

Annual Report for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006

**Submitted to Mr Thabo Mbeki,
President of the Republic of South Africa**

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and

Ms Loretta Jacobus, Deputy Minister of Correctional Services

by

**The Inspecting Judge of Prisons
Judge Johannes Fagan**

**in compliance with section 90 (4) of the
Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998.**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 was a period of considerable improvement in the conditions in which our prisoners are held. The reason is the big reduction in the number of prisoners. We started the year with 187 394 prisoners (31 March 2005). On 31 December 2005 there were 157 402, that is 30 000 less. Over the same period, the available accommodation in our 240 prisons increased by 697 places, from 113 825 to 114 522. The overall occupation percentage dropped from 165% to 137%.

For that achievement, credit must go to the President, the Cabinet, the Ministers and all those who motivated and managed the Special Remission of sentenced prisoners. Prisoners were released from 12 June to 9 August 2005 and the sentenced prisoner population decreased by about 25 000.

There was also a drop of 5 000 in the number of awaiting-trial prisoners – from 51 538 (31 March 2005) to 46 327 (31 December 2005). For that thanks are due mainly to the South African Police Service, the National Prosecuting Authority, the Magistracy and the Judiciary.

This good news is countered by the extension of the minimum sentence legislation for another 2 years, from 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2007. That legislation has been the prime cause of the awful conditions that existed, and still exist, in many of our prisons. Our Independent Prison Visitors have identified numerous prisons where overcrowding is still causing inhumane and unconstitutional treatment of prisoners.

Until the minimum sentence legislation is allowed to lapse, the additional prisoners that it causes will necessarily require mass releases from time to time. To avoid that and to deal with the fears of those unwilling to restore full discretion in respect of sentencing to judges and magistrates, a sentencing council and sentencing guidelines would appear to be the answer. A proposal to this effect was made by the South African Law

Commission in 2000 and a bill was prepared. The Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons urges consideration of that proposal.

A significant event during the year was the Conference on Strategies to Combat Overcrowded Prisons held in Pretoria from 14 to 16 September 2005. Excellent strategies were proposed and discussed.

Greater awareness and appreciation by the public of the problems faced by the Department of Correctional Services in running our prisons, became evident during the year. There would appear to be more such awareness and appreciation also in Government departments impacting on prisoners, leading to enhanced cooperation between departments. This augurs well for the next year.

J J FAGAN
Inspecting Judge of Prisons
31 March 2006

2. MANDATE

The Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons (the Inspectorate) was established as an independent statutory body in terms of section 85 of the Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998 (the Act) to monitor the conditions in prisons and the treatment of prisoners and to report to the President and the Minister of Correctional Services. It was further mandated to appoint Independent Prison Visitors (IPVs) to visit prisoners and, should there be complaints, to try to have them resolved.

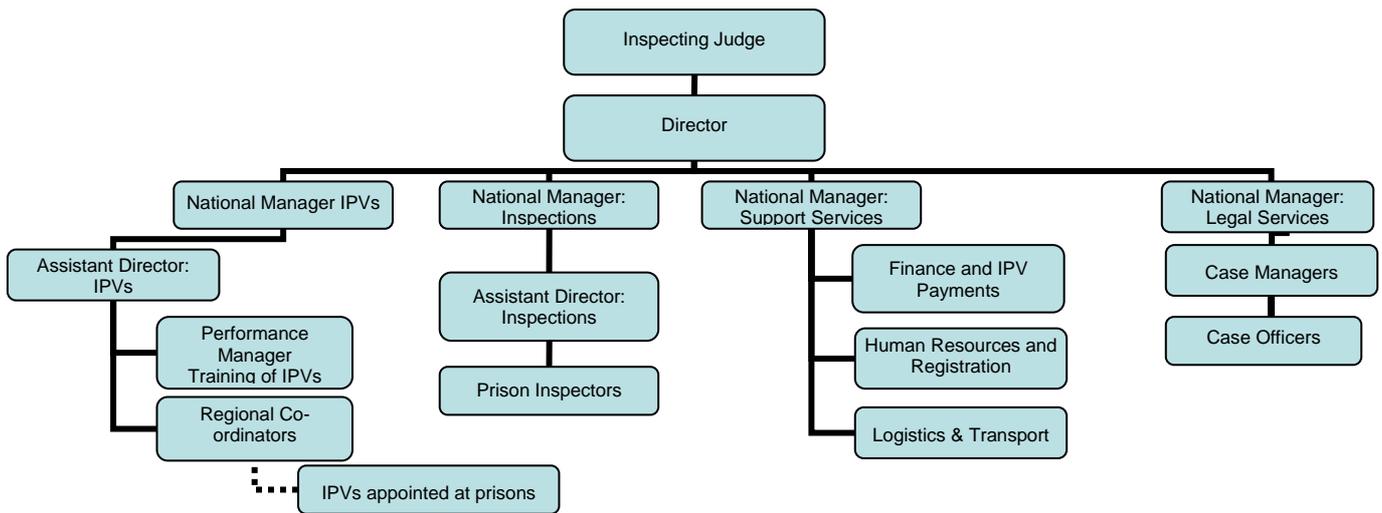
3. VISION

To ensure that all prisoners are detained under humane conditions, treated with human dignity and prepared for reintegration into the community.

4. STRUCTURE

The Inspectorate operates in four units: the IPV, the Legal Services, the Inspectors and the Administrative Support Units. Together they strive to achieve the objectives of the Inspectorate which are:

- To ensure that prisoners are treated humanely;
- To deal with complaints received from prisoners and their families;
- To contribute to the improvement of conditions in prisons;
- To provide quality and accurate information about the treatment of prisoners and the conditions in prisons;
- To promote community involvement in correctional matters.



4.1 Staff Composition

Staff numbers remained the same as last year, no additional staff having been appointed. On 31 March 2006 it consisted of:

Post level	Posts	Salary level
Director	1	13
Deputy directors	3	11
Assistant directors	5	9
Inspectors/Managers	10	8
Admin. support staff	25	6 and lower

35 staff were employed in Cape Town, 9 at the Regional Office in Centurion. 4 people are appointed on fixed term contracts. 205 IPVs were engaged throughout the country to visit prisoners.

A Special Assistant appointed in terms of section 87 of the Act assisted the Inspectors during the year with the development of detailed prison reports referred to as Prison Profiles. 28 such Prison Profiles were completed during the year.

4.2 Cape Town Staff



4.3 Centurion Staff



5. INDEPENDENT PRISON VISITORS (IPVs)

5.1 Visits

During 2005, the average number of IPVs appointed was 205. Collectively, they recorded 10 524 visits to prisons and 611 900 interviews with prisoners during which interviews they received 429 700 complaints. They attended 432 Visitors' Committee meetings with other IPVs. This information is obtained from the monthly electronic reports of IPVs.

The names of the IPVs and their allotted prisons appear on pages 37 to 43 of this report.

5.2 Monthly Reports

The statistical information about the number and nature of prisoner complaints does not, by its own, provide a sufficient picture of the conditions in prisons and the treatment of prisoners. The electronic reporting system has therefore been changed to include a function enabling an IPV to provide a short report on the prevailing conditions at the prison. This was introduced in September 2005. A typical example (name of prison omitted) is as follows:

“Relationship with Head of Correctional Centre is good. Discussions take place. However, IPV would like the HCC to be more visible and committed to the resolution of complaints.

The Centre is clean but more can be done. Some inmates in units ... were encouraged by IPVs to clean their cells and take responsibility for their own hygiene.

General complaints border around appeals, health care, parole release, rehabilitation programmes, transfers and food.

Urgency (by officials) towards attendance to complaints and requests needs some boost.

There is a great shortage of personnel in this Centre. Safety of inmates, members and IPVs is compromised taking into consideration that units are sometimes left unattended. It must also be reported that a female member was nearly raped on

Only one social worker is assigned to all these inmates. As a result their parole release dates are delayed for the reason that they cannot complete the programme”.

It is envisaged that these reports containing up-to-date information about treatment of prisoners and conditions in each one of our prisons will be useful in effecting improvements.

5.3 Appointment

IPVs are appointed by the Inspectorate after following a process of calling for nominations and consultation with local community organisations. Public-spirited persons with an interest in the social upliftment of prisoners are sought. After interviews and 5 days' induction training, they are appointed on non-renewable contracts for 3 years. The Inspectorate's Regional Coordinators provide general supervision, conduct performance audits and give continuous training to IPVs at the prisons where they work.

IPVs are paid at a rate of R50.41 per hour. Hours assigned to IPVs depend on the number of prisoners in a prison. It ranges from 14 to 67 hours for from 100 to 1 000 prisoners. During 2005, R 6 852 940 was paid out to IPVs as remuneration at a per capita cost of R 2 785.75 per month.

Contracts of IPVs mainly in Gauteng, Limpopo and Mpumalanga expired at the end of January 2006. For the 57 vacancies, 924 nominations were received. Those selected and appointed will commence working as IPVs in April 2006.

The responsibility of an IPV in regard to complaints is essentially a monitoring one. On a daily basis every prisoner must be given the opportunity of making complaints or requests to the Head of Prison or to his/her delegate. Such complaints and requests must be recorded and dealt with promptly, if necessary by the Area Manager. The IPV must ensure that the procedures are followed and can assist in the resolution of complaints. If unresolved, complaints are taken to a Visitors' Committee and from there to the Inspectorate.

5.4 Complaints handled by IPVs during 2005

	EC	FS	G	KZN	L	M	NW	NC	WC	Totals
Appeal	3,734	3,324	10,613	6,911	2,389	1,145	2,120	590	2,207	33,033
Assault (Inmate on Inmate)	607	626	490	881	170	66	340	207	1,368	4,755
Assault (Member on Inmate)	451	233	290	405	95	182	355	91	392	2,494
Bail	3,607	2,125	3,173	3,633	509	2,035	377	1,014	3,379	19,852
Communication with Families	5,489	2,882	10,371	6,931	2,441	1,228	3,318	4,949	6,226	43,835
Conditions	2,850	579	2,305	5,617	449	422	425	1,200	4,952	18,799
Confiscation of Possessions	441	298	300	876	70	54	289	99	188	2,615
Conversion of Sentences	767	465	1,789	1,128	292	99	1,301	28	258	6,127
Corruption	291	516	112	295	48	13	57	16	115	1,463
Food	2,274	4,940	2,446	2,199	452	331	822	293	3,140	16,897
Health Care	3,502	5,735	5,436	4,376	2,119	967	5,156	610	4,547	32,448
Inhumane Treatment	445	625	1,859	279	410	203	312	77	1,081	5,291
Legal Representation	3,103	1,883	5,092	3,705	3,439	451	633	829	3,480	22,615
Medical Release	227	244	222	351	130	17	100	22	145	1,458
Parole	2,568	1,816	6,252	4,195	1,520	682	1,791	409	2,202	21,435
Rehabilitation Programmes	1,074	1,453	2,867	2,495	421	65	1,154	1,032	1,504	12,065
Remission	796	432	993	391	384	617	177	94	77	3,961
Transfers	5,192	13,680	8,082	7,677	2,514	1,997	3,845	868	7,581	51,436
Other	11,866	11,238	34,802	22,941	5,016	4,361	10,327	2,907	25,663	129,121
Totals	49,284	53,094	97,494	75,286	22,868	14,935	32,899	15,335	68,505	429,700

The most common complaint from prisoners during 2005 was about transfers, followed by a lack of communication with families, appeals and health care. That is similar to 2004. Obtaining transfers is more difficult when prisons are overcrowded and cannot accommodate additional prisoners from other areas. That regrettably means that many prisoners are held far from their families, do not get visits and lose contact with their families.

The Inspectorate during the year revised the working procedures of IPVs in order to improve data integrity, promote community involvement and enhance efficiency. More monitoring and less personal involvement in the resolution of complaints, is the aim. The revised IPV programme will be introduced in March 2006 during the training of new IPVs.

5.5 Visitors' Committee Meetings

36 Visitors' Committees consisting of IPVs in defined areas meet monthly. Regional Coordinators attend the meetings. Inspectors and others from the Inspectorate attend occasionally. Heads of Prison usually participate when their prisons are discussed. At these meetings problems are raised and solutions sought.

Sometimes the meetings are enlarged into so-called stakeholders' meetings. To such meetings are invited persons that could assist in improving the conditions in particular prisons. These include magistrates, prosecutors, legal aid practitioners, attorneys involved in pro bono work, SAPS representatives, Department of Correctional Services (DCS) officials, NGOs, relevant central and local government officials and members of the local communities. There were 30 such meetings during the year. They proved successful in stimulating discussions leading to solutions of many of the varied problems that arose in our prisons.

6. COMPOSITION OF PRISON POPULATION

6.1 Overview

Our 240 prisons range in size from 31 prisoner to 3 000 prisoner capacity. They are spread all over the country in various regions as follows: Northern Cape and Free State 47; Eastern Cape 44; Western Cape 43; KwaZulu-Natal 42; Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West 38 and Gauteng 26. They consist of 132 male, 87 male and female, 8 female and 13 youth facilities. 20 of them are farms. 2 of them are privately operated under supervision of DCS. Accommodation varies from 1 to over 100 prisoners per cell. 36 of the prisons have been selected to operate as Centres of Excellence. This praiseworthy concept is an attempt by DCS "to create an environment that helps in providing holistic integrated services to the offender to produce a socially responsible person". The end objective is to transform all our prisons into such effective rehabilitation-centred institutions.

6.2 Not a static population

On 31 December 2005 our prisons housed 157 402 prisoners, of whom 46 327 were awaiting-trial and 111 075 serving sentences. At most prisons there was a constant turnover of prisoners - coming from the courts and going home.

The table “RELEASES” below show the “goings” for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005. The larger releases of sentenced prisoners in 2005 resulted from the Special Remission of such prisoners in June to August 2005.

RELEASES	2003	2004	2005
Type of Release			
Medical	117	76	64
Bail pending appeal	345	311	361
Deportation/repatriation	1 827	2 543	3 508
Detainees	2 873	2 888	1 995
Warrant of Liberation	4 617	4 952	4 550
Awaiting-trial transferred to SAPS	5 917	1 221	5 011
Parole Board prisoners	11 304	10 211	16 673
Fine paid	12 423	15 391	15 440
Parole Non-Board prisoners	13 148	10 834	6 673
Sentenced prisoners on sentence expiry date	18 980	20 607	35 726
Awaiting-trial bail paid	44 174	64 029	62 932
Awaiting-trial to court not returned from court	199 058	225 373	246 912
Total	314 783	358 436	399 845

Detainees refer to prisoners incarcerated on authority other than a court

Parole Board prisoners refer to prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year (2 years before 31 July 2004)

6.3 Prisoner number changes during 2005

	January 2005	December 2005
Total Prisoners	187 456	157 402
Available accommodation	113 825	114 522
Sentenced prisoners	135 143	111 075
Unsentenced prisoners	52 313	46 327
Males (sentenced)	132 098	108 788
Males (unsentenced)	51 215	45 395
Females (sentenced)	3 045	2 287
Females (unsentenced)	1 098	932
Juveniles * (sentenced)	12 261	9 494
Juveniles * (unsentenced)	10 577	9 079
Children ** (sentenced)	1 508	1 137
Children ** (unsentenced)	1 775	1 217

* Juvenile - 18 to 21 years

** Children - Under 18 years

6.4 Awaiting-trial prisoners

46 327 (29%) of our total of 157 402 prisoners are unsentenced, i.e. awaiting the commencement or conclusion of their trials in court. They are held all over the country at prisons nearest the courts where they will be tried. Some prisons have large numbers of such prisoners: namely Johannesburg Med A (5 599), Durban Med A (4 172), Pretoria Local

(4 013), Pollsmoor Max (2 360) and Modderbee (2 006) (as at 31 December 2005). Awaiting-trial prisoners are not involved in rehabilitation programmes. They do not receive training or schooling and seldom have access to recreational activities.

Prisoners await their court appearances for periods ranging from a few days to years. The table below gives the average numbers of prisoners in custody for longer than 3 months over the 10 year period January 1996 to January 2005.

Unsentenced prisoners longer than 3 months in custody: 1996 – 2005

PERIODS – January figures

DURATION	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3 – 6 months	2820	4367	7474	11705	11485	10419	10483	11186	10391	9438
>6 – 9 months	725	1394	3090	4816	5491	4778	4348	4591	4614	4729
>9 – 12 months	220	542	1371	2819	3354	3052	2678	2693	2963	2761
>12 – 15 months	76	280	635	1351	1988	2227	1771	1850	1779	1920
>15 – 18 months	53	105	363	854	1348	1445	1209	1272	1215	1231
>18 – 24 months	35	90	270	689	1211	1539	1386	1267	1182	1431
>24 months	28	30	106	259	530	1093	1412	1400	1445	1424
All duration	3957	6808	13309	22493	25407	24553	23287	24259	23589	22934

There has been a decline from a peak in January 2000 of 25 407 such prisoners to 22 934 in January 2005. The latest total as shown in the table below is 19 277 (31 December 2005). The reduction in numbers of such prisoners is therefore continuing with the 1996 total under 4 000 remaining the aim.

Unsentenced prisoners longer than 3 months in custody per region as at 31 December 2005

NATIONAL PROVINCES	DURATION							All Duration
	3-6	>6 - 9	>9 - 12	>12 - 15	>15 - 18	>18 - 24	> 24	
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	902	388	165	110	103	89	119	1876
FREE STATE PROVINCE	669	317	161	108	54	76	87	1472
GAUTENG PROVINCE	2988	1651	945	637	496	600	669	7986
KWAZULU/NATAL PROVINCE	1074	489	315	201	162	239	105	2585
LIMPOPO PROVINCE	174	61	57	48	27	18	39	424
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE	516	292	161	95	67	82	48	1261
NORTH WEST PROVINCE	81	39	24	41	29	24	40	278
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE	203	67	49	13	8	5	7	352
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE	1206	559	331	298	155	175	319	3043
RSA	7813	3863	2208	1551	1101	1308	1433	19277

Of our total number of awaiting-trial prisoners (46 327), 42% have thus been held for more than 3 months (19 277). The Inspectorate contends that reducing the total number of awaiting-trial prisoners to 24 000 is a realistic short-term goal.

6.5 Sentenced Prisoners

111 075 of our total of 157 402 prisoners are serving sentences of imprisonment ranging from a few days to life. 2 480 are in prison because they cannot afford to pay their fines. Below is a table showing the age and sentence categories of prisoners as at 31 December 2005.

SENTENCE GROUPS	AGES			
	< 20 Years	20 - 25 Years	> 25 Years	All Ages
0 - 6 Months	671	1510	2019	4200
>6 - 12 Months	619	1479	1714	3812
>12 - <24 Months	510	1158	1421	3089
2 - 3 Years	1331	3560	4763	9654
>3 - 5 Years	1176	3816	5683	10675
>5 - 7 Years	573	3033	5483	9089
>7 - 10 Years	664	5287	12347	18298
>10 - 15 Years	446	5810	17484	23740
>15 - 20 Years	152	2416	8554	11122
>20 Years	68	1556	7862	9486
Habitual Criminal	0	7	1137	1144
Life Sentence	36	1147	5432	6615
Periodic	5	3	12	20
Day Parole	0	0	32	32
Reformatory	17	5	15	37
Ordered by Court as Dangerous	0	1	29	30
Death Sentence*	0	0	28	28
Mental Instability	0	1	1	2
Totals:	6268	30789	74016	111075

* Prisoners awaiting conversion of sentences following the abolition of the death sentence

The Inspectorate, while acknowledging the contribution of the Special Remission project to the reduction in the number of sentenced prisoners, contends that the number is still too high. The Inspectorate's contention is that 100 000 sentenced prisoners is a realistic short-term goal.

6.6 Women

There are 3 219 women in our prisons (as at 31 December 2005). That represents 2% of the total prison population which is low compared to

other countries. Women in the USA, for example, make up 8.7% of the total prisoner population, in Wales it is 5.9% and in Canada 5%. Even compared to other developing countries, such as India (3.2%), Brazil (3.3%), Botswana (5%) and Zimbabwe (3.5%), South Africa at 2% is on the low side. Thanks mainly to the Special Remission, we now have 853 less women in our prisons than we had on 31 March 2005.

The women are housed in 8 prisons for females only and 72 for both sexes. There is space for 4 378 women prisoners so there is generally no overcrowding problem save in isolated instances. Of these the worst are Thohoyandou Female Prison with a capacity of 134 holding 324 prisoners (242% occupation) and Durban Female Prison with a capacity of 244 holding 389 (159%).

The 3 219 women prisoners consist of 932 awaiting-trial and 2 287 sentenced prisoners. There are 68 infants under 5 years in prison with their mothers. Of the women awaiting trial, 309 had been granted bail but could not afford to pay it. 171 of the sentenced women were given a fine with an alternative prison sentence and were too poor to pay the fine. 70 of the sentenced women were serving a sentence of life imprisonment with another 545 serving sentences of longer than 10 years. Magistrates should be careful not to fix unaffordable bail or impose unaffordable fines. The impact on children where their mother is imprisoned should not be lost sight of.

6.7 Children

There are 2 354 children under the age of 18 in prison, 12 are under the age of 14 (as at 31 December 2005). 1 217 of them are awaiting trial, 1137 are serving sentences. Thanks to the Special Remission and a concerted effort of DCS, Prosecutors and the Magistracy, we now have 706 less children in our prisons than we had on 31 March 2005. Children should not be in prison at all save in exceptional circumstances.

7. STATE OF OUR PRISONS

7.1 Generally better owing to diminution in numbers

As pointed out in the Introduction, the Special Remission of sentenced prisoners together with the reduction in the number of awaiting-trial prisoners, have meant that our total prison population has fallen from 187 394 (31 March 2005) to 157 402 (31 December 2005). At the same time the available accommodation increased from 113 825 to 114 522 places. The excess of prisoners over accommodation came down from 73 569 to 42 880.

With 29 992 less prisoners and a little more space (697 places), conditions in the majority of our prisons improved considerably. There was less stress on both correctional officials and prisoners, the official to prisoner ratio improved, the food improved, there were more exercise and recreation available, there was better health care, there were more rehabilitation programmes, there were better sleeping facilities, there was better gang control, to name but some of the improvements that followed upon reduction of overcrowding.

7.2 Numerous prisons still badly overcrowded

Despite the overall reduction in prisoner numbers, there are numerous prisons that are still badly overcrowded. While 74 prisons had less than 100% occupation, 161 exceeded 100% with 72 having more than 150% including 38 with more than 175%. The two private prisons are 100% occupied.

The uneven distribution of prisoners follows on the necessity to separate and hold apart different categories of prisoners such as sentenced and awaiting-trial, male and female, adults and juveniles (18 to 21 years) and children (under 18), first and repeat offenders, different crime categories and security classifications (minimum, medium and maximum). Then again awaiting-trial prisoners should be held near the courts where they

will be tried and sentenced prisoners should be held near their families so that contact will not be lost.

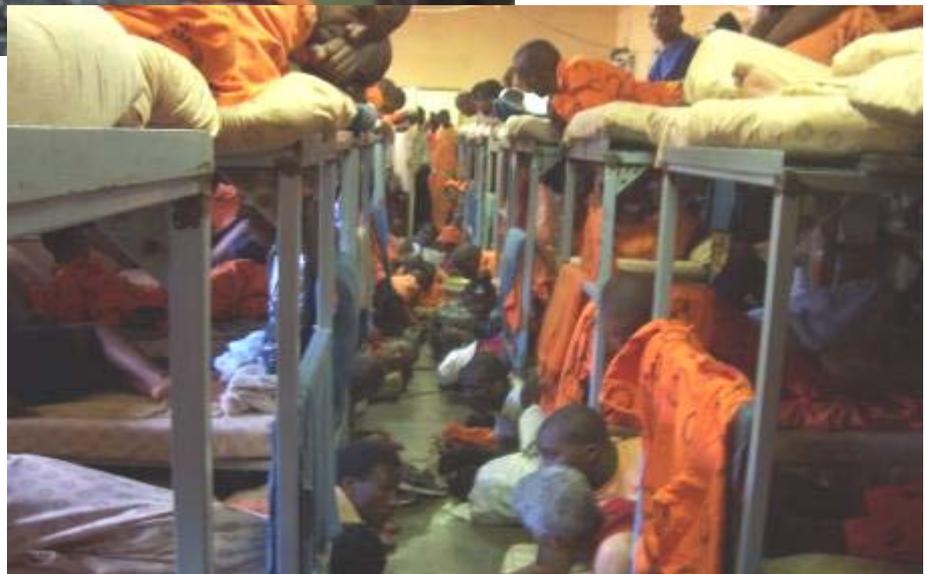
7.3 Recent reports on conditions and overcrowding

While some IPVs remark on improved conditions following on the reduction in prisoner numbers, many IPVs still report on problems caused by overcrowding in their prisons. Examples in recent reports are: inmates sleeping on the floor; medium and maximum prisoners being mixed; 44 beds for about 100 inmates; about 74 inmates in cells for 16; a single toilet and shower being used by 59 inmates; foul smells; no exercise; broken light fittings; shortage of clothes and shoes; insufficient nurses; no washing of blankets; locking up at 3pm; sleeping in toilets and showers; two last meals at 12 noon and 2pm; sharing of beds; “idling” i.e. “eat and sleep”; late unlocking and early lock up; visiting room too small and lacking privacy.

In February 2006 the Johannesburg Attorneys Association presented a comprehensive report on inspections done at the four Johannesburg Prisons, Medium A which houses awaiting-trial males, Medium B which houses sentenced males, Medium C which houses sentenced juveniles and the Female prison. All four were found to be overcrowded, the worst being Medium A with 5 389 prisoners with space for 2 630 and Medium B with 4 729 prisoners with space for 1 300. While praising the efforts of the officials to cope, the report gives an indication of the awful consequences of too many prisoners. It details degrading and inhumane treatment suffered and the miserable conditions resulting from the large numbers sent to prison while there is inadequate space and facilities for them. Examples are being forced to share beds with others suffering from tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, having to crawl over others to get to their beds, sleeping 2 to 4 to a bed, taking turns sleeping, 103 prisoners in a cell with 1 toilet and 1 urinal.



Prisoners sleeping in the toilet area at JHB Medium B due to the overcrowded conditions



A resolution adopted on 16 September 2005 at the Conference on Strategies to Combat Overcrowded Prisons included the words “the current chronic overcrowding in most South African prisons constitutes a gross infringement of the basic human rights of prisoners and prison staff....”.

Despite the reduction in the number of our prisoners we cannot let up in continuing to work for less overcrowded prisons. This is especially so as the minimum sentence legislation together with certain parole provisions in the Act will inevitably lead to more prisoners and worsening of the overcrowding.

7.4 The ten most overcrowded prisons on 31 December 2005

Prison	Capacity	Unsentenced	Sentenced	In Custody Total	% Occupation
Johannesburg Med. A	2630	5599	152	5751	219%
Umtata Max.	720	0	1581	1581	220%
St. Albans Max.	717	0	1584	1584	221%
Leeuwkop Max.	763	0	1720	1720	225%
King Williams Town	301	390	321	711	236%
Thohoyandou Female	134	25	299	324	242%
Thohoyandou Med. B	219	588	24	612	279%
Johannesburg Med. B	1300	0	4671	4671	359%
Umtata Med.	580	1054	1056	2110	364%
Middeldrift	411	0	1593	1593	388%

8. SOLUTIONS TO OVERCROWDING

8.1 Not more prisons

Despite our figures for violent crime coming down considerably since 1994, the public perception is that crime has increased.¹ That might be the explanation for the call by ill-informed individuals for more prisons.

Four new prisons that will each hold 3 000 prisoners are being built at Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Leeukop and Nigel. We do not need additional prisons. They are costly to build, costly to run and South Africa already has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world.

WORLD RATING OF COUNTRIES WITH BIGGEST PRISON POPULATIONS²

	Country	Population	Total Prison Population	Female Prisoners	Foreign Prisoners	Number of Institutions
1	United States of America	295.1 m	2 135 901	8.7%	6.5%	5 069
2	China	1 308.7 m	1 548 498	4.6%	0.2%	679
3	Russian Federation	142.8 m	823 500	6.4%	1.7%	1 040
4	Brazil	183.5 m	336 358	3.3%	0.4%	868
5	India	1 053.3 m	322 357	3.2%	7.5%	1 135
6	Mexico	106.0 m	201 931	5.0%	1.0%	457
7	Ukraine	47.05 m	187 075	6.1%	1.7%	181
8	Thailand	63.85 m	168 264	18.4%	5.7%	137
9	South Africa	45.4 m	156 175	2.2%	2.4%	225
10	Iran	70.8 m	135 132	3.6%	-	184
12	Pakistan	157.3 m	86 000	1.7%	-	89
16	Japan	127.85 m	76 413	5.9%	7.9%	189
17	United Kingdom: England & Wales	53.49 m	75 661	5.8%	12.5%	140

¹ Anton du Plessis – Institute of Security Studies (Crime trends: 1994-2005; public perceptions of safety; summary of government responses – Conference on Strategies to Combat Overcrowded Prisons – September 2005

² King's College London: International Centre for Prison Studies: University of London

21	Ethiopia	70.07 m	65 000	-	-	114
22	Egypt	71.1 m	61 845	4.3%	1.0%	43
29	Kenya	32.5 m	55 000	3.6%	-	92
34	France	60.34 m	52 908	3.7%	21.4	185
41	Nigeria	135.9 m	40 444	1.9%	-	147
52	Sri Lanka	19.15 m	20 975	3.3%	0.9%	62
59	Zimbabwe	13.0 m	18 033	3.3%	0.7%	43
65	Zambia	12.0 m	14 347	2.6%	2.1%	54
76	Libya	5.7 m	11 790	3.3%	35.3%	33
86	Mozambique	17.6 m	8 812	6.3%	-	27
104	Botswana	1.8 m	6 105	5.0%	13.4%	23
106	Angola	13.6 m	6 008	3.3%	-	22
115	Namibia	1.8 m	4 814	1.8%	5.5%	13
118	Central African Republic	3.8 m	4 168	-	-	56
135	Lesotho	1.87 m	2 924	2.5%	1.1%	12
146	United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	1.72 m	1 310	1.8%	0.8%	3
195	Iceland	292 000	115	6.1%	6.1%	5
211	Monaco	33 000	13	-	-	1

8.2 Imperative that numbers be reduced

We are failing in our constitutional obligation to honour the right of every prisoner *“to conditions of detention that are consistent with human dignity, including at least exercise and the provision, at state expense, of adequate accommodation, nutrition, reading matter and medical treatment”*.³ Because of the overcrowding, we are failing to rehabilitate offenders as we should but instead are fostering criminality – all at great expense.

8.3 How to do so

“Prison overcrowding is caused by only two things: people being sent to prison for periods that are too long, and people not being released timeously.” per Prof Dirk van Zyl Smit.⁴

Similar to a dam, if the inflow of people into the prison is greater than the outflow then facilities will continue to fill up, until eventually it overflows creating a crisis.

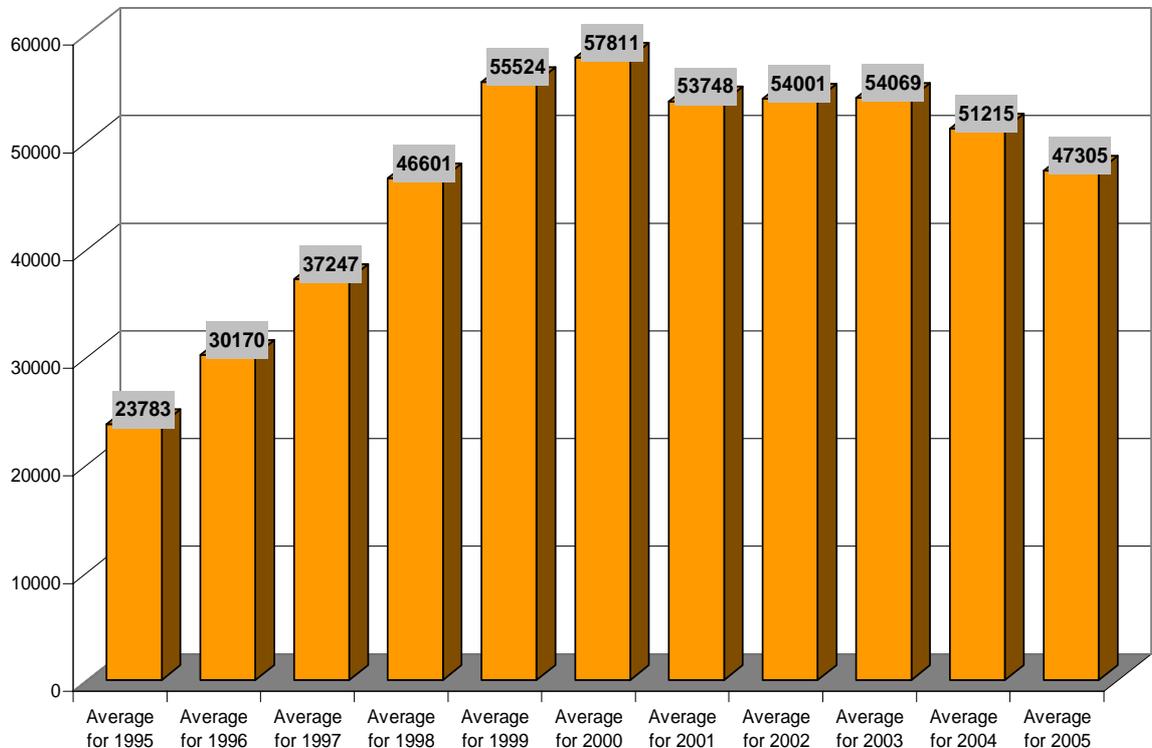
There was a time when the blame for the overcrowding could be put on the unbridled growth in the number of awaiting-trial prisoners. The

³ Section 35(2)(e) of the Bill of Rights, contained in The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

⁴ In an address on A New Sentencing Framework delivered at the Conference on Strategies to Combat Overcrowded Prisons – September 2005

number went up from 24 000 in 1995 to reach a high of 64 000 in 2000. But it has since steadily declined to 46 327 and is continuing to drop.

Awaiting-trial prisoners 1995 to 2005



The blame now lies with the **minimum sentence legislation** that came into effect on 1 May 1998, for people being sent to prison for periods that are too long. The blame further lies with provisions of the **Correctional Services Act 111 of 1998** for people not being released timeously.

The minimum sentence legislation should be allowed to lapse and the Correctional Services Act should be amended. A new sentencing framework is needed.

9. THE MINIMUM SENTENCE LEGISLATION

9.1 Introduced as temporary measure

This legislation, contained in the Criminal Law Amendment Act 105 of 1997, was introduced as a temporary measure. It had to be renewed, initially after two years, or it lapsed. The belief at the time was that long sentences would deter criminals. Minimum sentences of life

imprisonment, 25, 20, 15, 10, 7 and 5 years were introduced for a variety of offences viz. murder, rape and certain categories of assault, robbery, drug offences, dealing in and possession of firearms, exchange control, corruption, fraud, forgery and theft. Judges and magistrates are compelled to impose those long sentences unless substantial and compelling circumstances justify a lesser sentence.

9.2 Further problems created by the legislation

9.2.1 No deduction in sentence is allowed for the period the accused has been in prison awaiting trial. Prior to the minimum sentence legislation, such allowance was usually made. The result is that everyone sentenced in terms of the minimum sentence legislation in effect has his sentence extended by the period he has spent in prison awaiting trial, which might be years.

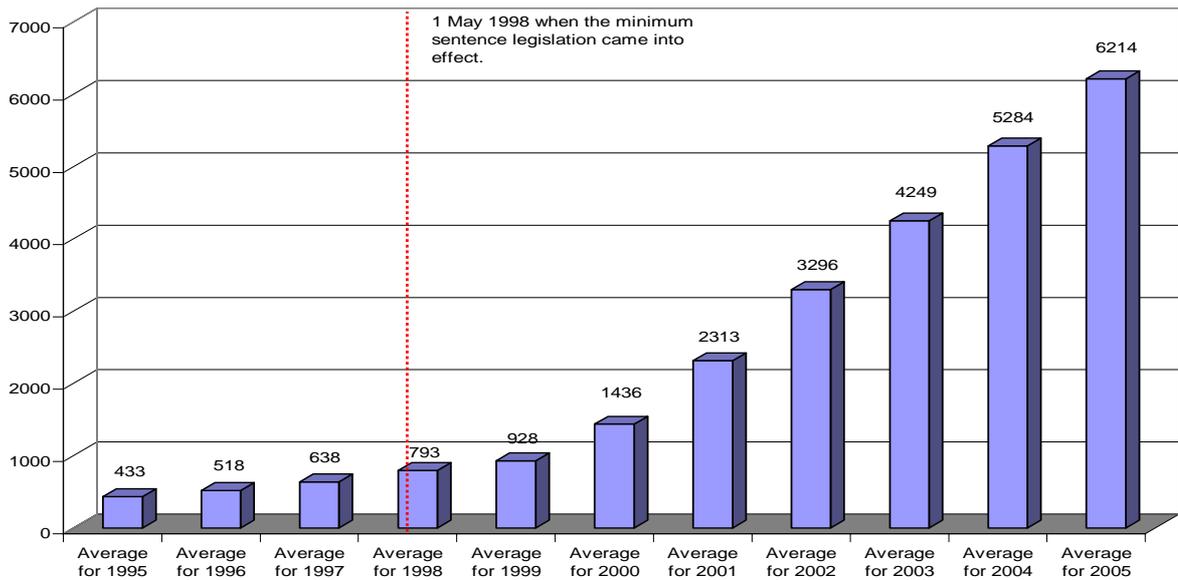
9.2.2 No suspension of any part of the sentence is allowed. The practice prior to the minimum sentence legislation was to suspend portion of the sentence on conditions for up to 5 years to hang as a sword of Damocles over the head of the offender. The result is that offenders now have longer sentences to serve.

9.2.3 Accused persons convicted in regional courts of crimes which in terms of the minimum sentence legislation might require a sentence beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrate, might have their cases referred to a high court for sentence. This can cause delays of more than 1 year between conviction and sentence during which time an accused would usually be held in prison and which period cannot be taken into consideration when sentence is imposed.

9.3 Effect of the legislation

The effect of the legislation has been to greatly increase the number of prisoners serving life and long sentences. The increase in the number of life sentences imposed is shown in the graph on page 24.

LIFE SENTENCE



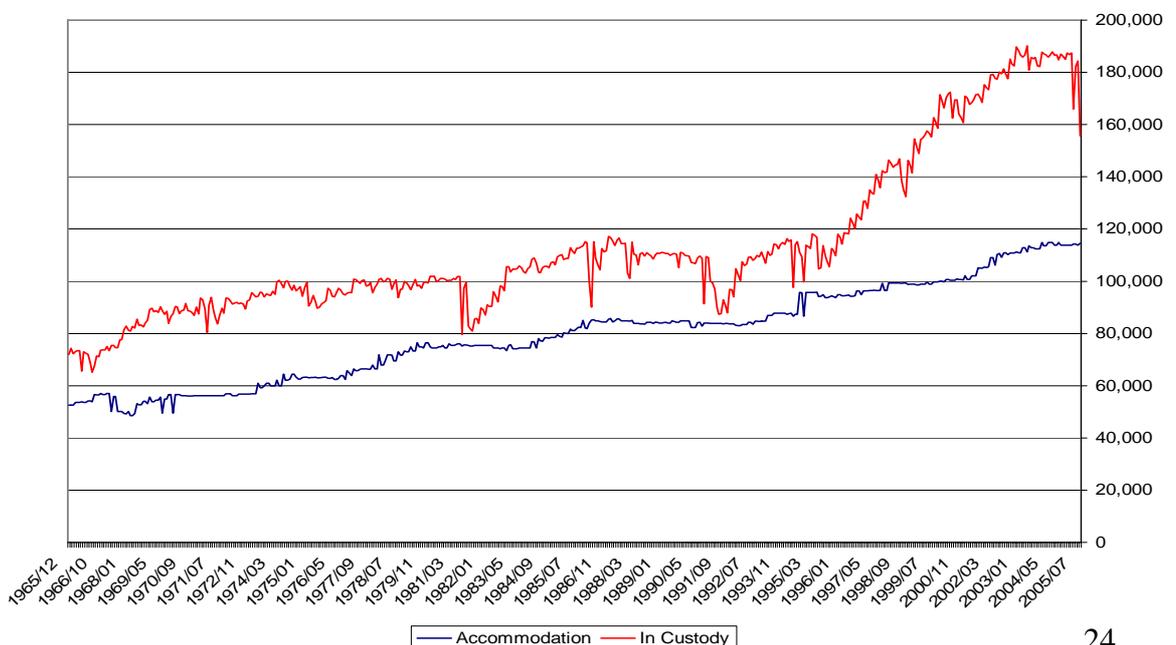
9.4 Less sentenced to prison but more prisoners

The number of persons sentenced to prison climaxed in 2003 with 96 602 admissions. Since then the number of admissions has fallen year by year, but the total number of sentenced prisoners has increased year by year. The reason is that prisoners are no longer being released as before but are serving longer sentences. Prisons are thus becoming more overcrowded despite less prison sentences being imposed.

9.5 Widening gap – accommodation and prisoners

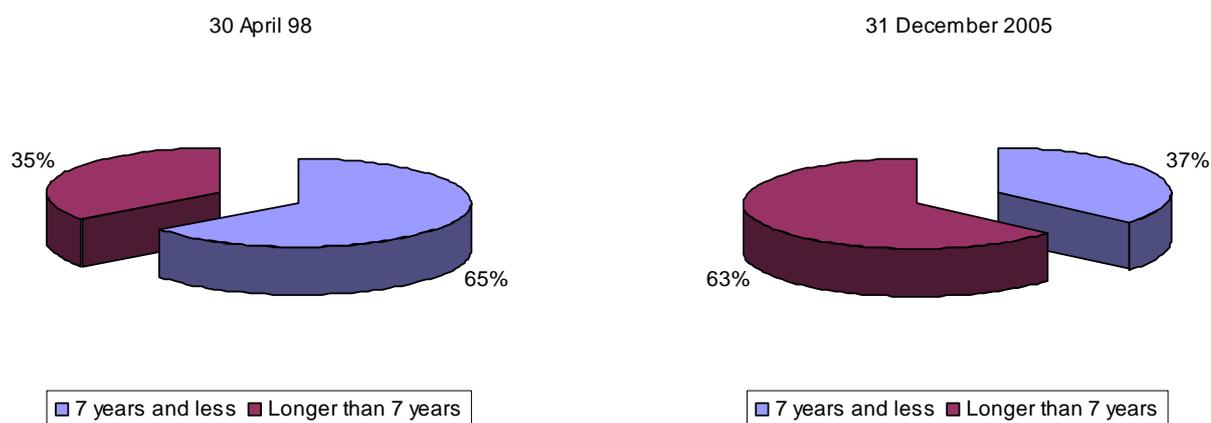
The graph below shows the widening gap between the available accommodation and the number of prisoners held – 1965 to 2005.

Accommodation and prisoners 1965 until 2005



9.6 Prison populations have changed substantially

In April 1998, immediately before the implementation of the minimum sentence legislation, only 35 459 (35%) of the sentenced prisoners were serving a term of longer than 7 years. This has since increased to 70 435 in December 2005 (63%).



These “long term” prisoners are also affected by the security classification system used by DCS. This system was designed to evaluate the security risk of all sentenced prisoners depending on the nature of their offence, the number of previous convictions, escapes and the length of sentence. Every sentenced prisoner is “graded” at the time of first admission with scores being automatically allocated. For example, a person convicted of murder will be given a score of 14 compared to a person convicted of housebreaking who will be allocated a score of 2 points. The length of the sentence has a big impact on the scoring with 45 points allocated to a person with a sentence of more than 11 years. As a result of this the number of prisoners classified as Maximum Security has escalated from 14 229 such prisoners in 1995 to 38 406 in 2005 (an increase of 270% in 10 years). Maximum Security prisoners are not allowed to perform work outside the prisons, they have less access to rehabilitation programmes and recreation facilities. Their contact with families is generally limited to non-contact visits once or twice per month. This causes such prisoners to be alienated from their families and their support structures, which are needed to secure their reintegration into the community upon release.

10. THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ACT 111 OF 1998

10.1 Life imprisonment – 25 years

Section 73(6)(b)(iv) of the Act came into operation on 1 October 2004. It requires those sentenced to life imprisonment after that date to serve at least 25 years before possible placement on parole. In terms of section 136, those sentenced to life imprisonment before 1 October 2004, have to serve at least 20 years. Generally prisoners serving life sentences used to be considered for parole after serving 10 years and later 15 years.

10.2 Minimum Sentence – $\frac{4}{5}$ ^{ths}

Section 73(6)(b)(v) requires a prisoner sentenced in terms of the minimum sentence legislation to serve at least four fifths of his sentence before being eligible for parole (unless two thirds are ordered by the court). That would apply to most of the sentences imposed in the high courts and the regional courts. All other prisoners are entitled to be considered for parole after serving half of their sentence.

10.3 The Act precludes timeous release

The provisions of the Act thus prevent the timeous release of not only the more than 6 000 life sentenced prisoners, but the many thousands of prisoners who had been and are being sentenced in the high courts and regional courts for offences covered by the minimum sentence legislation.

11. A SENTENCING COUNCIL AND SENTENCING GUIDELINES

11.1 Why?

Amendments to sections of the Correctional Services Act mentioned above are contained in the amendment bill prepared by the Department of Correctional Services and will hopefully soon be approved by Parliament. The minimum sentence legislation is in a different category. Despite vociferous opposition from many organisations and individuals and the Inspectorate, the minimum sentence provisions were extended for another two years from 1 May 2005. It has become clear that Parliament is not prepared to leave the imposition of sentences for serious offences in the unlimited discretion of judges and regional magistrates.

The minimum sentence legislation is causing injustice in numerous ways including the overcrowding and its concomitant evils. It was designed to be temporary and should not be extended again on 30 April 2007.

11.2 A New Sentencing Framework

The South African Law Commission conducted considerable research on our sentencing system over several years.⁵ It consulted widely and extensively. It produced a 155 page Report: Sentencing (A New Sentencing Framework). The Report was submitted to the then Minister for Justice and Constitutional Development, Dr P Maduna, in December 2000 by the Chairperson: SA Law Commission, Justice Y Mokgoro.

In dealing with the minimum sentence legislation, the Commission “emphasised that ...(it) was designed from the outset to be a temporary measure and that this was pointed out in Parliament by the Minister of Justice, who, when he introduced the Bill that became the 1997 Criminal Law Amendment Act, noted that further sentencing reform was envisaged.”⁶

11.3 Draft Bill

The SA Law Commission’s Report contains a Draft Sentencing Framework Bill, the heading of which reads:

“To define the purpose of sentencing, to specify general principles of sentencing, to provide for sentencing guidelines to be established and revised, to provide procedures for applying sentencing principles, to establish a Sentencing Council, to provide for the functions of the Council, its procedures and consultation process, to provide for the coming into force of sentencing guidelines, to specify the sentencing options and their limitations, to provide for procedures necessary for the implementation of sentencing options, to provide for procedures at sentencing, to empower victims by providing for input of victims at the release of offenders from

⁵ In 1996, the then Minister of Justice, Mr Dullah Omar, appointed a Committee of the SA Law Commission to investigate sentencing.

⁶ SA Law Commission Report: Sentencing (A New Sentencing Framework) p. 7 referring to Hansard: Debates of the National Assembly 16 November 1997, cols. 6087-6088.

prison, to describe requirements for judgements on sentencing, to provide for antedating of sentences, to provide for cumulative and concurrent sentences and to provide for incidental matters”.

11.4 Ideal Opportunity

As the Government is presently reviewing the criminal justice system with a view to improving its efficiency, this presents an ideal opportunity to consider the SA Law Commission’s Report. Adoption of such legislation will not only put South Africa in the forefront as regards sentencing systems but also help to overcome the overcrowding problem in our prisons.

12. CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS TO OVERCROWDING

12.1 Awaiting-trial prisoners

12.1.1 Unnecessary arrests – about 18 000 per month

The table of releases on p.15 above shows that 225 373 awaiting-trial prisoners were taken to court and not returned to prison in 2005. That amounts to 18 000 per month. Some might have been tried and found guilty or pleaded guilty and given non-custodial sentences. The probability is that in the rest of the cases the charges were withdrawn. Why then were these people arrested and kept in prison for periods averaging several months?

12.1.2 Unaffordable bail – about 13 000

As shown in the table on page 29, there were almost 13 000 accused persons in prison on 6 February 2006 because of their inability to pay their bail amounts. This should not be. Bail should be affordable. That about 13 000 persons are in prison because of their poverty is unacceptable. Urgent attention from the Magistracy is called for.

AWAITING-TRIAL PRISONERS WITH THE OPTION OF BAIL IN CUSTODY AS AT 6 FEBRUARY 2006

Province	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	801-900	901-1000	1001 - 2000	2001 - 9999	10 000+	Total
Eastern Cape	0	17	123	286	73	784	70	47	126	13	281	168	76	3	2067
Free State	0	1	11	42	19	361	11	7	59	1	413	333	114	10	1382
Gauteng	0	0	11	133	32	624	29	9	116	1	953	933	598	36	3475
Kwazulu/Natal	1	2	30	93	39	391	56	18	174	2	690	707	385	25	2613
Limpopo	0	0	1	3	3	69	3	1	9	0	120	104	93	10	416
Mpumalanga	0	0	6	18	8	180	8	6	34	0	246	238	89	9	842
North West	0	0	1	6	0	24	0	3	2	0	15	13	12	10	86
Northern Cape	1	32	95	56	19	47	6	3	4	1	12	8	3	4	291
Western Cape	2	13	99	303	61	561	47	18	115	3	217	84	45	6	1574
Totals	4	65	377	940	254	3041	230	112	639	21	2947	2588	1415	113	12746

12.1.3 Restrictive bail conditions

The restrictions placed on the exercise of the discretion of judges and magistrates to grant bail in certain categories of cases (by s.4(f) of the Criminal Procedure Second Amendment Act 85 of 1997) should be repealed.

12.1.4 Court delays

As shown in the second table on p.14 above, 11 464 prisoners have been waiting for their matters to be completed for longer than 6 months. Of those, 1 433 have waited more than 2 years. Bear in mind that our Constitution guarantees the right to have trials begin and conclude without unreasonable delay.

12.1.5 It must be emphasized that thanks to the efforts of many people⁷, the number of awaiting-trial prisoners is steadily dropping. It has come down from 51 538 (31 March 2005) to 46 327 (31 December 2005). The aim is to bring the number down to 24 000 which is where we were in 1995.

⁷ See for example “Suggested interventions to minimize the number of awaiting trial prisoners” on pages 15-17 of A Practical Guide for Court and Case Flow Management for South African Lower Courts (Justice College Pretoria 2005).

12.2 Sentenced Prisoners

12.2.1 Unaffordable fines – about 2 480

There are 2 480 prisoners who have received fines but are too poor to pay and are now serving the alternative prison sentence. Regrettably there appears to have been no proper enquiry as to the ability of the accused to pay the fine at once or by instalments or to have payment deferred.

12.2.2 Failure to use alternatives to imprisonment

Numerous alternatives to imprisonment are available. Their use should be encouraged. Examples are diversion, postponed sentences with or without conditions such as compensation to the victim or community service or submission to instruction or treatment, suspended sentences with or without conditions, discharge with a reprimand, affordable fines, community based sentences under correctional supervision, periodical imprisonment for a certain number of hours to be served over weekends, victim compensation as an alternative to fines and imprisonment.

13. PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

There were numerous initiatives during the year aimed at improving the prison system. Many individuals and bodies made contributions in that regard. At most prisons also such persons and organisations were to be found. A few are mentioned below:

13.1 Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services

On 5 April 2005 this Committee held discussions on the DCS budget. It remained very active throughout the year, visiting many prisons and liaising with the Inspectorate.

13.2 National Council for Correctional Services

On 7 April 2005 the newly appointed Council had its first meeting, with Judge Desai as chairperson. This influential Council advises the Minister on policy in correctional matters and on the sentencing process and deals with parole applications of those sentenced to life imprisonment before 1 October 2004. It also appoints members for meetings of the Correctional

Supervision and Parole Review Board. The Council met on four occasions during the year. The Inspecting Judge attends the meetings on invitation.

Meetings with magistrates arranged by the Council took place on 26 August 2005 in Johannesburg and on 28 February 2006 in Cape Town.

13.3 Special Remission of Sentence

On 27 April 2005 Minister Balfour at an imbizo at George Prison announced a special remission of sentence for certain prisoners. They were released on parole between 12 June and 9 August.

Deputy Minister Gillwald could rightly claim the small number rearrested (157) as a “world record”. The Special Remission was an outstanding success. The sentenced prison population decreased by about 25 000.

13.4 Law Faculties

In August and October 2005 the law faculties of the Universities of Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Western Cape were much involved in seminars, meetings and a conference respectively on matters pertaining to imprisonment. During November, law faculties of the University of Pretoria and Witwatersrand were involved in prison matters as well.

13.5 Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards

From August 2005 DCS held training sessions for the newly appointed chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the 52 Correctional Supervision and Parole Boards. Such boards now have a majority of its members from the community.

13.6 Jonny Steinberg: The Number

On 28 August 2005, it was reported that the book “The Number” dealing with prison gangs had won the Sunday Times Alan Paton Award for non-fiction.

13.7 Youth at Risk

On 9 September 2005 the “Review of South African Innovations and Re-integration of Youth at Risk” compiled by Francois Steyn and commissioned by the Open Society Foundation for South Africa was launched. The book focuses on locally developed diversion and offender reintegration models.

13.8 Strategies to Combat Overcrowded Prisons

From 14 to 16 September 2005 the Conference on Strategies to Combat Overcrowded Prisons took place in Pretoria/Tswane. Judge Bertelsmann had acted as convenor of the organising committee which included representatives of numerous government departments and community organisations. The Conference was attended by about 300 delegates including members of the judiciary and magistracy, parliamentarians, academics and a wide spectrum of role players in the criminal justice system.

It was most successful in creating an awareness of the overcrowding problem in our prisons and in discussing initiatives to combat it. Follow-up meetings have since regularly been held.

13.9 Pro bono Services

On 26 September 2005 the Cape Law Society affirmed the willingness of its members to offer legal advice without payment to prisoners.

13.10 Civil Society Prison Reform Initiative

The CSPRI commissioned Prof Chris Tapscott to do research on “Best Practice in Prison Governance”. On 10 November 2005 the research paper was presented.

The CSPRI was active in research and published many articles throughout the year.

13.11 Research on Overcrowding and the impact of the minimum sentence legislation

At end November 2005 the Open Society Foundation for South Africa awarded contracts for research on the impact of sentencing practices on prison overcrowding in South Africa.

13.12 The Legal Aid Board

On 30 November 2005 the Legal Aid Board agreed to a project involving the appointment and training of IPVs who will deal with complaints from prisoners about legal representation, appeals and who will assist the Legal Aid Board Attorneys to gain access to their clients. These IPVs will be deployed at prisons where large numbers of awaiting-trial prisoners are kept and they will be assigned to a specific Legal Aid Board Justice Centre.

13.13 Attorneys' Prison Visits

On International Human Rights Day, 10 December 2005, attorneys visited selected prisons throughout South Africa to become informed of conditions and prepare reports that would assist in obtaining improvements.

13.14 The Jali Commission

On 15 December 2005 Judge Jali who had chaired the Commission of Inquiry into alleged incidents of corruption, maladministration, violence or intimidation in DCS and was required to report inter alia on the treatment of prisoners, handed the final Report of the Commission to the President. It is expected that the recommendations of the Commission will prove to be of great value in improving the treatment of prisoners.

13.15 Video Communication

On 12 January 2006 it was reported that video communication between Durban Prison and Pinetown magistrate's courts had been installed to enable awaiting-trial prisoners to appear before magistrates via video conferencing facilities. It is apparently working well in speeding up pre-

trial proceedings, saving on transport and eliminating risks of violence and escapes.

13.16 Judges' Visits to Prisons

There were numerous visits to prisons by judges throughout the year. Such visits and the reports prepared by judges are of considerable help to DCS and the Inspectorate in improving conditions.

13.17 The Media

Coverage on matters pertaining to prisons was given in television and radio programmes and by articles and news reports in newspapers.

14. DEATHS IN PRISON

The Inspectorate continuously receives reports from Heads of Prisons of deaths of prisoners in prisons in compliance with section 15 of the Act. The Inspectorate has also been granted access by DCS to all management information available in this regard.

Deaths in prisons are classified by DCS in two categories namely Natural and Unnatural deaths. Natural deaths are those where a prisoner died because of illness including diseases such as Aids. Unnatural deaths are cases where prisoners died because of suicides, assaults, accidents or similar events.

The overall number of death in prisons came down from 1689 in 2004 to 1507 in 2005, due to mainly the reduction in prisoner numbers. However, the death rate in prisons has escalated from 1.65 deaths per 1000 prisoners in 1995 to its current level of 9.2 deaths per 1000 prisoners per annum.

The highest death rate per 1000 prisoners was recorded in the private prisons at 14.3 probably because of the conditions of the prisoners sent there, followed by KwaZulu/Natal and Gauteng.

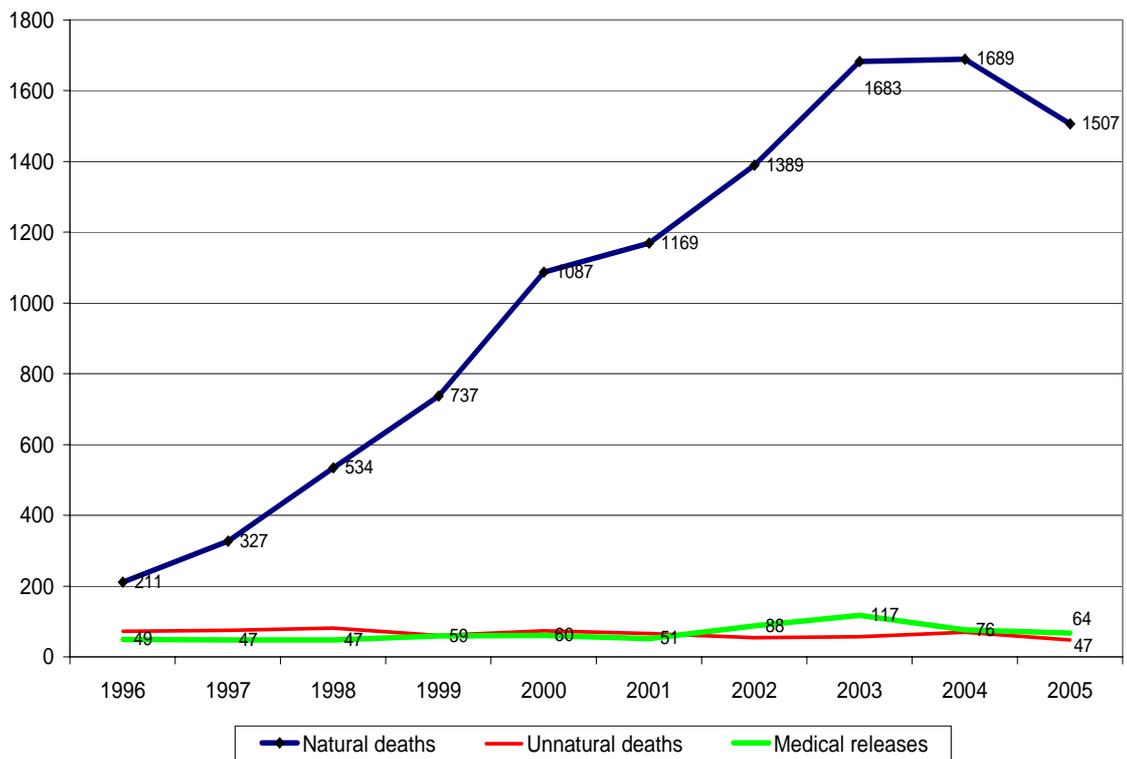
During 2005 a total of 1554 prisoners died in prisons. 1507 deaths were natural and 47 were unnatural deaths. 1527 were male and 27 were female. 1181 were sentenced and 373 were awaiting-trial prisoners.

The ages of the male prisoners who died varied with 28 younger than 20 years, 1078 between 20 and 40 years, 271 between 40 and 50 years and 177 prisoners older than 50 years.

Deaths per 1000 prisoners	Death rate 2003	Death rate 2004	Death rate 2005
National Stats.	9.1	9.1	9.2
Private Prisons	11.6	9.2	14.3
Eastern Cape	6.1	6.5	7.2
Free State	12.7	11.5	10.5
Gauteng	11.1	11.6	10.9
Kwazulu-Natal	13.7	13.2	13.6
Limpopo	4.7	4.6	5.1
Mpumulanga	8.7	9.7	10.9
North West	9.3	9.2	6.4
Northern Cape	5.0	5.5	5.4
Western Cape	2.7	3.7	3.3

Deaths in prisons should be avoided where possible by the use of the provisions of the Act which allow for a terminally ill prisoner to be placed out on medical parole with conditions.

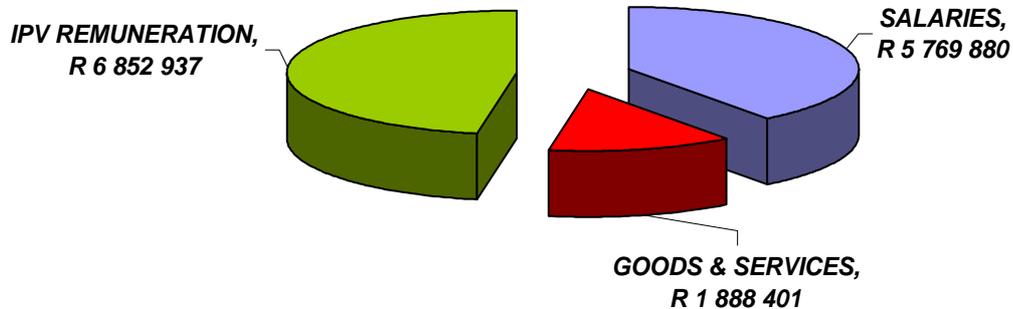
Natural, Unnatural deaths and medical releases



15. COST OF INSPECTORATE

The Inspectorate is funded from the budget of the Department of Correctional Services Vote 20. The total expenditure of the Inspectorate for the 2005/2006 financial year amounted to R14.5 million, up by 2.2% from the previous financial year.

Expenditure for 2005/2006



16. APPRECIATION

Thanks are due to the Ministry, the Officials of the Department of Correctional Services and the many organisations and individuals who facilitated the work of the Inspectorate during the year. For the support received, I express the appreciation of the Staff of the Inspectorate and of the IPVs throughout the country.

17. NAME LIST OF IPV's

EASTERN CAPE REGION	
BARKLY EAST	MISS SL YELANI
	MR T PHALA
BIZANA	MISS NP NGCOBO
	MRS TP ZWAYI
BURGERSDORP	MRS CN STUURMAN
BUTTERWORTH	MR B MKIVA
CRADOCK	MISS L R LANGEVELDT
DORDRECHT	MR S M ELEFU
EAST LONDON MED. A	MISS TL KWEKWANI
	MISS Z NYANGANE
	MR LL NJUNGWINI
EAST LONDON MED. B	MR A MAGENGELELE
EAST LONDON MED. C	MISS N HLOBONI
	MISS NP KANZI
	MISS Z NYANGANE
ELLIOTDALE	MISS N HLOBONI
ENGCOBO	MISS NA MBATA
FLAGSTAFF	MR AM HLAMANDANA
FORT BEAUFORT	MR BL NGQOBONGWANA
	MR MA NABE
GRAAFF-REINET	MISS L R LANGEVELDT
	MR M DOLLEYS
GRAHAMSTOWN	MR D B CLAASSEN
IDUTYWA	MISS N NGANTWENI
KING WILLIAMS TOWN	MR M DIKE
KIRKWOOD	MR L L MBAMBO
LUSIKISIKI	MR F NDZIBA
MDANTSANE	MISS N NTSASA
	MR LL NJUNGWINI
MIDDELBURG (E-C)	MR L G FEKENISI
MIDDLEDRIFT	MISS BB NTSHINKA
	MR BL NGQOBONGWANA
MOUNT AYLIFF	MR Z NTINTILI
MOUNT FLETCHER	MR L NGBHE
MOUNT FRERE	MR FF MANTAME
PATENSIE	MR N M M SCREECH
PORT ELIZABETH	MR M T KULATI
QUEENSTOWN	MRS P B TWALA
SADA	MRS V WALAZA
SOMERSET EAST	MISS BF MBOTYA
ST. ALBANS MAX.	MR C B STEVENS
ST. ALBANS MED. A	MR MM SINGAPHI
	MRS N T DAWETI
ST. ALBANS MED. B	MISS N MANCAYI
	MR M JONGISA
STERKSPRUIT	MRS P DYASI
STUTTERHEIM	MR MS SIDI
TABANKULU	MISS L NONYONGA
UMTATA MAX.	MR VV NDAMASE
UMTATA MED.	MR SL NGXISHE

	MRS N MATSHAYA
WILLOWVALE	MR MA MHAGA
FREE STATE REGION	
BETHLEHEM	MR MP MASITENG
BOSHOF	MR BP MORENA
BRANDFORT	MR TD MATSHABA
EDENBURG	MISS KL KRAAI
FICKSBURG	MR TM MOHALALI
GOEDEMOED MED. A	MR LP JIMLONGO
GOEDEMOED MED. B	MR ZG NTSJOBODI
GROENPUNT JUVENILE AND MAX.	MISS MT KUBHEKA
GROENPUNT MAX.	MISS P S ZIBI
	MR LP MOTLOUNG
GROENPUNT MED.	MR CS PLAATJIE
GROOTVLEI MAX. , GROOTVLEI MED.	MR MJ MALEFANE
	MR ML NTAJE
	MRS EN MATITOANE
HARRISMITH	MR KJ MOFOKENG
HENNENMAN	MR JS MATLAKALA
HOOPSTAD	MS DE MABILO
KROONSTAD MED. A	MISS MC TSOLO
	MR MS THEBE
KROONSTAD MED. B	MR TR MAKUME
KROONSTAD MED. C	MRS NM MANGADI
KROONSTAD YOUTH	MRS NM MANGADI
LADYBRAND	MRS ME MACHELI
MANGAUNG (APOPS)	MISS LP MOCHEKOANE
	MR J SOLOMONS
	MR ML NTAJE
	MR PS DOLO
ODENDAALSRUS	MISS V RUBU
PARYS	MISS BB MOTAUNG
	MR JR MARTINS
SASOLBURG	MISS YT KABELO
SENEKAL	MR TE FINGER
VENTERSBURG	MRS NE SETLAELO
VIRGINIA	MR TG SETAI
WEPENER	MISS LS MOOKO
WINBURG	MR TD MATSHABA
GAUTENG REGION	
ATTERIDGEVILLE	MISS ZJ MASANGO
	MR MR MAMIALA
BAVIAANSPOORT MAX. AND MED.	MS DM THOLO
BAVIAANSPOORT MED. AND JUVENILE	MR RS MOEKETSI
	MR ST RAKHALE
BOKSBURG	MISS BB MOTAUNG
	MR H MABEBA
	MR M SEKHONYANE
	MR TJ MUFAMADI
BOKSBURG JUVENILE	MR M SEKHONYANE
DEVON	MR TT BASHELE
HEIDELBERG	MR TM MOKOETLA
	MR TP RADEBE

JOHANNESBURG FEMALE	MRS EM NHLAPO
JOHANNESBURG MED. A	MR FH NKAMBULE
	MR GS MAKHURA
	MR MM SHILENGE
	MRS PM KEKANA
	MS MJ MANANA
JOHANNESBURG MED. B	MISS WL THAHANE
	MR D PETSHANE
	MR H TSHAMANO
JOHANNESBURG MED. C	MR GK OLYN
KRUGERSDORP	MISS NL MOLOI
	MR IC MNDawe
	MRS E MAMPHWE
LEEUEWKOP JUVENILE	MR ME TAU
LEEUEWKOP MAX.	MS ST MOSIMANE
LEEUEWKOP MED. A	MISS EM MOKELE
LEEUEWKOP MED. C	MR ST RAKHALE
MODDERBEE	MISS E NTLEBERE
	MR HM SKAKA
	MR WS SEEPE
	MRS DGM KIVIET
	MRS PS VILAKAZI
NIGEL MALE	MR VM LESIMOLA
PRETORIA CENTRAL	MISS E K D KGATLE
	MRS E.G.F PALMER
PRETORIA FEMALE	MISS MM SEABI
PRETORIA LOCAL	MISS CM MOKOKA
	MISS E K D KGATLE
	MISS MM SEABI
	MR AG SINGO
	MR BMD MAMBA
PRETORIA MAX.	MISS RM MASIA
VEREENIGING	MR MZ PHOHLELA
ZONDERWATER MED. A	MISS AK SIBANYONI
ZONDERWATER MED. B	MR SM MOLOI
KWAZULU-NATAL REGION	
BERGVILLE	MR NE GABUZA
DUNDEE	MR S NGWANE
	MR TDT MBATHA
DURBAN FEMALE	MISS E X NGWENYA
DURBAN JUVENILE	MISS JM DLAMINI
	MISS TG NGWENYA
DURBAN MED. A	MR K GOVENDER
	MR L V MFEKA
	MR M MUTHIALU
	MR QKP NGOBESE
	MRS NF GUMEDE
DURBAN MED. B	MISS JM DLAMINI
	MISS NM LUSAWANA
	MISS ZV NDLOVU
	MR K GOVENDER
	MRS NF GUMEDE
DURBAN MED. C	MISS NP NDIMANDE

	MRS LN NDLAZI
EBONGWENI MAX. (KOKSTAD)	MISS AL MPOMANE
	MRS NJ MABUSELA
EKUSENI YOUTH DEV. CENTRE	MR BC NKABINDE
EMPANGENI	MISS S P KHUMALO
	MR ME MBATHA
ESHOWE	MISS SAS ZULU
	MR SS MKHWANAZI
ESTCOURT	MISS FM ZUMA
GLENCOE	MR TDT MBATHA
INGWAVUMA	MR TO MNGOMEZULU
KOKSTAD MED.	MISS AL MPOMANE
MAPUMULO	MISS NP NDI MANDE
	MR MS GUMEDE
MATATIELE	MISS ME SAULI
MELMOTH , NKANDLA	MISS SAS ZULU
MTUNZINI	MR SS SIBIYA
NCOME MED. A	MISS JM DLAMINI
	MR S NGWANE
NCOME MED. B	MR S NGWANE
NEW HANOVER	MR BR NZUZA
NEWCASTLE	MISS NHJ MKHULISE
NONGOMA	MRS LN NDLAZI
PIETERMARITZBURG	MISS BP SHEZI
	MR JV NDABA
PIETERMARITZBURG MED B	MR SC MEMELA
PORT SHEPSTONE	MR LB PRETORIUS
QALAKABUSHA (EMPANGENI)	MISS V N HLONGWANE
	MR SS SIBIYA
	MRS B JEWLAL
SEVONTEIN	MISS SS MAGWAZA
STANGER	MR MS GUMEDE
	MRS AE GOVENDER
UMZINTO	MRS SS CELE
UTRECHT , WATERVAL MED. A	MR TS SHABALALA
VRYHEID	MISS PD MKANZI
	MR SJ MHLONGO
WATERVAL MED. B	MISS PD MKANZI
	MISS ZC MJIAGO
LIMPOPO REGION	
KUTAMA-SINTHUMULE (APOPS)	MISS TG MMBARA
	MR HS MATHONSI
	MR TD GADISI
LOUIS TRICHARDT	MR HS MATHONSI
	MR TA SHIVAMBU
MODIMOLLE	MRS RT KGAFELA
POLOKWANE	MR NA TEMA
THOHOYANDOU FEMALE	MISS TG MMBARA
	MR MD RAMUSANDIWA
THOHOYANDOU MED. A , THOHOYANDOU MED. B	MR MD RAMUSANDIWA
	MR TJ MUFAMADI
TZANEEN	MR MP MAKGOBA
	MR NA TEMA

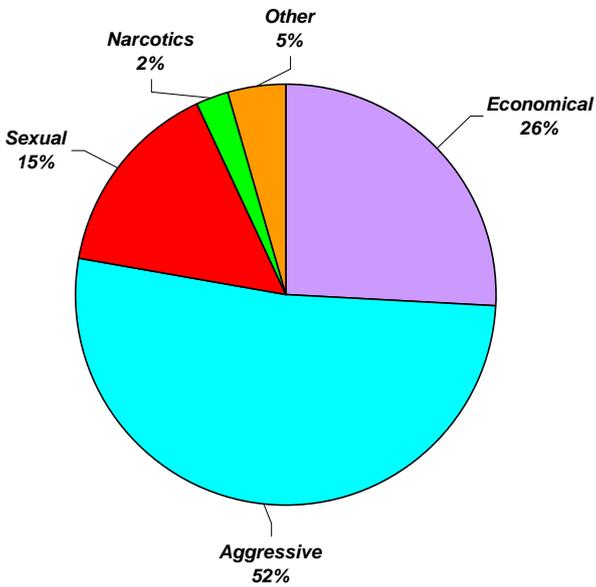
MPUMALANGA REGION	
BARBERTON FARM MAX.	MR DS GININDZA MR FN MKHATSHWA
BARBERTON FARM MED. A	MISS NI MOKOENA MR FH NKAMBULE MR JR HEROLD
BARBERTON FARM MED. B	MR JR HEROLD
BARBERTON TOWN	MISS NI MOKOENA
BELFAST	MISS YM MAREDI
BETHAL	MR SE MAGAGULA
CAROLINA	MISS YM MAREDI
ERMELO	MISS BC THELA
GELUK	MR SK ZAMISA
LYDENBURG	MR TG THOKA
MIDDELBURG (MP)	MR DD THEBYANE
NELSPRUIT	MR DS GININDZA MR FN MKHATSHWA MRS DC HADEBE
PIET RETIEF	MR MG NKOSI
STANDERTON MED. A	MRS DNL MKHWANAZI
VOLKSRUST	MRS DNL MKHWANAZI
WITBANK	MR DD THEBYANE MR PJ MASHILO
NORTH WEST REGION	
BRITS	MISS S T NYAMATHANE
CHRISTIANA	MISS K G CHWEU
KLERKSDORP	MISS T M SITHOLE MR M J MOSOEU
LICHTENBURG	MRS GR LEOA
LOSPERFONTEIN	MISS S T NYAMATHANE MR MM LEGALAMITWA MS TL MAITHUFI
MAFIKENG	MR L E SEGWAI
MOGWASE	MR MM LEGALAMITWA MS MG MOLOPE
ODI	MR P MKHIZE MRS P B MIAMANE
POTCHEFSTROOM	MISS T M SITHOLE MR MJ MATAKE MRS M CLOUGH
ROOIGROND MED. A	MR PD TLHOLOE
ROOIGROND MED. A , ROOIGROND MED. B	MRS ME RATSHIKANA- MOTHABANE
RUSTENBURG , RUSTENBURG JUVENILE	MR L L DE SOUZA
RUSTENBURG JUVENILE	MR M MAELE MR MM LEGALAMITWA
ZEERUST	MR OK MAREKA
NORTHERN CAPE REGION	
BARKLY WEST	MRS S JACOBS
COLESBERG	MR N J SANDI
DE AAR	MR N J SANDI
DOUGLAS	MR ER BAARTMAN
HOPETOWN	MR M M MGQUBA

KIMBERLEY	MISS ASD ABBOTT
	MR P M MOCWANA
KURUMAN	MR VE MAKOKE
RICHMOND	MR D L JOE
SPRINGBOK	MR B F PRINCE
	MRS S J FISHER
UPINGTON	MISS C S LOLWANE
	MISS S CANDA
WESTERN CAPE REGION	
ALLANDALE	MISS BP GOBILE
BEAUFORT WEST	MR W BANTJIES
BRANDVLEI JUVENILE	MISS N C DAMANE
	MR W D VAN NIEKERK
BRANDVLEI MAX.	MR P STEVENS
BRANDVLEI MED.	MR G HENDRICKS
BUFFELJAGSRIVIER , SWELLENDAM	MR IJ JENEKE
CALEDON	MR FD APRIL
DRAKENSTEIN MAX.	MRS D GODFREY
DRAKENSTEIN MED. A	MR F SIMONS
DRAKENSTEIN MED. B JUVENILE	MR F SIMONS
DWARSRIVIER	MRS F DE BRUYN
GEORGE	MR LP BOOI
GOODWOOD	MR S VAN DER BERG
	MRS RD JEPHTA
HAWEQUA	MR E R BLAAUW
HELDERSTROOM MAX.	MR FD APRIL
HELDERSTROOM MED.	MISS TL KWEKWANI
KNYSNA	MR B SWARTZ
MALMESBURY MED. A	MR AL SMOUSE
	MR W D VAN NIEKERK
MALMESBURY MED. B	MR AL SMOUSE
	MRS AS MARKUS
MOSELBAAI	MISS PC GOUW
OBIQUA	MR JP FREDERICKS
	MR W D VAN NIEKERK
OUDTSHOORN MED. A	MR A BEZUIDENHOUT
OUDTSHOORN MED. B	MRS C E WAARTS
POLLSMOOR FEMALE	MISS N E KULATI
	MR SM NOLUDWE
	MR T MTATI
POLLSMOOR MAX.	DR NJ DE WEE
	MISS CB DYANTJIES
	MR L M MNYATELI
	MR SA WHITING
	MR SM NOLUDWE
	MR T MTATI
POLLSMOOR MED. A	MR DJ LINGVELDT
	MR T TITUS
POLLSMOOR MED. B	MRS DC FEBRUARY
POLLSMOOR MED. C	MISS N E KULATI
	MR Q PULE
	MRS DC FEBRUARY
PRINCE ALBERT	MR JM PIENAAR

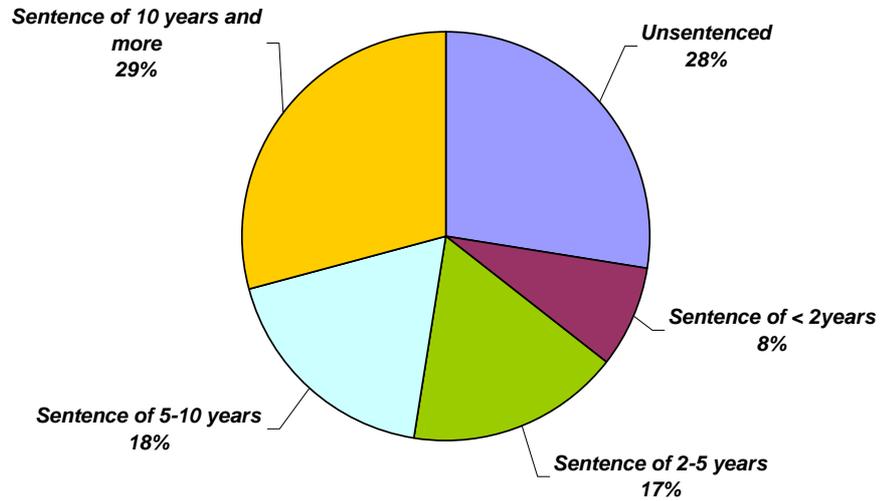
RIEBEECK WEST	MR AL SMOUSE
	MR W D VAN NIEKERK
ROBERTSON	MR IJ JENEKE
	MR P STEVENS
STAART VAN PAARDEBERG	MR E R BLAAUW
STELLENBOSCH	MR MP GWELE
	MR T MTATI
VANRHYNSDORP	MR B F PRINCE
VOORBERG MED. A , VOORBERG MED. B	MR JA LIEBENBERG
VOORBERG MED. B	MR WD DAVIDS
WARMBOKVELD	MISS N NDYENGA
WORCESTER FEMALE , WORCESTER MALE	MISS N C DAMANE
	MISS R KERSPUY
	MR P STEVENS

18. PRISONER CATEGORIES

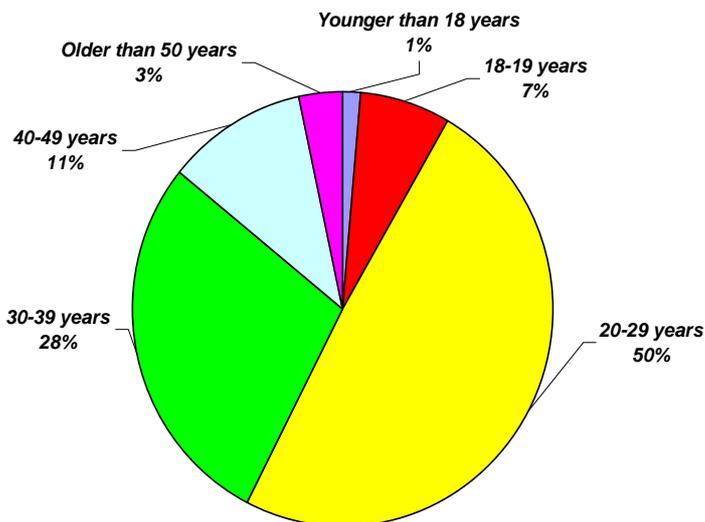
Crime Categories



Sentence Categories



Age Categories



Security Classifications

