



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SP_4.2_SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION PROBATION SERVICES SERVICE PACKAGE_2027/28-2029/30

1. Programme aims and objectives

- 1.1. To encourage offenders in taking responsibilities for their actions
- 1.2. To prevent young offenders from having criminal record
- 1.3. To prevent offenders from re offending
- 1.4. To promote Restorative Justice Processes
- 1.5. To afford the accused, victim and significant others an opportunity to resolve their differences
- 1.6. To boost the self-esteem of children in conflict with the law
- 1.7. To encourage children in conflict with the law to positively utilize their discovered strengths

2. Programme aims and objectives

- 2.1 Probation Services Act 116 Of 1991 as amended
- 2.2 South African Schools Act 84 of 1996
- 2.3 Children's Act 38 of 2005
- 2.4 Child Justice Act 75 of 2008
- 2.5 Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977
- 2.6 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996
- 2.7 Public Finance Management Act 29 of 1999

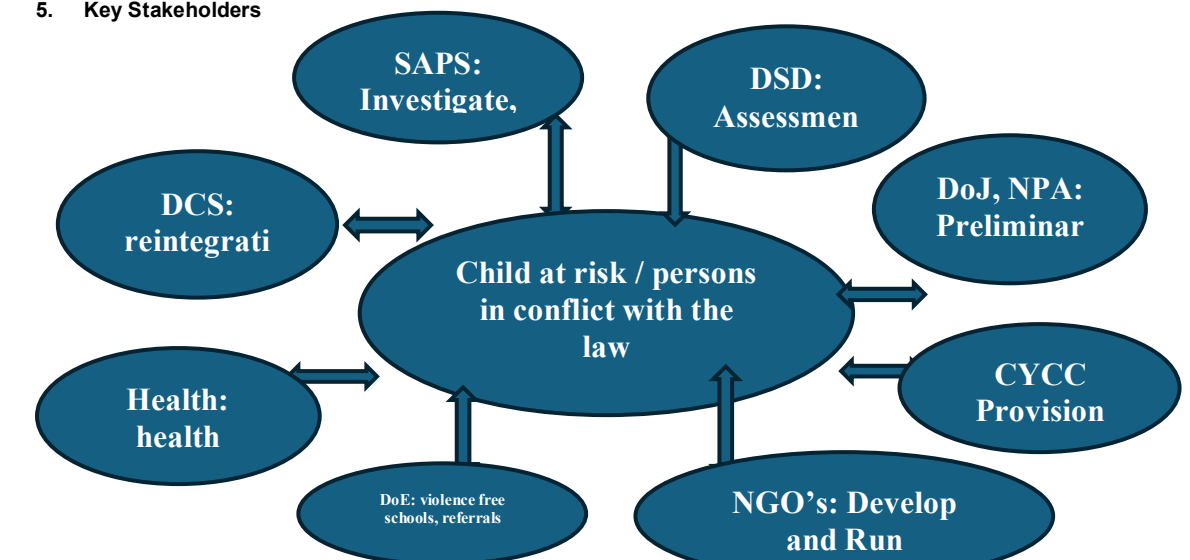
3. Policy guidelines and mandates

- 3.1 Policy Framework for the Accreditation of Diversion Services in South Africa
- 3.2 Minimum Norms and Standards for Diversion
- 3.3 Guideline on Home Based Supervision
- 3.4 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC)
- 3.5 OAU Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child (OAU)
- 3.6 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules)

4. Policy guidelines and mandates

- 4.1 Children under 10
- 4.2 Children from 10 but under 14
- 4.3 Children from 14 but under 18
- 4.4 18 and above
- 4.5 Victims of Crime and their families
- 4.6 Families of children in conflict with the law
- 4.7 Community organisations / structures

5. Key Stakeholders



6. Levels of Interventions for Probation Services

6.1. Prevention Services

- 6.1.1 Outreach Programs
- 6.1.1.2 Awareness campaigns at schools, churches and CBO's, radio talks and community campaigns
- 6.1.2 Activities
 - 6.1.2.1 Inform communities on availability of an access to resources
 - 6.1.2.2 Provide information on referral systems and procedures
 - 6.1.2.3 Identify early warning signs
 - 6.1.2.4 Develop programs that will protect young people, families and other community members from being in conflict with the law

6.2. Early Intervention

Offender and victim support centres and child and youth care services in communities

- 6.2.1 Therapeutic programmes
 - 6.2.1.1 Counselling
 - 6.2.1.2 Home visits (follow up and monitoring)
 - 6.2.1.3 Establishment of support groups and group therapy
 - 6.2.1.4 Transportation of qualifying clients
 - 6.2.1.5 Support services
 - 6.2.1.6 Referrals
 - 6.2.1.7 Diversion reports
 - 6.2.1.8 Assessment reports

6.3. Continuum of Care Services

- 6.3.1 Therapeutic programmes
- 6.3.2 Skills Development
- 6.3.3 Essential Behavioural therapy and educational programs for children
- 6.3.4 Referrals

6.4. Statutory Services

- 6.4.1 Preliminary enquiries for alleged offenders
- 6.4.2 Support to victims of crime
- 6.4.3 Care and Supervision of Child Witnesses at Court
- 6.4.4 Intermediary Services
- 6.4.5 Counselling
- 6.4.6 Victim Impact Reports
- 6.4.7 Diversion reports
- 6.4.8 Assessment reports
- 6.4.9 Pre-sentence report

6.5. Reunification Services

- 6.5.1 Family preservation
- 6.5.2 Counselling
- 6.5.3 Home Visits / Family finding
- 6.5.4 Reintegration
- 6.5.5 Victim Offender Mediation
- 6.5.6 Family Group Conferencing
- 6.5.7 Perpetrator Programs

7. Diversion Minimum Norms & Standards

- 7.1 The minimum norms standards for diversion are divided into two main categories viz
- 7.2 **Organizational and Capacity Standards and**
- 7.3 **Programme standards**
- 7.4 Standards 1-60 focuses on organizational infrastructure, systems and capacities
- 7.5 Standards 61-95 focuses on programme outcome
- 7.6 Each standard has indicators to guide us when monitoring and assist in gauging service delivery
- 7.7 The success of diversion programmes depends on the extent to which services providers render services to young offenders
- 7.8 Diversion – diverting young offenders from going through the formal court processes. Protecting children from having criminal records
- 7.9 Probation officers are overwhelmed by cases
- 7.10 There is a need to refer diverted cases to institutions and/or organizations capable of implementing diversion programmes and such organizations must be monitored
- 7.11 Adherence to the norms and standards would thus justify procuring services from services provider
- 7.12 Stipulates how service providers should deliver services
- 7.13 Provide uniformity when rendering diversion programme
- 7.14 They define a level of performance below which services provider cannot drop in programme delivery
- 7.15 Enable organizations to prevent and effectively manage risks
- 7.16 Enable organizations manage administration of resources
- 7.17 Enable organizations to attend to poor programme quality

- 7.18 Prevent inappropriate programme content
- 7.19 Enable organizations address lack of capacity
- 7.20 Addresses unequal access to diversion services
- 7.21 Serves as tool for monitoring and evaluation
- 7.22 Some agencies may see themselves as too small or too under-resourced to meet set standards, however, limited resources are not a reason for not delivering high quality services
- 7.23 **Diversion programme** - is a programme to which a child who has committed an offence is being diverted or is required to participate in
- 7.24 **Hosting agent / organization** – organization that is responsible for ensuring that diversion programme is correctly planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated
- 7.25 **Implementing agent / organization** – organization that is responsible for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the diversion programme. They are required (not expected) to work under strict supervision of hosting organization and are not eligible for accreditation as a diversion service provider (not forced to be accredited as a diversion service provider)
- 7.26 A hosting organization could also be an implementing organization
- 7.27 **Programme facilitator** – staff member, volunteer or any other individual working directly with the children in a diversion programme (must have certain skills including educational level to facilitate a programme)
- 7.28 **Programme staff** – all individuals working within diversion programme
- 7.29 **Standard** – minimum threshold

8. Vetting

- 8.1 All the staff who are rendering services to beneficiaries at the diversion service providers must be vetted against the Child Protection Register, South African Police Services Criminal Records and Sex Offender Register

9. Social Crime Prevention Indicators

- 8.2 Number of persons reached through social crime prevention programmes
- 8.3 Number of persons in conflict with the law who completed diversion programmes
- 8.4 Number of children in conflict with the law who accessed secure care centres