which different components of the SDM are being realised within current operations. The stakeholders worked alongside the core project team from Head Office (led onsite by the Project Manager), to execute the business process mapping. Additionally, two Regional Offices (i.e. the Western Cape Regional Office and the Free State & Northern Cape Regional Office), C Max Correctional Centre in Pretoria and Head Office were identified as areas for detailed process mapping.

The Business Process Mapping exercise enabled a detailed view of the interactions between different components within the Department in the drive to fulfil the mandate. The proposed solutions bring information control to the forefront to ensure that decisions are made through sound and validated data which is available on a real-time basis; enabling strategic functions of the Department to act on emerging threats as they are uncovered. The proposed Operations Design distinguishes operational functionality and information flow from technical functionality and information flow. This is important as this allows for accountability to be clearly defined across the functions and management levels, i.e. the Centre of Excellence is accountable for developing the frameworks and tools to realise service delivery while the Theatres of Operations are accountable for execution according to the Delegation of Authority, the Annual Operational Plan and the policies and procedures for the Department.

2.2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The Department has commenced with a process to review various sections of the Correctional Services Act (Act No. 111 of 1998) (“principal Act”) and its Regulations. A Correctional Matters Amendment Bill, 2020 is being processed to amend the following sections in the principal Act:

- Definitions Clause: Section 1: The Bill seeks to amend the principal Act in order to align the definition of ‘Minister’ with the amended portfolios as assigned by the President;
- Amendment to certain parole provisions in light of the Constitutional Court judgment in *OC Phaahla v Department of Justice and Correctional Services and Another* CCT44/18 [2019] ZACC 18 (Sections 73(a), 73(6)

b(iv), 136(1) and 136(3)(a)). The Bill further proposes amendments to the principle Act to align it with the Constitution with regards to the placement of a sentenced offender under day parole, parole and correctional supervision; to provide for the minimum periods to be served before becoming eligible for consideration for such release and placement in terms of the parole regime applicable at the date of commissioning of an offence.

The said Bill has been presented to and consulted with various stakeholders (National Council for Correctional Services; National Management Committee of the Department of Correctional Services; Development Committee for the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster ("JCPS"; JCPS Director-Generals Cluster) and has been endorsed accordingly. The process requires that the Bill be presented to the relevant Cabinet Committee, Cabinet and ultimately Parliament. The Department will also publish a notice in the Government Gazette to invite public comments on the Bill.

The Department is further engaged in amendments to provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of the principal Act related to JICS (Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services) and ICCVs (Independent Correctional Centre Visitors). The aim of the amendments is to ensure more independency of these oversight bodies and to be in line with the proposed "Business Case" for JICS to become a separate Government Entity, which is currently serving before stakeholder departments such as DPSA and Treasury. The revamp of JICS and ICCVs provisions are being attended to in conjunction with JICS.

The Department is reviewing the entire parole system and related provisions to revamp the parole system in line with revised Government objectives.

Policy Review

The Department has reviewed various policies during the period under review which aim to create a safe and healthy working environment for all correctional officials.

- Safety, health, environment, risk and quality (SHERQ) management policy – the objective of the policy is to enhance the health and wellbeing of officials by improving occupational health and safety in the workplace by identifying health and safety hazards and managing the identified risks in the Department. In addition, the policy includes areas of improvement on the implementation of administrative and engineering control measures, occupational health and safety education as well as medical surveillance and biological monitoring.
- Health and productivity management policy– provides for the integrated management of health risks for chronic illness, occupational injuries and diseases, mental diseases and disability to reduce the total health related costs of officials, including direct medical expenditures, unnecessary absence from work and lost performance at work. It advocates the principles of officials' rights to enjoy highest attainable standards of physical and mental health and favourable working conditions. It prescribes that primary prevention of occupational health hazards should be given priority and that all components of the health systems should be involved in an integrated response to the specific health needs of officials.
- HIV/AIDS, STI and TB management policy – The purpose of the policy is to set fair standard guidelines on the effective management of HIV/AIDS and TB in the Department by addressing the social and structural barriers to HIV, STI and TB prevention and care, preventing new cases of HIV, STI and TB infection and sustain health and wellness in order to minimise its adverse impact on the Department at large and the immediate family members of the officials. The policy seeks to minimise the social and economic consequences to the Department whilst committing itself to providing resources and guidance to mainstream HIV/AIDS and TB programmes in the context of comprehensive Employee Health and Wellness Programme.
- Wellness management policy – The unique working environment of the Department which includes overcrowding in correctional facilities, unsafe working conditions, poor environmental health can impact negatively on the health and safety of officials. The policy aims to meet the wellness needs of officials through preventative and curative measures, promoting physical, social emotional, occupational spiritual, financial and intellectual wellness of individuals, create a climate and culture that is conducive to the wellness and the identification of psycho-social health risks. The policy also supports a work-life balance through flexible policies in the workplace to accommodate work, personal or family needs. Officials will be provided with an enabling work environment for the integrated management of health, safety and wellness in a non-discriminatory, fair, transparent and accessible manner.

2.3 CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE NDP AND MTSF OUTCOMES

Table 2.11: Contribution towards achievement of NDP and MTSF outcomes

OUTCOME	NDP CHAPTER	PROGRESS
MTSF Outcome 1: Quality basic education	NDP Chapter 9: Improving Education, training and innovation	<p>The effective rehabilitation of offenders is an important component of the criminal justice system. Education and training are viewed as an important mechanism to achieve change. Correctional Services has 15 formal schools (Estcourt has been registered as a formal school with the DBE in 2019 and will have their first cohort of Grade 12 learners in 2021), with two more at the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) facilities (i.e. a grand total of 17 full time Correctional Schools) rendering Basic Education, in line with the curriculum of the Department of Basic Education. There has been improvement in the National Senior Certificate results comparatively over the past five years. In 2014 a pass rate of 68,9% was recorded and this improved to an 80% pass rate in the 2019 academic year (results as at January 2020) – placing the Department among the best in the country. Critical to acknowledge is that a total of six (6) schools registered a 100% pass.</p> <p>The Grade 12 class recorded a total of 48,5% of learners that gained admission to Bachelors studies, 30,9% gained admission for a Diploma pass and 20,6% for a Higher Certificate. A total of 61 distinctions in various subjects have been achieved with the best performance from the Usuthubeni School in KZN achieving 18 distinctions i.e. 29,5% of all distinctions received.</p> <p>Further to this the Department also participates in the Second Chance Programme, (an initiative of the Department of Basic Education), which aims to provide support to learners who have not been able to meet the requirements of the National Senior Certificate (NSC). Offenders who were unable to write all 7 subjects are given a second chance. The Department had enrolled 719 learners in such a programme.</p> <p>School principals and administration clerks continued to attend annual training on the South African Schools Administration System (SA-SAMS) in 2019/20 which took place at Pollsmoor Management Area. SA-SAMS is a single source of school data used for reporting by all schools registered with the DBE. This was to improve the quality and integrity of data reported by schools and to standardize data reports across the regions.</p>
MTSF Outcome 2: A long and healthy lifestyle for all	NDP Chapter 10: Promoting health	<p>The Department contributed to the implementation of the long-term health goals set out in the NDP aimed at increasing the life expectancy of inmates, as part of the total South African population, through the provision of a Comprehensive Primary Health Care Package (nutrition and hygiene services, pharmaceutical services and primary health care). Service provision is driven by interventions which include disease prevention (including screening) for both communicable and non-communicable diseases, health promotion and education, rehabilitative, curative and palliative services. TB and HIV, AIDS are the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the country. The Department therefore focussed on the prevention of new infections and expanding access to testing and treatment services to inmates. Correctional facilities are potential areas for spread of airborne infections and therefore require targeted interventions to mitigate the risk of infection.</p> <p>For the period under review, the Department achieved a tuberculosis (TB) cure rate of 93% (502/538) for offenders. This performance is higher than the targeted 89% and is indicative of the progress made towards fighting the TB epidemic. Additionally, 99% (26 783/27 076) of inmates received antiretroviral treatment. This performance contributed towards strengthening Government's concerted effort to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV and AIDS as well as minimizing the spread of HIV.</p> <p>Good nutrition is imperative if the fight against diseases is to be realized. In meeting the nutritional needs of inmates, 6% (9 238/154 449) against a target of 12% of those who qualified were prescribed with therapeutic diets. This enhanced the effectiveness of prescribed treatment for communicable as well as non-communicable diseases resulting in improved quality of health among inmates.</p> <p>In aligning with Government's response to COVID-19, the Department developed a governance framework which included a COVID-19 National Disaster Response Plan, Standard Operating Procedures for preparedness, detection and response to COVID-19 and established COVID-19 Operations Centres at National, Regional, Management Areas and Correctional Centres. Various prevention measures which included screening and testing for COVID-19, provision of Protective Personal Equipment (PPE) were implemented.</p>

OUTCOME	NDP CHAPTER	PROGRESS
MTSF Outcome 3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe	NDP Chapter 12 Building safer communities	<p>The Department contributes to building safer communities by ensuring that offenders are subjected to needs-based rehabilitation programmes which address the offending behaviour so that they can lead a crime free life after release. For the past three financial years an average of 99% of parolees and probationers have complied with placement conditions.</p> <p>As part of on-going interventions under the Back-2-Basics (B2B) security campaign, the Department has continued to address matters of compliance with essential security protocols such as searching and operational awareness in a bid to improve effectiveness. The campaign targeted all officials at centre level and sought to ensure that operational managers at centre level instil a renewed sense of security responsibility among our officials. The B2B campaign addressed the following dimensions of operational security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1: Personnel security measures • Pillar 2: Physical security measures • Pillar 3: Technology security measures • Pillar 4: Information security management • Pillar 5: Operational security measures • Pillar 6: Management supervision <p>The Department has continued to implement the Festive Season Security Operational campaign as part of the ongoing interventions which are aimed at ensuring heightened security during the festive period to prevent escapes, attempted escapes and assaults in correctional facilities</p> <p>The Department has hosted 751 Izimbizos, in order to bring about an understanding of the importance of family and community support to the ex-offenders for better reintegration. Furthermore, twenty three (23) Ex-offenders Desks have been established with the intent to support and provide aftercare services to ex-offenders. Through the desk, the Department continues to encourage and empower ex-offenders to be involved in community forums, poverty alleviation programmes, crime prevention and substance abuse programmes, with a specific focus on the youth. This support system is intended not only to address the challenges experienced by ex-offenders but also to involve the communities through partnership with restoration project and strategies on combating criminality within communities. The Department has established a total of thirteen (13) desks during 2019/20.</p> <p>Security arrangements are essential features of correctional facilities but they are not sufficient in themselves to ensure that inmates do not escape. Security also relies on alert correctional officials who interact with and who know the inmates; officials developing positive inmate relationships; officials who have an awareness of the operating environment; and correctional officials who make sure that inmates are involved in constructive and purposeful activities that contribute to their future reintegration into society. The improvements recorded on reported inmates assaults was mainly due the involvement and supervision by officials which also included among others the intervention of Head Office, regular interaction with Regions and Management Areas, monitoring and evaluation, special operations (clean up and surprise search operations), deployment of ESTs to hotspot areas, reduction of idleness amongst inmates by subjecting them to development programmes such as educational, skills training, sports, recreation, arts and cultural activities as well as the implementation of the assault prevention plan. Furthermore, a National security Committee was established (inclusive of Head Office, Regions and Management Areas) to deal with amongst others emergency security issues. A total of 34 escapes (0.022%) was recorded for the financial year against a target of 0.034%, inmates injured as a result of reported assaults was recorded at 3.70% (5 714) against a target of 4.70% while the confirmed unnatural deaths was recorded at 0.029% (45) against a target of 0.032%.</p>

OUTCOME	NDP CHAPTER	PROGRESS
MTSF Outcome 3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe	NDP Chapter 14 Promoting accountability and fighting corruption	<p>Formalised ethics training creates a positive perception about the Department's ethics framework and greater job satisfaction. The Department conducted 54 workshops on Ethics, Fraud Prevention, Anti-Corruption and whistle blowing during the 2019/20 financial year in which a total of 1 522 officials were sensitized and 5 815 promotional items were distributed.</p> <p>The Departmental Investigation Unit (DIU) received two hundred and thirty one (231) reported incidents and 19 enquiries during the period under review with a total of 655 cases and 339 enquiries that were brought forward from the previous financial year(s). In addition, the DIU finalised two hundred and fifty three (253) investigations of which 57 that had prima facie evidence of misconduct that were forwarded to the Code Enforcement Unit to initiate disciplinary proceedings.</p> <p>The Code Enforcement Unit finalised 96 disciplinary hearings of officials, resulting in 93 (97%) officials being found guilty. The sanctions meted out were as follows: 24 dismissals, one demotion, 14 suspensions without salary as an alternative to dismissal, 26 final written warnings, four written warnings, 23 corrective counselling and one verbal warning. Ten (10) officials resigned before the disciplinary hearings could be finalised and three officials were found not guilty.</p>
MTSF Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	NDP Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation.	<p>Skills shortages remain a key barrier for youth development in South Africa despite many initiatives that the country has embarked upon to improve the status quo including increased investments into tertiary education and extending learnerships. Providing opportunities to offenders such as literacy, vocational skills as well as encouraging an aptitude for work remains a priority for the Department.</p> <p>Significant achievements were recorded on parolees and probationers through formalised partnerships with "Working on Fire" that has trained and employed eighty one (81) parolees and probationers on Veldfire fighting, Occupational Health and Safety, Personal Finance Management and social wellbeing.</p> <p>The Department signed an Implementation Protocol Agreement with the National Skills Fund (NSF) under the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) for training of 5 480 offenders on various vocational and occupational programmes for the 2018/19 to 2021/22 financial years. During the first year of implementation, i.e. the 2019/20 financial year, 1 719 offenders were trained on various vocational and occupational skills programmes: Building & Plastering – 533, Plumbing – 64, Assistant chef – 136, Baking – 60, Pig production – 34, Vegetable Production – 398, Poultry – 69, Meat cutting – 84, Upholstery – 84, sewing machine repairs – 12, Nail technology – 136, shoe making and repairs – 12, Auto mechanic – 40, Waste management – 25, New venture creation – 32.</p> <p>SASSETA funded the training of 276 offenders on vocational and occupational skills programmes. Services SETA funded the training of 44 female offenders on hairdressing Level 3 at Johannesburg Management Area. Merseta funded the training of 157 offenders in KZN.</p> <p>In preparation towards the insourcing of the nutrition services, the Department successfully trained 352 offenders on the accredited Chef Assistant and Baking Skills Programmes at the previously eight outsourced Management Areas.</p> <p>Training was conducted at the Pietermaritzburg Management Area (Textile Workshop) where 12 offenders were trained on industrial sewing machine repairs. This accredited skills programme contributed towards the Return on Investment (ROI) as 25 industrial sewing machines were repaired during the training phase</p> <p>The Department collaborated with Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and City of Tshwane Municipality on the Waste Management pilot project for offenders at Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area. The pilot project successfully trained 25 offenders on accredited waste management short skills programme. The City of Tshwane Municipality donated 24 (240 litres) bins to Kgoši Mampuru II Management Area towards the project.</p> <p>During the 2019/20 financial year, an average, of 1 468 offenders have worked in production workshops per day, whereas an average of 2 937 offenders have worked in agriculture per day.</p>

OUTCOME	NDP CHAPTER	PROGRESS
		<p>The average offender labour per day in production workshops has declined with 349 offenders per day during 2019/20 financial year, as compared with the performance of 2015/16 financial year, which was 1 817. The average offender labour per day in agriculture has declined with 171 offenders per day during 2019/20 financial year, as compared with the performance of 2015/16 financial year, which was 3 108. The decline in offender labour is attributed to the reduction in inmate population, insufficient custodial officials and transfer of offenders during the financial year.</p> <p>During the 2019/20 financial year the value of furniture orders from client Departments (code 3 orders) was R1 708 353, an increase with R1 166 892 as compared with 2018/2019 financial year performance. Agriculture production performance on vegetable was 8 731 230 kg, an increase of 90 027 kg, as compared to the production performance of the 2018/19 financial year, 1 773 172 kg pork was produced, which increased by 13 492 kg as compared with production performance of the 2017/18 financial year, 471 127 kg red meat was produced, an improvement of 11 879 kg as compared with production performance of 2017/18 financial year, 6 378 568 litres milk was produced, an improvement of 244 059 litres as compared with 2017/18 financial year production performance, 584 861 kg chicken meat was produced, an improvement of 30 691 kg as compared with production performance of the 2018/19 financial year, 415 134 kg fruits were produced, a decline with 183 168 as compared with 2017/18 financial year production performance, and 1 456 368 dozen eggs were produced, an increase of 66 169 dozens as compared with 2017/18 financial year production performance.</p> <p>Bread production was 4 245 636 loaves during 2019/20 financial year, an improvement with 542 673 loaves of bread as compared with the performance of 2018/19 financial year. The improvement on bread production is attributed to an increase in the number of bakeries, i.e. during 2019/20 the Goedemoed bakery became operational. The number of functional bakeries has improved from six (6) in 2015/16 to nine (9) as at the end of 2019/20 financial year.</p>
MTSF Outcome 11: Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world	NDP Chapter 7: Positioning South Africa in the world	<p>The Department continues to contribute towards Regional, Continental and Global security and stability through participation in the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.</p> <p>The Department contributes to the International Treaty Obligations through participation in International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), Universal Peer Review (UPR), African Charter on Human and People's Rights.</p> <p>In 2019/20, the Department officially launched the Nelson Mandela Rules and developed the Training Manual on the Treatment of Offenders.</p> <p>At Regional level, the Department continues to participate in Southern African Development Community (SADC) processes. The Department has contributed to the drafting and finalisation of the SADC Protocol on Interstate Transfer of Sentenced Offenders.</p> <p>The Protocol was finally adopted during the 39th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government that was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 18 to 19 August 2019. In March 2020, the Department has facilitated sharing of SADC best practices on COVID-19 preparedness and responses in Corrections between SADC Member States. This was done in response to the call by World Health organisation declaring Corona virus as global Pandemic on 12 March 2020.</p>

2.4 STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

Table 2.12: Progress made towards achievement of Strategic Outcome Oriented Goals

GOAL	PROGRESS
GOAL 1: Remand detention processes are effectively managed by ensuring that remand detainees attend courts as determined by relevant legislation and are held in secure, safe and humane conditions, and provided with personal wellbeing programmes; and relevant services are provided to awaiting trial persons (ATPs), thus contributing to a fair and just criminal justice system.	<p>Remand detention is inextricably linked to the Criminal Justice System (CJS). The CJS consists of five core departments, namely the South African Police Service (SAPS); the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ); the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA); the DCS; and the Department of Social Development (DSD).</p> <p>The RD population have displayed a gradual increase of more than 10% over a period of three years i.e. from 2017/18 to 2019/20 financial year. The population grew from a monthly average of 46 260 to 51 596 between March 2018 to March 2020. The RDs remained constant at less than 30% of the inmate population for the greater part of 2019/20 with the exception of the period that ranged from January to March 2020 where the RDs constituted 33% of the inmate population. The RD children under the care of the Department remained low at below 0.1% of the RD population throughout the 2019/20 financial year.</p> <p>There are limited strategies for Department to reduce the population since more than 80% are detained without an option of bail. The collaborations with relevant criminal justice role players will continue to be implemented through the sharing of relevant information such as the RDs with bail and those detained for longer than two years. The postponement of certain cases of RDs was done through the AVR courts which are in 22 Remand detention facilities and linked to 47 courts.</p> <p>The Department continues to monitor the implementation of the Child Justice Act (Act No. 75 of 2008) in line with section 96(3) which requires the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services to table in Parliament annual progress reports received from the Cluster Departments that form part of the Intersectoral Committee for Child Justice (ISCCJ). Since the implementation of CJA from 2010 the number of children under the care of the Department has reduced by more than 80% i.e., from an annual average of 1 004 in 2010 to 171 in 2019.</p> <p>The Department has inherited the problem of detaining State Patients for longer periods than necessary due to inadequate beds in designated mental health establishments. The annual average of State Patients under the Department's care was recorded at 186 for the year under review. The highest number of state patients were detained in Eastern Cape (83) followed by FSNC (48), LMN (23) and KZN (22). The regions with the lowest number was Gauteng with 10 state patients while Western Cape did not have any state patients within the region. The Department of Health provides support to Department by visiting remand detention facilities with psychiatrist doctors and nurses, ensuring that the psychiatric treatment is provided to the State Patients while waiting for beds.</p> <p>The rollout of the revised Continuous Risk Assessment tool was conducted during the year under review through the training of 383 officials. An action plan to improve the wearing of uniform by remand detainees was developed for implementation by remand detention centres and correctional centres.</p>

GOAL	PROGRESS
GOAL 2: All sentenced offenders are being incarcerated in safe, secure and humane facilities and are provided with healthcare needs and effective rehabilitation programmes in line with their correctional sentence plans to enable their successful placement into society after their lawful release.	<p>The United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with specific reference to SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages, relates to Chapter 10 of the NDP - increasing the average life expectancy. The Department continues to ensure that inmates have access to quality primary health care (PHC) services to enable them to lead healthy lifestyles irrespective of their standing in society.</p> <p>In line with the Medium Term Strategic Framework Outcome 2 – A long and healthy life for all South Africans, the Department ensured that inmates are provided with the same quality health care as that which is provided to the general public. To this end, the UNAIDS 90-90-90 Strategy, HIV testing services (HTS) and HIV Universal Test and Treat (UTT) strategies were implemented in a bid to fight the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic. Collaboration with Provincial and District Departments of Health as well as support by external partners ensured continuum of care and the successful reintegration of inmates to the general public health system which also contributed significantly to eradication of the tuberculosis (TB) epidemic.</p> <p>The Department achieved a tuberculosis (TB) cure rate of 93% (502/538) for offenders during the period under review, higher than the targeted 89% which is indicative of the progress made towards fighting the TB epidemic. Additionally, 99% (26 783/27 076) of inmates received antiretroviral treatment. This performance contributed towards strengthening Government's concerted effort in improving the quality of life of people living with HIV and AIDS as well as minimizing the spread of HIV.</p> <p>Good nutrition is imperative if the fight against diseases is to be realized. In meeting the nutritional needs of inmates, 6% (9 238/154 449) against a target of 12% of those who qualified were prescribed with therapeutic diets. This enhanced the effectiveness of prescribed treatment for communicable as well as non-communicable diseases resulting in the improved quality of health among inmates.</p>
GOAL 3 : Offenders, parolees and probationers are successfully reintegrated back into their society as law-abiding citizens through provision of social reintegration programmes.	<p>The Department is committed to ensure that parolees and probationers are successfully reintegrated into society as law-abiding citizens through the provision of rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes. Significant achievements were recorded on parolees and probationers without violations during the 2019/20 financial year. From a national daily average of 53 257 parolees, 52 742 were without violations, representing 99% while 12 471 probationers were without violations for the same period from a national daily average case load of 12 604, representing 99%.</p> <p>The Department effectively supervised 70 620 persons who are subjected to Community Corrections. The physical monitoring of those within the Community Corrections system (e.g. compliance with home confinement) is a human resource intensive task. Physical contacts were limited due to other inadequate resources in Community Corrections (i.e. human resources and / or vehicles).</p> <p>Partnerships were formalised with following organisations in the training and job placement of parolees and probationers: Nunnovation Africa Foundation which trained ten (10) parolees and probationers on web development and ICT. In addition, five parolees who graduated were placed in other companies such as Mo Afrika Skills Development for experiential learning.</p> <p>Working on Fire has trained and employed eighty one (81) parolees and probationers on veldfire fighting, Occupational Health and Safety, Personal Finance Management and social wellbeing.</p> <p>The Department has also formalised partnerships with relevant stakeholders to empower parolees and probationers with skills for employability and job preparation. Through these skills, parolees and probationers have opened their own businesses and employed other parolees. In the LMN region, one hundred fifty two (152) parolees started their own businesses and employed six hundred and thirty one (631) parolees and probationers, in the Gauteng region forty two (42) businesses were owned by parolees and probationers and seventeen (17) parolees were employed, in the KZN Region ten (10) parolees and probationers opened their own businesses, in the WC region two (2) parolees started their own business in construction and retail (spaza shop) where four (4) ex-offenders were employed and finally in the FS/NC five (5) parolees and probationers owned businesses selling chicken, maize meal, wood and sand, towing cars and upholstery repair.</p> <p>The Department has partnered with tertiary institutions (University of Venda, University of Zululand) for students to conduct research on community profiles by identifying strengths and weaknesses of communities for proper placement which will enhance successful reintegration.</p>

2.5 PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

2.5.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Programme purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

Table 2.13: Administration Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purposes	Strategic objectives
Ministry	To support the Executive Authority in carrying out oversight executive responsibilities of the Department.	-
Management	Provide the administrative management, financial, information and communication technology (ICT), research, policy coordination and good governance support functions necessary for all service delivery by the Department and in support of the function of the Ministry.	Root out corrupt activities within the Department.
Human Resources	Improve human resource (HR) capacity and management to enable the Department to fulfil its mandate.	Improve organisational capacity for enhanced service delivery.
Finance	Provide effective and efficient financial and supply chain management services.	Provide effective and efficient financial and SCM.
Information Technology	To create business value, through provisioning of reliable integrated and secured ICT infrastructure and business application system to ensure effective strategic alignment and enhancement of business processes.	Provide a reliable, integrated and secure ICT infrastructure and business application system.
Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services (JICS)	To provide for the independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and their conditions.	Provide effective independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and the conditions in the correctional facilities and PPPs.

Sub-programme: Management

Sub-programme purpose: Provide the administrative management, financial, research, policy coordination and good governance support functions necessary for all service delivery by the Department and in support of the function of the Ministry.

Strategic objective: Root out corrupt activities within the Department.

Table 2.14: Administration: Sub-programme: Management — Strategic Objective

Programme 1: Administration						
Sub-programme: Management						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Root out corrupt activities within the Department	Percentage of officials charged and found guilty of corrupt activities	97% (31/32)	95%	97% (93/96)	2%	Evaluation of cases to ensure success. Consultation with witnesses is required before deciding to initiate disciplinary proceedings and good preparation before hearing.

Table 2.15: Administration: Sub-programme: Management — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Management						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020
Percentage of Integrated Communication and Marketing Strategy (ICMS) implemented	<p>33 national events coordinated/ supported</p> <p>Four(04) CI workshops conducted</p> <p>Developed concept and project plan for new DCS website</p> <p>Developed draft social media policy</p> <p>Developed event management guidelines</p> <p>Achieved 99.3% average resolution rate on Presidential hotline</p> <p>Four editions of Corrections@Work published and distributed</p> <p>964 internal notices distributed</p> <p>134 graphic design projects executed</p> <p>Ten(10) video production completed</p> <p>Internal Communication Strategy for officials developed and approved</p> <p>Guidelines to produce Management Area Staff Newsletters developed and approved</p> <p>Distribution strategy for internal publications developed</p> <p>12 Izimbizo hosted</p> <p>12 op-eds published</p> <p>93 good news stories generated</p> <p>35 speeches drafted</p> <p>17 media briefings facilitated</p>	100% (558/558)	100% (558/558)	100%	100% (558/558)	none
						n/a

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.16: Sub-programme expenditure: Management

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Management	875,042	875,042	-	820,536	824,119	(3,583)
Total	875,042	875,042	-	820,536	824,119	(3,583)

Sub-programme: Human Resources

Sub-programme purpose: Improve Human Resource (HR) capacity and management to enable the Department to fulfil its mandate.

Strategic objectives: Improve organisational capacity for enhanced service delivery.

Table 2.17: Administration: Sub-programme: Human Resources — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Human Resource						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020
Number of officials trained in line with the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP).	28 210	32 388	34 208	23 150	27 790	4 640
Percentage of Management Areas where IEHW programme is rolled out.	21.73% (10/46)	117% (7/6)	100% (6/6)	25% (12/48)	25% (12/48)	none
						Demand for training exceeded the planned target. n/a

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.18: Sub-programme expenditure: Human Resources

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Human Resources	2,235,747	2,235,747	-	1,886,833	1,845,960	40,873
Total	2,235,747	2,235,747	-	1,886,833	1,845,960	40,873

Sub-programme: Finance

Sub-programme purpose: To provide effective and efficient financial and Supply Chain Management (SCM) services.

Strategic objectives: Provide effective and efficient financial and Supply Chain Management (SCM).

Table 2.19: Administration: Sub-programme: Finance — Strategic Objective

Programme 1: Administration						
Sub-programme: Finance						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Provide effective and efficient financial and supply chain management.	Percentage of allocated budget spent per year.	99,70% R23,777 billion/ R23,849 billion	99,75%	99,48% R25,186 billion/ R25,317 billion	0,27%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation of Employees: The underspending of R484 million was due to funded vacant posts • Goods and Services: The over spending of R478 million was due to payment of R639 million that was made for short payment of accommodation charges • Interest and rent on land: There was an expenditure of R507 thousand incurred against a zero budget mainly due to interest paid on overdue accounts under programmes Administration and Incarceration as well as for interest on arrears salary incurred under programmes Administration, Incarceration and Care • Transfers and Subsidies: The overspending of R56 million is as a result of leave gratuity for approved applications of early retirement without penalisation of pension benefits cases. • Payments for Capital Assets: The underspending of R190 million was mainly due to underperformance on Capital Works Programme • Payments for Financial Assets: The actual spending of R9 million incurred against a zero budget was mainly due to write offs of debts and losses

Table 2.20: Administration: Sub-programme: Finance — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Finance						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020
Number of audit qualifications.	One audit qualification on capital works in progress.	One audit qualification relating to contractual commitments.	Two audit qualifications regarding commitments and irregular expenditure.	Zero audit qualification.	One audit qualification on irregular expenditure	One audit qualification
						Irregular expenditure qualification due to the completeness of the irregular expenditure register

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.21: Sub-programme expenditure: Finance

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
Finance	R'000 1,352,401	R'000 1,352,401	R'000 -	R'000 1,161,315	R'000 1,161,589	R'000 (274)
Total	1,352,401	1,352,401	-	1,161,315	1,161,589	(274)

Sub-programme: Information Technology

Sub-programme purpose: To create business value, through provisioning of reliable integrated and secured ICT infrastructure and business application system to ensure effective strategic alignment and enhancement of business processes.

Strategic objectives: Provide a reliable, integrated and secure ICT infrastructure and business application system.

Table 2.22: Administration: Sub-programme: Information Technology — Strategic Objective

Programme 1: Administration						
Sub-programme: Information Technology						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Provide a reliable, integrated and secure ICT infrastructure and business application system.	Number of sites where IIMS is rolled out.	7	50 (Sites rolled out on IIMS (50/461))	9	41	Target not achieved due to resource limitations and insufficient internal IT capacity. Month-end sign offs were not completed due to early recall of resources from Regions pending the national-wide lockdown.

Table 2.23: Administration: Sub-programme: Information Technology — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Information Technology							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Percentage of correctional facilities and community corrections offices where LAN Infrastructure is rolled out.	26% (94/360)	13.89% (50/360)	35.28% (127/360)	41.6% (150/360)	41.6% (150/360)	none	n/a

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: Reprioritisation of sites for deployment. Additional resources to be appointed to capacitate the Department

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.24: Sub-programme expenditure: Information Technology

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
Information Technology	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	213,837	213,837	-	233,742	222,776	10,966
Total	213,837	213,837	-	233,742	222,776	10,966

Sub-programme: Judicial Inspectorate of Correctional Services (JICS)

Sub-programme purpose: To provide for the independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmate and their conditions.

Strategic objectives: Provide effective independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and the conditions in the correctional facilities and PPPs.

Table 2.25: Administration: Sub-programme: JICS — Strategic Objective

Programme 1: Administration						
Sub-programme: JICS						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Provide effective independent oversight relating to the treatment of inmates and the conditions in the correctional facilities and PPPs.	Percentage of Correctional facilities and PPP's facilities inspected on the conditions and treatment of inmates.	50% (122/243)	56% (136/243)	53% (129/243)	3%	Underachievement was due to inadequate capacity and lock down of correctional facilities due to covid-19 pandemic.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: Filling of vacant posts to be prioritised and the remaining inspections to be included in the 2020/21 financial year.

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.26: Sub-programme expenditure: JICS

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
JICS	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	77,244	66,140	11,104	66,986	66,996	(10)
Total	77,244	66,140	11,104	66,986	66,996	(10)

2.5.2 PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION

Programme purpose: Provide for safe and secure conditions of detention consistent with maintaining the human dignity of inmates. Administer, profile and consider offenders for release or placement into the system of community corrections

Table 2.27: Incarceration Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purpose	Strategic objectives
Security Operations	Provide safe and secure conditions for inmates, consistent with human dignity.	Provide for a safe and secure correctional environment for inmates.
Facilities	Provide physical infrastructure that supports safe custody, humane conditions and the provision of correctional and development programmes, care and general administration.	Create secure and humane facilities for incarceration of remand detainees and offenders in a conducive environment.
Remand Detention	Ensure effective and efficient remand detention system consistent with human rights in a safe and secure environment.	Remand detention processes are effectively managed in accordance with relevant legislation.
Offender Management	Provide safe and secure conditions consistent with human dignity through effective administration and management of offenders.	Contribute towards a humane environment by managing overcrowding in correctional facilities. Consider offenders for possible placements on parole or correctional supervision.

Sub-programme: Security operations

Sub-programme purpose: Provide safe and secure conditions for inmates, consistent with human dignity.

Strategic objectives: Provide for a safe and secure correctional environment for inmates.

Table 2.28: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Security Operations — Strategic Objective

Programme 2: Incarceration							
Sub-programme: Security Operations							
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations	
Provide for a safe and secure correctional environment for inmates.	Percentage of inmates who escape from correctional centres and remand detention facilities per year.	0.034% (56/162 875)	0.034% (57/166 449)	0.022% (34/ 154 449)	0.012%	Target achieved due to continuous implementation and monitoring of the security policies which includes the escape prevention plan.	
	Percentage of inmates injured as a result of reported assaults in correctional centres and remand detention facilities per year.	4.11% (6 701/162 875)	4.70% (7 824/166 449)	3.70% (5 714/154 449)	1%	Target achieved due to effective implementation of assault prevention plan.	

Table 2.29: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Security Operations — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Security Operations							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement for 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Percentage of confirmed unnatural deaths in correctional centres and remand detention facilities per year.	0.032% (52 /161 054)	0.037% (61/164 129)	0.036% (58/162 875)	0.032% (53/166 449)	0.029% (45/154 449)	0.003%	Target achieved due to effective implementation of the death prevention plan.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.30: Sub-programme expenditure: Security Operations

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Security Operations	8,264,137	7,967,285	296,852	7,280,658	7,280,845	(187)
Total	8,264,137	7,967,285	296,852	7,280,658	7,280,845	(187)

Sub-programme: Facilities

Sub-programme purpose: Provide physical infrastructure that supports safe custody, humane conditions, and the provision of correctional and development programmes, care and general administration.

Strategic objectives: Create secure and humane facilities for incarceration of remand detainees and offenders in a conducive environment.

Table 2.31: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Facilities — Strategic Objective

Programme 2: Incarceration						
Sub-programme: Facilities						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Create secure and humane facilities for incarceration of remand detainees and offenders in a conducive environment.	Number of new bed spaces created through construction of new facilities.	0	435 (Tzaneen)	0	435	The contractor informed the Department that the project will be completed by the end of March 2020. On 11 March 2020 the DCS Project Manager informed DPW of outstanding work that needed to be completed before practical completion can be taken. A site inspection was conducted on 23rd March 2020. On 25th March the DCS Project Manager submitted a list of essential works to be completed before practical completion is taken. National lockdown came into effect on 26th March 2020 and contractor left site until 01st June 2020.

Table 2.32: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Facilities — Performance Indicator

Sub Programme : Facilities						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020
Number of new bed spaces created by upgrading of facilities annually.	407	0	12 C-Max	492 Estcourt -309 Standerton -183	1 088 Estcourt – 309 Standerton - 779	596 The total additional bedspaces created upon completion of Standerton Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 is 779.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: Essential works identified by DCS to be completed in the 2020/21 financial year before practical completion is taken

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.33: Sub-programme expenditure: Facilities

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
Facilities	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	4,057,026	4,353,878	(296,852)	4,370,263	4,370,010	253
Total	4,057,026	4,353,878	(296,852)	4,370,263	4,370,010	253

Sub-programme: Remand Detention

Sub-programme purpose: Ensure effective and efficient remand detention system consistent with human rights in a safe and secure environment.

Strategic objectives: Remand detention processes are effectively managed in accordance with relevant legislation.

Table 2.34: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Remand Detention — Performance Indicator

Sub Programme : Remand detention						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020
Percentage of RDs in Remand Detention Facilities subjected to Continuous Risk Assessment (CRA)	48% (77/161)	11.2% (14/124)	9.6% (12/125)	60% (26 704 / 44 508)	67% (31 504 / 46 764)	7% Support was provided to the regions through training on the amended CRA tool.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.35 Sub-programme expenditure: Remand Detention

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Remand Detention	637,719	637,719	-	695,287	695,351	(64)
Total	637,719	637,719	-	695,287	695,351	(64)

Sub-programme: Offender Management

Sub-programme purpose: Provide safe and secure conditions consistent with human dignity through effective administration and management of offenders

Strategic objectives: Contribute towards a humane environment by managing overcrowding in correctional facilities.

Table 2.36: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Offender Management — Strategic Objective

Programme 2: Incarceration						
Sub-programme: Offender Management						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Contribute towards a humane environment by managing overcrowding in correctional facilities.	Percentage of overcrowding in correctional centres and remand detention facilities in excess of approved capacity.	37% (44 303/118 572)	40% (47 489/118 572)	28% (33 945 /120 567)	12%	The decrease in the inmate population is mainly due to the special remission of sentences announced in December 2019, effectively releasing low risk offenders into community corrections.
Consider offenders for possible placements on parole or correctional supervision						

Table 2.37: Incarceration: Sub-programme: Offender Management — Performance Indicator

Sub Programme : Offender Management						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020
Percentage of offenders' profiles submitted by the Case Management Committees (CMCs) that were considered by CSPBs.	91% (44 521 / 48 984)	95 % (28 226 / 29 641)	93% (31 911 / 34 140)	92% (28 208/ 30 660)	96% (34 228/ 35 509)	4%
						Monitored compliance of policies by CSPB. Vice-chairpersons were deployed where vacancies exist and contracts of vice chairperson and community members were extended to improve capacity. The Special Remission of sentence pronounced by the President on 16 December 2019 accelerated the consideration dates of qualifying offenders for possible placement on parole resulting in some offenders being considered earlier than planned.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.38: Sub-programme expenditure: Offender Management

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
Offender Management	R'000 2,230,960	R'000 2,230,960	R'000 2,230,960	R'000 2,122,709	R'000 2,122,711	R'000 (2)
Total	2,230,960	2,230,960	-	2,122,709	2,122,711	(2)

2.5.3 PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION

Programme purpose: Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and to enable their social reintegration.

Table 2.39: Rehabilitation Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes	Sub-programme purpose	Strategic objectives
Correctional Programmes	Provide needs-based correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour based on the Correctional Sentence Plan (CSP). The aim is to raise awareness, provide information and develop life skills.	Improve life skills of offenders with CSPs through provisioning of correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour.
Offender Development	Provide offenders with needs based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and human development.	Improve offender's personal development through provision of literacy, education and skills competency programmes during the time of incarceration.
Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services	Manage and ensure the rendering of need-based psychological, social work and spiritual services to inmates and persons under correctional supervision with the aim of improving their health and emotional wellbeing and assisting in their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.	Offender behaviour is corrected through access to psychological, social work and spiritual services.

Sub-programme: Correctional programme

Sub-programme purpose: Provide needs-based correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour based on the CSP. The aim is to raise awareness, provide information and develop life skills.

Strategic objectives: Improve life skills of offenders with CSP's through provisioning of correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour.

Table 2.40: Rehabilitation: Sub-programme: Correctional Programme — Performance Indicator

Programme 3: Rehabilitation						
Sub-programme: Correctional Programmes						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Improve life skills of offenders with CSP's through provisioning of correctional programmes targeting offending behaviour.	Percentage of sentenced offenders subjected to correctional programmes per year.	90% (93 419/104 228)	80% (86 916/108 639)	99% (94 694/95 747)	19%	Interim CIOs were available to facilitate correctional programmes. The release of a large number of offenders who qualified for special remission reduced the inmate population resulting in an overachievement of the target.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budget

Table 2.41 Sub-programme expenditure: Correctional Programme

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
Correctional Programme	R'000 403,476	R'000 391,279	R'000 12,197	R'000 359,633	R'000 359,633	R'000 -
Total	403,476	391,279	12,197	359,633	359,633	-

Sub-programme: Offender Development

Sub-programme purpose: Provide offenders with needs-based programmes and interventions to facilitate their rehabilitation and human development.

Strategic objectives: Improve offender's personal development through provision of literacy, education and skills competency programmes during the time of incarceration.

Table 2.42: Rehabilitation: Sub-programme: Offender Development — Strategic Objective

Programme 3: Rehabilitation						
Sub-programme: Offender Development						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Improve offender's Personal development through provision of literacy, education and skills competency programmes during the time of incarceration.	Percentage of offenders participating in skills development programmes measured against the number of offenders enrolled per financial year.	98% (4 127/4 207) Long skills	80% (3 010/3 767) Long skills	99% (3 925/3 978)	19%	Partnership with external stakeholders (NSF and SASSETA) improved performance on skills training
		99,61% (10 044/10 083) Short skills	80% (3 252/4 062) Short skills	97% (10 816/10 841)	17%	Partnership with external stakeholders (NSF and SASSETA) improved performance on skills training
		98% (3 174/3 244) TVET College	80% (4 792/5 990) TVET College	99% (9 364/9 474)	19%	Partnership with TVET Colleges assisted DCS with programme provisioning and improved attendance in TVET programme contributed to the performance
		10 386	10 527	10 411	116	Target not achieved due to reduction of illiteracy level of the country. As of 2015, South Africa's total literacy rate was around 94.37%, which means almost 95% of all South Africans could read and write. The illiteracy level is decreasing at a rate of 1.59% per year, according to Statistics South Africa.
Number of offenders who participate in educational programmes per the daily attendance register per academic year. (AET and FET)		839	718	977	259	Subject related intervention provided on Mathematical Literacy, English, First Additional Language (FAL) and in Life Sciences.
						Learners camping to maintain positive attitude to education were held

Table 2.43: Rehabilitation: Sub-programme: Offender Development — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Offender Development						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020
Grade 12 pass rate obtained per academic year.	72% (101/140)	77% (142/185)	77% (143/ 185)	73% (112/153)	80% (136/170)	7%
						Subject related intervention provided on Mathematical Literacy, English First Additional Language and in Life(FAL) Sciences

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: Increase marketing strategies to improve AET participation in the 2020/21 financial year.

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.44: Sub-programme expenditure Offender Development

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
Offender Development	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	981,415	954,216	27,199	909,432	885,345	24,087
Total	981,415	954,216	27,199	909,432	885,345	24,087

Sub-programme: Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services

Sub-programme purpose: Manage and ensure the rendering of need-based psychological, social work and spiritual services to inmates and persons under correctional supervision, with the aim of improving their health and emotional well-being and assisting in their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

Strategic objectives: Offender behaviour is corrected through access to psychological, social work and spiritual services.

Table 2.45: Rehabilitation: Sub-programme: Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services — Strategic Objective

Programme 3: Rehabilitation						
Sub-programme: Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Offender behaviour is corrected through access to psychological, social work and spiritual services.	Percentage of incarcerated offenders, probationers and parolees who are involved in social work services per year.	(112 611/186 539)	60% (102 194/196 527)	71% (112 267/ 157 204)	19%	High number of newly admitted offenders, parolees and probationers involved in Social Work interventions.

Table 2.46: Rehabilitation: Sub-programme: Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Percentage of inmates who are involved in psychological services per year.	22% (36 014 / 161 054)	24% (39 407/ 164 129)	28% (45 331/ 162 875)	19% (31 625/ 166 449)	33% (50 354/ 154 449)	14%	Target achieved due to additional assistance rendered by student psychologist and community service psychologist
Percentage of inmates who benefit from spiritual services per year.	82% (132 364 / 161 054)	87% (143 480/ 164 129)	98% (159 259/ 162 875)	62% (103 199/ 166 449)	109% (167 680/ 154 449)	47%	Overachievement attributed to increased involvement of inmates in Spiritual Care sessions due to engagement and formalisation of partnerships through signed memoranda of understanding with various stakeholders.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.47: Sub-programme expenditure: Psychological, Social Work and Spiritual Services

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services	549,663	549,663	-	503,989	503,989	-
Total	549,663	549,663	-	503,989	503,989	-

2.5.4 PROGRAMME 4: CARE

Programme purpose: Provide needs-based care services for the personal wellbeing of all inmates in the Department's custody.

Table 2.48: Programme 4: Care: Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes:	Sub-programme Purposes	Strategic Objectives
Health and Hygiene Services	Ensure that inmates are provided with appropriate access to healthcare and hygiene services.	Provide inmates with comprehensive health and hygiene services during the period of incarceration.
Nutritional Services	Provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services during the period of incarceration.	Provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services.

Sub-programme: Health and Hygiene Services

Sub-programme purpose: To ensure that inmates are provided with appropriate access to healthcare and hygiene services.

Strategic objectives: Provide inmates with comprehensive health and hygiene services during the period of incarceration.

Table 2.49: Care: Sub-programme: Health and Hygiene Services — Strategic Objective

Programme 4: Care						
Sub-programme: Health and Hygiene Services						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Provide inmates with comprehensive health and hygiene services during the period of incarceration.	Percentage of inmates on ART.	99% (27 335/27 751)	90% (29 551/32 834)	99% (26 783/27 076)	9%	Continuous compliance on the implementation of UTT guideline. Follow up on those awaiting initiations, Continuous counselling of those that are refusing treatment to return back to care.
	TB (new pulmonary) cure rate of offenders.	89% (568/641)	89% (1 380/1 551)	93% (502/538)	4%	Effective management of patients diagnosed and compliance to treatment.

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.50: Sub-programme expenditure: Health and Hygiene Services

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Health and Hygiene Services	1,028,924	1,014,401	14,523	980,936	980,936	-
Total	1,028,924	1,014,401	14,523	980,936	980,936	-

Sub-programme: Nutritional Services

Sub-programme purpose: To provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services during the period of incarceration.

Strategic objectives: Provide inmates with appropriate nutritional services.

Table 2.51: Care: Sub-programme: Nutritional Services — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Nutritional Services							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Percentage of therapeutic diets prescribed for Inmates.	10 % (15 694/ 161 054)	8% (13 489/164 129)	7% (10 836 /162 875)	12% (19 974/166 449)	6% (9 238/154 449)	6%	Target achieved due to effective review of diets

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.52: Sub-programme expenditure: Nutritional Services

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under expenditure R'000
Nutritional Services	1,223,514	1,173,239	50,275	1,305,806	1,305,806	-
Total	1,223,514	1,173,239	50,275	1,305,806	1,305,806	-

2.5.5 PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

Programme purpose: Provide services focused on offenders' preparation for release, effective supervision of offenders placed under the system of community corrections and the facilitation of their social reintegration into their communities.

Table 2.53: Programme 5: Social Reintegration — Sub-programmes

Sub-programmes:	Sub-programme purposes	Strategic objectives
Supervision	Provide effective supervision of offenders placed under correctional and parole supervision in order to enhance public safety.	Improve compliance on conditions set for parolees and probationers under community corrections.
Community Reintegration	Provide and facilitate support systems for the reintegration of offenders into society.	Improve victims/offended, offenders, parolees and probationers participation in restorative justice programme.
Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices, including satellite offices and service points, to enhance community reintegration.	Improve accessibility to community corrections services, by increasing service points.

Sub-programme: Supervision

Sub-programme purpose: Provide effective supervision of offenders placed under correctional and parole supervision in order to enhance public safety.

Strategic objectives: Improve compliance on conditions set for parolees and probationers under Community Corrections.

Table 2.54: Social Reintegration: Sub-programme: Supervision — Strategic Objective

Programme 5: Social Reintegration							
Sub-programme: Supervision							
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations	
Improve compliance on conditions set for parolees and probationers under community corrections.	Percentage of parolees without violations per year	99% (54 487/55 030)	97% (55 072/ 56 775)	99% (52 742/53 257)	2%	Parolees are continuously sensitised to adhere to the conditions through orientation manual and supervision brochures.	
	Percentage of probationers without violations per year.	99% (15 334/15 502)	97% (16 674/17 190)	99% (12 471/12 604)	2%	Probationers are continuously sensitised to adhere to the conditions through orientation manual and supervision brochures.	

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.55: Sub-programme expenditure: Supervision

Sub-programme name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Supervision	908,020	902,466	5,554	856,726	856,726	-
Total	908,020	902,466	5,554	856,726	856,726	-

Sub-programme: Community Reintegration

Sub-programme purpose: Provide and facilitate support systems for the reintegration of offenders into society.

Strategic objectives: Improve victims/offended, offenders, parolees and probationers' participation in the Restorative Justice programme.

Table 2.56: Social Reintegration: Sub-programme: Community Reintegration — Strategic Objective

Programme 5: Social Reintegration						
Sub-programme: Community Reintegration						
Strategic objective	Strategic Indicator	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Improve victims /offended, offenders, parolees and probationers' participation in Restorative Justice processes.	Number of victims/offended who participate in Restorative Justice programme.	21 935	7 560	23 192	15 632	Increase in the number of Social Auxiliary Workers (SAW) to trace and prepare victims for participation in the programmes
	Number of offenders/parolees and probationers who participate in Restorative Justice programme.	6 580	7 000	7 468	468	Marketing of Restorative Justice Programmes (RJ) to inmates and communities through izimbizos. Increase in Victim Offender Dialogues (VOD).

Table 2.57: Social Reintegration: Sub-programme: Community Reintegration — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Community Reintegration						
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020
Number of parolees and probationers reintegrated back into communities through halfway house partnership.	127	131	158	72	82	10
						Effective reintegration of offenders and parolees after the establishment of the new Halfway Houses

Strategy to overcome areas of under-performance: None

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.58: Sub-programme expenditure Community Reintegration

Sub-programme Name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure	Final appropriation	Actual expenditure	(Over)/under expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Community Reintegration	47,092	48,502	(1,410)	42,916	41,847	1,069
Total	47,092	48,502	(1,410)	42,916	41,847	1,069

Sub-programme: Office Accommodation: Community Corrections

Sub-programme purpose: Facilitate the provision of community corrections offices, including satellite offices and service points to enhance community reintegration.

Strategic objectives: Improve accessibility to Community Corrections Services, by increasing service points.

Table 2.59: Social Reintegration: Sub-programme: Office accommodation: Community Corrections — Performance Indicator

Sub-programme: Office Accommodation: Community Corrections							
Performance Indicator	Actual achievement 2016/2017	Actual achievement 2017/2018	Actual achievement 2018/2019	Planned target 2019/2020	Actual achievement 2019/2020	Deviation from planned target to actual achievement 2019/2020	Comment on deviations
Number of service points established in community corrections.	228	131	201	60	228	168	Partnering with different community stakeholders has contributed positively towards the achievement of the target

Changes to planned targets: No changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Table 2.60 Sub-programme expenditure Office Accommodation

Sub-programme Name	2019/2020			2018/2019		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under expenditure R'000
Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	38,966	36,115	2,851	38,171	38,171	-
Total	38,966	36,115	2,851	38,171	38,171	-

2.6 TRANSFER PAYMENTS

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for during the period from 1 April 2019 to March 2020.

Table 2.61: Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

Name of public entity	Services rendered by the public entity	Amount transferred to the public entity (R'000)	Amount spent by the public entity (R'000)	Achievements of the public entity
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority	Sector Education and Training Authority	8,837	R22 618	Officials trained in various skills and student internship programme

2.7 CONDITIONAL GRANTS

There were no conditional grants transferred to or received by the Department for the period under review.

2.8 DONOR FUNDS

2.8.1 Donor funds received

There were no donor funds received by the Department for the period under review.

2.9 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

2.9.1 Property Portfolio

The property portfolio of the Department consists of 243 correctional facilities and 218 community corrections offices, office accommodation, living quarters, agricultural facilities and production workshops. There are a total of 15

new generation correctional centres within this portfolio, which constitute 6,2% of correctional facilities. Correctional facilities comprise a wide variety of buildings, many of which are centuries old, with only a few modern purpose-built facilities. The physical fabric of these older facilities is often neglected with poor visibility and blocked lines of sight. The reinforcement of internal structures is often not of the latest standards. The outdated infrastructure can be a barrier to effective rehabilitation and further contributes to overcrowding and high maintenance costs. It is essential; therefore, that physical security is complemented by other forms of security. There are two correctional facilities at Kutama Sinthumule and Mangaung are managed through Public Private Partnerships. The property portfolio is managed under the custodianship of the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) in terms of the Government Immovable Asset Management Act (GIAMA), Act No. 19 of 2007, which directs the utilisation of state owned accommodation and the 134 private lease agreements.

Table 2.62: Management areas and correctional centres as at 31 March 2020

Region	Number of Management Areas	Number of correctional centres		
		Number of centres temporarily closed	Number of active centres	Total number of centres
Eastern Cape	6	1 (Nqamakwe)	44	45
Gauteng	8	1 (Emthonjeni Juvenile)	25	26
Free State / Northern Cape	7	0	47	47
KwaZulu-Natal	7	2 (Umzimkulu and Glencoe)	40	42
Western Cape	10	2 (Brandvlei Max and Swellendam)	41	43
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/ North West	8	2 (Brits and Geluk)	36	38
PPPs in FS/NC (1) and LMN (1)	0	0	2	2
Total	46	8	135	243

Table 2.63: Centres temporarily closed

REGION	REASONS FOR CLOSURE/TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF CORRECTIONAL CENTRES
Eastern Cape	• Nqamakwe closed repair and renovation
Gauteng	• Emthonjeni Juvenile closed to repair and upgrade
KwaZulu-Natal	• Umzimkulu temporary closed due to upgrading
Western Cape	• Brandvlei Maximum and Swellendam closed due to dilapidation
Limpopo/Mpumalanga/North West	• Geluk closed due to dilapidation • Brits closed due to repair and upgrade
FS/NC	• none

2.9.2 Progress on infrastructure projects

The infrastructure budget for the 2019/20 financial year was R718 528 000 which was specifically and exclusively appropriated with a total expenditure of R409 473 370 at the end of March 2020. Positive progress was made during the period under review in finalising projects both within the construction and design phases, in line with the five year Infrastructure Master Plan, which focuses on transforming facilities from places of imprisonment to facilities of rehabilitation and care. During the period under review, the replacement of a corrugated iron correctional centre at Estcourt with a new generation correctional centre was finalised and the upgrading of the Standerton correctional centre was also finalised which created an additional 1 088 bedspaces. The new Estcourt correctional facility consists of two units with a capacity to accommodate 512 inmates.

It also has a hospital section, training centre, maintenance workshop, logistics and other support structures. The construction of the centre created 361 job opportunities, including the training of 35 students in bricklaying, plumbing, carpentry and painting.

Constructed to accommodate 1 460 inmates, the upgraded Standerton correctional facility, which was implemented in three phases, has provided much needed accommodation to reduce the rate of overcrowding within correctional facilities. The Standerton correctional facility was constructed in line with the new-generation correctional facilities model, meant to effectively facilitate the rehabilitation and care of inmates. This facility includes integrated security system, kitchen, laundry, hospital section and workshop equipment, as well as, heating and ventilation systems.

Table 2.64: Capital investments

Infrastructure projects	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation (R'000)	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under Expenditure (R'000)	Final Appropriation (R'000)	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under Expenditure (R'000)
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	540,492	350,387	190,105	511,830	352,704	159,126
Maintenance and repairs	178,036	72,532	105,504	168,594	78,314	90,280
Current	178,036	72,532	105,504	168,594	78,314	90,280
Capital	540,492	350,387	190,105	511,830	352,704	159,126

The construction of the Tzaneen correctional centre was close to completion in 2019/20 with 99% of the construction work completed and remaining items scheduled to be completed in the 2020/21 financial year. In addition to the electronic monitoring security system the facility includes production workshops to empower inmates with skills in welding, woodwork, metal work, upholstery, panel beating and spray painting. The facility will accommodate 435 inmates which is a substantial increase as compared to the old facility that accommodated 67 inmates. This is one of the eight corrugated iron (zinc) facilities that are being replaced

as part of plan for the modernization of infrastructure. The upgrading of the Parys correctional facility, which will provide an additional 176 bed spaces, is underway and scheduled for completion during the 2024/25 financial year, under the execution of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA).

The upgrade and refurbishment of the Emthonjeni Youth Centre which is under construction will provide 640 bedspaces and state of the art Integrated Security Systems. The Department has commenced on the planning for the

refurbishment and upgrade of the old Brandvlei Correctional Centre in the Western Cape Province. The upgrading and refurbishment is expected to regain 690 unused bed spaces by phasing out the currently occupied corrugated iron facility. The planning and design for Burgersdorp and Lichtenburg has reached an advanced stage with the construction scheduled to commence in 2020/21 financial year. The Department has appointed a Transaction Advisor to conduct a feasibility study for the construction of a new Head Office accommodation at the Salvokop Precinct in Pretoria, to be funded through a public private partnership (PPP) process. The project, once completed will deliver a safe, state of the art and conducive working environment.

The majority of infrastructure projects are implemented by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure. Projects are often delayed during the planning and execution stages, which contributes to cost and time overruns as well as a lack of adequate accommodation to support service delivery. The Department has therefore diversified the procurement strategy during the 2019/20 financial year through the appointment of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to assist in the planning and implementation of the infrastructure programme.

2.9.3 Maintenance of infrastructure

The poor condition of inherited infrastructure has created a backlog in the provision of appropriate and cost effective correctional facilities that puts rehabilitation and care at the centre of operations within the Department. The maintenance, upgrading and construction of correctional facilities forms part of the objectives of the multi-prong strategy that aims to alleviate current levels of overcrowding. During the year under review, the repair and renovations at Glencoe correctional centre was finalised, which realised the

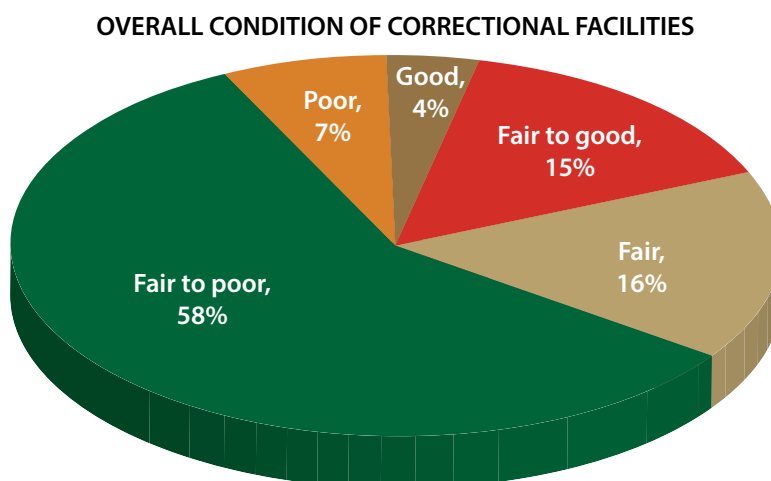
regain of over 600 bed spaces. The repair and renovations at the Nqamakwe correctional facility, which is scheduled for completion during July 2020, will realise a further 69 bed spaces. The repair and upgrade project at Brits has reached final stages in terms of repair and is scheduled for completion during the 2020/21 financial year. A total facilities renovation project was implemented at St Albans Remand Detention facility and three kitchens at the St Albans Management Area, which is aimed at improving the condition of the assets.

The Department embarked on a structured approach to implement own resources projects with emphasis on facilities maintenance and repair. Own resources projects utilise offender labour to address the short term maintenance requirements. During the year under review, a total of 110 own resources projects were completed as part of the self-sufficiency strategy aimed at developing the skills of offenders under the guidance of qualified artisans. These projects include the construction of a dining hall and kitchen at Southern Cape Management Area and the refurbishment of the hospital section at Pollsmoor Management Area were finalised as part of this programme.

2.9.4 Condition assessments

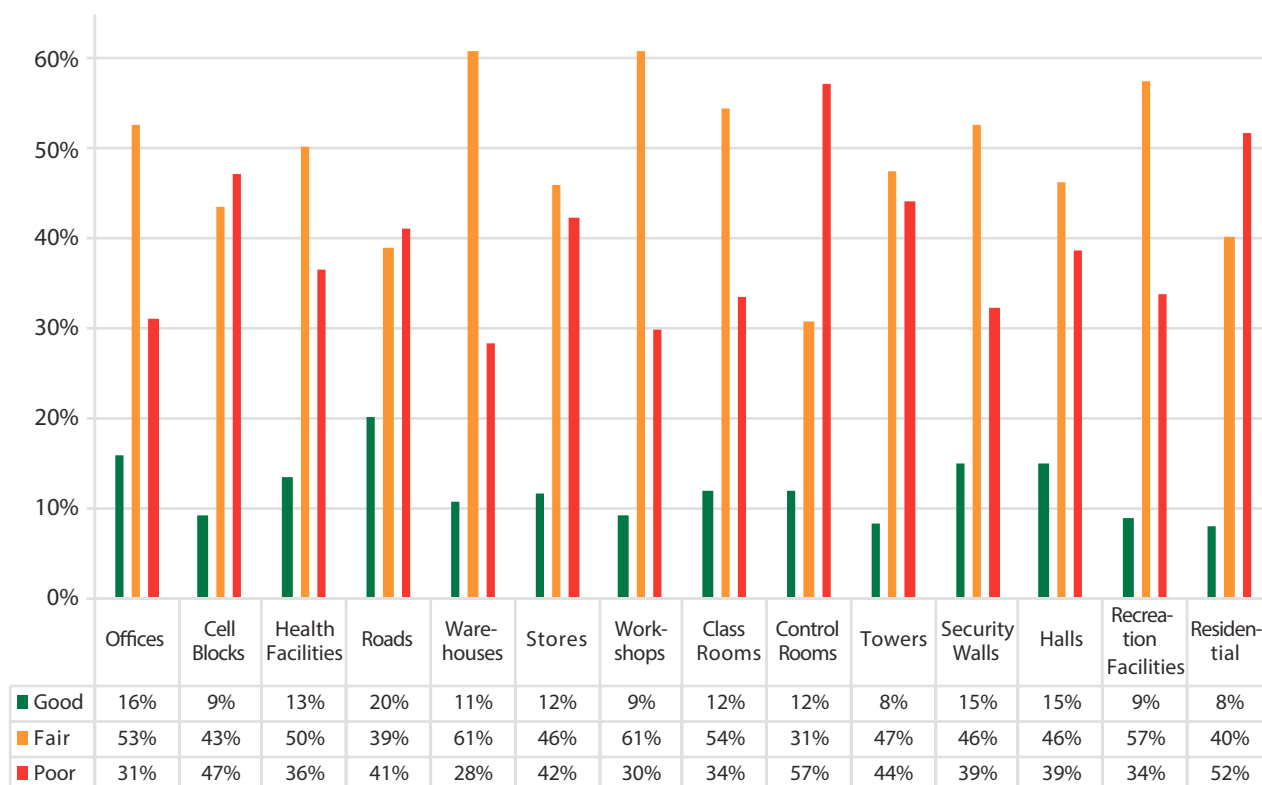
The Department is mindful of the fact that the GIAMA requires immovable assets to be properly maintained to ensure that they continue to function efficiently and effectively as possible to support the delivery of a wide range of services. The Department, in line with the prescripts of GIAMA, embarked on a process during 2019/20 to assess functionality, accessibility and condition of the property portfolio in order to quantify and prioritise maintenance needs. Below is a summary of the current state of correctional facilities across the country:

Figure 5: Overall condition of correctional facilities



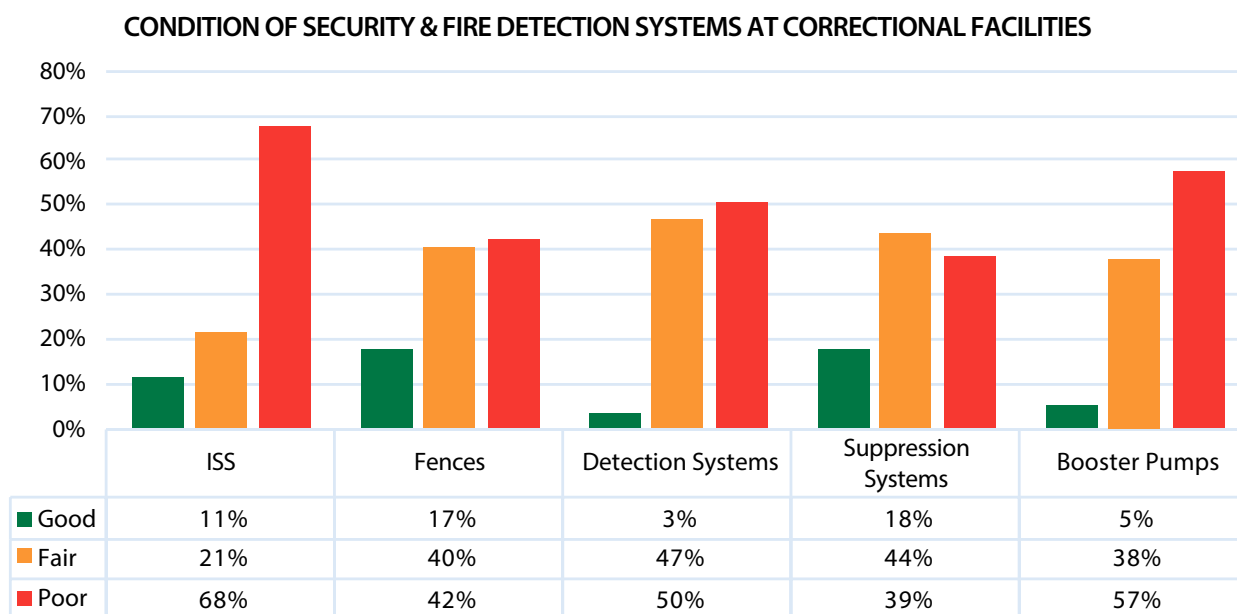
The current state of building, amenities and other infrastructure can be summarised as depicted in figure 6:

Figure 6: Condition of buildings, amenities and other infrastructure at correctional facilities




The current state of security systems and fire detection systems can be summarised as depicted in figure 7:

Figure 7: Condition of security and fire detection systems at correctional facilities



The condition of the Integrated Security Systems at various correctional facilities has deteriorated, which poses a risk to the security posture and operational requirements. The current situation is exposing the Department to possible security threats and reputational harm. During the period under review, the Department has appointed a multi-disciplinary steering committee to implement and maintain security systems at correctional centres.



The historic maintenance backlog of correctional facilities requires close attention and the focus of the Department will continue to fall on addressing emergencies brought about by poor maintenance and normal wear and tear. The Department continues to conduct condition assessments of facilities to guide investment decisions for the future and schedule appropriate plans that ensure value maximisation of the immovable assets across its lifecycle. This includes continuous engagement with the DPWI to ensure that preventative maintenance work is planned and performed on a routine or time based schedule to preserve the condition of buildings, equipment or plant and prolong its useful life. Appropriate investment is critical to protect the integrity of the asset base and ensure economic and social advancement. The expression of infrastructure needs in the Infrastructure Master Plan will be updated on an annual basis in order to ensure that clear and precise project briefs are provided for capital and maintenance requirements.

2.9.5 Municipal charges

The municipal charges function is in being adopted from the DPWI through the implementation of phased approach over the MTEF period. A combination of facilities, from a variety of geographical (municipal) regions was adopted during the period under review in support of the cost containment strategy. In addition to this initiative the Department intends to implement alternative energy solutions at prioritised correctional facilities to further reduce municipal charges. The budget for the sub programme Facilities has experienced pressures since the 2016/17 financial year, primarily as it relates to municipal services i.e. water and electricity consumption. Consequently, the budgets for State Owned Accommodation Charges and Capital Works were reduced in order to fund the shortfalls on municipal services budget.



PART C

GOVERNANCE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Department is committed to the highest standards of governance, which is fundamental to the management of public finances and resources, through coordinated governance structures to effectively, efficiently and economically utilise state resources. In order to deliver good governance, the Department acts in the public interest at all times, consistent with the requirements of legislation and policies, avoiding self-interest and, if necessary, acts against a perceived departmental interests. Several mechanisms and criteria have been implemented towards the enhancement of the standard of corporate governance in the Department, as directed by the King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa (2016). These mechanisms include, inter alia, the application of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and Treasury Regulations, the Public Service Act (PSA), the Audit Committee and Internal Audit function and the Risk Management Strategy and Policy. The progressive implementation of the principles underlying corporate governance remains a medium-term objective for the Department, given the size and scope of its mandate, resource base and the extent of its operations.

3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department is committed to maintaining an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management, as required in terms of section 38(2)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act, that supports the achievement of the Department's strategic and operational objectives. Risk management is a fundamental management discipline that promotes a risk-conscious culture within across the Department. In recognition thereof, the Department took the following initiatives during the 2019/20 financial year to support such.

- The Accounting Officer of the Department takes responsibility for implementing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) in accordance with the National Treasury Public Sector Risk Management Framework (PSRMF) and the Risk Management Unit directly report to and support the Accounting Officer to give effect to Section 38 (1) (a) (1) of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No.1 of 1999) as amended.
- The governance structures have been reviewed to align such to key management programmes and processes for effective coordination of information, communication and decision making within the Department.
- The risk management frameworks (i.e. Charter, Policy and Strategy) were reviewed during the 2019/20 financial year.

- The Department has made significant strides to bring risk management to the coalface. The Strategic and Operational risk facilitation processes were conducted and continuous monitoring reports were developed. The Audit Committee reviews, monitors and engages management on the risk management reports tabled. In addition to the above, the Risk Management Committee members were subjected to training during the 2019/20 financial year.
- Risk management continues to be embedded into the strategic and operational processes of the Department. As part of the strategic planning process, the key Strategic Risks for the Department were considered during the development of the impact and outcomes statements in the 2020-25 Strategic Plan.
- The Department is finalizing the appointments of additional human resources and an independent external chairperson to strength the risk management function within the Department.

3.3 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The Department regards fraud and corruption as serious offences and strongly encourages and supports the use of existing mechanisms by the public, in general or its members, to report allegations of fraud and corruption, which involve members of the Department. The Department has developed a Draft Ethics Framework that addresses ethical issues and that confirms the Department's zero-tolerance stance towards fraud, theft and corruption. During the period under review the Department embarked on a process to re-align different activities dealing with ethics and corruption into a single framework that can be monitored by the Ethics Committee as referred to in PSR 23(2). There are a number of initiatives in place to deal with ethics and corruption such as a Code of Conduct specific for the Department that is accepted in the Departmental Bargaining Chamber and a Vetting Fieldwork Unit, that form part of a single ethics and anti-corruption strategy. The Department is in the process of integrating these initiatives into a comprehensive ethics and anti-corruption strategy as required in the guidelines by the DPSA issued on 19 September 2012 in line with PSR 22.

There are two dedicated units in the Department that have been established in terms of sections 95A and 95B of the CSA (Act No. 111 of 1998, as amended) to deal with fraud, corruption, theft and maladministration. These two units are namely, the Departmental Investigation Unit (DIU) to conduct investigations and the Code Enforcement Unit (CE) which institutes disciplinary proceedings emanating from the investigations conducted. The reported incidents are investigated by the DIU and if *prima facie* evidence of the

misconduct is found, the investigation report is forwarded to CE to initiate disciplinary proceedings.

The Department currently has various mechanisms to encourage whistleblowing. Whistle blowers are at liberty of reporting incidents to the National Anti-Corruption Hotline (0800 701 701) which is under the control of the Public Service Commission, alternatively incidents can be reported directly to the Departmental Investigation Unit telephonically, in writing, "walk-ins" or via line management. The opportunity to remain anonymous is afforded to any person who would like to report acts of fraud, theft and corruption and should they do so in person, their identities are kept confidential by the person to whom they are reporting. Information pointing to possible acts of fraud and corruption is provided to the DIU for investigation. As part of its anti-corruption campaign the Department ensures that prevention is rolled out in the form of awareness campaigns/workshops, distribution of posters and pamphlets on corruption and fraud.

The purpose of the workshops is to sensitise the officials on matters of corruption and fraud, how the officials can report corruption and fraud safely and the reasons why they should report corruption and fraud that is taking place within their areas of responsibility. This has contributed to the enhancement of initiatives to prevent and detect issues of unethical conduct, fraud and corruption. There were 54 workshops conducted on Ethics, Fraud Prevention and Anti-Corruption including whistle blowing during 2019/20 financial year where 1 522 officials were sensitized and 5 815 promotional items were distributed.

The reported incidents are investigated by the DIU and if *prima facie* evidence of the misconduct is found, the investigation report is forwarded to CE to initiate disciplinary proceedings. The CE Unit finalised 96 disciplinary hearings of officials, resulting in 93 officials being found guilty (a 97 % success rate on guilty findings) in disciplinary hearings. The sanctions meted out were as follows: 24 dismissals, 1 demotion, 14 suspensions without salary as alternative to dismissal, 26 final written warnings, 4 written warnings, 23 corrective counselling, 1 verbal warning and 3 officials were found not guilty. A total of 10 officials resigned before the disciplinary hearings could be finalised.

3.4 MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Identifying and resolving conflict-of-interest situations is crucial to good governance and maintaining trust in public institutions. The Department has various processes and procedures in dealing with conflict of interest. On yearly basis, employees in the Department are required to disclose their financial interests through the prescribed electronic (e-Disclosure) system where the Department is able to

identify potential and actual conflicts of interest. Any possible conflicts of interests are assessed and mitigating actions taken to limit or eliminate associated risks. The Department issued various national circulars to enhance compliance, monitoring and transparency regarding the declaration of interest during the procurement process. The Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committee members declare their interests prior to any evaluation or adjudication of a bid process. Where an interest exists, the respective members are expected to recuse themselves from the process. All members of the Bid Adjudication Committee and SCM practitioners are required to sign the respective codes of conduct additional to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants that further advice on the process of declaring interest. Below is the summary of SMS employees who have disclosed their financial interest during the year under review.

Table 3.1: SMS Financial Disclosures

STATUS OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	TOTAL NUMBER OF SMS MEMBERS
Registered SMS members who submitted disclosure by due date	166
Registered SMS members who submitted disclosures after due date	0
Registered SMS members who did not disclose	01

3.5 CODE OF CONDUCT

The Department adheres to the Public Service Code of Conduct. The highest standards of ethical business are required of correctional officials as articulated in Chapter 8 of the White Paper on Corrections in South Africa. All employees are personally responsible for ensuring that their conduct is ethical and are required to bring any possible contraventions of the Code to the attention of their supervisor. The Code of Conduct is distributed to all employees who are then required to sign the same acknowledging that they have received and appraised themselves with the content thereof. All new employees are informed in their letters of appointment that the Code of Conduct is available on the Department's website.

The Department registered 210 cases of contravention of the code of conduct during the 2019/20 financial year. In order to mitigate the above the Department will be providing training on the code of conduct that will emphasise ethical behaviour to ensure that officials do not engage in any transaction or actions that is in conflict with or infringes on the execution of his or her official duties.

3.6 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993), requires that the employer provides and maintains a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health and safety of its employees. The Department continues to identify and manage workplace hazards through health and safety inspections conducted by national office in conjunction with qualified inspectors from the National Institute of Occupational Health. In addition, health and safety training and awareness sessions are conducted on a continuous basis to promote a culture of safe and healthy working environment to all employees. The Integrated Employee Health and Wellness aims to promote a safe and healthy working environment, by implementing a framework

that allows the Department to consistently identify and mitigate its health and safety risks, reduce incidents, enforce legislative compliance and improve overall performance. The occupational health and safety (OHS) committees at all levels are functioning as required.

The Department has conducted twenty (20) Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Occupational Exposure Assessments in the Management Areas, from 2015/16 to 2019/20 financial years, as indicated in the below table. These Management Areas were issued with recommendations on remedial actions to be taken, to address concern been raised in the assessment reports.

Table 3.2 Names of Management Areas where assessments were conducted

Financial year	Number of Management Areas	Name of Management Areas where assessments were conducted
2015/2016	1	St Albans Management Area
2016/2017	6	Kirkwood, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Leeuwkop, Groenpunt and Bizzah Makhate Management Areas
2017/2018	6	Mthatha, Amathole, Overberg, Witbank, Baviaanspoort and Barberton Management Areas
2019/2020	7	Pollsmoor, Drakenstein, Watervaal, Thohoyandou, Grootvlei, Zonderwater Management Areas, Head Office and Training Colleges

3.7 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES FOR 2019/20

Table 3.3: Summary of Portfolio Committee meetings

DATE OF MEETING	FOCUS AREA
13 March 2020	DCS Briefing: Programmes for Remand Detainee Children; Reduce Remand detainees with Bail of less than R1000; Parole System.
21 February 2020	DCS Quarter 3 Performance Report with focus on performance against spending; filling of key vacancies and Litigation cost.
22 October 2019	2018/19 Annual Report, with Deputy Minister.
08 October 2019	DCS 2018/19 audit outcomes
10 September 2019	DCS 2nd Quarter Performance Report.
04 September 2019	DCS Briefing: Security and overcrowding in correctional facilities: briefing; Assessing health & welfare services for female offenders: CGE briefing; with Deputy Minister
04 July 2019	DCS and Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services (JICS) 2019/20 Annual Performance Plans, Deputy Minister

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee during 2019/2020 and interventions identified by the Department to address the matters raised.

Table 3.4: Matters raised by Portfolio Committee

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	DCS interventions
The Committee required the Department to provide details of its plan to address the poor audit outcome by 22 November 2019 and to submit quarterly reports on the implementation of the audit action plan going forward.	In relation to the implementation of the 2018/19 financial year, the Department has implemented 45% (92/204) of the findings raised and 55% (112/204) of the findings are still in progress of being finalized. The findings reported as in progress relates to instances where Management have implemented some of the audit action plan activities per Tracking Register however these activities are only considered as resolved when all aspects, without exception, have been finalized.

Matters raised by the Portfolio Committee	DCS interventions
The Committee requested to be provided with quarterly reports on the progress of SCM-related investigations that were referred by the Auditor-General.	Overall, a combined total of 670 cases of both irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure were finalized and a total of 315 cases were reported as being in progress. This translates to 87% (915/1134) cases being reported as finalized or in progress.

3.8 SCOPA RESOLUTIONS FOR 2019/20

Table 3.5: SCOPA resolutions

Resolution no.	Subject	Details	Response by the Department	Resolved (yes/no)
No SCOPA resolutions for 2019/20	-	-	-	-

3.9 PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

The table below indicates progress made on some of the areas that resulted into audit qualification:

Table 3.6: Audit qualifications

Nature of qualification	Financial year in which it first arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
Commitment: unreliability of the commitment register	2017/18	The Department engaged the National Treasury to communicate challenges relating to implementation of Modified Cash Standards (MCS) as it relates to disclosure of Commitments. This engagement resulted in positive outcomes as the National Treasury has amended the disclosure requirements for commitments (Chapter 14) on the Annual Financial Statements. This amendment has in essence removed requirements to disclose commitments relating to goods and services, which had been a challenge for the Department and led to a qualification in 2018/19 financial year.
Performance Information (AOPO): Unreliability of Bed Space measurements	2017/18	The Department constituted the Bed Space Task Team to oversee re-measuring of accommodation, revising of the G309 forms and recapturing of the G309 forms on the Accommodation Determination System (ADS). The Department is finalizing the capturing of the G309's.
Irregular Expenditure: Completeness	2018/19	The Department has reviewed the entire population of payments in the 2019/20 financial year. The purpose is to ensure that the irregular expenditure is completely and reliably disclosed on the Annual Financial Statements.

3.10 INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

An effective internal control system is a fundamental success factor in meeting the objectives of the Department. It is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer to continually assess and evaluate internal controls to ensure that control activities in place are effective, efficient and transparent and that they are improved when required. The Internal Control Unit is responsible for oversight in relation to potential non-compliance with internal control measures implemented to prevent or detect realisation of risks timeously. There are continuous interactions between the Department and Office of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) through Audit Steering Committee (ASC) meetings to discuss audit

related issues with a view to facilitate an efficient audit process. Quarterly control meetings were held during the 2019/20 financial year amongst others, to discuss audit requests, progress on the implementation of audit findings and challenges. This is an ongoing process to ensure that the Department works progressively toward a clean audit outcome. The Department has implemented 59% (120/204) of the audit findings raised for the 2018/19 financial year with 41% (84/204) of the findings in progress. In addition, the Department is tracking and monitoring progress on the areas of audit qualifications for the 2018/19 financial year.

3.11 INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

In terms of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) standards and the Internal Audit Charter, the scope of Internal Audit focuses mainly on determining whether risk management, internal control and governance processes, designed by Management in compliance with section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA, are adequate and functioning in a manner that ensures that set objectives are met.

The Internal Audit Activity projects are conducted, as per the approved audit plan consisting of risk-based and compliance reviews, performance information audits, performance audits and information technology audits at correctional facilities, regions, management areas and at head office. During the 2019/20 financial year, no scope limitations were imposed by management on the Internal Audit Activity. Internal audit projects were undertaken, during 2019/20 and reports were presented to the Audit Committee and Management. Where control weaknesses have been identified, management has/ or is in the process of attending to such weaknesses. The following internal audit work was completed, during 2019/20:

- Review of Performance Information (Quarterly and Annually)

- Review of Financial Statements
- Audit on Asset Management
- Audit on Supply Chain Management
- Audit on Governance and Ethics
- Audit on IT Projects Governance
- Audit on Corrections Services Learnership
- Review of In-Year Monitoring

The Internal Audit Activity reports on its performance against the approved Annual Audit Plan to the Audit Committee which is an oversight committee that was established in accordance with section 38(1)(a)(ii) and section 76(4) (d) of the PFMA and 3.1.2 of the Treasury Regulations respectively. Internal Audit fulfilled its responsibility to the Audit Committee by providing support and reporting on the Department's control environment deficiencies as reported to management. The Audit Committee is established as an oversight body, providing independent oversight over governance, risk management and control processes in the Department.

Table 3.7: Members of the Audit Committee

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external member	Date appointed	Date Resigned	No. of Meetings attended
Ms J Masite	Financial management, Accounting, Risk Management, Internal and External Auditing, Forensic & Fraud investigations.	External	01/04/2019	n/a	6
Ms A Badimo	Information Technology, Risk Management	External	01/04/2019	n/a	6
Ms K Mahlangu	Legal	External	01/04/2019	n/a	6
Mr N Mhlongo CA (SA)	Accounting, Financial management, Risk Management, Internal & External Auditing, Risk Management	External	01/04/2019	n/a	6
Adv JC Weapond	Legal, Corporate Governance, Risk Management, Forensic & Fraud investigations.	External	01/04/2019	n/a	6

3.12 AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee ("The Committee") hereby presents its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

Audit Committee Responsibility

The Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38(1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 and Treasury Regulations 3.1.13. The Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its

Audit Committee Charter. We have regulated our affairs in compliance with this charter and have discharged all responsibilities as contained therein, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

Audit Committee members and attendance

During the period under review, the Committee members were as follows:

Names	Qualifications	Meetings held	Meetings attended	Date appointed
Ms S.J. Masite	B.Com ED, Advanced Certificate in Fraud Examination, Chartered Internal Auditor(CMIA) Qualification in Internal Auditing Leadership(QIAL), Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Fraud Examiner(CFE), PGIA, & CGIA	7	7	1 April 2019
Ms AMM Badimo	MBA, M.Sc., B.Sc. Hons(CS),B.Sc.(CS),CISM, CGEIT,CISA,CRISC,PMP, COBIT 5, Cert IT Auditing, Certified Blockchain Expert,ITIL Foundation.	7	7	1 April 2019
Adv C Weapond	LLB, M Tech(Forensic Investigation, B-com hons, Information Technology	7	7	1 April 2019
Mr AN Mhlongo	CA (SA), ACMA, CGMA	7	6	1 April 2019
Ms K Mahlangu	B.Proc, LLB, MAP, Certificate in Fraud Examination, Certificate in Legislation Drafting	7	6	1 April 2019

The Effectiveness of Internal Control Systems

The system of internal controls is designed to provide cost effective assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed. From the various reports issued by the Internal Audit function, the External Audit Report on the Annual Financial Statements and management letters of the Auditor-General, it was noted that there were material non-compliance with prescribed policies and procedures. The internal control environment was not effective throughout the year. Management has given Committee the assurance that processes are put in place to improve the system of internal control.

The Committee noted with that only 71% of the planned audit assignments completed. The Committee reviewed findings reported by internal audit and through the Committee's analysis of the audit reports and engagement with the management team, the Committee reports that the system of internal controls for the financial year under review was not entirely adequate and effective in improving the control environment and thereby reduce risk to an acceptable level.

The following internal audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Performance Information(AOPO)
- 2019/20 Financial Statements Reviews;
- In-Year Monitoring Review;
- Follow-up Audits;
- Interim Financial Statements;
- IT Project Governance Review (Integrated InMate Management System);
- SP(2020-2025) and APP Formulation & Alignment
- Management of Debtors and Losses
- Correctional Services Learner-ship programme
- Management of Nutritional Services
- Governance and Ethics
- Asset Management; and
- Supply Chain Management.

The Committee wishes to highlight the following areas where it is aware of some control deficiencies with room for improvement and as reviewed by internal audit during the year under review:

- Non-compliance with laws and regulations
- Deficiencies and/or deviations with the system of internal controls
- Manual systems which results to errors
- Lack of consequence management
- Capacity constraints
- Lack of supervisory checks
- Inadequate planning
- Inadequate document management system

The quality of performance information reporting still requires significant work though there is substantial improvement compared to previous years. Some of the reported achievements were not supported by appropriate audit evidence and in other cases reported achievements were not consistent with the planned and reported targets.

There was minimal progress made in addressing prior year findings with a number of weaknesses in IT general controls having not been completely resolved by IT management, resulting in repeat issues. The following ICT matters remain a concern:

- Management of SLA is still a concern based on the nature of findings that are recurring;
- Lack of resources to assist with further development and rollout on IIMS after expiry of the service provider contract;
- Capacity challenges within the Information Technology Branch.

The Committee recommended that management implement the agreed action plan in order to address any weaknesses revealed by internal and external audits.

Effectiveness of the overall system of risk management

The Committee notes the progress made by management in strengthening the risk management function by appointing an independent Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee, the Chief Risk Officer and permanent resources.

A strategic and operational risk assessment for the year under review was conducted.

The Committee provided oversight on risk management on a quarterly basis and has made recommendations for the

improvement of risk management processes. Moreover, a culture of risk management needs to be embedded in the daily activities of the Department to ensure effective enterprise wide risk management. The Committee will continue to monitor progress regarding the implementation of risk management processes.

In-Year Management and Monthly and Quarterly Reports

The Committee reports that, during the year under review, it was presented with regular quarterly management reports to enable it to:

- Monitor the integrity, accuracy and reliability of the performance of the Department;
- Review the disclosure in the financial reports of the Department and the context in which statements on the financial health of the Department are made; and
- Review all material information presented together with management accounts.

Evaluation of Financial Statements

The Committee reviewed the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) prepared by the Department before submission to the Auditor General of South Africa. Consequently, the Committee considered the audited Annual Financial Statements, to be included in the Annual Report; discussed with the Auditor-General and the Accounting Officer and was satisfied that the accounting policies used are appropriate. The Annual Financial Statements were reviewed with the following focus:

- Significant financial reporting judgments and estimates contained in the financial statements
- Clarity and completeness of disclosure and whether disclosures made have been set properly in context;
- Changes in the Accounting Policies and Practices;
- Significant adjustments resulting from the Audit;
- Compliance with accounting standards and legal requirements;
- Explanation for the accounting treatment adopted; and
- Reasons for significant year-on-year fluctuations

Auditor-General South Africa's (AGSA) Report

The Committee, in consultation with the Accounting Officer, agreed to the terms of the Auditor General South Africa's engagement letter, audit strategy and audit fees in respect of the 2019/2020 financial year. The Committee also monitored the implementation of the action plans to address matters arising from the Management Report issued by the Auditor-

General South Africa (AGSA) for the 2018/9 Financial Year. The Committee has also had in committee meetings with the Auditor-General of South Africa.

The Committee has reviewed the AGSA's Audit and the Management Reports and concurs therewith. The Committee notes the emphasis of matter paragraphs as disclosed in the report.

The Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements and annual performance information report be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General South Africa (which is the qualified audit opinion on Irregular expenditure). Audit Committee noted that management has engaged with National Treasury in terms of the Irregular Expenditure qualification interpretation.

The Committee furthermore strongly recommends continuous interactions between the Committee and the management team to discuss and agree on the way forward on the implementation plan for an improved internal control environment within the Department, thereby addressing the internal control environment of the Department.

Impact of Covid-19 on the operations of the department

Towards the end of the financial year, the Department was negatively affected by the COVID 19 pandemic in terms of its service delivery environment. This necessitated a review of the planning and budget deliverables. The Audit Committee directed the Department to comprehensively report its response to this pandemic to enable proper and necessary oversight. This pandemic also caused a postponement of financial year-end closures (i.e. for 31 May 2020 to 31 July 2020). Management was further advised to include all matters relating to COVID 19 under the Accounting Officer overview in the Annual Report for complete reporting purposes.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function is responsible for reviewing and providing assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment across all the significant areas of the Department and its operations.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring that the internal audit function is independent and has the necessary resources, skills, standing and authority within the Department to enable it to discharge its responsibilities effectively. The Internal Auditors have unrestricted access to the Committee.

The Committee reviews and approves the Internal Audit Plan annually. Internal audit's activities are measured against the approved internal audit plan and the Head: Internal Audit tables progress reports in this regard to the Committee.

The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for the delivery of an annual audit opinion. The annual opinion concludes on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Department's governance, risk management and control. The system of internal control within the Department and the control environment was partially effective as seen from the various reports issued by Internal Audit Unit and the Auditor General of South Africa

The Internal Audit Unit performed a wide range of operational, financial, compliance and information-technology audits. In addition to these planned audits, the unit also attended to certain management requests.

The Committee is still not satisfied with the adequacy of the existing capacity of the Internal Audit Unit and is of the view that capacitation of the unit should be prioritized in order for internal audit to function optimally to enable the Department to benefit fully from a fully capacitated internal audit function.

Appreciation

The Committee appreciates the effort of the Department of Correctional Services to achieve most of its set targets even when confronted with the budget cuts and the Covid-19 pandemic. The Committee also values the dedication of the management team and staff of the Department. The Committee appreciates the assistance and cooperation of management in the discharge of its responsibility. Further the Committee appreciates the AGSA governance support.



Ms. Sedie Jane Masite

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Department of Correctional Services

Date: 19/11/2020

3.13 B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Table 3.8: Compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013

Application of the relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion <i>(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)</i>
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	The Department does not issue any licenses or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law.
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The Department has a Supply Chain Management Policy in place which is aligned to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No 5 of 2000), and whereby the Department uses procurement spend as a lever to promote empowerment of designated groups (Black people, Youth, Woman and People with disabilities). These are EME's and QSE's that are BBBEE level 1- 4 contributors.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not applicable. The process of entering into partnerships with the private sector is done through the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) at National Treasury.
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives , grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment	No	Not applicable.



PART D

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The status of Human Resources (HR) in the Department

Correctional Services requires highly trained, disciplined and motivated staff dedicated to reforming and reintegrating offenders into communities. This makes human capital the most valuable asset in the Department. As a labour intensive organization the Department places emphasis on capacity building programmes for employees at all levels. The role of human resource planning is important to ensure that the Department has the required number of people with the requisite skills, knowledge and attitudes to perform the work. The post establishment of the Department was 42 061 during the year under review and of this number, a total of 38 123 posts were filled. The Department appointed 3 884 new employees in 2019/20 financial year, which is a noticeable increase as compared to the financial year 2018/19, where 690 employees were appointed, however due to the high turnover that the Department experienced, these gains did not make an impact on the vacancy rate. The number of vacant posts were 3 938 representing a vacancy rate of 9.4%. Despite efforts to fill vacant and funded positions, the vacancy rate increased from 7.5% in 2018/19 to 9.4% in 2019/20, which is attributed to amongst others, a higher turnover rate during the year under review. In an effort to accelerate the filling of vacancies with experienced and trained officials, 946 ex-officials were employed in 2019/20.

The Department experienced a higher turnover rate during the year under review as compared to the previous year. Employees who terminated their services with the Department increased from 4.03% in 2018/19 to 7.2% in 2019/2020. The second highest service termination rate in the Department was ascribed to the retirement, which accounts for 25.2% of total service terminations, an indication that suggests an aging workforce.

The sick leave days taken by employees during 2018/19 increased from 319 561 days, to 433 819 days during 2019/20, whilst, the use of disability leave has declined from 108 873 days to 61 958 days during the same period. The Department recorded an achievement of 86% on the Annual Performance Plan despite the difficulties in filling posts at service point levels and at top management. The Department's initiative of identifying critical posts yielded positive results as the Department recorded an improvement in performance when compared to the previous financial year.

4.1.2 HR priorities for the year under review and the impact of these

In this fast-changing environment, the demand for hard and soft skills continue to rapidly evolve. The weight that training and development schemes carry positively aid a variety of components needed in the Department. Training maximizes the development of the existing workforce ensuring officials are happy, engaged and motivated and attracts highly skilled talent to remain equipped for the future. A total of 151 680 officials were trained over the five year period in line with the workplace skills plan with 27 790 officials trained in 2019/20 against a target of 23 150. The Department has increased the number of women in security related training to enable them to handle all security challenges encountered in correctional facilities.

The workplace skills plan prioritises training in line with the strategic priorities of the Department i.e. security, rehabilitation and social reintegration. Training and development programmes have put emphasis on management development to enhance the Department's leadership capability. During the past financial year the focus was also on enhancing the quality and the uniformity of training delivered nationally.

4.1.3 Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit skilled and capable workforce

The retention of personnel, especially within the scarce skills environments, remains a priority for the Department. The Retention Policy is aimed to address the losses as identified in the scarce skills environments. To address the gaps at the supervisory level as well as the accountability challenges brought about non-implementation of career path for employees at the production level, the Department has, through the negotiated progression agreement, signed in December 2019, progressed 8 759 highly skilled and qualifying officials to the next salary level (advanced production level of the correctional service officials occupations specific dispensation).

Youth empowerment and participation in the Department's developmental programmes remains a pivotal focus in terms of providing youth entry to the Department and also attracting scarce and critical skills required. Over the period 2015/16 to 2019/20 the Department enrolled 5 003 learners (3 039 in 2015/16; 930 in 2018/19 and 1 034 in 2019/20) on the Corrections Services Learnership programme. During the 2019/20 financial year 561 interns were enrolled in the

graduate internship programme and 297 participated in the student internship programme. The internship programme is also being used as a vehicle to create a pool of candidates from which to recruit for entry level positions.

4.1.4 Employee performance management

Performance management includes activities which ensure that the strategic and operational objectives of Department are consistently being met in an effective and efficient manner. All employees are required to complete a performance agreement before 31 May each year. The agreement is in essence a contract between the employer and the employee containing the projects, programmes, activities, expectations and standards for the required delivery. The performance management process requires that a mid-year review and an annual assessment is conducted, and that the operational targets and achievements linked to the performance agreement be monitored and communicated on an ongoing basis. In instances where targets or performance expectations are not met, the gaps are addressed through the management of poor performance. During the year under review the Department achieved a 90% of the SMS in the signing of the Performance Agreements which was done in line with the Amended Public Service Regulations 2016 implemented from April 2018. The contracts were captured on PERSAL and all performance assessments for the financial year under review were moderated and where applicable incentive that was due, payments were effected. A total of 36 563 Performance Contracts for employees below SMS were completed and captured on PERSAL.

4.1.5 Employee Wellness Programme

The integrated roll out of Employee Wellness Programmes in Management Areas is a direct response to addressing employee and employer health rights and responsibilities as it provides platform for implementation and coordination in a synergistic manner by stressing the virtues of health as a priority for the workforce and is part of the Department's contribution to developing and maintaining a sustainable future through contributing and productive employees.

All Employee Wellness Programmes (Occupational Health and Safety, Employee Assistance Programmes, Sport and Recreation, Biokinetics and Gymsnasiums, HIV/AIDS/TB, chronic diseases and the Facilities Fund) in the Department have been integrated under the Chief Directorate: Integrated Employee Health and Wellness (IEHW) in an attempt to address unique challenges found in the Department with its distinct characteristics, culture, norms, stresses and values. Health in any Department is often equated with productivity

which is achieved by meeting the goals of the institution in time and in the most cost effective manner. When problems arise with individual employees it impacts negatively on the health of the Department as a whole and vice versa.

The Department is in a unique position to investigate the health needs of employees and to develop interventions and initiatives which aim to maximise the impact both on employees' well-being, but also on Departmental healthcare costs, productivity and long-term value of human capital through its integrated employee wellness programmes. Over the five year period, the Department conducted 48 Integrated Employee Health and Wellness Programmes (IEHW) in every Management Area. A roll out of IEHW Programmes was conducted in 12 Management Areas in the 2019/20 financial year. During the roll out employees were educated on Sport and Recreation, EAP, HIV/Aids, TB and chronic diseases, biokinetics and gynamiams, OHS and the Facilities Fund. Health risk assessments were undertaken in some facilities by approved Inspection Authorities from the National Institute of Occupational Health, health screenings were conducted by GEMS, trauma training was rolled out and employees were trained on wellness policies.

4.1.6 HR achievements

The Department supports and is committed to the overall health, safety and wellbeing of its officials and recognizes the importance of employee wellness in the workplace by establishing a policy for promoting wellness, safety, health, environment, risk and quality (SHERQ) management, Health and productivity management as well and HIV/AIDS, STI and TB management. These policy reviews are intended to benefit officials by identifying the mechanisms and resources that will be used to promote a sound working environment while preserving human dignity, respect and officials privacy.

The Department hosted a session with senior managers in the FS/NC Region in August 2019 as part of the public service senior woman's management week focusing on the eight principles of gender equality particularly the safety of women working within correctional facilities. A total of 2 106 officials were trained on the approved prevention and management of sexual harassment in the DCS Workplace Policy and Procedures.

The Department negotiated and signed a MOU with the Department of Defence for the employment of 2 000 South African Defence Force (SANDF) reserves to augment the security capacity at the correctional facilities.

4.1.7 HR challenges

The chronic understaffing within the Department is referred to as a “leaking bucket” analogy due to the challenge of filling vacant posts at a rate that compensates for the staff leaving its employ. This situation was exacerbated by the moratorium placed on the filling of posts. In light of this, the Department could not make desirable progress in terms of meeting its HR objectives. Furthermore, the decreased compensation of employees’ budget has contributed to the delays in the expansion of the post establishment impacting on HR support to the core business in realisation of the strategic objectives of the Department.

HR systems are still largely manually driven; the need to gear human resources processes and systems for the fourth industrial revolution has become increasingly important. Fast-paced technological developments also necessitate the upskilling of officials for current and future technological demands. This requirement became increasingly urgent towards the end of the financial year when the Department was required to deal with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The shrinking fiscus has meant that the Department has not been in a position to provide an optimal employee health and wellness programme that is in line with the public service prescripts and which addresses the level of the need in the type of environment that correctional officials are operating.

4.1.8 Future HR plans/goals

In order to minimise the impact of aging workforce and gearing the Department to adequately respond to occupational health risks exposures, the following HR goals have been identified:

- Increasing the HR capacity through the employment of youth

- Compliance with employment equity plan
- Filling of the security vacancies at the correctional facilities with officials recruited from the SANDF reserves
- Employment of qualified and experienced ex-officials
- Review the Integrated HR Strategy in relation to the following:
 - Review organisational structure and post establishment in order to create human resources capacity for the occupational health and safety of officials.
 - Reworking of wellness programmes to focus on support for officials during and beyond COVID-19.
 - Medical surveillance of officials and placement of officials in line with their health.
 - Alignment of systems / processes to the new world of work e.g. working remotely.
 - Realignment of policies to be COVID-19 responsive.
 - Training and development of officials with an emphasis on COVID-19 and occupational health and safety requirements.
 - Raising officials awareness on COVID-19, infection prevention control and other health issues.
 - Review of all training programmes in line with reviewed standard operating procedures and protocols.
 - Training of managers, supervisors, officers and learners in line ITC systems.
 - Automation of HR processes such as E-Recruitment system, Employee Relation system, E-Learning.

4.2 HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

4.2.1 Personnel related expenditure

The following tables summarises the final audited personnel related expenditure by programme and by salary bands. In particular, it provides an indication of the following:

- Amount spent on personnel.
- Amounts spent on salaries, overtime, homeowner's allowances and medical aid.

Table 4.2.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Administration	4,926,423	2,978,096	6,325*	41,427	60.5%	431
Incarceration	15,189,842	10,724,061	285	430	70.6%	388
Rehabilitation	1,895,158	1,448,696	1,645	935	76.4%	324
Care	2,187,640	930,867	410	0	42.6%	501
Social Reintegration	987,083	889,718	51	0	90.1%	474
Total	25,186,146	16,971,438	8,716	42,792	67.4%	397

* The bulk of training expenditure for all employees is budgeted for under the Programme 1: Administration

Table 4.2.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Salary bands	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Percentage of total personnel cost for Department	Number of employees	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	152	0.0	1	152
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	5 598 149	33	18 514	302
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	5 062 947	29.8	9 811	516
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 730 221	33.8	9 468	605
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	216 996	1.3	165	1 315
Contract (Levels 1-2)	171	0.0	2	85
Contract (Levels 3-5)	87 246	0.5	539	161
Contract (Levels 6-8)	5 783	0.0	14	413
Contract (Levels 9-12)	66 239	0.4	121	547
Contract (Levels >= 13)	14 939	0.1	8	1 867
Contract Other	74 533	0.4	1 983	37
Periodical Remuneration	113 236	0.7	2 005	56
Abnormal Appointment	826	0.0	116	7
Total	16 971 438	100	42 747	397

Table 4.2.1.3 Salaries, overtime, home owners' allowances and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowances		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a percentage of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a percentage of personnel costs
Administration	2 470 267	82.9	15 804	0.5	60 728	2.0	177 834	6.0
Care	792 070	85.1	69 800	7.5	15 475	1.7	50 304	5.4
Incarceration	8 534 687	79.6	120 366	1.1	238 687	2.2	776 273	7.2
Rehabilitation	943 353	65.1	2 474	0.2	19 683	1.4	59 315	4.1
Social reintegration	783 259	88.0	2 340	0.3	22 493	2.5	63 976	7.2
Total	13 523 636	79.7	210 784	1.2	357 066	2.1	1 127 702	6.6

Table 4.2.1.4 Salaries, overtime, home owners' allowances and medical aid by salary band for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Salary Bands	Salaries (R'000)	Salaries as % of Personnel Cost	Overtime (R'000)	Overtime as % of Personnel Cost	HOA (R'000)	HOA as % of Personnel Cost	Medical Ass. (R'000)	Medical Ass. as % of Personnel Cost
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	123	80.9	0	0.0	14	9.2	0	0.0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4 569 507	81.6	73 133	1.3	163 997	2.9	478 092	8.5
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4 927 180	97.3	65 101	1.3	127 523	2.5	435 559	8.6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3 529 161	61.6	72 412	1.3	63 010	1.1	212 124	3.7
Senior management (Levels >= 13)	186 840	86.1	0	0.0	2 398	1.1	1 874	0.9
Contract (Levels 1-2)	171	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 3-5)	36 920	42.3	95	0.1	17	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 6-8)	5 676	98.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract (Levels 9-12)	65 173	98.4	41	0.1	0	0.0	22	0.0
Contract (Levels >= 13)	14 509	97.1	0	0.0	107	0.7	31	0.2
Contract Other	74 314	99.7	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Periodical Remuneration	113 236	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Abnormal Appointment	826	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	13 523 636	79.7	210 784	1.2	357 066	2.1	1 127 702	6.6

4.2.2 Employment and vacancies

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate, and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment. This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- programme
- salary band
- critical occupations.

Table 4.2.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2020

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	6 814	5 891	13,5	664
Care	2 043	1 766	13,6	64
Incarceration	28 455	26 352	7,4	1 363
Rehabilitation	2 522	2 187	13,3	67
Social reintegration	2 227	1 927	13,5	28
Total	42 061	38 121	9,4	2 186

Table 4.2.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	1	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	19 415	18 724	3,6	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	12 351	9 763	20,9	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	10 078	9 468	6,0	0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	216	164	23,7	1
Contract-(Level below 1) Intern/learnership	0	0	0	1 404
Contract (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	2
Contract (levels 3-5)	0	0	0	639
Contract (levels 6-8)	0	1	0	13
Contract (levels 9-12)	0	1	0	120
Contract (levels 13-16)	0	1	0	7
Total	42 061	38 123	9,4	2 186

Table 4.2.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2020

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Custodian and security personnel	35 740	33 006	7,6	294
Educationists	642	534	16,8	0
Medical practitioners	18	11	38,9	10
Pharmacists	51	45	11,8	54
Professional nurses	1 050	872	17	0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	98	86	12,2	37
Social work and related professionals	651	611	6,1	53
Total	38 250	35 165	8,1	448

4.2.3 Filling of SMS posts

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the SMS by salary level. It also provides information on advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 4.2.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2020

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 16	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Salary level 15	15	10	66,7	5	33,3
Salary level 14	37	26	70,3	11	29,7
Salary level 13	161	127	78,9	34	21,1
Total	216	165	76,4	51	23,6

Table 4.2.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2019

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	Percentage of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	Percentage of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
Salary level 16	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
Salary level 15	15	10	66,7	5	33,3
Salary level 14	37	26	70,3	11	29,7
Salary level 13	161	125	77,6	36	22,4
Total	216	163	75,5	53	24,5

Table 4.2.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary level 16	0	0	0
Salary level 15	2	0	0
Salary level 14	9	0	0
Salary level 13	23	0	6
Total	34	0	6

Table 4.2.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS positions -advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

The Department had centralised the advertisements of vacant posts at Head Office however due to the lengthy turnaround times, this was subsequently reviewed to decentralise the process for the advertisement of vacant posts to Regional Office to improve the turnaround times for the advertisement of posts.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months

Certain posts could not be filled within a 12 month period as they had to be re-advertised due to amongst others - failure to meet equity targets, candidates not meeting the set standards.

Table 4.2.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020**Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months**

No disciplinary action was taken. Posts could not be advertised as the Department projected an over expenditure based on the Human Resource Budget Planning Tool.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

No disciplinary action was taken. Posts could not be filled as the Department projected an over expenditure based on the Human Resource Budget Planning Tool..

4.2.4 Job Evaluation

The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 4.2.4.1 Job Evaluation by Salary band for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of jobs evaluated	Percentage of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	Percentage of posts evaluated	Number	Percentage of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	19 415	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	12 351	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	10 078	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service B and B	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service B and C	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service B and D	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42 061	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

Table 4.2.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Gender	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability					0

The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

Table 4.2.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation	0
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The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender, and disability:

Table 4.2.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determined by job evaluation	0
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4.2.5 Employment changes

The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and by critical occupations. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the Department.

Table 4.2.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2019)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	8 567	878	250	2,9
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	23 629	203	478	2
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	5 975	112	709	11,9
SMS Bands A	132	6	12	9,1
SMS Bands B	29	1	2	6,9
SMS Bands C	9	1	2	22,2
SMS Bands D	2	1	1	50
Contracts (levels 1-2)	0	2	0	0
Contracts (levels 3-5)	106	1 088	192	181,1
Contracts (levels 6-8)	16	16	15	93,8
Contracts (levels 9-12)	115	115	119	103,5
Contract (levels 13-16)	12	6	10	91,7
Contract-(Level below 1)	0	1 455	975	0
Total	38 593	3 884	2 765	7.2

Table 4.2.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period (01 April 2019)	Appointments and transfers into the Department	Terminations and transfers out of the Department	Turnover rate
Custodian and security personnel	33 520	1 401	1 243	3,7
Educationists	514	42	19	3,7
Medical practitioners	17	7	4	23,5
Pharmacists	92	57	52	56,5
Professional nurse	849	91	77	9,1
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	126	51	54	42,9
Social work and related professionals	659	66	60	9,1
Total	35 777	1 715	1 509	4,2

The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the Department.

Table 4.2.5.3 Reasons why staff left the Department for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Termination Type	Number	Percentage of total resignations (exit)
Death	188	6,8
Resignation	450	16,3
Expiry of contract	1 247	45,1
Transfers	46	1,7
Discharged due to ill health	34	1,2
Dismissal-misconduct	102	3,7
Retirement	698	25,2
Total	2 765	100,0
Number of employees who left as a percentage of total employment		6,9

Table 4.2.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupation	Employees as at 01 April 2019	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a percentage of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by occupation
Custodian and security personnel	33 520	9 515	28,4	12 112	36,1
Educationists	514	26	5,1	539	104,9
Medical practitioners	17	0	0,0	6	35,3
Pharmacists	92	1	1,1	26	28,3
Professional nurse	849	49	5,8	221	26,0
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	126	10	7,9	52	41,3
Social work and related professionals	659	27	4,1	193	29,3
Total	35 777	9 628	26,9	13 149	36,8

Table 4.2.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Employees as at 01 April 2019	Promotions to another salary level	Salary bands promotions as a percentage of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a percentage of employees by salary bands
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	1	0	0	1	100
Skilled (levels 3-5)	8 567	716	8,4	3 740	43,6
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	23 629	8 759	37,1	9 090	38,4
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	5 975	399	6,6	2 452	41
Senior Management (levels 13 – 16)	172	7	4	115	66,8
Contracts (levels 3-5)	106	0	0	1	0,9
Contracts (levels 6-8)	16	0	0	1	6
Contracts (levels 9-12)	115	1	0,8	0	0
Contracts (levels 13-16)	12	0	0	1	8
Total	38 593	9 882	25,6	15 401	39,9

4.2.6 Employment equity

Table 4.2.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Female				Male				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	62	8	3	1	78	9	7	5	173
Professionals	1 160	155	37	115	630	62	11	49	2 219
Technicians and associate professionals	1 099	198	27	158	630	131	27	279	2 549
Clerks	1 611	153	21	84	1 594	204	29	156	3 852
Service and sales workers	7 763	1 245	142	276	14 683	2 840	351	2 357	29 657
Craft and related trades workers	68	3	0	0	282	53	3	46	455
Contract-(Level below 1)	601	17	2	3	754	26	0	1	1 404
Total	12 364	1 779	232	637	18 651	3 325	428	2 893	40 309
Employees with disabilities	98	10	2	6	140	24	4	26	310

Table 4.2.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Female				Male				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	2	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	11
Senior Management	58	8	2	1	66	8	7	4	154
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	1 897	284	50	283	3 600	1 084	205	2 065	9 468
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	3 109	465	63	194	4 219	954	107	652	9 763
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	6 264	970	104	126	9 761	1 233	106	160	18 724
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Contract (Senior Management)	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	8
Contract (professionally qualified)	36	7	9	29	23	5	2	10	121
Contract (skilled technical)	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	14
Contract (semi-skilled)	387	27	1	1	208	14	1	0	639
Contract (Unskilled)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Contract-(Level below 1)	601	17	2	3	754	26	0	1	1 404
Grand Total	12 364	1 779	232	637	18 651	3 325	428	2 893	40 309
Employees with disabilities	98	10	2	6	140	24	4	26	310

Table 4.2.6.3 Recruitment for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Female				Male				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Senior Management	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	67	7	0	1	33	3	0	1	112
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	93	5	0	2	100	2	0	1	203
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	137	52	6	10	457	163	3	50	878
Contract (Top Management) contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Contract (senior management) contract	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Contract (professionally qualified), contract	32	7	9	31	20	5	2	9	115
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	8	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	16
Contract (semi-skilled), contract	1 260	67	4	5	1 161	44	1	1	2 543
Contract (unskilled)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1 605	139	19	49	1 786	217	6	63	3 884
Employees with disabilities	5	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	16

Table 4.2.6.4 Promotions for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Female				Male				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Senior Management	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	169	21	6	5	164	17	9	8	399
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	107	12	0	0	98	9	1	3	230

Occupational band	Female				Male				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	2 619	452	46	41	5 395	606	54	33	9 246
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 898	485	52	46	5 660	632	64	45	9 882
Employees with disabilities	26	2	0	1	40	7	1	1	78

Table 4.2.6.5 Terminations for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Female				Male				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Senior Management	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	2	14
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	78	17	0	31	278	96	7	202	709
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	84	14	0	16	258	45	3	58	478
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	60	5	0	4	155	21	2	3	250
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Contract (senior management)	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	10
Contract (professionally qualified)	34	5	8	40	20	1	1	10	119
Contract (skilled technical)	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	14
Contract (semi-skilled)	116	23	1	1	45	6	0	0	192
Contract-(Level below 1) Intern/learnership	494	11	0	0	462	7	1	0	975
Total	885	75	9	93	1 236	177	14	276	2 765
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	3	11

Table 4.2.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Correctional counselling	248	98	1	35	92	45	0	6	525
Verbal warning	417	85	2	35	128	31	2	12	712
Written warning	428	98	9	50	159	25	2	9	780
Final written warning	331	46	12	14	88	10	3	3	507
Suspended without pay	76	10	3	5	16	1	2	0	113
Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Demotion	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dismissal	80	9	1	2	8	1	1	0	102
Not guilty	62	7	5	7	18	6	1	0	106
Case withdrawn	57	14	2	5	21	4	1	2	106
No outcome	153	32	0	1	20	9	2	0	217
Total	1 854	399	35	154	550	132	14	32	3 170

Table 4.2.6.7 Skills development for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	345	40	12	46	288	36	3	9	779
Professionals	465	26	4	30	1 124	108	10	58	1 825
Technicians and associate professionals	341	47	8	32	347	26	7	21	829
Clerks	1 026	93	23	91	1 675	209	27	83	3 227
Service and sales workers	9 301	1 322	173	638	7 976	1 063	108	183	20 764
Craft and related trades workers	253	21	3	25	64	0	0	0	366
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11 731	1 549	223	862	11 474	1 442	155	354	27 790
Employees with disabilities	88	14	1	17	65	7	1	7	200

4.2.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific timeframes. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken is presented in the tables below.

Table 4.2.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2019

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as percentage of total number of SMS members
Director-General/ Head of Department	1	1	0	0
Salary level 16	2	1	0	0
Salary level 15	15	11	7	63
Salary level 14	37	27	21	77
Salary level 13	161	133	128	96
Total	216	173	156	90

Table 4.2.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2019

Reasons
Non – compliance due to late signing after 31st May 2019 (excluding SMS members appointed after 31st May 2019).
Non – compliance due to performance agreements not being signed till the end of the financial year (suspensions).

Table 4.2.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2019

Reasons
Non-compliance to be dealt with in terms of section 16A of the Public Service Act (Act 103 of 1994) and non-compliant letters were issued to non-complying SMS members.

4.2.8 Performance rewards

To encourage good performance, the Department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations.

Table 4.2.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African	7 308	31 015	23.5	43 418	5 941
Male	4 226	18 651	22.6	25 560	6 048
Female	3 082	12 364	24.9	17 858	5 786
Indian	178	660	26.9	1 305	7 336
Male	112	428	26.1	852	7 609
Female	66	232	28.4	453	6 873
Coloured	1 336	5 104	26.1	8 519	6 377
Male	824	3 325	24.7	5 616	6 815
Female	512	1 779	28.7	2 903	5 669
White	966	3 530	27.3	7 913	8 192
Male	733	2 893	25.3	6 102	8 325
Female	233	637	36.5	1 811	7 772
Employees with a disabilities	71	310	22.9	424	5 979
Total	9 788	40 309	24.3	61 155	6 248

Table 4.2.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	4 567	1 8724	24.3	19 555	4 281	0.1
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	3 520	9 763	36	24 321	6 909	0.1
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	1 701	9 468	18	17 279	10 158	0.1
Contracts (levels 3-5)	0	639	0	0	0	0
Contract (levels 6-8)	0	14	0	0	0	0
Contract (levels 9-12)	0	121	0	0	0	0
Total	9 788	38 730	25.2	61 155	6 248	0.4

Table 4.2.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Custodian and security personnel	8 418	33 001	25.5	50 362	5 982
Educationists	148	534	27.7	1 113	7 520
Medical practitioners	4	11	36.3	105	26 250
Pharmacists	6	45	13.3	87	14 500
Professional nurse	250	872	28.8	2 439	9 756
Psychologists and vocational counsellors	21	86	24.4	366	17 428
Social work and related professionals	170	611	27.8	1 334	7 847
Total	9 017	35 160	25.6	55 806	6 188

Table 4.2.8.4 Performance related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS for the period 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a percentage of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	Percentage of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	127	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	26	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	10	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	2	0	0	0	0
Contract B and A	0	5	0	0	0	0
Contract B and B	0	2	0	0	0	0
Contract B and D	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	173	0	0	0	0

4.2.9 Foreign workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the Department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 4.2.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Salary band	01 April 2019		31 March 2020		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	3	15,8	3	20	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	2	10,5	1	6,7	-1	25
Periodical remuneration	14	73,7	11	73,3	-3	75
Total	19	100	15	100	-4	100

Table 4.2.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Major occupation	01 April 2019		31 March 2020		Change	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage change
National security and custodian personnel	7	36,8	4	26,7	-3	75
Professionals and managers	11	57,9	11	73,3	0	0
Service workers	1	5,3	0	0	-1	25
Total	19	100	15	100	-4	100

4.2.10 Leave utilisation

The Public Service Commission (PSC) identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the public service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 4.2.10.1 Sick leave for the period 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	Percentage of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skills (levels 1-2)	3	0.0	1	0.0	3	2
Skilled (levels 3-5)	212 755.50	75.0	18 115	47.8	12	216 105
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	155 770	77.2	13 320	35.1	12	258 350
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9 -12)	61 655.50	79.4	5 660	14.9	11	140 887
Senior management (levels 13-16)	1 136.50	81.4	136	0.4	8	5 135
Contract (levels 3-5)	1 591.50	64.1	501	1.3	3	1 018
Contract (levels 6-8)	74.50	47.0	14	0.0	5	118
Contract (levels 9-12)	793	59.8	148	0.4	5	1 641
Contract (levels 13-16)	40	47.5	8	0.0	5	160
Total	433 819.50	76.4	37 903	100	11	623 416

Table 4.2.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days	Percentage days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	Percentage of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Skilled (levels 3-5)	20 809	100	361	37.9	58	21 576
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	28 662	100	395	41.4	73	48 840
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	12 144	100	191	20	64	27 836
Senior management (levels 13-16)	218	100	1	0.1	218	1 021
Contract (levels 3-5)	103	100	3	0.3	34.	88
Contract (levels 9-12)	22	100	2	0.2	11	49
Total	61 958	100	953	100	65	99 410

Table 4.2.10.3 Annual leave for the period 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days taken	Average days per employee	Number of employee who took leave
Lower skills (levels 1-2)	15	15	1
Skilled (levels 3-5)	473 882.33	25	19 020
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	391 458.95	27	14 258
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9 -12)	166 568.26	27	6 256
Senior management (levels 13-16)	4 332.75	26	169
Contract (levels 1-2)	3	3	1
Contract (levels 3-5)	10 069	7	1 345
Contract (levels 6-8)	228	13	17
Contract (levels 9-12)	2 126	13	165
Contract (levels 13-16)	134	11	12
Total	1 048 817.29	25	41 244

Table 4.2.10.4 Capped leave for the period 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 December 2018
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	22.38	8	3	10
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	1 482.33	245	6	24
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	1 453.07	186	8	43
Senior management (levels 13-16)	137	9	15	42
Total	3 094.78	448	7	30

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 4.2.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Annual - discounting with resignation (work days)	7 210	434	17
Annual - discounting: unused vacation credits (work days)	2 772	78	36
Annual - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement (work)	35 605	909	39
Annual - head of departments (gratuity) (work days)	17	1	17
Capped - gratuity: death/retirement/medical retirement (work)	77 310	760	102
Discounting: Contract Expiry (Work Days)	6	16	0
Total	122 920	2 198	56

4.2.11 HIV/AIDS & health promotion programmes

Table 4.2.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care professionals • Food handlers • Officials working on sewerage purification plants • Officials working in hospitals 	Officials (113) vaccinated against Hepatitis A & B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog handlers and trainers • Horse riders 	Officials (16) vaccinated against rabies infection

Table 4.2.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the Department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	X		Ms Linda Bond Acting DC: Integrated Employee Health and Wellness Room 803 East Block Poyntons Building
2. Does the Department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	X		Employee Health and Wellness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x Director • 3 x Deputy Directors (DDs) • 6 x Assistant Directors (ASDs) • 44 x Employee Assistants Programme (EAPs) Practitioners • 6 x EAP Regional Coordinators • 4 x Sport Regional Coordinators • 1 x National HIV/AIDS Coordinator at ASD Level. • There is no dedicated budget for HIV/AIDS. • Budget: R 350 000 (EAP) <p>IEHW Chief Directorate is responsible for the Health and Wellness of employees.</p> <p>The Chief Directorate comprises of 3 Directorate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employee Wellness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R 12 786 000 (Total Budget) • Occupational Health and Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R 26 947 000 (Total Budget) • Facilities fund <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R 8 847 000 (Total Budget)
3. Has the Department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this programme.	X		The Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) within the Department is an on-site based programme which covers 4 fundamental areas serviced by 44 trained professionals: For the 2019/20 financial year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic services emphasizing short-term counselling and effective referral system (number of employees seen – 1 361). • Wellness Programmes reached 45 440 employees and focused on absenteeism, drug abuse, family and medical health, work-related problems, HIV/Aids & TB, Health Screening for life-style diseases, male & female condom distribution and awareness, bullying, cancer screening, sexual harassment, trauma management, stress management, retirement planning, wills & testaments, domestic violence, marriage enrichment, bereavement, team building and aerobics management. • Training programmes reached 7 703 employees and focused on supervisory and management training, maintenance & domestic violence, debt & financial management, emotional abuse, pensions & retirement, trauma management, fatigue, sexual harassment, HIV/Aids, conflict resolution, depression and marriage enrichment.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing and Information sharing of the programme reached 45 821 employees. The Gymnasium and biokenitic centre has introduced health promotion programmes which takes place annually, i.e. the "Healthy Lifestyle" and "Weigh loss Challenge". The participating number for the 2019/20 challenge was 421. GEMS provides a health screening service in the Regions, 2 046 officials were screened in 2019/20. A health booklet was developed which includes various health topics and was distributed at all IEHW roll out sessions nationally.
4. Has the Department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terms of reference for the committee have been approved. The TOR are being consulted and marketed with the Regions during the roll outs.
5. Has the Department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Wellness policies have been approved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellness Management Policy Occupational Health and Safety Policy Chronic Disease and TB management Policy HIV/Aids management Policy The HIV/Aids, STI's and TB management as well as the Wellness Management policies addresses unfair discrimination. The other policies are the Equity and Gender Policy and the Recruitment, Transfers and Terminations Policies. The policy principles address unfair discrimination.
6. Has the Department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures are guided by the following codes and policies namely the Code of Conduct, the Integrated Employee Health and Wellness Policy and Procedures, the Equity and Gender Policy, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, the Constitution of South Africa. Any contravention against the above codes and policies is addressed through the DCS Disciplinary Policy and Procedure The following principles from the Integrated Employee Wellness Policy have reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every employee shall have a right to confidentiality non-disclosure and privacy regarding their health status and medical records; Health and wellness professionals and practitioners shall maintain neutrality; The right to confidentiality and non-disclosure and privacy regarding their health status and medical records Non biasness of health and wellness practitioners.

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counselling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 241 employees were tested for HIV (109 males & 132 females). A total of numbers of 2 723 employees were screened for TB (1 106 males & 1 617 females). Only 13 employees were referred for further diagnostic tests. TB/HIV/AIDS & STI's presentation were conducted to a total number of 2 248 employees during the induction programme and the Integrated Employee Health and Wellness Programme roll outs. A total number of 914 employees were screened for cancer categorised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cervical-338 Breast-362 Prostate-214
8. Has the department developed measures/ indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department adopted DPSA reporting template which is used to measure the program achievements on quarterly basis with the following indicators: A total number of male and female condoms distributed; number of officials tested for HIV, number of employees who tested positive, number of employees who are on ARV's, Number of HIV awareness sessions, number of employees who revealed their HIV status, number of employees who screened for TB and the total number referred for clinical TB diagnosis.

4.2.12 Labour relations

Table 4.2.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Total number of collective agreements	1
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The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

Table 4.2.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of total
Correctional counselling	525	16.6
Verbal warning	712	22.5
Written warning	780	24.6
Final written warning	507	16.0
Suspended without pay	113	3.6
Fine	0	0.0
Demotion	2	0.1
Dismissal	102	3.2
Not guilty	106	3.3
Case withdrawn	106	3.3
No outcome	217	6.8
Total	3 170	100

Notes: No outcome was added to the template.

Table 4.2.12.2 Disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Total number of disciplinary hearings finalised	2 953
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Table 4.2.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Type of misconduct	Number	Percentage of total
Fails to comply with, or contravenes an Act, regulation or legal obligation	620	19.6
Mismanages the finances of the State	2	0.1
Without permission possesses or wrongfully uses the property of the State, another employees and/or a visitor	12	0.4
Misuse/abuse of movable/immovable property of the State	37	1.2
Damage to and or cause loss of State property	42	1.3
Endangers the lives of self or others by disregarding safety rules or regulations	4	0.1
Prejudice the administration, discipline or efficiency of a department, office or institution of the State	121	3.8
Misuse of position in the DCS to promote or to prejudice the interest of any political party, organisation, company or individual	0	0.0
Theft, bribery, fraud, corruption or any combination thereof	45	1.4
Accepts any compensation in cash or otherwise from a member of the public, another employee or an offender for performing her or his duties without written approval from the Department	2	0.1
Fails to carry out a lawful order or routine instruction without just or reasonable cause	210	6.6
Absence or repeated absence from work without a valid reason or permission	790	24.9
Commits an act of sexual harassment	9	0.3
Discriminates on the basis of race, gender, disability, sexuality or other grounds outlawed by the Constitution	0	0.0
Poor or inadequate performance for reasons other than incapacity	24	0.8
Dereliction of duties	413	13.0
Allowing a disciplinary hearing to fall away (Refer to clause 7.3.2 of the Procedure)	4	0.1
Performing of work for compensation in a private capacity for another person or organisation either during or outside working hours without written approval	0	0.0
Breaching the conditions pertaining to authorised private work		0.0
Sleeping on duty	18	0.6
While on duty, is under the influence of an intoxicating, illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming and/or stupefying drug, including alcohol	99	3.1
Being in possession of alcohol in the workplace	5	0.2
Being in possession of illegal, unauthorised, habit-forming and/or stupefying drug on departmental premises	19	0.6
Permitting an offender to take alcohol or any prohibited drug or to have these substances in his/her possession	1	0.0
While on duty, conducts herself or himself in an improper, disgraceful and unacceptable manner	79	2.5
Contravention of the DCS Code of Conduct	210	6.6
Assault, attempt or threatens to assault, another employee or person while on duty	80	2.5
Incites other personnel to un-procedural and unlawful conduct	0	0.0
Displays disrespect towards others in the workplace or demonstrates abusive or insolent behaviour	48	1.5
Intimidation or victimisation of fellow employees or other persons	2	0.1
Prevents/force other employees from belonging/not belonging to any trade union or employee organisation	0	0.0
Operates any money lending scheme for employees for own benefit during working hours in the workplace	0	0.0
Carries or keeps firearms or other dangerous weapons in the workplace without the written authorisation of the employer	0	0.0
Misuse of firearms and/or other dangerous weapons in the workplace	2	0.0
Breaching of security measures	235	0.0
Furnishing of false statements or evidence in the execution of his or her duties	17	0.5
Falsification of records or any other documentation	19	0.6
Participation in un-procedural, unprotected and/or unlawful industrial action	1	0.0
Commitment of a common law or statutory offence whilst on duty and/or on state premises	0	0.0
Total	3 170	100

Table 4.2.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Grievances	Number	Percentage of total
Number of grievances finalised	851	72.2
Number of grievances pending	328	27.8
Total number of grievances lodged	1 179	100

Table 4.2.12.5 Disputes logged with councils for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Disputes	Number	Percentage of total
Number of disputes upheld	32	8.8
Number of disputes dismissed	41	11.3
Pending disputes	289	79.8
Total number of disputes lodged	362	100

Table 4.2.12.6 Strike actions for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total costs working days lost	0
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	0

Table 4.2.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Number of people suspended	357
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	220
Average number of days suspended	69
Cost of suspension (R'000)	R 19 793

4.2.13 Skills development

This section highlights the efforts of the Department with regard to skills development.

Table 4.2.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2019	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	79	0	105	0	105
	Male	104	0	66	0	66
Professionals	Female	1 404	0	287	50	337
	Male	706	0	239	102	341
Technicians and Associate Professionals	Female	1 468	0	291	174	465
	Male	1 110	0	651	120	771
Clerks	Female	1 620	0	283	195	478
	Male	1 921	0	201	54	255
Services and Sales workers	Female	9 333	479	5 575	669	6 244
	Male	20 458	451	12 836	940	13 776
Crafts and trade related workers	Female	55	0	50	0	50
	Male	335	0	204	58	262
TOTAL		38593	930	20 788	2 362	23 150

* The planned beneficiaries of training employed is 23 150, which excludes the total number of 930 for learnership

Table 4.2.13.2 Training provided for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 01 April 2019	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	79	0	63	0	63
	Male	104	0	80	0	80
Professionals	Female	1 404	0	446	854	1 300
	Male	706	0	179	346	525
Technicians and Associate Professionals	Female	1 468	0	423	251	674
	Male	1 110	0	536	255	791
Clerks	Female	1 620	0	881	1 113	1 994
	Male	1 921	0	438	795	1 233
Services and Sales workers	Female	9 333	476	3 451	5 879	9 330
	Male	20 458	443	4 725	6 709	11 434
Crafts and trade related workers	Female	55	0	26	38	64
	Male	335	0	112	190	302
Total		*38 593	919	11 360	16 430	27 790

*The total number of employees is inclusive of the 2186 additional appointments to the establishment

4.2.14 Injury on duty

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

Table 4.2.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Nature of injury on duty	Number	Percentage of total
Required basic medical attention only	298	48.8
Temporary total disablement	310	50.8
Permanent disablement	0	0.
Fatal	2	0.33
Total	610	100

4.2.15 Utilisation of consultants

The following tables relate information on the utilisation of consultants in the department.

Table 4.2.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration: (work days)	Contract value in rand
Appointment of consultants to assist in reconciliation of national and regional contract register as well as internal controls for lease contracts.	9	140 work days 9 January – 31 July 2020	R5 536 976.85 (paid R1 702 731.42 as at 31 March 2020)

Table 4.2.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Appointment of consultants to assist in reconciliation of national and regional contract register as well as internal controls for lease contracts.	66.66	0	8

Table 4.2.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value in rand
None	None	None	None

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work day)s	Total contract value in rand
None	None	None	None

Table 4.2.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of HDIs for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
None	None	None	None

4.2.16 Severance packages

Table 4.2.16.1 Granting of employee initiated severance packages for the period 01 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by the Department
Lower skilled (levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0



PART E

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on vote no. 18: Department of Correctional Services

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of Correctional Services set out on pages 132 to 214, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section of this auditor's report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Correctional Services as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standards (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

Basis for qualified opinion

Irregular expenditure

3. The department did not fully record irregular expenditure in the notes to the financial statements, as required by section 40(3)(b)(i) of the PFMA. This was due to inadequate systems to detect, record and appropriately disclose this expenditure in the financial statements. Consequently, I was unable to determine the full extent of the understatement of irregular expenditure stated at R4,39 billion in note 26 to the financial statements as it was impracticable to do so.

Context for the opinion

4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report.
5. I am independent of the department in accordance with sections 290 and 291 of the *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* and parts 1 and 3 of the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA codes) as well as the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA codes.
6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of matters

7. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Uncertainty relating to the outcome of exceptional litigation

8. With reference to note 20 to the financial statements on contingent liabilities, the department is the defendant in various law suits. The ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined and no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the financial statements.

Impact of Covid-19 on the operations of the department

9. I draw attention to note 32 in the financial statements, which deals with subsequent events and, specifically, the possible effects of the future implications of covid-19 on the department's future prospects, performance and cash flows. Management has also described how they plan to deal with these events and circumstances. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other matter

10. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

11. The supplementary information set out on pages 215 to 228 does not form part of the financial statements and is prepared as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of accounting officer for the financial statements

12. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
13. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

14. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
15. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report**Introduction and scope**

16. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
17. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the department. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators / measures included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures also do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
18. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the annual performance report of the department for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Programme	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – incarceration	66 – 71

19. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
20. The material findings in respect of the usefulness and reliability of the selected programme are as follows:

Programme 2: Incarceration

Percentage of overcrowding in correctional centres and remand detention facilities in excess of approved capacity

21. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the achievement of 28% (33 945/120 567) reported against the target of 40% (47 489/118 572). This was due to the lack of accurate and complete records. I was unable to confirm the reported achievement by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustments were required to the reported achievement in the annual performance report.

Number of new bed spaces created by upgrading of facilities annually

22. The reported achievement was not consistent with the planned and reported target. The planned indicator and target were 183 additional bed spaces created through upgrading of phase 3 of the project, but the reported achievement referred to was 779 additional bed spaces created for phase 1 to 3 of the project.

Other matters

23. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

24. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 37 to 83 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under-/overachievement of a number of targets. This information should be considered in the context of the material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in paragraphs 21 and 22 of this report.

Adjustment of material misstatements

25. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were on the reported performance information of the selected programme. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

26. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
27. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Expenditure management

28. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. As reported in the basis for qualified opinion the full extent of the irregular expenditure could not be quantified. The majority of the irregular expenditure disclosed in the financial statements was caused by supply chain management processes not properly followed.

Strategic planning and performance management

29. Specific information systems were not implemented to enable the monitoring of progress made towards achieving targets, core objectives and service delivery as required by public service regulation 25(1)(e)(i) and (iii).

Procurement and contract management

30. Contracts were extended or modified without the approval of a properly delegated official as required by section 44 of the PFMA and treasury regulation 8.1 and 8.2.
31. IT-related goods and services, classified as mandatory, were not procured through Sita as required by treasury regulation 16A6.3(e) and section 7(3) of the Sita Act.
32. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that all quotations were awarded in accordance with the legislative requirements as the department could not submit all the required information.

Consequence management

33. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was due to proper and complete records that were not maintained as evidence to support the investigations into irregular expenditure.

Other information

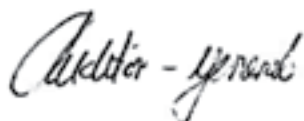
34. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
35. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
36. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
37. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

38. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the qualified opinion, the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
39. Leadership did not exercise sufficient oversight regarding financial and performance information, compliance with laws and regulations and related internal controls. Action plans that were developed to address prior year audit matters were not effectively implemented and monitored, resulting in recurring audit findings.
40. Management did not prepare regular, accurate and complete financial reports and performance reports that were always supported and evidenced by reliable information. That was mainly due to a lack of proper record management systems and insufficient controls over daily and monthly processing and recording of transactions. Additionally, reviewing and monitoring controls over compliance with laws and regulations were not effective to detect and prevent non-compliance, especially in relation to supply chain management.

Other reports

41. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties which had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the department's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
42. The president proclaimed the following four investigations, which have been gazetted for the special investigating unit:
- Proclamation R.18 of 2016 to investigate irregularities in the procurement of an electronic monitoring system between 1 June 2011 and 15 April 2016. A final report was issued on 21 November 2019.
 - Proclamation R.28 of 2017 to investigate the procurement of, or contracting for, goods, works or services by or on behalf of the state institutions in terms of bid number DCSSF02 and payments made in respect thereof. A final report has not been issued.
 - Proclamation R.10 of 2018 to investigate the procurement of, or contracting for, goods and services, by or on behalf of the department in respect of perishable provisions, food, toiletries, catering, marquee hire and coal in respect of 20 tenders awarded between 2012 and 2015. A final report has not been issued.



Auditor-General

Pretoria

18 November 2020



AUDITOR - G E N E R A L
S O U T H A F R I C A

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for the selected programmes and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor’s report, I also:
 - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
 - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Department of Correctional Services to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Appropriation per programme									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
1. Administration	4,817,741	-	128,229	4,945,970	4,926,423	19,547	99.6%	4,382,447	4,334,477
2. Incarceration	15,039,154	-	150,688	15,189,842	15,189,842	-	100.0%	14,468,917	14,468,917
3. Rehabilitation	2,010,909	-	(76,355)	1,934,554	1,895,158	39,396	98.0%	1,773,054	1,748,967
4. Care	2,444,582	-	(192,144)	2,252,438	2,187,640	64,798	97.1%	2,286,742	2,286,742
5. Social Reintegration	1,004,496	-	(10,418)	994,078	987,083	6,995	99.3%	937,813	936,744
TOTAL	25,316,882	-	-	25,316,882	25,186,146	130,736	99.5%	23,848,973	23,775,847
ADD									
Departmental receipts				131,005				128,231	
Aid assistance				34,469				4,553	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)				25,482,356				23,981,757	
ADD									
Aid assistance					20,418				2,277
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)					25,206,564				23,778,124

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Appropriation per economic classification									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	24,053,302	-	(263,786)	23,789,516	23,783,415	6,101	100.0%	22,985,817	22,603,449
Compensation of employees	17,681,635	-	(225,740)	17,455,895	16,971,438	484,457	97.2%	16,994,941	15,835,354
Salaries and wages	14,848,125	-	(224,214)	14,623,911	14,091,488	532,423	96.4%	13,162,062	13,145,651
Social contributions	2,833,510	-	(1,526)	2,831,984	2,879,950	(47,966)	101.7%	3,832,879	2,689,703
Goods and services	6,371,667	-	(38,046)	6,333,621	6,811,470	(477,849)	107.5%	5,990,876	6,766,032
Administrative fees	5,700	-	3,067	8,767	8,771	(4)	100.0%	7,015	7,015
Advertising	8,967	-	(3,997)	4,970	4,579	391	92.1%	3,980	3,980
Minor assets	33,966	-	(20,959)	13,007	11,878	1,129	91.3%	9,916	9,916
Audit costs: External	57,300	-	(12,987)	44,313	44,313	-	100.0%	43,314	43,314
Bursaries: Employees	5,021	-	(3,029)	1,992	1,992	-	100.0%	2,709	2,709
Catering: Departmental activities	13,783	-	10,409	24,192	24,472	(280)	101.2%	15,215	15,215
Communication	90,409	-	22,944	113,353	113,193	160	99.9%	113,373	113,373
Computer services	181,067	-	(64,364)	116,703	116,578	125	99.9%	135,353	134,005
Consultants: Business and advisory services	49,999	-	(4,873)	45,126	42,792	2,334	94.8%	14,770	14,770
Infrastructure and planning services	2,830	-	(311)	2,519	2,519	-	100.0%	1,970	1,970
Laboratory services	22,187	-	1,348	23,535	23,535	-	100.0%	21,142	21,142
Legal services	38,771	-	6,449	45,220	45,222	(2)	100.0%	56,532	56,532
Contractors	71,892	-	(7,445)	64,447	71,379	(6,932)	110.8%	74,654	74,654
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,735,231	-	(381,948)	1,353,283	1,320,260	33,023	97.6%	1,642,664	1,687,455
Entertainment	442	-	(394)	48	24	24	50.0%	140	140
Fleet services	289,762	-	18,908	308,670	307,365	1,305	99.6%	288,072	288,072

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Appropriation per economic classification									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	152,238	-	(18,714)	133,524	133,511	13	100.0%	104,069	104,069
Inventory: Farming supplies	218,193	-	3,707	221,900	193,595	28,305	87.2%	189,598	189,598
Inventory: Food and food supplies	552,221	-	292,839	845,060	844,789	271	100.0%	555,422	555,422
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	34,700	-	16,581	51,281	51,281	-	100.0%	38,609	41,696
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	7,419	-	(3,878)	3,541	3,540	1	100.0%	3,392	3,392
Inventory: Materials and supplies	71,341	-	(12,780)	58,561	58,600	(39)	100.1%	49,334	56,452
Inventory: Medical supplies	4,460	-	(3,129)	1,331	1,331	-	100.0%	1,170	1,170
Inventory: Medicine	71,658	-	(26,010)	45,648	45,648	-	100.0%	65,787	65,787
Inventory: Other supplies	34,409	-	(12,793)	21,616	21,616	-	100.0%	9,925	9,925
Consumable supplies	203,029	-	29,515	232,544	231,417	1,127	99.5%	264,232	280,831
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	63,002	-	(13,959)	49,043	47,833	1,210	97.5%	49,990	49,990
Operating leases	678,131	-	92,213	770,344	1,314,363	(544,019)	170.6%	704,955	1,514,800
Property payments	1,453,082	-	(25,878)	1,427,204	1,423,434	3,770	99.7%	1,339,095	1,234,159
Transport provided: Departmental activity	6,648	-	2,401	9,049	9,049	-	100.0%	10,393	10,393
Travel and subsistence	169,333	-	83,700	253,033	253,468	(435)	100.2%	148,218	148,218
Training and development	12,225	-	(3,593)	8,632	8,716	(84)	101.0%	6,106	6,106
Operating payments	27,189	-	(4,947)	22,242	22,044	198	99.1%	17,370	17,370
Venues and facilities	4,409	-	678	5,087	4,874	213	95.8%	1,431	1,431
Rental and hiring	653	-	3,183	3,836	3,489	347	91.0%	961	961
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	507	(507)	-	-	2,063
Interest	-	-	-	-	507	(507)	-	-	2,063

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Appropriation per economic classification										
	2019/20						2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	596,073	-	225,738	821,811	877,957	(56,146)	106.8%	133,182	568,552	
Provinces and municipalities	6,127	-	-	6,127	6,411	(284)	104.6%	6,294	6,907	
Provinces	1,145	-	(78)	1,067	1,350	(283)	126.5%	6,280	1,671	
Provincial Revenue Funds	1,145	-	(1,145)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	1,067	1,067	1,350	(283)	126.5%	6,280	1,671	
Municipalities	4,982	-	78	5,060	5,061	(1)	100.0%	14	5,236	
Municipal bank accounts	4,982	-	78	5,060	5,061	(1)	100.0%	14	5,236	
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837	-	100.0%	8,414	10,205	
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837	-	100.0%	8,414	10,205	
Households	581,109	-	225,738	806,847	862,709	(55,862)	106.9%	118,474	551,440	
Social benefits	554,803	-	225,738	780,541	824,187	(43,646)	105.6%	88,127	518,439	
Other transfers to households	26,306	-	-	26,306	38,522	(12,216)	146.4%	30,347	33,001	
Payments for capital assets	667,507	-	38,048	705,555	515,439	190,116	73.1%	729,974	522,336	
Buildings and other fixed structures	540,492	-	-	540,492	350,387	190,105	64.8%	601,517	437,249	
Buildings	540,492	-	-	540,492	350,387	190,105	64.8%	601,517	437,249	
Machinery and equipment	121,870	-	39,752	161,622	161,622	-	100.0%	125,940	82,732	
Transport equipment	34,248	-	45,129	79,377	79,377	-	100.0%	30,403	22,956	
Other machinery and equipment	87,622	-	(5,377)	82,245	82,245	-	100.0%	95,537	59,776	
Biological assets	4,645	-	(1,204)	3,441	3,430	11	99.7%	2,517	2,355	
Intangible assets	500	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	9,335	(9,335)	-	-	81,510	
Total	25,316,882	-	-	25,316,882	25,186,146	130,736	99.5%	23,848,973	23,775,847	

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Ministry	29,525	-	2,198	31,723	31,723	-	100.0%	28,525	28,527
2. Judicial Inspectorate for Correctional Services	77,244	-	-	77,244	66,140	11,104	85.6%	66,986	66,996
3. Management	979,210	-	(104,168)	875,042	875,042	-	100.0%	820,536	824,119
4. Human Resources	2,003,018	-	232,729	2,235,747	2,235,747	-	100.0%	1,886,833	1,845,960
5. Finance	1,238,188	-	114,213	1,352,401	1,352,401	-	100.0%	1,161,315	1,161,589
6. Assurance Services	94,998	-	-	94,998	86,555	8,443	91.1%	90,834	90,834
7. Information Technology	308,568	-	(94,731)	213,837	213,837	-	100.0%	233,742	222,776
8. Office Accommodation	86,990	-	(22,012)	64,978	64,978	-	100.0%	93,676	93,676
Total for sub programmes	4,817,741	-	128,229	4,945,970	4,926,423	19,547	99.6%	4,382,447	4,334,477
Economic classification									
Current payments	4,255,282	-	(154,627)	4,100,655	4,049,608	51,047	98.8%	4,262,618	3,717,275
Compensation of employees	3,258,327	-	(229,132)	3,029,195	2,978,096	51,099	98.3%	3,309,899	2,764,182
Salaries and wages	2,748,916	-	(204,666)	2,544,250	2,493,416	50,834	98.0%	2,330,794	2,315,452
Social contributions	509,411	-	(24,466)	484,945	484,680	265	99.9%	979,105	448,730
Goods and services	996,955	-	74,505	1,071,460	1,071,460	-	100.0%	952,719	951,371
Administrative fees	4,604	-	635	5,239	5,243	(4)	100.1%	6,422	6,422
Advertising	8,342	-	(3,421)	4,921	4,530	391	92.1%	3,950	3,950
Minor assets	9,064	-	(6,381)	2,683	1,618	1,065	60.3%	1,111	1,111
Audit costs: External	57,300	-	(12,987)	44,313	44,313	-	100.0%	43,314	43,314
Bursaries: Employees	5,021	-	(3,029)	1,992	1,992	-	100.0%	2,709	2,709
Catering: Departmental activities	8,319	-	4,872	13,191	13,471	(280)	102.1%	9,970	9,970
Communication	50,836	-	22,095	72,931	72,771	160	99.8%	73,338	73,338

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Computer services	181,006	-	(64,354)	116,652	116,527	125	99.9%	135,336	133,988
Consultants: Business and advisory services	49,506	-	(5,745)	43,761	41,427	2,334	94.7%	13,516	13,516
Infrastructure and planning services	24	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	64	-	(64)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	38,771	-	6,449	45,220	45,222	(2)	100.0%	56,532	56,532
Contractors	6,552	-	(1,657)	4,895	11,827	(6,932)	241.6%	15,031	15,031
Agency and support / outsourced services	27,988	-	34,218	62,206	62,206	-	100.0%	25,302	25,302
Entertainment	435	-	(387)	48	24	24	50.0%	140	140
Fleet services	186,326	-	22,870	209,196	207,891	1,305	99.4%	179,896	179,896
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	77,626	-	(21,272)	56,354	56,341	13	100.0%	23,838	23,838
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	3,262	3,262	3,262	-	100.0%	949	949
Inventory: Food and food supplies	16	-	61,193	61,209	60,938	271	99.5%	74,774	74,774
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	390	-	5,446	5,836	5,836	-	100.0%	4,147	4,147
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	63	-	151	214	213	1	99.5%	(20)	(20)
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2,152	-	(9,131)	(6,979)	(6,940)	(39)	99.4%	(13,062)	(13,062)
Inventory: Medical supplies	69	-	(98)	(29)	(29)	-	100.0%	(852)	(852)
Inventory: Medicine	800	-	7,881	8,681	8,681	-	100.0%	13,476	13,476
Inventory: Other supplies	204	-	16,267	16,471	16,471	-	100.0%	(1,607)	(1,607)
Consumable supplies	11,604	-	11,483	23,087	23,008	79	99.7%	33,491	33,491

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	29,042	-	(2,141)	26,901	25,691	1,210	95.5%	21,573	21,573
Operating leases	64,960	-	162	65,122	65,122	-	100.0%	93,706	93,706
Property payments	30,720	-	(22,326)	8,394	8,354	40	99.5%	8,101	8,101
Transport provided: Departmental activity	6,538	-	1,176	7,714	7,714	-	100.0%	9,927	9,927
Travel and subsistence	104,913	-	35,173	140,086	140,521	(435)	100.3%	96,837	96,837
Training and development	7,869	-	(1,628)	6,241	6,325	(84)	101.3%	4,793	4,793
Operating payments	22,802	-	(5,586)	17,216	17,018	198	98.8%	14,377	14,377
Venues and facilities	2,574	-	(43)	2,531	2,318	213	91.6%	1,156	1,156
Rental and hiring	455	-	1,446	1,901	1,554	347	81.7%	548	548
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	52	(52)	-	-	1,722
Interest	-	-	-	-	52	(52)	-	-	1,722
Transfers and subsidies	465,592	-	258,256	723,848	746,194	(22,346)	103.1%	32,098	467,465
Provinces and municipalities	6,127	-	-	6,127	6,411	(284)	104.6%	6,294	6,906
Provinces	1,145	-	(78)	1,067	1,350	(283)	126.5%	6,280	1,671
Provincial Revenue Funds	1,145	-	(1,145)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	1,067	1,067	1,350	(283)	126.5%	6,280	1,671
Municipalities	4,982	-	78	5,060	5,061	(1)	100.0%	14	5,235
Municipal bank accounts	4,982	-	78	5,060	5,061	(1)	100.0%	14	5,235
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837	-	100.0%	8,414	10,203
Departmental agencies	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837	-	100.0%	8,414	10,203
Households	450,628	-	258,256	708,884	730,946	(22,062)	103.1%	17,390	450,356
Social benefits	450,628	-	258,256	708,884	729,359	(20,475)	102.9%	17,390	447,702
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	1,587	(1,587)	-	-	2,654

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Payments for capital assets	96,867	-	24,600	121,467	121,392	75	99.9%	87,731	68,448
Machinery and equipment	96,867	-	24,600	121,467	121,467	-	100.0%	88,008	68,887
Transport equipment	34,248	-	45,129	79,377	79,377	-	100.0%	29,863	22,416
Other machinery and equipment	62,619	-	(20,529)	42,090	42,090	-	100.0%	58,145	46,471
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	(75)	75	-	(277)	(439)
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	9,229	(9,229)	-	-	81,289
Total	4,817,741	-	128,229	4,945,970	4,926,423	19,547	99.6%	4,382,447	4,334,477

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1.1 SUB PROGRAMME: MINISTRY		2019/20						2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	29,441	-	1,153	30,594	30,594	-	100.0%	28,030	28,030
Compensation of employees	11,724	-	3,404	15,128	15,128	-	100.0%	13,365	13,365
Goods and services	17,717	-	(2,251)	15,466	15,466	-	100.0%	14,665	14,665
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	305	305	305		100.0%	96	98
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	4	4	4	-	100.0%	-	2
Households	-	-	301	301	301	-	100.0%	96	96
Payments for capital assets	84	-	740	824	824	-	100.0%	399	399
Machinery and equipment	84	-	740	824	824	-	100.0%	399	399

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1.2 SUB PROGRAMME: JUDICIAL INSPECTORATE FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	77,064	-	-	77,064	65,577	11,487	85.1%	62,235	62,235
Current payments	67,791	-	-	67,791	55,499	12,292	81.9%	52,740	52,740
Compensation of employees									
Goods and services	9,273	-	-	9,273	10,078	(805)	108.7%	9,495	9,495
Transfers and subsidies	14	-	-	14	17	(3)	121.4%	13	23
Provinces and municipalities	14	-	-	14	14	-	100.0%	13	23
Households	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	166	-	-	166	546	(380)	328.9%	4,738	4,738
Machinery and equipment	166	-	-	166	546	(380)	328.9%	4,738	4,738

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1.3 SUB PROGRAMME: MANAGEMENT									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	969,094	-	(100,812)	868,282	861,207	7,075	99.2%	803,731	804,782
Compensation of employees	849,993	-	(106,826)	743,167	736,069	7,098	99.0%	677,944	677,944
Goods and services	119,101	-	6,014	125,115	125,115	-	100.0%	125,787	125,787
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	23	(23)	-	-	1,051
Transfers and subsidies	2,176	-	2	2,178	9,719	(7,541)	446.2%	8,030	10,562
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	2	2	2	-	100.0%	-	1
Households	2,176	-	-	2,176	9,717	(7,541)	446.6%	8,030	10,561
Payments for capital assets	7,940	-	(3,358)	4,582	4,116	466	89.8%	8,775	8,775
Machinery and equipment	7,940	-	(3,358)	4,582	4,116	466	89.8%	8,775	8,775

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1.4 SUB PROGRAMME: HUMAN RESOURCES									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1,540,072	-	(26,567)	1,513,505	1,506,500	7,005	99.5%	1,864,100	1,318,591
Compensation of employees	1,289,073	-	(75,281)	1,213,792	1,206,758	7,034	99.4%	1,645,182	1,099,465
Goods and services	250,999	-	48,714	299,713	299,713	-	100.0%	218,918	218,918
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-	208
Transfers and subsidies	456,549	-	257,502	714,051	719,736	5,685	100.8%	14,022	446,169
Provinces and municipalities									
Departmental agencies and accounts	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837	-	100.0%	8,414	10,203
Households	447,712	-	257,502	705,214	710,899	(5,685)	100.8%	5,608	435,966
Payments for capital assets	6,397	-	1,794	8,191	8,191	-	100.0%	8,711	8,711
Machinery and equipment	6,397	-	1,794	8,191	8,191	-	100.0%	8,711	8,711
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	1,320	(1,320)	-	-	72,489

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1.5 SUB PROGRAMME: FINANCE									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1,193,732	-	70,846	1,264,578	1,248,739	15,839	98.7%	1,122,198	1,122,661
Compensation of employees	907,108	-	(48,893)	858,215	834,110	24,105	97.2%	798,915	798,915
Goods and services	286,624	-	119,739	406,363	414,629	(8,266)	102.0%	323,283	323,283
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463
Transfers and subsidies	6,640	-	(6)	6,634	14,639	(8,005)	220.7%	9,706	10,382
Provinces and municipalities	6,112	-	(6)	6,106	6,390	(284)	104.7%	6,280	6,879
Households	528	-	-	528	8,249	(7,721)	1562.3%	3,426	3,503
Payments for capital assets	37,816	-	43,373	81,189	81,114	75	99.9%	29,411	19,746
Machinery and equipment	37,816	-	43,373	81,189	81,189	-	100.0%	29,688	20,185
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	(75)	75	-	(277)	(439)
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	7,909	(7,909)	-	-	8,800

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1.6 SUB PROGRAMME: ASSURANCE SERVICES									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	94,701	-	-	94,701	85,060	9,641	89.8%	90,474	90,474
Current payments	67,582	-	-	67,582	67,012	570	99.2%	64,669	64,669
Compensation of employees	27,119	-	-	27,119	18,048	9,071	66.6%	25,805	25,805
Goods and services									
Transfers and subsidies	213	-	-	213	1,325	(1,112)	622.1%	217	217
Provinces and municipalities	1	-	-	1	1	-	100.0%	1	1
Households	212	-	-	212	1,324	(1,112)	624.5%	216	216
Payments for capital assets	84	-	-	84	170	(86)	202.4%	143	143
Machinery and equipment	84	-	-	84	170	(86)	202.4%	143	143

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1.7 SUB PROGRAMME: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	264,188	-	(77,235)	186,953	186,953	-	100.0%	198,174	196,826
Compensation of employees	65,056	-	(1,536)	63,520	63,520	-	100.0%	57,084	57,084
Goods and services	199,132	-	(75,699)	123,433	123,433	-	100.0%	141,090	139,742
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	453	453	453	-	100.0%	14	14
Households	-	-	453	453	453	-	100.0%	14	14
Payments for capital assets	44,380	-	(17,949)	26,431	26,431	-	100.0%	35,554	25,936
Machinery and equipment	44,380	-	(17,949)	26,431	26,431	-	100.0%	35,554	25,936

1.8 SUB PROGRAMME: OFFICE ACCOMMODATION									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	86,990	-	(22,012)	64,978	64,978	-	100.0%	93,676	93,676
Goods and services	86,990	-	(22,012)	64,978	64,978	-	100.0%	93,676	93,676

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PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Security Operations	8,278,774	-	(14,637)	8,264,137	7,967,285	296,852	96.4%	7,280,658	7,280,845
2. Facilities	3,872,783	-	184,243	4,057,026	4,353,878	(296,852)	107.3%	4,370,263	4,370,010
3. Remand Detention	597,018	-	40,701	637,719	637,719	-	100.0%	695,287	695,351
4. Offender Management	2,290,579	-	(59,619)	2,230,960	2,230,960	-	100.0%	2,122,709	2,122,711
Total for sub programmes	15,039,154	-	150,688	15,189,842	15,189,842	-	100.0%	14,468,917	14,468,917
Economic classification									
Current payments	14,366,013	-	179,495	14,545,508	14,725,292	(179,784)	101.2%	13,778,197	13,942,255
Compensation of employees	11,058,893	-	28,950	11,087,843	10,724,061	363,782	96.7%	10,633,042	10,020,255
Salaries and wages	9,275,516	-	6,938	9,282,454	8,868,289	414,165	95.5%	8,281,375	8,281,375
Social contributions	1,783,377	-	22,012	1,805,389	1,855,772	(50,383)	102.8%	2,351,667	1,738,880
Goods and services	3,307,120	-	150,545	3,457,665	4,000,805	(543,140)	115.7%	3,145,155	3,921,659
Administrative fees	143	-	2,434	2,577	2,577	-	100.0%	200	200
Advertising	-	-	4	4	4	-	100.0%	12	12
Minor assets	13,378	-	(9,225)	4,153	4,153	-	100.0%	2,837	2,837
Catering: Departmental activities	988	-	4,518	5,506	5,506	-	100.0%	1,201	1,201
Communication	18,086	-	(927)	17,159	17,159	-	100.0%	18,020	18,020
Computer services	12	-	23	35	35	-	100.0%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	112	-	318	430	430	-	100.0%	36	36
Contractors	17,543	-	(3,038)	14,505	14,505	-	100.0%	13,682	13,682
Agency and support / outsourced services	1,027,894	-	11,403	1,039,297	1,039,297	-	100.0%	962,690	1,007,481
Fleet services	53,851	-	1,938	55,789	55,789	-	100.0%	61,759	61,759

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PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	8,099	-	(270)	7,829	7,829	-	100.0%	8,304	8,304
Inventory: Farming supplies	2,784	-	739	3,523	3,523	-	100.0%	3,763	3,763
Inventory: Food and food supplies	733	-	(411)	322	322	-	100.0%	432	432
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	21,291	-	13,171	34,462	34,462	-	100.0%	24,309	27,396
Inventory: Materials and supplies	35,971	-	366	36,337	36,337	-	100.0%	32,573	39,691
Inventory: Medical supplies	2,384	-	(2,266)	118	118	-	100.0%	243	243
Inventory: Medicine	213	-	(89)	124	124	-	100.0%	408	408
Inventory: Other supplies	13,820	-	(12,598)	1,222	1,222	-	100.0%	7,866	7,866
Consumable supplies	56,939	-	(618)	56,321	56,321	-	100.0%	66,474	83,073
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	12,531	-	(438)	12,093	12,093	-	100.0%	15,349	15,349
Operating leases	573,811	-	92,427	666,238	1,213,108	(546,870)	182.1%	573,057	1,382,902
Property payments	1,419,028	-	(3,670)	1,415,358	1,411,628	3,730	99.7%	1,327,969	1,223,033
Travel and subsistence	25,651	-	52,444	78,095	78,095	-	100.0%	22,573	22,573
Training and development	185	-	100	285	285	-	100.0%	208	208
Operating payments	1,490	-	659	2,149	2,149	-	100.0%	958	958
Venues and facilities	172	-	2,379	2,551	2,551	-	100.0%	15	15
Rental and hiring	11	-	1,172	1,183	1,183	-	100.0%	217	217
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	426	(426)	-	-	341
Interest	-	-	-	-	426	(426)	-	-	341
Transfers and subsidies	129,770	-	(32,518)	97,252	107,476	(10,224)	110.5%	82,033	82,034
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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PROGRAMME 2: INCARCERATION									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Households	129,770	-	(32,518)	97,252	107,476	(10,224)	110.5%	82,033	82,033
Social benefits	103,602	-	(32,518)	71,084	71,084	-	100.0%	51,750	51,750
Other transfers to households	26,168	-	-	26,168	36,392	(10,224)	139.1%	30,283	30,283
Payments for capital assets	543,371	-	3,711	547,082	356,977	190,105	65.3%	608,687	444,419
Buildings and other fixed structures	540,492	-	-	540,492	350,387	190,105	64.8%	601,517	437,249
Buildings	540,492	-	-	540,492	350,387	190,105	64.8%	601,517	437,249
Machinery and equipment	1,234	-	3,975	5,209	5,209	-	100.0%	5,340	5,340
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	540
Other machinery and equipment	1,234	-	3,975	5,209	5,209	-	100.0%	4,800	4,800
Biological assets	1,645	-	(264)	1,381	1,381	-	100.0%	1,830	1,830
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	97	(97)	-	-	209
Total	15,039,154	-	150,688	15,189,842	15,189,842	-	100.0%	14,468,917	14,468,917

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2.1 SUB PROGRAMME: SECURITY OPERATIONS									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	8,175,063	-	38,717	8,213,780	7,911,447	302,333	96.3%	7,242,303	7,242,346
Compensation of employees	8,049,170	-	-	8,049,170	7,746,814	302,356	96.2%	7,105,552	7,105,552
Goods and services	125,893	-	38,717	164,610	164,610	-	100.0%	136,751	136,751
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	23	(23)	-	-	43
Transfers and subsidies	101,883	-	(53,242)	48,641	54,025	(5,384)	111.1%	34,423	34,423
Households	101,883	-	(53,242)	48,641	54,025	(5,384)	111.1%	34,423	34,423
Payments for capital assets	1,828	-	(112)	1,716	1,716	-	100.0%	3,932	3,932
Machinery and equipment	183	-	152	335	335	-	100.0%	2,102	2,102
Biological assets	1,645	-	(264)	1,381	1,381	-	100.0%	1,830	1,830
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	97	(97)	-	-	144

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2.2 SUB PROGRAMME: FACILITIES									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	3,329,328	-	182,545	3,511,873	3,998,674	(486,801)	113.9%	3,765,998	3,930,013
Current payments	190,850	-	66,072	256,922	200,180	56,742	77.9%	792,905	180,118
Compensation of employees	3,138,478	-	116,473	3,254,951	3,798,091	(543,140)	116.7%	2,973,093	3,749,597
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	403	(403)	-	-	298
Interest and rent on land									
Transfers and subsidies	2,891	-	(2,243)	648	804	(156)	124.1%	285	285
Households	2,891	-	(2,243)	648	804	(156)	124.1%	285	285
Payments for capital assets	540,564	-	3,941	544,505	354,400	190,105	65.1%	603,980	439,712
Buildings and other fixed structures	540,492	-	-	540,492	350,387	190,105	64.8%	601,517	437,249
Machinery and equipment	72	-	3,941	4,013	4,013	-	100.0%	2,463	2,463

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2.3 SUB PROGRAMME: REMAND DETENTION									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	596,925	-	36,281	633,206	633,206	-	100.0%	692,389	692,389
Compensation of employees	584,025	-	40,982	625,007	625,007	-	100.0%	685,422	685,422
Goods and services	12,900	-	(4,701)	8,199	8,199	-	100.0%	6,967	6,967
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	4,466	4,466	4,466	-	100.0%	2,876	2,876
Households	-	-	4,466	4,466	4,466	-	100.0%	2,876	2,876
Payments for capital assets	93	-	(46)	47	47	-	100.0%	22	22
Machinery and equipment	93	-	(46)	47	47	-	100.0%	22	22
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64

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2.4 SUB PROGRAMME: OFFENDER MANAGEMENT									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	2,264,697	-	(78,048)	2,186,649	2,181,965	4,684	99.8%	2,077,507	2,077,507
Compensation of employees	2,234,848	-	(78,104)	2,156,744	2,152,060	4,684	99.8%	2,049,163	2,049,163
Goods and services	29,849	-	56	29,905	29,905	-	100.0%	28,344	28,344
Transfers and subsidies	24,996	-	18,501	43,497	48,181	(4,684)	110.8%	44,449	44,450
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Households	24,996	-	18,501	43,497	48,181	(4,684)	110.8%	44,449	44,449
Payments for capital assets	886	-	(72)	814	814	-	100.0%	753	753
Machinery and equipment	886	-	(72)	814	814	-	100.0%	753	753
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Correctional Programmes	433,257	-	(29,781)	403,476	391,279	12,197	97.0%	359,633	359,633
2. Offender Development	1,053,919	-	(72,504)	981,415	954,216	27,199	97.2%	909,432	885,345
3. Psychological, Social and Spiritual Services	523,733	-	25,930	549,663	549,663	-	100.0%	503,989	503,989
Total for sub programmes	2,010,909	-	(76,355)	1,934,554	1,895,158	39,396	98.0%	1,773,054	1,748,967
Economic classification									
Current payments	1,985,420	-	(80,999)	1,904,421	1,858,799	45,622	97.6%	1,736,130	1,736,128
Compensation of employees	1,490,459	-	(25,558)	1,464,901	1,448,696	16,205	98.9%	1,334,561	1,334,559
Salaries and wages	1,255,974	-	(26,486)	1,229,488	1,213,283	16,205	98.7%	1,118,024	1,118,022
Social contributions	234,485	-	928	235,413	235,413	-	100.0%	216,537	216,537
Goods and services	494,961	-	(55,441)	439,520	410,103	29,417	93.3%	401,569	401,569
Administrative fees	557	-	(200)	357	357	-	100.0%	222	222
Advertising	98	-	(93)	5	5	-	100.0%	8	8
Minor assets	7,378	-	(2,988)	4,390	4,326	64	98.5%	4,416	4,416
Catering: Departmental activities	2,384	-	996	3,380	3,380	-	100.0%	2,326	2,326
Communication	6,071	-	1,433	7,504	7,504	-	100.0%	7,184	7,184
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consultants: Business and advisory services	366	-	569	935	935	-	100.0%	1,218	1,218
Infrastructure and planning services	2,806	-	(287)	2,519	2,519	-	100.0%	1,970	1,970
Laboratory services	426	-	(348)	78	78	-	100.0%	230	230
Contractors	23,814	-	(7,774)	16,040	16,040	-	100.0%	13,512	13,512

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Agency and support / outsourced services	3,836	-	(924)	2,912	2,912	-	100.0%	3,485	3,485
Entertainment	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	11,726	-	(1,855)	9,871	9,871	-	100.0%	10,708	10,708
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	61,484	-	(468)	61,016	61,016	-	100.0%	59,571	59,571
Inventory: Farming supplies	214,973	-	-	214,973	186,668	28,305	86.8%	184,772	184,772
Inventory: Food and food supplies	1,126	-	7,734	8,860	8,860	-	100.0%	5,412	5,412
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	12,548	-	(2,150)	10,398	10,398	-	100.0%	9,652	9,652
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	7,350	-	(4,023)	3,327	3,327	-	100.0%	3,393	3,393
Inventory: Materials and supplies	30,676	-	(3,717)	26,959	26,959	-	100.0%	28,351	28,351
Inventory: Medical supplies	155	-	(92)	63	63	-	100.0%	13	13
Inventory: Medicine	3,876	-	(1,239)	2,637	2,637	-	100.0%	3,205	3,205
Inventory: Other supplies	1,914	-	(627)	1,287	1,287	-	100.0%	1,552	1,552
Consumable supplies	63,707	-	(32,453)	31,254	30,206	1,048	96.6%	31,922	31,922
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	11,523	-	(6,755)	4,768	4,768	-	100.0%	7,197	7,197
Operating leases	22	-	(16)	6	6	-	100.0%	9	9
Property payments	1,004	-	(170)	834	834	-	100.0%	890	890
Transport provided: Departmental activity	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	19,664	-	1,778	21,442	21,442	-	100.0%	17,601	17,601
Training and development	2,932	-	(1,287)	1,645	1,645	-	100.0%	1,069	1,069

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 3: REHABILITATION									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Operating payments	1,207	-	473	1,680	1,680	-	100.0%	1,251	1,251
Venues and facilities	1,146	-	(1,144)	2	2	-	100.0%	241	241
Rental and hiring	185	-	193	378	378	-	100.0%	188	188
Transfers and subsidies	69	-	-	69	6,231	(6,162)	9030.4%	6,377	6,379
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Households	69	-	-	69	6,231	(6,162)	9030.4%	6,377	6,377
Social benefits	69	-	-	69	5,938	(5,869)	8605.8%	6,340	6,340
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	293	(293)	-	37	37
Payments for capital assets	25,420	-	4,644	30,064	30,128	(64)	100.2%	30,547	6,460
Machinery and equipment	21,920	-	6,084	28,004	28,004	-	100.0%	29,583	5,496
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	21,920	-	6,084	28,004	28,004	-	100.0%	29,583	5,496
Biological assets	3,000	-	(940)	2,060	2,124	(64)	103.1%	964	964
Intangible assets	500	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,010,909	-	(76,355)	1,934,554	1,895,158	39,396	98.0%	1,773,054	1,748,967

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

3.1 SUB PROGRAMME: CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	432,999	-	(29,700)	403,299	387,740	15,559	96.1%	357,619	357,619
Compensation of employees	425,578	-	(27,903)	397,675	382,116	15,559	96.1%	352,730	352,730
Goods and services	7,421	-	(1,797)	5,624	5,624	-	100.0%	4,889	4,889
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	3,362	(3,362)	-	1,743	1,743
Households	-	-	-	-	3,362	(3,362)	-	1,743	1,743
Payments for capital assets	258	-	(81)	177	177	-	100.0%	271	271
Machinery and equipment	258	-	(81)	177	177	-	100.0%	271	271

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

3.2 SUB PROGRAMME: OFFENDER DEVELOPMENT									
	2019/20					2018/19			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1,028,836	-	(77,259)	951,577	922,160	29,417	96.9%	875,668	875,666
Compensation of employees	561,377	-	(24,708)	536,669	536,669	-	100.0%	496,160	496,158
Goods and services	467,459	-	(52,551)	414,908	385,491	29,417	92.9%	379,508	379,508
Transfers and subsidies	68	-	-	68	2,222	(2,154)	3267.6%	3,652	3,654
Households	68	-	-	68	2,222	(2,154)	3267.6%	3,652	3,652
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Payments for capital assets	25,015	-	4,755	29,770	29,834	(64)	100.2%	30,112	6,025
Machinery and equipment	21,515	-	6,195	27,710	27,710	-	100.0%	29,148	5,061
Biological assets	3,000	-	(940)	2,060	2,124	(64)	103.1%	964	964
Intangible assets	500	-	(500)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

3.3 SUB PROGRAMME: PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL SERVICES									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification	523,585	-	25,960	549,545	548,899	646	99.9%	502,843	502,843
Current payments	503,504	-	27,053	530,557	529,911	646	99.9%	485,671	485,671
Compensation of employees	20,081	-	(1,093)	18,988	18,988	-	100.0%	17,172	17,172
Goods and services									
Transfers and subsidies	1	-	-	1	647	(646)	64700.0%	982	982
Households	1	-	-	1	647	(646)	64700.0%	982	982
Payments for capital assets	147	-	(30)	117	117	-	100.0%	164	164
Machinery and equipment	147	-	(30)	117	117	-	100.0%	164	164

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 4: CARE									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Nutritional Services	1,437,480	-	(213,966)	1,223,514	1,173,239	50,275	95.9%	1,305,806	1,305,806
2. Health and Hygiene Services	1,007,102	-	21,822	1,028,924	1,014,401	14,523	98.6%	980,936	980,936
Total for sub programmes	2,444,582	-	(192,144)	2,252,438	2,187,640	64,798	97.1%	2,286,742	2,286,742
Economic classification									
Current payments	2,444,013	-	(197,234)	2,246,779	2,174,708	72,071	96.8%	2,279,016	2,279,007
Compensation of employees	969,944	-	-	969,944	930,867	39,077	96.0%	873,735	873,726
Salaries and wages	815,106	-	-	815,106	782,720	32,386	96.0%	734,949	734,940
Social contributions	154,838	-	-	154,838	148,147	6,691	95.7%	138,786	138,786
Goods and services	1,474,069	-	(197,234)	1,276,835	1,243,812	33,023	97.4%	1,405,281	1,405,281
Administrative fees	316	-	247	563	563	-	100.0%	154	154
Advertising	247	-	(207)	40	40	-	100.0%	2	2
Minor assets	3,320	-	(1,857)	1,463	1,463	-	100.0%	1,309	1,309
Catering: Departmental activities	1,143	-	(220)	923	923	-	100.0%	929	929
Communication	3,981	-	(392)	3,589	3,589	-	100.0%	3,645	3,645
Computer services	44	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	15	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	21,697	-	1,760	23,457	23,457	-	100.0%	20,912	20,912
Contractors	23,888	-	5,084	28,972	28,972	-	100.0%	32,342	32,342
Agency and support / outsourced services	672,099	-	(425,682)	246,417	213,394	33,023	86.6%	649,032	649,032
Fleet services	11,014	-	(1,099)	9,915	9,915	-	100.0%	10,117	10,117

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 4: CARE										2018/19			
										2019/20			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure				
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000				
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	4,952	-	3,262	8,214	8,214	-	100.0%	12,153	12,153				
Inventory: Farming supplies	429	-	(287)	142	142	-	100.0%	114	114				
Inventory: Food and food supplies	550,346	-	224,296	774,642	774,642	-	100.0%	474,802	474,802				
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	462	-	122	584	584	-	100.0%	494	494				
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	19	19				
Inventory: Materials and supplies	2,237	-	(138)	2,099	2,099	-	100.0%	1,414	1,414				
Inventory: Medical supplies	1,850	-	(671)	1,179	1,179	-	100.0%	1,766	1,766				
Inventory: Medicine	66,769	-	(32,563)	34,206	34,206	-	100.0%	48,698	48,698				
Inventory: Other supplies	18,397	-	(15,769)	2,628	2,628	-	100.0%	2,071	2,071				
Consumable supplies	69,028	-	52,327	121,355	121,355	-	100.0%	131,865	131,865				
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5,195	-	(2,526)	2,669	2,669	-	100.0%	2,954	2,954				
Operating leases	317	-	(317)	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Property payments	2,214	-	281	2,495	2,495	-	100.0%	2,014	2,014				
Transport provided: Departmental activity	104	-	1,228	1,332	1,332	-	100.0%	466	466				
Travel and subsistence	12,223	-	(3,218)	9,005	9,005	-	100.0%	7,747	7,747				
Training and development	1,239	-	(829)	410	410	-	100.0%	34	34				
Operating payments	532	-	(22)	510	510	-	100.0%	221	221				
Venues and facilities	3	-	-	3	3	-	100.0%	4	4				
Rental and hiring	2	-	21	23	23	-	100.0%	3	3				
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-	-				

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 4: CARE									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Interest	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	436	-	-	436	7,709	(7,273)	1768.1%	6,975	6,975
Households	436	-	-	436	7,709	(7,273)	1768.1%	6,975	6,975
Social benefits	436	-	-	436	7,594	(7,158)	1741.7%	6,967	6,967
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	115	(115)	-	8	8
Payments for capital assets	133	-	5,090	5,223	5,223	-	100.0%	751	751
Machinery and equipment	133	-	5,090	5,223	5,223	-	100.0%	751	751
Other machinery and equipment	133	-	5,090	5,223	5,223	-	100.0%	751	751
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	2,444,582	-	(192,144)	2,252,438	2,187,640	64,798	97.1%	2,286,742	2,286,742

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4.1 SUB PROGRAMME: NUTRITIONAL SERVICES									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1,437,231	-	(217,973)	1,219,258	1,166,335	52,923	95.7%	1,301,868	1,301,862
Compensation of employees	283,768	-	-	283,768	263,839	19,929	93.0%	255,390	255,384
Goods and services	1,153,463	-	(217,973)	935,490	902,467	33,023	96.5%	1,046,478	1,046,478
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	249	-	-	249	2,897	(2,648)	1163.5%	3,773	3,773
Households	249	-	-	249	2,897	(2,648)	1163.5%	3,773	3,773
Payments for capital assets	-	-	4,007	4,007	4,007	-	100.0%	165	165
Machinery and equipment	-	-	4,007	4,007	4,007	-	100.0%	165	165
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

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4.2 SUB PROGRAMME: HEALTH AND HYGIENE SERVICES									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	1,006,782	-	20,739	1,027,521	1,008,373	19,148	98.1%	977,148	977,145
Compensation of employees	686,176	-	-	686,176	667,028	19,148	97.2%	618,345	618,342
Goods and services	320,606	-	20,739	341,345	341,345	-	100.0%	358,803	358,803
Transfers and subsidies	187	-	-	187	4,812	(4,625)	2573.3%	3,202	3,202
Households	187	-	-	187	4,812	(4,625)	2573.3%	3,202	3,202
Payments for capital assets	133	-	1,083	1,216	1,216	-	100.0%	586	586
Machinery and equipment	133	-	1,083	1,216	1,216	-	100.0%	586	586
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION									
2019/20							2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Sub programme									
1. Supervision	914,375	-	(6,355)	908,020	902,466	5,554	99.4%	856,726	856,726
2. Community Reintegration	51,155	-	(4,063)	47,092	48,502	(1,410)	103.0%	42,916	41,847
3. Office Accommodation: Community Corrections	38,966	-	-	38,966	36,115	2,851	92.7%	38,171	38,171
Total for sub programmes	1,004,496	-	(10,418)	994,078	987,083	6,995	99.3%	937,813	936,744
Economic classification									
Current payments	1,002,574	-	(10,421)	992,153	975,008	17,145	98.3%	929,856	928,784
Compensation of employees	904,012	-	-	904,012	889,718	14,294	98.4%	843,704	842,632
Salaries and wages	752,613	-	-	752,613	733,780	18,833	97.5%	696,920	695,862
Social contributions	151,399	-	-	151,399	155,938	(4,539)	103.0%	146,784	146,770
Goods and services	98,562	-	(10,421)	88,141	85,290	2,851	96.8%	86,152	86,152
Administrative fees	80	-	(49)	31	31	-	100.0%	17	17
Advertising	280	-	(280)	-	-	-	-	8	8
Minor assets	826	-	(508)	318	318	-	100.0%	243	243
Catering: Departmental activities	949	-	243	1,192	1,192	-	100.0%	789	789
Communication	11,435	-	735	12,170	12,170	-	100.0%	11,186	11,186
Computer services	5	-	11	16	16	-	100.0%	16	16
Contractors	95	-	(60)	35	35	-	100.0%	87	87
Agency and support / outsourced services	3,414	-	(963)	2,451	2,451	-	100.0%	2,155	2,155
Entertainment	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	26,845	-	(2,946)	23,899	23,899	-	100.0%	25,592	25,592

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PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION							2018/19			
							2019/20			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Clothing material and supplies	77	-	34	111	111	-	100.0%	203	203	203
Inventory: Farming supplies	7	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	27	27	27	-	100.0%	2	2	2
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	9	-	(8)	1	1	-	100.0%	7	7	7
Inventory: Materials and supplies	305	-	(160)	145	145	-	100.0%	58	58	58
Inventory: Medical supplies	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	74	-	(66)	8	8	-	100.0%	43	43	43
Consumable supplies	1,751	-	(1,224)	527	527	-	100.0%	480	480	480
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4,711	-	(2,099)	2,612	2,612	-	100.0%	2,917	2,917	2,917
Operating leases	39,021	-	(43)	38,978	36,127	2,851	92.7%	38,183	38,183	38,183
Property payments	116	-	7	123	123	-	100.0%	121	121	121
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	3	3	3	-	100.0%	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	6,882	-	(2,477)	4,405	4,405	-	100.0%	3,460	3,460	3,460
Training and development	-	-	51	51	51	-	100.0%	2	2	2
Operating payments	1,158	-	(471)	687	687	-	100.0%	563	563	563
Venues and facilities	514	-	(514)	-	-	-	-	15	15	15
Rental and hiring	-	-	351	351	351	-	100.0%	5	5	5
Transfers and subsidies	206	-	-	206	10,347	(10,141)	5022.8%	5,699	5,699	5,699
Households	206	-	-	206	10,347	(10,141)	5022.8%	5,699	5,699	5,699
Social benefits	68	-	-	68	10,212	(10,144)	15017.6%	5,680	5,680	5,680

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

PROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL REINTEGRATION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to households	138	-	-	138	135	3	97.8%	19	19
Payments for capital assets	1,716	-	3	1,719	1,719	-	100.0%	2,258	2,258
Machinery and equipment	1,716	-	3	1,719	1,719	-	100.0%	2,258	2,258
Other machinery and equipment	1,716	-	3	1,719	1,719	-	100.0%	2,258	2,258
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	9	(9)	-	-	3
Total	1,004,496	-	(10,418)	994,078	987,083	6,995	99.3%	937,813	936,744

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

5.1 SUB PROGRAMME: SUPERVISION									
	2019/20						2018/19		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	912,827	-	(6,644)	906,183	890,528	15,655	98.3%	848,966	848,963
Compensation of employees	864,244	-	-	864,244	848,589	15,655	98.2%	807,726	807,723
Goods and services	48,583	-	(6,644)	41,939	41,939	-	100.0%	41,240	41,240
Transfers and subsidies	206	-	-	206	10,298	(10,092)	4999.0%	5,699	5,699
Households	206	-	-	206	10,298	(10,092)	4999.0%	5,699	5,699
Payments for capital assets	1,342	-	289	1,631	1,631	-	100.0%	2,061	2,061
Machinery and equipment	1,342	-	289	1,631	1,631	-	100.0%	2,061	2,061
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	9	(9)	-	-	3

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
VOTE 18

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

5.2 SUB PROGRAMME: COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION									
2019/20								2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	50,781	-	(3,777)	47,004	48,365	(1,361)	102.9%	42,719	41,650
Compensation of employees	39,768	-	-	39,768	41,129	(1,361)	103.4%	35,978	34,909
Goods and services	11,013	-	(3,777)	7,236	7,236	-	100.0%	6,741	6,741
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	49	(49)	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	49	(49)	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	374	-	(286)	88	88	-	100.0%	197	197
Machinery and equipment	374	-	(286)	88	88	-	100.0%	197	197

5.3 SUB PROGRAMME: OFFICE ACCOMMODATION: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS									
2019/20								2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual expenditure
Economic classification	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	38,966	-	-	38,966	36,115	2,851	92.7%	38,171	38,171
Goods and services	38,966	-	-	38,966	36,115	2,851	92.7%	38,171	38,171

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-C) to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

3.1 Per programme

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Programme 3: Rehabilitation	1,934,554	1,895,158	39,396	2.04%

The underspending was mainly due to funded vacancies and less procurement of inventory for farming supplies.

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Programme 4: Care	2,252,438	2,187,640	64,798	2.88%

The underspending was due to funded vacancies. By the end of the financial year the department fully insourced nutritional services at all previously outsourced management areas. The budget baseline for insourcing the said management areas has been established effective 2020/21 financial year.

3.2 Per economic classification

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	23,789,516	23,783,415	6,101	0.03%
Compensation of employees	17,455,895	16,971,438	484,457	2.78%
Goods and services	6,333,621	6,811,470	(477,849)	(7.54%)
Interest and rent on land	0	507	(507)	
Transfers and subsidies	821,811	877,957	(56,146)	(6.83%)
Provinces and municipalities	6,127	6,411	(284)	(4.64%)
Households	806,847	862,709	(55,862)	(6.92%)
Payments for capital assets	705,555	515,439	190,116	26.95%
Buildings and other fixed structures	540,492	350,387	190,105	35.17%
Payments for financial assets	0	9,335	(9,335)	

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**VOTE 18****NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**

for the year ended 31 March 2020

Explanation of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virements):**Compensation of Employees**

The underspending of R484,457 million was due to vacant funded posts.

Goods and Services

The overspending of R478 million was due to payment of R639 million that was made for short payment of accommodation charges to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

Interest and rent on land

There was an expenditure of R507 thousand incurred against a zero budget mainly due to interest paid on overdue accounts, as well as for interest on arrear salary payments.

Transfers and Subsidies

The overspending of R56,146 million was mainly due to leave gratuity payments for approved applications of early retirement without penalisation of pension benefits cases.

Payment for Capital Assets

The underspending of R190,116 million was due to mainly due to underperformance on Capital Works Programme

Payment of Financial Assets

There was an expenditure of R9,335 million incurred against a zero budget mainly due to write offs of debts and losses.

Explanation of Internal Charges

In the department, the supplier Programme: Administration under Stores Activity budgets for the cost of buying the required bulk supplies, while client (end user) programmes budgets for the cost of ordering their portion of the bulk supplies from Stores under Programme: Administration. To account for the issue from the central store to the client, the department uses the Objective of Internal Charges to allocate expenditure correctly by debiting the relevant internal item under the client programme and crediting the Internal Charges objective. Internal Charges is a Fund on the Basic Accounting System and is allocated a credit (negative budget). When reporting externally the Internal Charges objective is deducted from the Stores Activity so that the net effect is only shown against the client (end user) programme.

Correction of Prior Period Error (Misclassification)

In 2018/19 financial year Compensation of Employees expenditure amounting to R1,069 million for Aid Assistance Fund: Criminal Assets Recovery Account (CARA) was incorrectly accounted for under Voted Funds. Prior year expenditure for both Voted Funds and Aid Assistance have been restated.

Expenditure on COVID-19

An amount of R817 thousand was spent on personal protective equipment.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	25,316,882	23,848,973
Departmental revenue	2	131,005	128,231
Aid assistance		34,469	4,553
TOTAL REVENUE		25,482,356	23,981,757
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	16,971,438	15,835,354
Goods and services	5	6,811,470	6,766,030
Interest and rent on land	6	507	2,063
Aid assistance	3	20,418	2,277
Total current expenditure		23,803,833	22,605,724
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	8	877,957	568,552
Total transfers and subsidies		877,957	568,552
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	9	515,439	522,338
Total expenditure for capital assets		515,439	522,338
Payments for financial assets			
	7	9,335	81,510
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		25,206,564	23,778,124
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		275,792	203,633
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		130,736	73,126
Annual appropriation		130,736	73,126
Departmental revenue	15	131,005	128,231
Aid assistance	3	14,051	2,276
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		275,792	203,633

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		432,079	298,760
Unauthorised expenditure	10	121	121
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,610	1,652
Prepayments and advances	12	56,799	381
Receivables	13	371,427	296,606
Aid assistance receivable	3	2,122	-
Non-current assets		2,278	3,385
Receivables	13	2,278	3,385
TOTAL ASSETS		434,357	302,145
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		395,674	277,404
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	131,805	104,394
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	4,062	3,219
Bank overdraft	16	251,369	166,476
Payables	17	8,438	3,315
TOTAL LIABILITIES		395,674	277,404
NET ASSETS		38,683	24,741
Represented by:			
Recoverable revenue		20,234	22,465
Retained funds		18,449	2,276
TOTAL		38,683	24,741

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		22,465	24,789
Transfers:		(2,231)	(2,324)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(8,461)	(11,904)
Debts raised		6,230	9,580
Closing balance		20,234	22,465
Retained funds			
Opening balance		2,276	-
CARA/NSF funds received during the year		34,469	4,553
CARA/NSF funds utilised during the year		(20,418)	(2,277)
CARA funds receivable		2,122	-
Closing balance		18,449	2,276
TOTAL		38,683	24,741

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		25,476,789	23,980,577
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	25,316,882	23,848,973
Departmental revenue received	2	123,611	122,741
Interest received	2.3	1,827	4,310
Aid assistance received	3	34,469	4,553
Net increase in working capital		(126,116)	(1,587)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(233,487)	(165,163)
Current payments		(23,803,326)	(22,603,661)
Interest paid	6	(507)	(2,063)
Payments for financial assets		(9,335)	(81,510)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(877,957)	(568,552)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	18	426,061	558,041
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	9	(515,439)	(522,338)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	5,567	1,180
Decrease in non-current receivables		1,107	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(508,765)	(521,158)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in net assets		(2,231)	(2,324)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(2,231)	(2,324)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(84,935)	34,559
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(164,824)	(199,383)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	19	(249,759)	(164,824)

Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard. The Modified Cash Standard constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting, transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3 Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

4 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

5 Comparative information

5.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

5.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2020

6 Revenue

6.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise of departmental allocations. Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the National Revenue Fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.

6.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise. Departmental revenue is measured in line with applicable departmental revenue tariffs or where relevant at the fair value of the consideration received.

Any amount owing to the National Revenue Fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

6.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable. Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy

7 Expenditure

In rendering correctional services, a wide range of expenses are incurred and recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Recognised expenditure is measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred and classified in the general ledger and financial statements according to the Economic Reporting Format categories as follows:

- a. Current expenditure, comprising of compensation of employees, goods and services and interest and rent on land;
- b. Transfers and subsidies;
- c. Expenditure for capital assets; and
- d. Payments for financial assets

7.1 Compensation of employees

7.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment and measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2020

7.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment and measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment and measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred. .

7.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment and measured at the cash amount paid to settle the expenditure incurred. On acquisition of assets the expense is classified as expenditure for capital assets if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold, if less than the capitalisation threshold the expenditure is classified as goods and services.

7.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.

7.4 Leases

7.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

7.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

8 Aid Assistance

8.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**VOTE 18****ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

for the year ended 31 March 2020

8.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held and bank overdrafts.

Cash held on behalf of inmates does not form part of cash and cash equivalents of the department and is separately disclosed on the notes to the financial statements.

10 Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

Prepayments and advances are expensed when goods have been received, or in case of services, when they are rendered to the department.

11 Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

12 Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Collective assessment of impairment is applied to groups of receivables, when there is an indication of impairment in a group of similar assets. Receivables are grouped based on asset type and past due status. The loss event is based on the increased number of none payments and the payment status. Receivables outstanding for at least 3 years without any payment and legal disputes are considered as indicators for impairment and indicative of a loss event.

13 Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2020

14 Capital Assets

14.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

14.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets comprise mainly machinery and equipment as well as biological assets that are expected to be held for a period exceeding 12 months. Biological assets comprise mainly orchards and plantations as well as livestock which are held for agricultural activities. Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value.

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

14.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

14.4 Assets under investigation

Assets under investigation are only removed from the asset register once the investigation is complete, the decision to remove has been approved by the relevant authority and control over the asset has been relinquished.

Capital and minor assets which are under investigation are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

VOTE 18

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2020

14.5 Project Costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

15 Provisions and Contingents

15.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

15.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

The value of claims against the department comprises management's estimate of merit and quantum of claims against the department as well as legal cost. Management's estimate is based on facts, historical data and case law.

15.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

15.4 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.

16 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2020

17 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables or written off.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

18 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, not condoned and removed or written-off.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

19 Events after the reporting date

The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

20 Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

21 Principal-Agent arrangements

The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for short/long-term infrastructure delivery interventions, including construction, upgrades and maintenance programme. In terms of the arrangement the department is the principal and is responsible for needs assessment, approving and funding the programmes or projects.

The department is an agent of National Skills Development Fund (NSF) and is responsible for training of offenders.

All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**VOTE 18****ACCOUNTING POLICIES**for the year ended 31 March 2020

22 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

23 Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

24 Public-Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

25 Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds) and Provincial Departments:

	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation received	Funds not requested /not received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Administration	4,817,741	4,817,741	-	4,387,803	4,387,803	-
Incarceration	15,039,154	15,039,154	-	14,350,403	14,350,403	-
Rehabilitation	2,010,909	2,010,909	-	1,810,137	1,810,137	-
Care	2,444,582	2,444,582	-	2,332,629	2,332,629	-
Social Reintegration	1,004,496	1,004,496	-	968,001	968,001	-
Total	25,316,882	25,316,882	-	23,848,973	23,848,973	-

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Sales of Goods and Services other than Capital Assets	2.1	63,424	61,114
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	16,165	17,812
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	1,827	4,311
Sales of capital assets	2.4	5,567	1,180
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	44,022	43,814
Departmental revenue collected		131,005	128,231

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	2	61,781	59,302
Sales by market establishment		36,928	35,377
Administrative fees		-	18
Other sales		24,853	23,907
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		1,643	1,812
Total		63,424	61,114

2.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Fines	2	15,262	16,800
Forfeits		903	1,012
Total		16,165	17,812

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2.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Interest	2	1,827	4,310
Rent on land		-	1
Total		1,827	4,311

2.4 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Tangible assets	2	5,567	1,180
Machinery and equipment	32	5,565	1,180
Biological assets	32	2	-
Total		5,567	1,180

2.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Receivables	2	33,013	33,920
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		11,009	9,894
Total		44,022	43,814

3. Aid assistance

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening Balance		-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance		14,051	2,276
Transfers to/from retained funds		(16,173)	(2,276)
Closing Balance		(2,122)	-

Receipts in-transit from CARA at 31 March 2020 amounted to R6,447 million

3.1 Analysis of balance by source

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
CARA		(2,122)	-
Closing balance	4	(2,122)	-

3.2 Analysis of balance

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Aid assistance receivable		(2,122)	-
Closing balance	4	(2,122)	-

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3.3 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
Relating to 2018/19		1,069
Compensation of employees understated		1,069
Total prior period errors		1,069

CARA project compensation of employees expenditure incorrectly accounted for under Voted Funds

3.4 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Current		20,418	2,277
Total aid assistance expenditure		20,418	2,277

Aid assistance expenditure includes CARA (R4,398 million) and NSF (R16,020 million)

4. Compensation of employees

4.1 Salaries and Wages

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Basic salary		11,322,895	10,636,928
Performance award		64,165	59,814
Service Based		33,935	52,341
Compensative/circumstantial		1,144,272	1,008,468
Periodic payments		114,131	79,925
Other non-pensionable allowances		1,412,090	1,308,175
Total		14,091,488	13,145,651

4.2 Social contributions

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Employer contributions			
Pension		1,748,503	1,641,445
Medical		1,127,702	1,044,770
UIF		2	1
Bargaining council		3,728	3,487
Insurance		15	-
Total		2,879,950	2,689,703
Total compensation of employees		16,971,438	15,835,354
Average number of employees		40,309	39,108

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5. Goods and services

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Administrative fees		8,771	7,015
Advertising		4,579	3,980
Minor assets	5.1	11,878	9,918
Bursaries (employees)		1,992	2,709
Catering		24,473	15,215
Communication		113,194	113,373
Computer services	5.2	116,575	134,004
Consultants: Business and advisory services		42,793	14,771
Infrastructure and planning services		2,518	1,970
Laboratory services		23,536	21,142
Legal services		45,222	56,532
Contractors		71,379	74,655
Agency and support / outsourced services		1,320,261	1,687,454
Entertainment		24	140
Audit cost – external	5.3	44,313	43,314
Fleet services		307,363	288,071
Inventory	5.4	1,353,912	1,027,509
Consumables	5.5	279,251	330,823
Operating leases		1,314,363	1,514,799
Property payments	5.6	1,423,434	1,234,159
Rental and hiring		3,489	961
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		9,048	10,392
Travel and subsistence	5.7	253,468	148,218
Venues and facilities		4,874	1,431
Training and development		8,716	6,106
Other operating expenditure	5.8	22,044	17,369
Total		6,811,470	6,766,030

5.1 Minor assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Tangible assets	5	11,878	9,918
Biological assets		188	-
Machinery and equipment		11,690	9,918
Total		11,878	9,918

5.2 Computer services

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
SITA computer services	5	114,644	105,771
External computer service providers		1,931	28,233
Total		116,575	134,004

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

5.3 Audit cost – External

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	5	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		41,257	41,486
Computer audits		3,056	1,828
Total		44,313	43,314

In 2018/19 financial year expenditure for computer audits was disclosed as an aggregate of regularity audits

5.4 Inventory

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	5	R'000	R'000
Clothing material and accessories		133,511	104,068
Farming supplies		193,596	189,598
Food and food supplies		844,788	555,422
Fuel, oil and gas		51,282	41,696
Learning, teaching and support material		3,541	3,391
Materials and supplies		58,601	60,711
Medical supplies		1,329	1,170
Medicine		45,649	65,787
Other supplies		21,615	5,666
Total		1,353,912	1,027,509

5.4.1 Other supplies

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	5	R'000	R'000
Ammunition and security supplies		85	5,666
Other		21,530	-
Total		21,615	5,666

5.5 Consumables

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	5	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		231,417	280,833
Uniform and clothing		12,916	32,033
Household supplies		186,957	214,097
Building material and supplies		22,682	-
Communication accessories		39	32
IT consumables		2,292	2,661
Other consumables		6,531	32,010
Stationery, printing and office supplies		47,834	49,990
Total		279,251	330,823

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5.6 Property payments

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Municipal services	5	1,330,813	1,137,474
Property maintenance and repairs		76,611	82,158
Other		16,010	14,527
Total		1,423,434	1,234,159

5.7 Travel and subsistence

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Local	5	252,967	147,151
Foreign		501	1,067
Total		253,468	148,218

5.8 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	5	733	751
Resettlement costs		11,191	5,300
Other		10,120	11,318
Total		22,044	17,369

6. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Interest paid		507	2,063
Total		507	2,063

7. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Material losses through criminal conduct		-	100
Theft	7	-	100
Other material losses written off		7,199	76,910
Debts written off		2,136	4,500
Total		9,335	81,510

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

7.1 Other material losses written off

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Nature of losses	7		
Damages and Losses		7,199	8,677
Loss on Integrated Justice System		-	68,233
Total		7,199	76,910

7.2 Debts written off

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Staff Debts written off	7	2,136	4,500
Total debt written off		2,136	4,500

7.3 Details of theft

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Nature of theft	7		
Theft and losses		-	100
Total		-	100

8. Transfers and subsidies

		2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Provinces and municipalities	Note		
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	6,411	6,907
Households	Annexure 1B	8,837	10,205
	Annexure 1C	862,709	551,440
Total		877,957	568,552

9. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Tangible assets		515,439	522,338
Buildings and other fixed structures	34	350,387	437,249
Machinery and equipment	32	161,623	82,733
Biological assets	32	3,429	2,356
Total		515,439	522,338

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9.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2019/20

	Voted fund R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	515,439	515,439
Buildings and other fixed structures	350,387	350,387
Machinery and equipment	161,623	161,623
Biological assets	3,429	3,429
Total	515,439	515,439

9.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2018/19

	Voted funds R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	522,338	522,338
Buildings and other fixed structures	437,249	437,249
Machinery and equipment	82,733	82,733
Biological assets	2,356	2,356
Total	522,338	522,338

9.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	84,545
Machinery and equipment		19,526	18,051
Total		19,526	102,596

10. Unauthorised expenditure

10.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		121	121
Prior period error			
As restated		121	121
Closing balance		121	121
Analysis of closing balance			
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation		121	121
Total		121	121

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10.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Current	121	121
Total	121	121

10.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote	121	121
Total	121	121

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Cash on hand		1,610	1,652
Total		1,610	1,652

The department holds cash belonging to inmates in custody on their behalf, for purposes of use by inmates on personal items that are allowable at correctional centres in terms of laws and regulations. Private inmates' cash does not form part of funds of the State; consequently, such cash is not disclosed in cash and cash equivalents. At the end of the financial year, inmates' private cash amounted to R17,315 million (R19,818 million: 2018/2019).

12. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	12.1	56,799	381
Total		56,799	381

12.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)

Note	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
12					
National departments	381	(62)	-	-	319
Public entities	-	-	-	56,480	56,480
Total	381	(62)	-	56,480	56,799

Note	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
12					
National departments	943	(562)	-	-	381
Total	943	(562)	-	-	381

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

13. Receivables

	Note	2019/20			2018/19		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	13.1	145,247	-	145,247	77,944	-	77,944
Recoverable expenditure	13.2	57,012	-	57,012	52,371	-	52,371
Staff debt	13.3	57,515	2,278	59,793	55,200	3,181	58,381
Other receivables	13.4	111,653	-	111,653	111,091	204	111,295
Total		371,427	2,278	373,705	296,606	3,385	299,991

13.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
National departments	13 and Annex 3	145,247	77,944
Total		145,247	77,944

13.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Disallowance Miscellaneous	13	44	28
Disallowance Damages and Losses		29,412	18,720
Disallowance Payment Fraud		5,355	5,354
Damage Vehicles		20,809	25,090
Private Telephone		16	5
Salary: Disallowance Account		-	1,810
Salary: Deduction Disallowance Account		412	442
Salary: Tax Debt:		958	632
Receipt Control Account		6	290
Total		57,012	52,371

13.3 Staff debt

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Debt Account	13	59,793	58,381
Total		59,793	58,381

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13.4 Other receivables

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Bloemfontein Correctional Centre (PPP)	13	110,672	110,672
Other Debtors		981	623
Total		111,653	111,295

13.5 Impairment of receivables

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		93,718	64,099
Total		93,718	64,099

14. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		104,394	57,284
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		130,736	73,126
Paid during the year		(103,325)	(26,016)
Closing balance		131,805	104,394

14.1 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2018/19		1,069
CARA expenditure misclassified as Voted Funds		1,069
Total prior period errors		1,069

15. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		3,219	14,135
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		131,005	128,231
Paid during the year		(130,162)	(139,147)
Closing balance		4,062	3,219

16. Bank Overdraft

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		251,369	166,476
Total		251,369	166,476

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17. Payables – current

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Clearing accounts	17.1	8,137	2,654
Other payables	17.2	301	661
Total		8,438	3,315

17.1 Clearing accounts

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Salary Accounts	17	8,136	2,653
Other (Receipts Deposit)		1	1
Total		8,137	2,654

17.2 Other payables

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Rental Deposit	17	14	19
Salary Reversal Control		11	642
Salary Disallowance Account		276	-
Total		301	661

18. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Net surplus as per Statement of Financial Performance		275,792	203,633
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		150,269	354,408
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(74,821)	16,113
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(56,418)	562
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		5,123	(18,262)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(5,567)	(1,180)
Expenditure on capital assets		515,439	522,338
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(233,487)	(165,163)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		426,061	558,041

19. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(251,369)	(166,476)
Cash on hand		1,610	1,652
Total		(249,759)	(164,824)

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20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

20.1 Contingent liabilities

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Liability to Nature			
Housing loan guarantees Employees	Annex 2A	365	365
Claims against the department	Annex 2B	249,742	277,764
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)	Annex 4	1,005,090	694,743
Total		1,255,197	972,872

The cases reported under contingent liabilities in Annexure 2A represent housing loan guarantees that were issued to employees still in the employment of DCS. Any possible outflow of funds will firstly be recovered from salary or service benefits of the employee before any debt is raised.

The cases reported under contingent liabilities in Annexure 2B represent legal cases instituted against DCS which are in various stages of investigation/legal action.

The cases reported under Annexure 4 are unconfirmed balances where the department is disputing the amounts owed to other departments or the services rendered to the department are still under investigation.

20.2 Contingent assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Nature of contingent asset			
Breach of Contract		576	576
Stolen State Vehicle		165	165
Total		741	741

21. Capital commitments

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Building and other fixed structures		59,455	95,464
Building		8,169	-
Fixed Structures		51,286	95,464
Machinery and Equipment		22,119	6,974
Transport Equipment		11,375	2,052
Other Machinery and Equipment		10,744	4,922
Software and Other Intangible Assets		1,565	167,669
Total		83,139	270,107

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22. Accruals and payables not recognised

22.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	2019/20			2018/19
	R'000			R'000
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Compensation of employees	127	-	127	163
Goods and services	241,307	6,026	247,333	292 726
Transfers and subsidies	509	-	509	384
Machinery and equipment	66	-	66	20 438
Buildings and other fix structures	35,903	-	35,903	-
Software and other intangible assets	1,274	-	1,274	-
Total	279,186	6,026	285,212	313,711

Accruals for 2018/19 financial year amounting to R163 thousand which were classified as Other have been reclassified to Compensation of employees

Listed by programme level	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Programme 1: Administration		64,522	62,259
Programme 2: Incarceration		196,050	177,016
Programme 3: Care		21,360	72,623
Programme 4: Rehabilitations		3,009	1,613
Programme 5: Social Reintegration		271	200
Total		285,212	313,711

Accruals mainly consist of services rendered by organs of State where services were rendered during the financial year under review but invoices were received after year-end.

Material amount of accruals is mainly municipal charges which were paid after year-end

22.2 Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	2019/20			2018/19
	R'000			R'000
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	2
Goods and services	53,770	1,394	55,164	129 016
Transfers and subsidies	51	3	54	13
Capital assets	62	-	62	-
Software and other intangible assets	8,738	-	8,738	-
Total	62,621	1,397	64,018	129,031

Payables for 2018/19 financial year amounting to R2 thousand which were classified as Other have been reclassified to compensation of employees

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22.2 Payables not recognised (continued)

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Programme 1: Administration		45,992	16,156
Programme 2: Incarceration		9,378	95,050
Programme 3: Care		6,229	16,234
Programme 4: Rehabilitations		2,328	1,513
Programme 5: Social Reintegration		91	78
Total		64,018	129,031
Included in the above totals are the following:			
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 4	5,483	9,985
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 4	164,242	247,249
Total		169,724	257,234

23. Employee benefits

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Leave entitlement		699,924	611,751
Service bonus		488,957	452,836
Performance awards		29,715	26,248
Capped leave		578,740	618,759
Other		78,130	140,289
Total		1,875,466	1,849,883

Included in the leave entitlement is a negative amount of R 20,4 million of 13 552.30 negative leave days. At this stage the department is not able to reliably measure the long-term portion of the long service awards.

Other consists of long service awards (R1,119 million) and provision for Occupational Specific Dispensation Phase 2 for Correctional Officials (R77,011 million)

24. Lease commitments

24.1 Finance leases **

2019/20	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	15,733	15,733
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	13,037	13,037
Total lease commitments	28,770	28,770

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2018/19	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Not later than 1 year	13,578	13,578
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	10,392	10,392
Total lease commitments	23,970	23,970

**This note excludes leases relating to public private partnership as they are separately disclosed in note no. 30.

25. Accrued departmental revenue

Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	14	11
Total	14	11

25.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance	11	44
Less: amounts received	(11)	(44)
Add: amounts recorded	14	11
Closing balance	14	11

26. Irregular expenditure

26.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance	3,354,488	3,195,839
Prior period error		-
As restated	3,354,488	3,195,839
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year	508,656	-
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	536,157	158,649
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	(504)	-
Less: Current year amounts not condoned and removed	(2)	-
Closing balance	4,398,795	3,354,488
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification		
Current year	1,044,813	158,649
Prior years	3,353,982	3,195,839
Total	4,398,795	3,354,488

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Cases confirmed:

Relating to prior years – relates to confirmed cases where procurement of perishables and non-perishables items, cleaning materials, toiletries and coal peas exceeding R 500 000 made by the six (6) regions amounting to R 509 million where contracts were not in place.

Relating to current years - relates to confirmed cases where procurement of perishables and non-perishables items, cleaning materials, toiletries and coal peas exceeding R 500 000 made by the six (6) regions amounting to R536 million where contracts were not in place and also payments made from prior years confirmed cases.

26.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	2019/20 R'000
Procurement done through price quotations where contracts were not in place - relating to prior year		508,656
Procurement done through price quotations where contracts were not in place - relating to current year		486,222
Competitive bidding process not properly followed		4,751
Non-compliance with SITA Act		45,156
Logistics processes not followed		28
Total		1,044,813

26.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (relevant authority)	2019/20 R'000
Logistics processes not followed	National Commissioner	504
Total		504

One case (1) amounting to R 504 thousand was condoned. Other cases were investigated and disciplinary steps were taken, however these cases are still to be referred to National Treasury for condonation.

26.4 Details of irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (relevant authority)	2019/20 R'000
Logistics processes not followed		1
Extension of contract not approved by delegates		1
Total		2

R2 thousand relating to two (2) cases was recovered from officials who were found to be liable.

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27. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

27.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		80,233	77,200
Prior period error			-
As restated		80,233	77,200
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		558	3,061
Less: Amounts recoverable	13.5	(635)	(28)
Closing balance		80,156	80,233

27.2 Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ criminal proceedings	2019/20 R'000
Travel cancellation	Pending	29
Interest charged for payments non-compliance	Pending	507
Fleet services and transport payments on unexplained categories/travel/licences	Pending	22
Total		558

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred as a result of interest paid relating to court orders, arbitration awards, investigations are underway.

27.3 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Incident	2019/20 R'000
Travel cancellation: conference/ accommodation/meals/catering	207
Interest Charged for payments non-compliance	202
Fleet Services and transport payments on unexplained categories/travel/licences	20
Payments non-compliance (VAT paid to non VAT vendors)	118
Training not attended	9
Other	79
Total	635

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28. Related party transactions

Department of Correctional Services is related to the Departments of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Office of the Chief Justice since they are subject to the same control of the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, including the following entities:

List of related party entities

Guardian Fund

Legal Aid South Africa

Presidents Fund

Special Investigation Unit

The South African Human Rights Commission

The Public Protector

Third Party Fund

Criminal Assets Recovery Account

29. Key management personnel

	No. of Individuals	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Political office bearers	2	1,711	1,711
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16	16	26,502	26,492
Level 14	38	47,688	39,903
Family members of key management personnel	30	14,500	12,099
Total		90,401	80,205

30. Public Private Partnership

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Unitary fee paid		1,037,997	1,090,725
Fixed component		-	84,545
Indexed component		1,037,997	1,006,180
Analysis of indexed component		1,037,997	1,006,180
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		1,037,997	1,006,180
Capital		-	84,545
Property		-	84,545

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30.1 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

30.1.1 A description of the arrangement

To design, finance, build and manage a maximum security correctional centre for a contract period of 25 years. The contractor Bloemfontein Correctional Contracts is currently operating Mangaung Maximum Security Correctional Centre (MCC) in the Free State Province and the contractor South African Custodial Services is currently operating Kutama-Sinthumule Maximum Security Correctional Centre (KSCC) in the Limpopo Province. The PPP contracts for MCC commenced on 01 July 2001 and will end on 30 June 2026. PPP for KSCC commenced on 16 February 2002 and will end on 15 February 2027.

30.1.2 Significant terms of the arrangement that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows

The cash flow models for the two PPP projects were created. The cash flow models enable the Department to determine the estimated costs of the two projects over their 25 year contract period.

The contract fee is based on the daily available bed spaces. This fee is split into components, the fixed component and the indexed component for each year. The indexed component is escalated on each review date (every six months) as stipulated in the contract. The fixed components will however remain the same for a period of 15 years (Bloemfontein) and 17 years (Limpopo) where after the fixed fee will cease.

30.1.3 The nature and extent of:

Rights to use specified assets:

Assets are managed and maintained by the contractor for the duration of the contract period.

Intellectual Property Rights:

All rights in data, reports, drawings, models, specifications and/or other material produced by or on behalf of the department shall vest in and be the property of the State and the contractor is granted an irrevocable non-exclusive and royalty-free license to use such material for the purpose of the agreement.

Obligations to provide or rights to expect provisions of services.

The Contractor

- Construction of the correctional centre:
- Maintenance and operation of the correctional centre for the contract period of 25 years.
- Keep inmates in safe custody.
- Maintaining order, discipline, control and a safe environment.
- Providing decent conditions and meeting inmates' needs.
- Providing structured day programmes.
- Preparing inmates for reintegration to the community.
- Delivering correctional centre services.
- Involvement with the community.

Department of Correctional Services:

- To ensure that there are always inmates placed in available inmate spaces.
- To pay the contractor on a monthly basis.
- To manage the contract on a monthly basis.
- To release offenders

Obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment.

Original buildings constructed according to departmental specifications. Any further changes/alterations and additions to be negotiated.

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Obligations to deliver or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period.

All assets including equipment become the property of the State after expiry of the contract period.

Renewal and termination options.

Can be negotiated if so directed by Government.

Other rights and obligations.

All maintenance obligations are the responsibility of the contractor for the entire contract period.

Changes in the arrangement occurring during the period.

May be done by means of negotiations between both parties.

Commitments

The Department is committed for the remainder of the two PPP contracts. The index fee for MCC is committed until 2026 while the fixed fee commitment for MCC ended 30 June 2016. Index fee for KSCC is committed until 15 February 2027 while the fixed fee commitment for has ended on 15 February 2019.

Approved and contracted

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Current Expenditure (Index fee)	7,393,627	8,581,068
Total	7,393,627	8,581,068

31. Provisions

Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Legal claim against the department	823	534
Total	823	534

The provision for legal claims relates to court judgements and settlement agreements.

31.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2019/20

	Legal Claims against the department R'000	Legal Claims against the department R'000
Opening balance	534	534
Increase in provision	336	336
Settlement of provision	(47)	(47)
Closing balance	823	823

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31.2 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2018/19

	Legal Claims against the department R'000	Legal Claims against the department R'000
Opening balance	1,094	1,094
Increase in provision	141	141
Settlement of provision	(576)	(576)
Change in provision due to change in estimation	(125)	(125)
Closing balance	534	534

32. Non-adjusting events after reporting date**COVID-19**

Combating the spread of COVID-19 in correctional facilities

Total**2020/21****R'000**

606,947

606,947*Overall risk to operations and service delivery:*

The World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 11 March 2020. In response, the South African Government classified COVID-19 as a national disaster and issued additional regulations and directions to combat the disaster during the month of March 2020. Measure taken to contain the spread of the virus include, travel bans, testing for the COVID-19 virus, isolation and quarantine, social distancing, mandatory of wearing of masks. These measures pose limitations to the department as it relates to executing its rehabilitation programmes primarily due to social distancing measures.

The Department has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2020 have not been adjusted to reflect their impact.

Impact on Expenditure

The estimated expenditure related to combating COVID-19 pandemic in correctional facilities amounting to R606,947 million for 2020/21 financial year is based on inputs submitted to National Treasury for the Special Adjustment Budget which was tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance on 24 June 2020.

Impact on Departmental Revenue

The lockdowns and or closure of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to the economy, globally and domestically, resulting in economic slowdown. Whilst it is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, the slowdown in economic activity has the potential to reduce government revenues and consequently future MTEF budget allocations to the department.

Further impact on operations of the department are covered in the Annual Report.

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33. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2,049,186	-	167,695	(33,545)	2,183,336
Transport assets	1,036,143	-	79,298	(20,006)	1,095,435
Computer equipment	390,216	-	45,024	(7,433)	427,807
Furniture and office equipment	84,986	-	5,320	(285)	90,021
Other machinery and equipment	537,841	-	38,053	(5,821)	570,073
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	78,610	16,245	5,107	(18,810)	81,152
Biological assets	78,610	16,245	5,107	(18,810)	81,152
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,127,796	16,245	172,802	(52,355)	2,264,488

Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	1,844	42,833
Biological assets	133	1,314

Assets under investigation comprise of assets that are lost, ear-marked for disposals or were not found during asset verification

33.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work in Progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	161,623	26,463	(19,526)	(865)	167,695
Transport assets	79,378	785	-	(865)	79,298
Computer equipment	27,706	17,318	-	-	45,024
Furniture and office equipment	1,394	3,926	-	-	5,320
Other machinery and equipment	53,145	4,434	(19,526)	-	38,053
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	3,429	1,678	-	-	5,107
Biological assets	3,429	1,678	-	-	5,107
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	165,052	28,141	(19,526)	(865)	172,802

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33.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash Received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	19,580	13,965	33,545	5,567
Transport assets	19,580	426	20,006	5,567
Computer equipment	-	7,433	7,433	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	285	285	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	5,821	5,821	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	18,810	18,810	-
Biological assets	-	18,810	18,810	-
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	19,580	32,775	52,355	5,567

33.3 Movement for 2018/19

MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	2,004,674	(580)	74,985	(29,893)	2,049,186
Transport assets	1,026,485	-	24,057	(14,399)	1,036,143
Computer equipment	365,049	(72)	34,228	(8,989)	390,216
Furniture and office equipment	80,603	(262)	5,246	(601)	84,986
Other machinery and equipment	532,537	(246)	11,454	(5,904)	537,841
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	91,187	47	3,460	(16,084)	78,610
Biological assets	91,187	47	3,460	(16,084)	78,610
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,095,861	(533)	78,445	(45,977)	2,127,796

33.3.1 Prior period error

	2018/19 R'000
Nature of prior period error	
Relating to 2018/19 [affecting the opening balance]	(533)
Machinery and Equipment	(580)
Biological	47
Total prior period errors	(533)

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories

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33.4 Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	635,974	19,157	655,131
Value adjustments	-	(3,632)	(3,632)
Additions	19,775	11,651	31,426
Disposals	(9,311)	(5,094)	(14,405)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	646,438	22,082	668,520

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	28	47	-	75
Number of minor assets at cost	-	586,485	5,531	592,016
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	28	586,532	5,531	592,091

Minor Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	5,665	6,375
Biological assets	122	446

Assets under investigation comprise of assets that are lost, ear-marked for disposals or were not found during asset verification

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Opening balance	625,272	12,625	637,897
Prior period error	(1,200)	-	(1,200)
Additions	20,573	11,689	32,262
Disposals	(8,671)	(5,157)	(13,828)
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	635,974	19,157	655,131

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	28	12	5	45
Number of minor assets at cost	-	587,008	4,963	591,971
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	28	587,020	4,968	592,016

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33.4.1 Prior period error

	2018/19 R'000
Nature of prior period error	
Relating to 2018/19 [affecting the opening balance]	(1,200)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,200)
Total prior period errors	(1,200)

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories

33.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets R'000	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	1,448	51	1,499
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	1,448	51	1,499

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Specialised military assets R'000	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	5,879	60	5,939
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	5,879	60	5,939

34. Intangible Capital Assets

34.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2020

	Cash R'000	Non-Cash R'000	(Develop-ment work in progress – current costs) R'000	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
SOFTWARE		133,168	(133,168)	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS		133,168	(133,168)	-	-

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35. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000		R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1,098,037	-	-	-	1,098,037
Non-residential buildings	1,555	-	-	-	1,555
Other fixed structures	1,096,482	-	-	-	1,096,482
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,098,037	-	-	-	1,098,037

35.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital Work in Progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	350,387	-	(350,387)	-	-
Dwellings	147,044	-	(147,044)	-	-
Non-residential buildings	173,688	-	(173,688)	-	-
Other fixed structures	29,655	-	(29,655)	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	350,387	-	(350,387)	-	-

35.2 Movement for 2018/19

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	1,098,037	-	-	-	1,098,037
Non-residential buildings	1,555	-	-	-	1,555
Other fixed structures	1,096,482	-	-	-	1,096,482
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,098,037	-	-	-	1,098,037

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35.3 Capital Work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2020
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Annexure 6				
Buildings and other fixed structures	563,230	5,940	-	569,170
Intangible assets	213,992	133,168	-	347,160
TOTAL	777,222	139,108	-	916,330

Age analysis on ongoing projects

	Number of projects		2019/20
	Planned, Construction not started	Planned, Construction started	Total R'000
0 to 1 Year	-	-	-
1 to 3 Years	-	2	5,940
3 to 5 Years	-	3	773,069
Longer than 5 Years	106	-	137,323
Total	106	5	916,332

During 2013 the DCS commenced with the planning and design of the Integrated Security System (ISS) programme. The DCS entered into a MoA with IDT in order to implement these projects. A total of 106 sites inspection reports and designs were conducted and approved during the 2013/2014 financial year. A decision was taken during 2018/19 financial year to resuscitate the ISS programme.

Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP

Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress

Total

Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
	-	38,738
Total	-	38,738

35.4 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2020
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Annexure 6					
Buildings and other fixed structures	545,457	-	17,773	-	563,230
Intangible assets	158,298	-	55,694	-	213,992
TOTAL	703,755	-	73,467	-	777,222

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35.5 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2019 (continued)

Age analysis on ongoing projects

0 to 1 Year
1 to 3 Years
3 to 5 Years
Longer than 5 Years
Total

Number of projects		2018/19
Planned, Construction not started	Planned, Construction started	Total R'000
-	-	-
1	1	17,773
1	2	622,127
106	-	137,323
108	3	777,222

36. Principal-agent arrangements

36.1 Department acting as the principal

Management fees paid to IDT

Total

2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
368	1,273
368	1,273

The total amount paid to IDT is R 6.3million (2018/19: R19,046 million)

The principal-agent relationship between the department and IDT (agent) is based on a fixed term Memorandum of Agreement and the management fees paid are based on services rendered by the agent. The role of IDT is that of an Implementing Agent on behalf of the department on some of the infrastructure projects, e.g. security fencing. The security fencing project was split into two phases. Phase I was completed and Phase II is still running, with two outstanding projects at St Albans and Durban Westville. If the arrangement is terminated there would not be any cost implications for the department.

36.2 Department acting as the agent

36.2.1 Revenue received for agency activities

National Skills Fund

Total

2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
34,469	-
34,469	-

The principal-agent relationship between the department and National Skills Fund (Principal) is based on an implementation protocol agreement. The funding is for the training of 5 480 offenders as part of the offender training programme. The department contributes to achievement of the broad objectives of the NSDS as amended by means of providing needs based skills development opportunities to offenders as part of their rehabilitation to prepare them for a sustainable life as law abiding citizens after release. The department receives no compensation for the transactions carried out on behalf of NSF. The current agreement will end 31 March 2022

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36.2.2 Reconciliation of funds and disbursements – 2019/20

Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement

Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
R'000	R'000
34,469	16,020
34,469	16,020

National Skills Fund

Total

A total of 1 839 offenders were trained during 2019/20 financial year in various skills such as, building and plastering; plumbing; baking; pig and vegetable production, nail technology and auto mechanics.

37. Prior period errors

37.1 Correction of prior period errors

Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated Amount
	2018/19	2018/19	2018/19
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Expenditure:			
Compensation of employees overstated by CARA expenditure	15,836,423	(1,069)	15,835,354
Net effect	15,836,423	(1,069)	15,835,354

Compensation of employees for CARA misclassified to compensation of employees of Voted Funds.

Note	Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated Amount
	2018/19	2018/19	2018/19
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets:			
Related Party: Receivables	77,255	(77,255)	-
Capital Assets	2,128,329	(533)	2,127,796
Minor Assets	637,174	(1,200)	635,974
Net effect	2,842,758	(78,988)	2,763,770

Capital Assets

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories.

Minor Assets

Correction of a prior period error where assets were either valued or classified erroneously and have been corrected to their fair value, cost price or appropriate categories.

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

37.1 Correction of prior period errors (continued)

	Note	Amount before error correction 2018/19 R'000	Prior period error 2018/19 R'000	Restated Amount 2018/19 R'000
Liabilities:				
Contingent Liabilities Claims against the Department	20	272,146	5,618	277,764
Commitments	21	288,840	(114,197)	174,643
Provisions	31	659	(125)	534
Net effect		561,645	(108,704)	452,941

Contingent Liabilities: The balance of 2018/19 year was understated as summons were received but not recognised in the financial statements.

Commitments:

The variance is as a result of the following:

The difference in comparative figures is as result of reclassification of Workshop Raw materials from Capital in 2018/19 to Current expenditure in 2019/20 which has resulted in a prior period error

Provisions:

The balance of 2018/19 was overstated with two claims against the department for which judgements were issued during previous financial years.

38. Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS PAID TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Provinces and Municipalities	Transfer		Allocation		Actual Transfer		Allocation		Actual Transfer	
	R'000		R'000		R'000		R'000		R'000	
Provinces	1,145									
Municipalities	4,982		(78)	1,067	1,350	6,280			1,670	
TOTAL	6,127	-	6,127	6,127	6,410	6,294	6,294	6,294	6,906	6,906

Transfers to Provincial Departments responsible for transport and Municipalities is expenditure relating to registration and renewal of licences for state owned vehicles

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	
DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ ACCOUNT	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	Final Appropriation R'000
Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA)	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837	100%	8,414
TOTAL	8,837	-	-	8,837	8,837		8,414

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 1C

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	
Transfers							
Leave Gratuity	119,862	-	-	119,862	120,563	101%	92,831
Poverty Relief	-	-	-	-	238	-	757
Prisoner gratuity (Pocket Money)	26,275	-	-	26,275	29,140	111%	21,683
Claims	31	-	-	31	9,144	29,497%	259
Post Retirement benefit	434,939	-	225,738	660,677	703,624	107%	2,894
Refund	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Injury on Duty	2	-	-	2	-	0%	-
TOTAL	581,109	-	225,738	806,847	862,709		118,474

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2019/20		2018/19	
		R'000		R'000	
Received in kind					
Various Private Persons/Companies	Animals		27		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Sport and Recreation		44		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Computer equipment and software		15		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Books		160		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Food and related products		87		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Toiletries		131		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Electrical appliances		28		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Toys, baby accessories and recreation		6		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Accommodations		170		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Stationery		5		-
Various Private Persons/Companies	Other		30		-
TOTAL			703		-

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ANNEXURE 1E

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2019/20		2018/19	
	R'000		R'000	
Made in kind				
Poverty and alleviation(clothing food) to private organisation		60		-
Gift to dignitaries		10		-
Other		23		-
TOTAL		93		-

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for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020 – LOCAL

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount R'000	Opening balance 1 April 2019 R'000	Guarantees draw downs during the year R'000	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year R'000	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2020 R'000	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements R'000	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2020 R'000
Standard Bank	Housing	-	233	-	-	-	233	-	-
ABSA	Housing	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	-
Green Start Housing Loans	Housing	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	-
Mpumalanga Housing Finance	Housing	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	-
TOTAL		-	365	-	-	-	365	-	-

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 2B

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing Balance
	1 April 2019 R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	31 March 2020 R'000
Claims against the department					
Assault/Bodily injury	63,239	10,538	7,941	-	65,836
Breach of contract	53,731	618	38,744	-	15,605
Compensation	1,328	651	963	-	1,016
Damages: Medical Conditions	34,666	2,157	4,677	-	32,146
Damages to property	68	4,382	16	-	4,434
Death in detention	3,948	-	50	-	3,898
Defamation	2,731	435	179	-	2,987
Injury in correctional centre	8,738	2,390	350	-	10,778
Loss of support	6,756	2,004	897	-	7,863
Motor accident	6,830	2,071	1,802	-	7,099
Pain and suffering	2,619	-	-	-	2,619
Rape	61,808	8,240	3,640	-	66,408
Unlawful deduction	647	-	46	-	601
Unlawful detention	25,036	5,687	2,271	-	28,452
TOTAL	272,146	39,173	61,576	-	249,742

Reclassification of nature of contingent liability: Claims assessed at R36,284 million categorised in previous financial years as Damages and Other were reclassified to Damages: Medical Conditions (new category) and other more appropriate categories.

Other claims assessed at R7,928 million under Assaults and Death in Detention categories were also reclassified to other more appropriate categories.

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 3

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2019/20 *	
	31/03/2020		31/03/2019		31/03/2020		31/03/2019	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount R'000
Department								
Department of Telecommunication	-	-	-	260	-	-	260	
South African Police Services	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	
Department of Justice	-	-	144,432	77,292	144,432	77,292		
Department of Water and Sanitation	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	
Department of Defence	-	-	405	-	405	-	-	
Department of Community Safety	-	-	383	81	383	81		
Sub total	-	-	145,247	77,635	145,247	77,635		
Other Government Entities								
Special investigating Unit(SIU)	-	-	-	309	-	-	309	
Sub total	-	-	-	309	-	-	309	
TOTAL	-	-	145,247	77,944	145,247	77,944		

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 4

INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2019/20 *	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
Department of Justice	3,911	9,604	-	6,147	3,911	15,751		
Department of Home Affairs	-	22	-	-	-	22		
Department of Defence	-	-	-	72	-	72		
Department of Health (EC)	5	60	-	-	5	60		
Department of Health (WC)	21	53	-	-	21	53		
Department of Health (GP)	408	189	-	-	408	189		
Department of Health (FS)	61	1	-	-	61	1		
Department of Health (KZN)	-	55	-	-	-	55		
Provincial Treasury (Gauteng)	-	-	-	68	-	68		
Department of Health (MP)	65	-	-	-	65	-		
Department of Health (NW)	7	-	-	-	7	-		
Department of Education (KZN)	537	-	-	-	537	-		
Department of Education (Limpopo)	52	-	-	-	52	-		
Department of Communication	224	-	-	-	224	-		
Government Printing	192	-	-	-	192	-		
Subtotal	5,483	9,984	-	6,287	5,483	16,271		

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2019/20 *	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
Current								
Property Management Trading Entity	111,907	165,920	994,433	677,804	1,106,340	843,724		
Independent Development Trust	-	46,836	-	-	-	46,836		
State Information Technology Agency	9,073	9,612	10,657	10,652	19,730	20,264		
National Health Laboratory Services	6,263	7,432	-	-	6,263	7,432		
Auditor-General of SA	3,608	-	-	-	3,608	-		
South African Qualifications Authority	2	6	-	-	2	6		
Special Investigating Unit	549	2,188	-	-	549	2,188		
Telkom	8,897	8,838	-	-	8,897	8,838		
Sol Plaatjie Municipality	950	1,673	-	-	950	1,673		
Buffalo City Municipality	3,162	-	-	-	3,162	-		
King Cetshwayo Municipality	-	94	-	-	-	94		
Amajuba-KZN district Municipality	770	-	-	-	770	-		
Endumeni Municipality	-	66	-	-	-	66		
City of Cape town Municipality	14,814	4,585	-	-	14,814	4,585		
Ethekwini Municipality	4,245	-	-	-	4,245	-		
Subtotal	164,242	247,249	1,005,090	688,456	1,169,332	935,705		
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES	169,724	257,233	1,005,090	694,743	1,174,814	951,976		

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 5

INVENTORIES

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2020	Chemicals, Fuel, Oil, Gas Wood & Coal	Clothing Material and Accessories	Farming Supplies	Food and Food Supplies	Learning & Teaching Supplemental Material	Materials and Supplies	Medical Supplies	Medicine	Other Supplies	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	38	83,202	30,680	54,984	51	26,295	1,740	28,141	193,091	418,222
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	-	(10)	-	(56)	(7)	16	7	(30)	166,331	166,251
Add: Additions/Purchases – Cash	51,281	133,511	193,595	844,789	3,540	58,600	1,331	45,648	21,616	1,353,911
Add: Additions - Non-cash	-	5,634	4,788	27,595	40	131	-	-	16,266	54,454
(Less): Disposals	-	(188)	(10,817)	(11,796)	-	(196)	-	-	(1,324)	(24,322)
(Less): Issues	(1,381)	(90,351)	(119,436)	(783,951)	(1,937)	(71,450)	(3,529)	(42,439)	(57,170)	(1,171,643)
Add/(Less): Adjustments	(49,733)	2,932	(61,609)	(78,442)	(1,657)	12,983	2,331	(9,003)	70,193	(112,005)
Internal Transfers	-	(11,746)	1,351	28,223	40	(1,971)	(6)	-	(29,453)	(13,562)
Closing balance	205	122,984	38,552	81,346	70	24,407	1,874	22,317	379,550	671,306

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

INVENTORIES (continued)

Inventories for the year ended 31 March 2019	Chemicals, Fuel, Oil, Gas, Wood & Coal	Clothing Material and Accessories	Farming Supplies	Food and Food Supplies	Learning & Teaching Supplemental Material	Materials and Supplies	Medical Supplies	Medicine	Other Supplies	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	23	49,935	18,413	32,999	31	15,781	1,044	16,889	115,885	251,000
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances	-	3	6	(246)	(3)	1,594	(1)	(17)	(425)	911
Add: Additions/Purchases – Cash	41,696	104,068	189,598	555,422	3,391	60,711	1,170	65,787	5,666	1,027,509
Add: Additions - Non-cash	-	6,156	2,428	36,517	22	23,348	4	-	25,332	93,807
(Less): Disposals	-	(448)	(7,880)	(2,114)	-	(25,903)	(1)	(165)	(1,226)	(37,737)
(Less): Issues	(510)	(179,068)	(70,239)	(604,411)	(2,680)	(56,576)	(3,698)	(42,001)	(680,222)	(1,639,405)
Add/(Less): Adjustments	(41,171)	102,556	(101,646)	36,817	(710)	7,340	3,222	(12,352)	728,081	722,137
Closing balance	38	83,202	30,680	54,984	51	26,295	1,740	28,141	193,091	418,222

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2020

ANNEXURE 6

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020				
	Opening balance R'000	Current Year Capital WIP R'000	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	563,231	5,940	-	569,171
Non-residential buildings	18,868	-	-	18,868
Other fixed structures	544,363	5,940	-	550,303
SOFTWARE	213,992	133,168	-	347,160
Software	213,992	133,168	-	347,160
TOTAL	777,223	139,108	-	916,331

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current Year Capital WIP R'000	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	545,458	-	17,773	-	563,231
Non-residential buildings	1,612	-	17,256	-	18,868
Other fixed structures	543,846	-	517	-	544,363
SOFTWARE	158,298	-	55,694	-	213,992
Software	158,298	-	55,694	-	213,992
TOTAL	703,756	-	73,467	-	777,223

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ANNEXURE 7

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 14)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/20	31/03/2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department of International Relations and Cooperation	-	-	319	381	319	381
Government Communication and Information System	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	319	381	319	381
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
Independent Development Trust (IDT)	-	-	56,480	-	56,480	-
Subtotal	-	-	56,480	-	56,480	-
TOTAL	-	-	56,799	381	56,799	381



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