

Performance report

Department Of Community Based Corrections

2018 January to December

Department Of Community Based Corrections

No.35 A

Dr. N .M. Perera Mawatha

Borella

Colombo 08



Message of the Commissioner

Most of the inmates in Sri Lankan prisons are those who have a sentence less than two years, or those who have been imprisoned due to the inability to pay fines. But many benefits can be reaped for the offender, his or her family, the society and the government by sentencing these offenders to an alternative punishment such as Community Based Corrections.

Most of the offenders who have been given Community Based Correction Orders in the past year of 2018 were convicted for drug-related offences. Our Community Corrections Officers have been able to successfully correct these offenders in the North-Western, Southern, and Sabaragamuwa provinces where special drug rehabilitating programs were carried out and also in all other provinces.

In an ever-changing world, the hardest thing to change is human behavior. Whatever the case, prime goal of our department is finding out the root cause for the criminal behaviors of these individuals, changing their criminal behaviors and preventing the possibility of repeated offences and making them productive citizens of the country, and we will strive evermore to reach this goal in the years to come.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' followed by a horizontal line and a small dot.

R.P.S . Samankumari

Commissioner

Department of Community Based Corrections

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Introduction

The Sri Lanka Community Based Corrections Process was instituted as a pilot project under the Ministry of Justice in 1999. The Community Based Corrections Project which commenced on 17th February 2000 was first launched as experiment in 3 magistrate's Courts named Hulftsdrop, Fort and Maligakandha. In 2003, it became a Unit and because of the success of the Project, the government decided to convert it into a Department on 01.07.2008 under the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Prison Reforms. Today this process being implemented island wide in 125 magistrate and circuit courts.

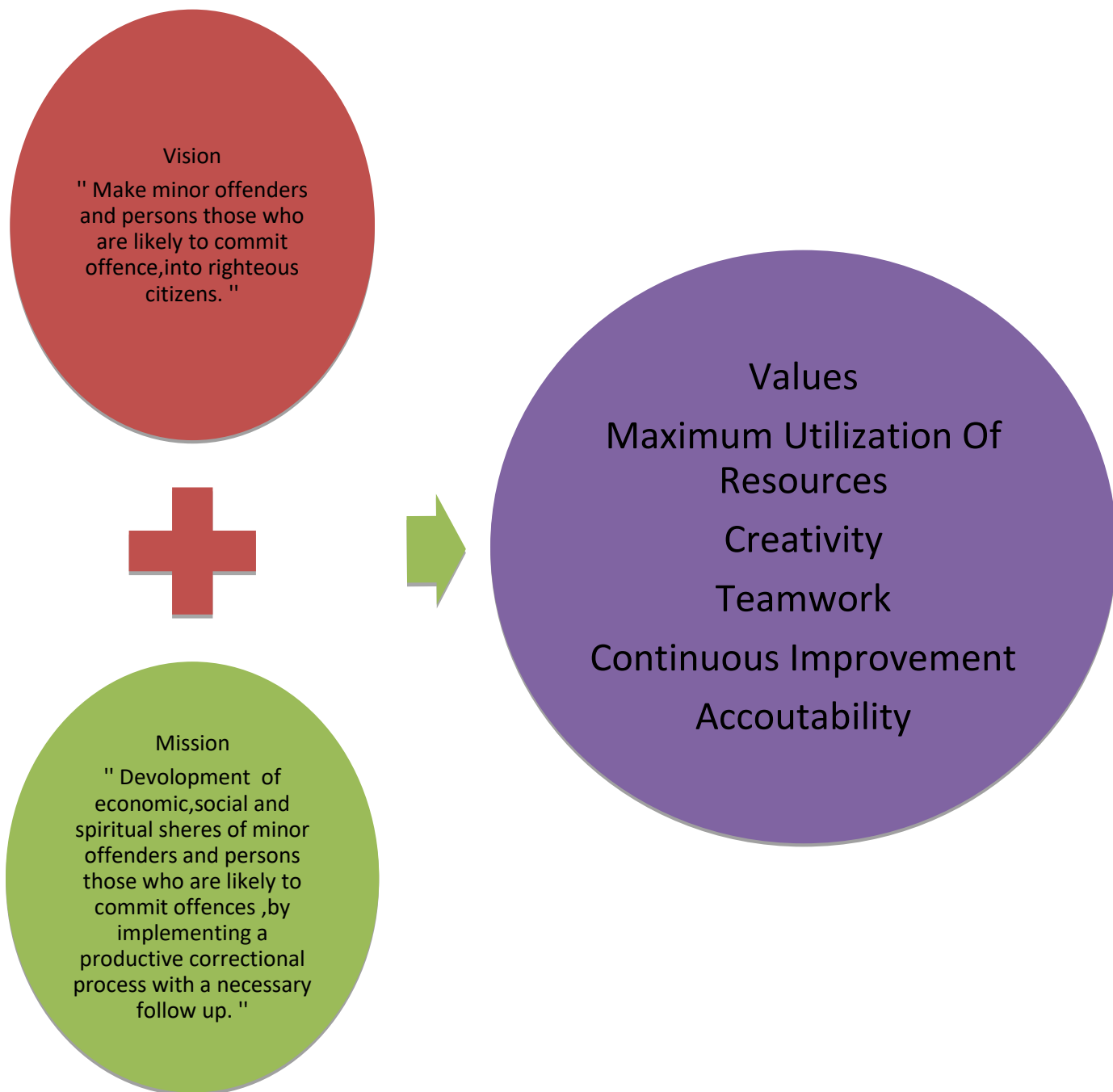
According to the provisions of the Act, if imprisonment is not mandatory or the penalty does not include a term of imprisonment exceeding 2 years, then an order may be made in lieu of imposing a sentence of imprisonment or a suspended sentence of imprisonment or a suspended imprisonment or fine, the court may order for Community Based Corrections orders.

The act outlines it can be attached one or more of following conditions

They are:

- Unpaid Community work, Period determined by court
- Supervision, The offender be under the supervision of an officer
- The offender attends educational, vocational, personal raining or development programs
- Offender submits to testing and treatment for alcohol or drug use as directed by the officer
- The offender should participate in programs which designed to address the criminal behavior

When an offender is imprisoned, both the social and economic costs can be enormous and the prisoner is exposed to further contamination by association with hard-core criminals and is likely to cultivate further anti-social attitudes. Through imprisonment they also run the risk of losing their employment; and family members are left unsupported and may in turn engage in further anti-social activities for survival and to support the family. The school-going children may have to give up their education and have to contribute to the upkeep of their family. In addition, the economic cost to government is also significant as each prisoner has to be fed and clothed, prisons get over –crowded and the expenses for maintenance, administrative and staff emoluments increase. In the regional community based corrections offices, the officers conduct various rehabilitation programs. Through directing minor offenders into community Based Corrections, it helps to reduce overcrowding in the prisons and cost incurred in maintenance of prisoners. By giving a minor offender a community corrections order, the aim is to free a person from wrong habits and make him a respectable citizen of the country through an effective correctional process while keeping him in the society.



0.1 Objectives

1. Instead of subjecting offenders for minor offences to imprisonment, subjecting them to community based correction through the enforcement of community based corrections act no. 46 of 1999.
2. Reduction of congestion in prison and the cost incurred in this regard by the decline in imprisonment of minor offenders.
3. Diversion of the labor to develop the country using the labor of Community Corrections orders
4. Taking measures towards the mental and spiritual development of the offenders under community based corrections orders.
5. Develop the families of offenders under the community Based Corrections and people who are in risk of being offenders considering better standard of economic, social and spiritual.

Function/ Plan

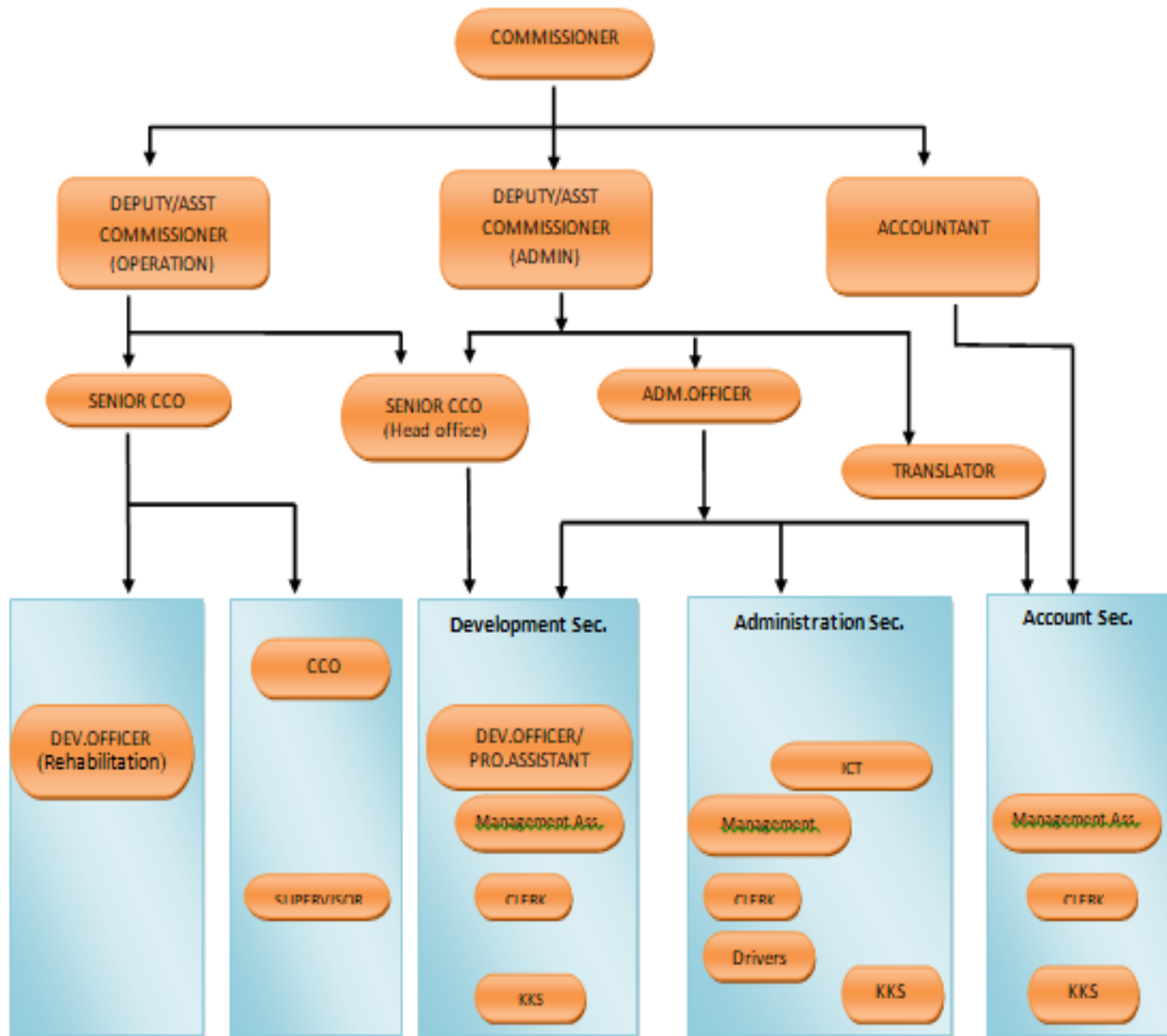
01. Entering Community Based Corrections orders in respect of person convicted by a court of law.
02. Implementation of religious developments programs to build up spiritual development of the offenders.
03. Implementation of counseling programs to develop mental health of the offenders.
04. Implementation of vocational training to develop special skills and livelihood development.

05. Implementation of various development projects to build up special skills and economic development of the offenders.
06. Referring them for medical treatment to prevent substance dependency.
07. Implementation of personality development program .
08. The offenders who are under the condition of unpaid community work are referring for effective community services.

Priorities of the organization

1. Making Community Based Corrections Offenders into better citizens using effective rehabilitation and treatment methods.
2. Human resource development

01.2 Organizational Structure



Cadre information for the date 2018.12.31

	Designation	Approval Cadre	Existing Cadre
1	Commissioner	01	01
2	Dep.Commissioner/Ass. Commissioner	02	01
3	Accountant	01	01*
4	Senior Community Correction officer	12	02
5	Translator (Tamil)	01	-
6	Community Correction officer	112	105
7	Administrative Officer	01	01*
8	Program Assistant	04	01
9	Development Officer Training	328	271 04
10	Information & Communication Technology Assistant	02	01
11	Public management assistant/Clerk	20	12
12	Work Supervisor	114	114 01 **
13	KKS	08	05
14	Drivers	03	02
Total		609	523

**** The Salary is given according to public Administration circulars for the Officer who died from Terrorist activities .**

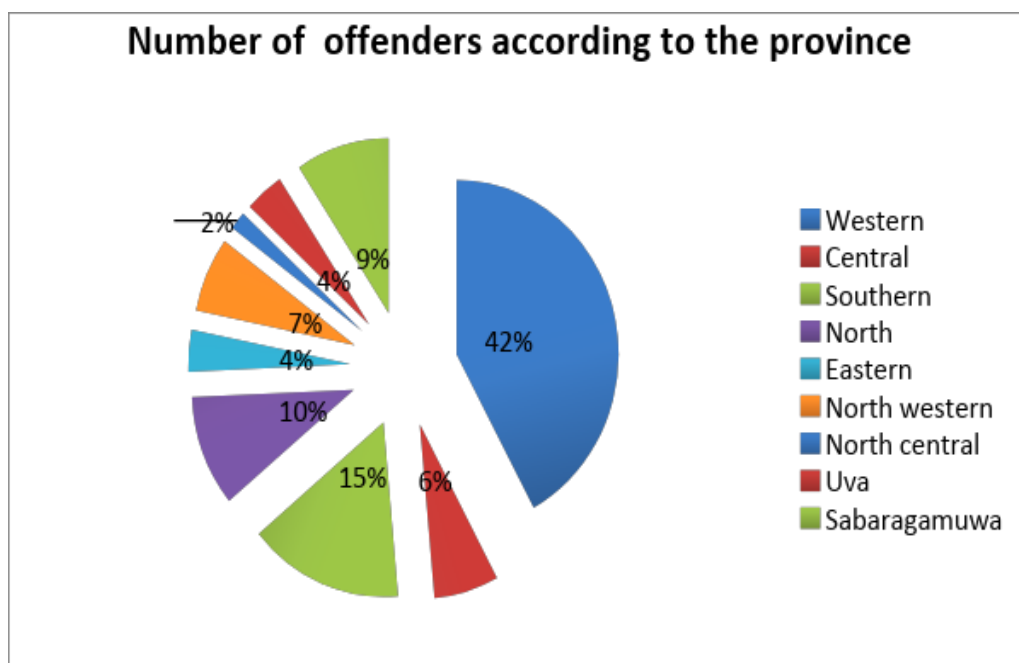
***The retired officers have been recruited on contract basis as an Accountant and Administrative officer**

02 Correctional Process

2.1 Community Corrections orders

The Community Based Corrections orders given by Magistrates courts by provincially as follows.

Province	No of Offenders
Western	5382
Central	825
Southern	1972
North	1318
Eastern	496
North western	890
North central	214
Uva	495
Sabaragamuwa	1191
Total	12783



The Western Province has the highest number of offenders according to this graph.

The least number of offenders are from the North-Central Province. The number of offenders in the Central Province is double that of the number of offenders in the Uva.

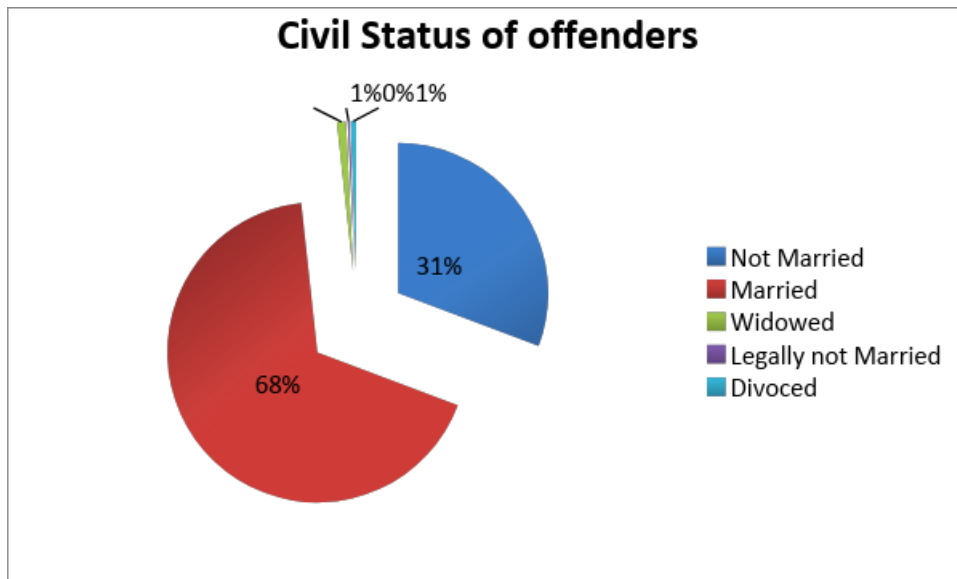
Most number of offenders are from the Southern, Sabaragamuwa and North respectively

Community Based Corrections Orders – According to the Offences
(2018.01.01-2018.12.31)

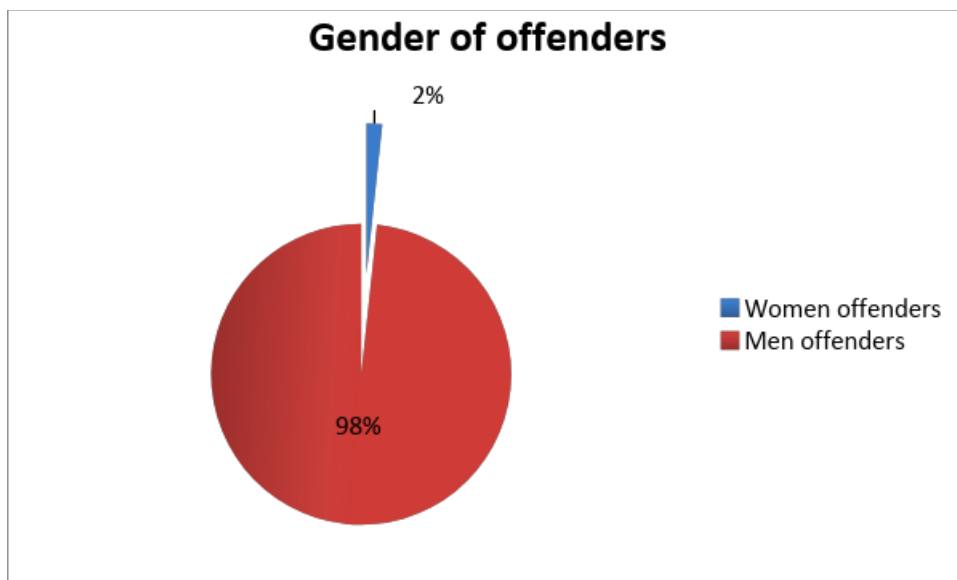
Type of offence	Total	Percentage
Heroin	3131	24.49
Cannabis	1418	11.09
Illicit Liquor	3788	29.63
Public Nuisance	907	7.10
Theft	42	0.33
Cheating	2	0.02
Illicit Weapons	18	0.14
Keeping Stolen Pro	4	0.03
Gambling	956	7.48
Rioting	5	0.04
Others	2512	19.65
TOTAL	12783	100.00

65.21%

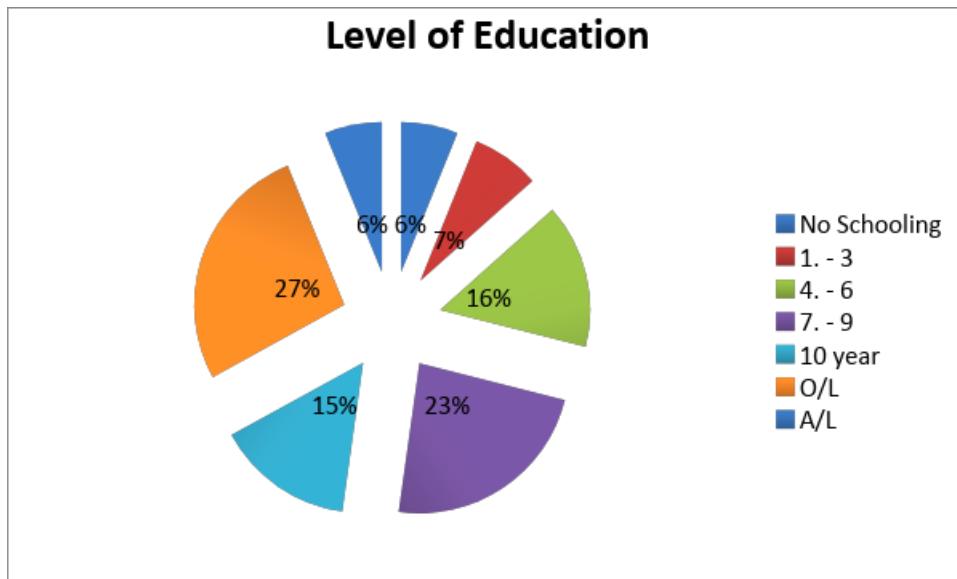
According to the above table, 65% of whom are substance use offenders having used heroin, cannabis and alcohol.



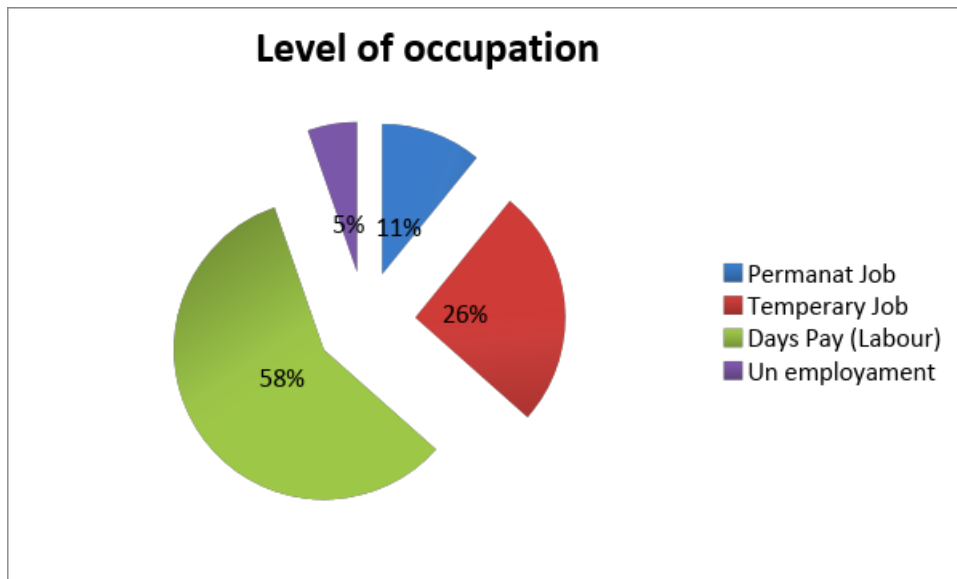
According to the Figure, the majority of offences have been committed by married people, (67%) which are not at all an acceptable situation as when these offenders are imprisoned, the family will lose the breadwinner and their spouses will also lead a life of crime to carry on their family.



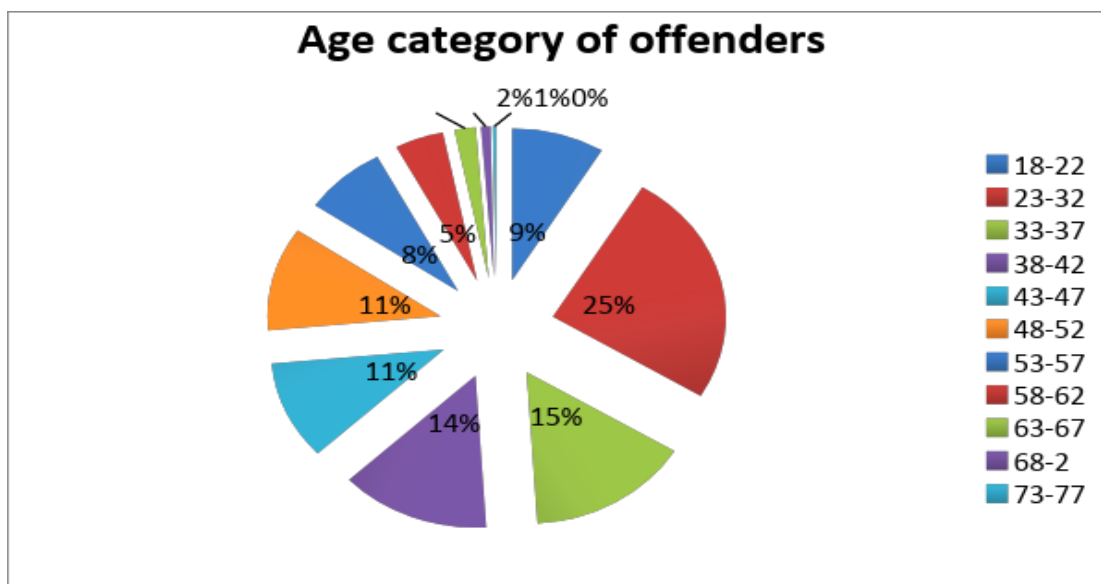
According to the information, the majority of offenders were men (98%) and very little number of offenders (2%) were women and it shows that most men were convicted for criminal activities.



According to the statistics of the department, the most significant number of offenders had the education up to Ordinary Levels. As a percentage this is 27% in the year 2018. The least amount of offences was committed by offenders with schooling up to A/L and the category of No schooling. This indicates 6% out of the total offenders in the year 2018. The amount of offenders who were under the category of no schooling was 6 % in the year 2018. According to these statistics, the amount of offenders with education level up to O/L standard is 88% from the total amount of offenders in the year 2018. According to statistics majority of the offenders who are under Community Based Corrections have poor education levels. It shows the people who are belonging to low levels of education have a tendency to commit crime and deviant behaviours.



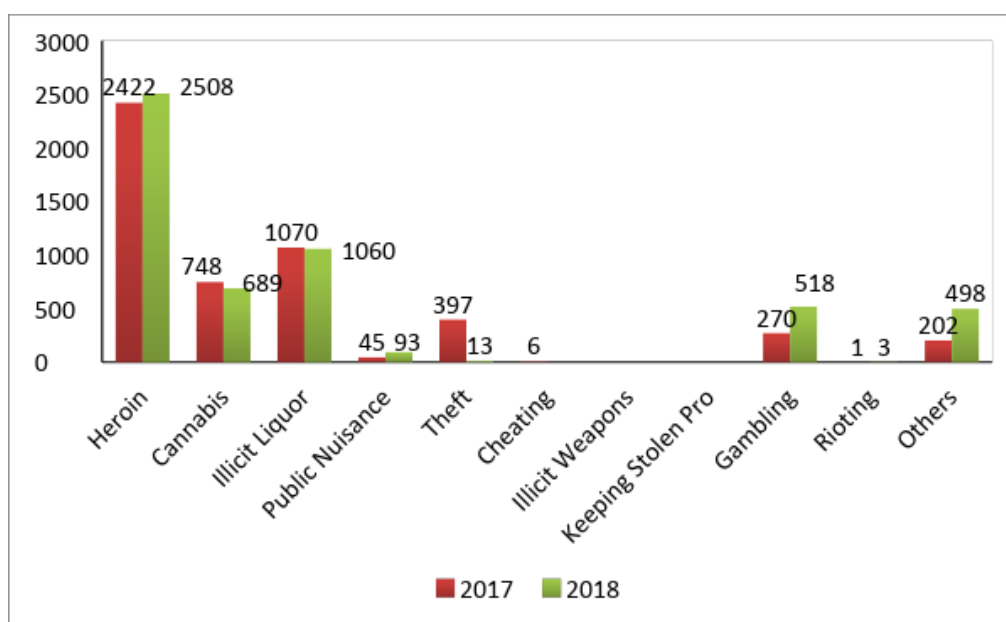
According to the Figure it is clear that the majority of offenders who were under Community Based Corrections orders in 2017 were labourers. The second place is belongs to temporary job holders. In 2017 offences committed by permanent job holders were higher than unemployed people. As a percentage the permanent job holders were 11% in 2018 .The majority of the offenders were labours, temporary workers and unemployed and as a percentage it was 58% , 26% and 5% respectively. However total percentage of labours, temporary job holders and unemployed were huge and it was 89% in the year 2018. This information reveals that people who do not have proper economic and social status trend to do more crimes.



According to the statistics in the year 2018 majority of the offenders are under the age category of 23-32. It is obvious because the youth is more prone to committing crimes due to peer pressure and do not have the proper financial background to support their families. Furthermore, the age categories from 18-22, 23-32, 33-37 and 38-42 are considerably higher than other ages related to committed crimes and the criminal behaviour of those people may significantly affect for the financial, social and spiritual development of the country.

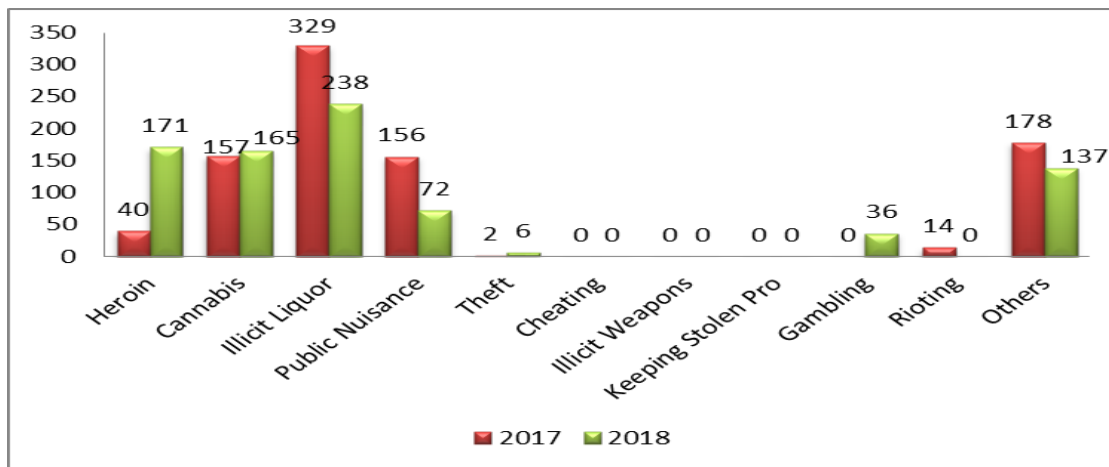
2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences

Western province



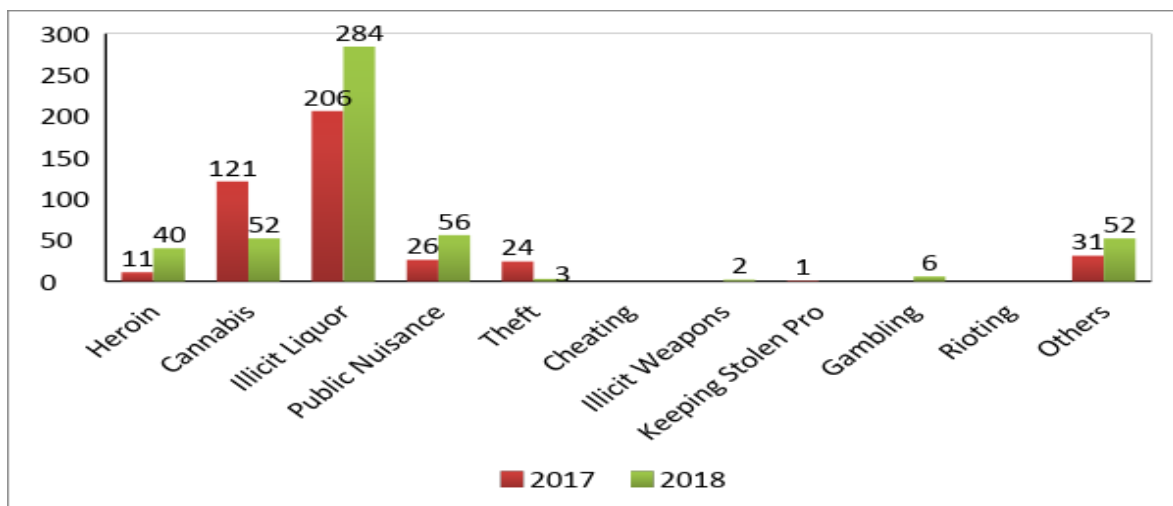
According to the statistics in the year 2018 majority of the offenders have received Community Based Corrections orders from Western Province. The majority of the Heroin related orders also received from the Western province. Furthermore, the numbers of such orders have increased each year respectively. Furthermore, the offences related to gambling and category of other offences (Domestic violence, Drinking and driving) also increased in 2018.

**2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(Central province)**



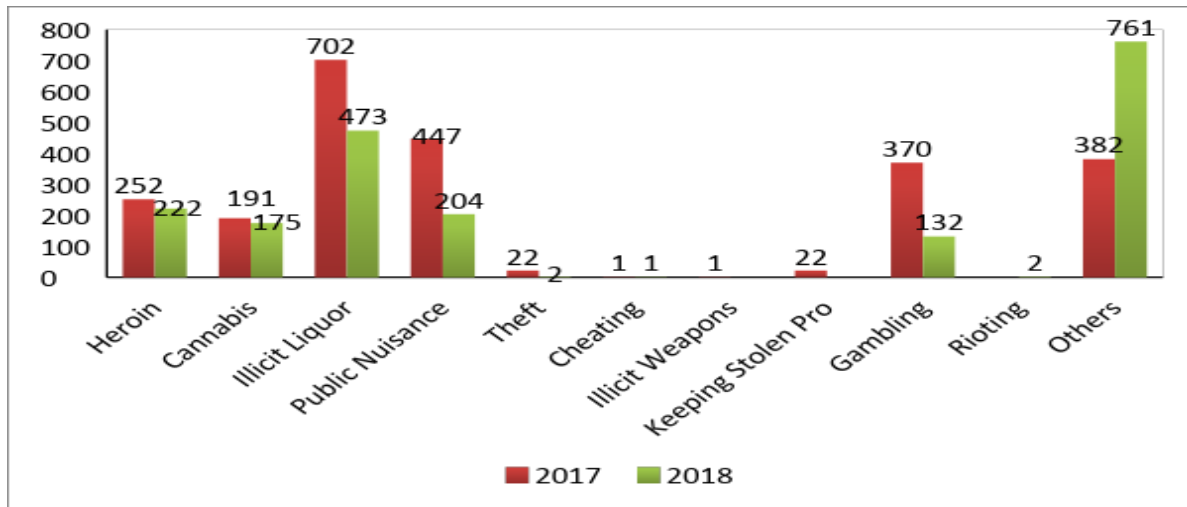
In the years 2017 and 2018 offences on illicit liquor is the highest in Central Province. Furthermore, Heroin related offences also higher in Central province in 2018.

**2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(Uva province)**



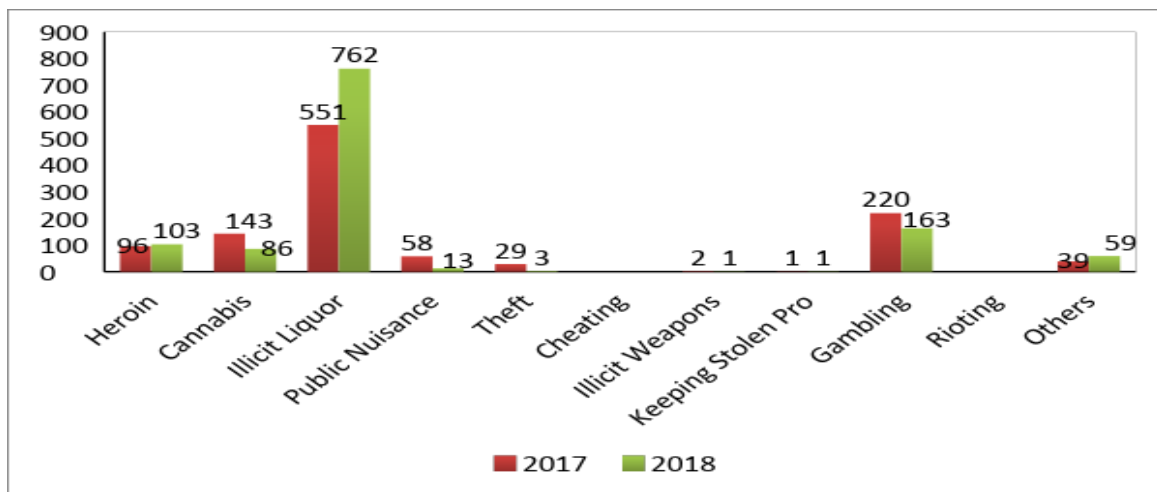
The majority of the offences are related to illicit liquor in the Uva province. The offences related to Cannabis were considerably lower in the year 2018 compare to 2017. This may be because Cannabis is grown in some places in this province.

**2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(Southern province)**



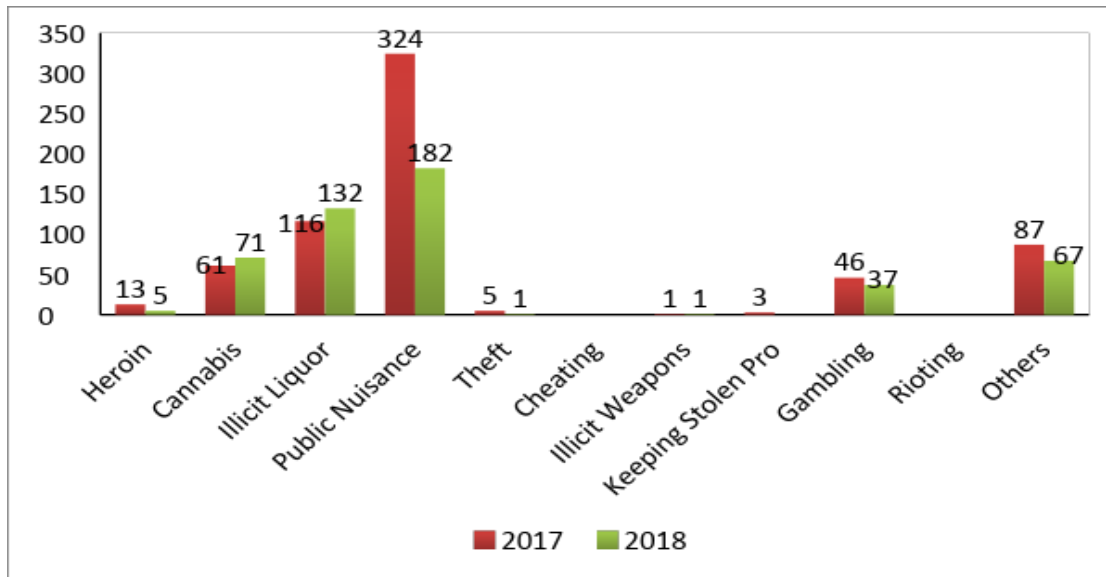
The majority of the offence related to category of other offences in the Southern Province. Illicit liquor related offences have been reduced in 2018 compare to 2017.

**2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(Sabaragamuwa province)**



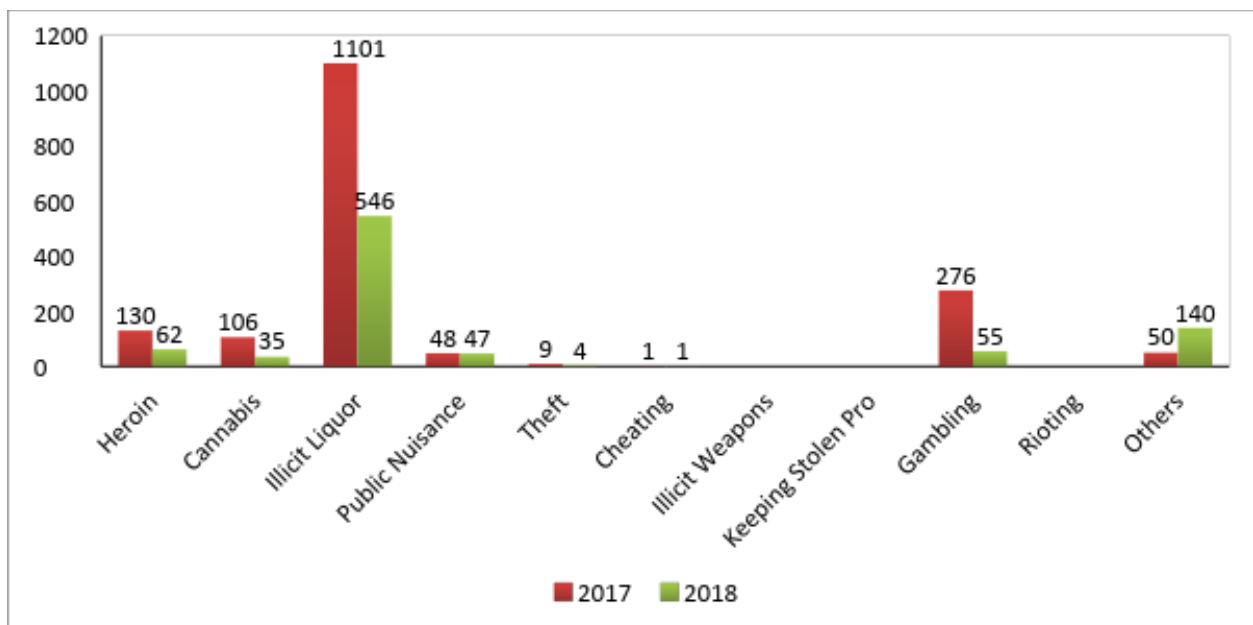
In 2018 the majority of the offence was illicit liquor related and it has increased annually. Furthermore, the offences related to heroin and category of other offences also increased in this year.

**2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(Eastern province)**



Public Nuisance was high in this province. However, it has declined compare to 2017 and illicit liquor related offences were increased in 2018.

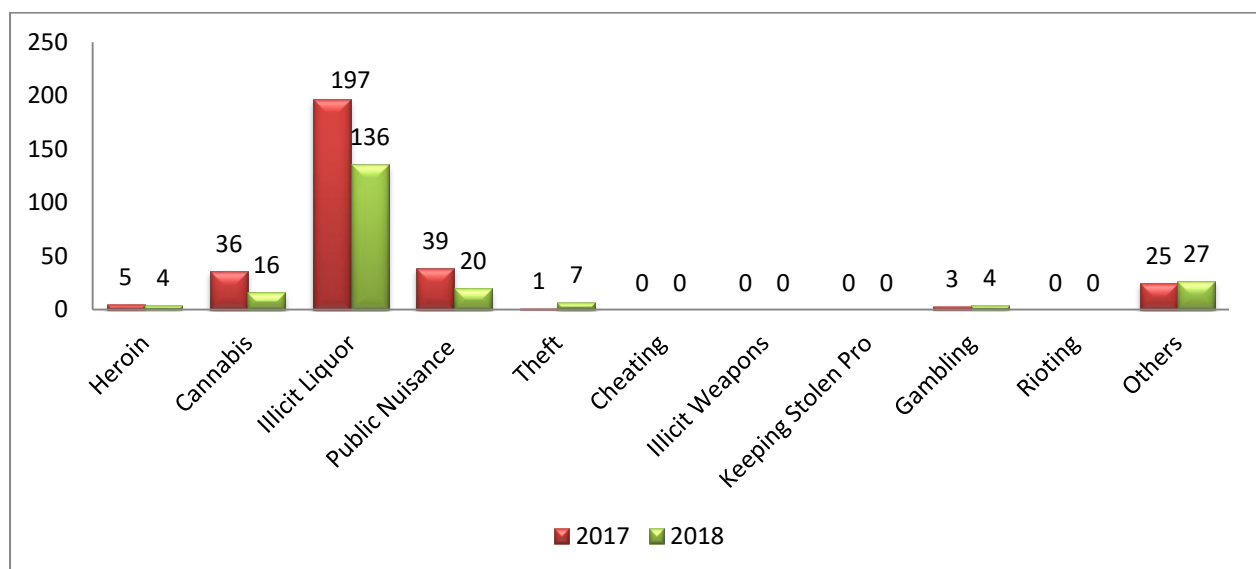
**2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(North western province)**



Illicit Liquor is the most Committed offence in this province. Although the percentages of offenders who were convicted of Illicit Liquor related offences in 2018 is relatively high, it is about 50% less than that of 2017. It can be concluded that the reason for this favorable drop is due to the special programmes conducted for those who were convicted for illicit liquor related offences by the Department of Community Based Corrections.

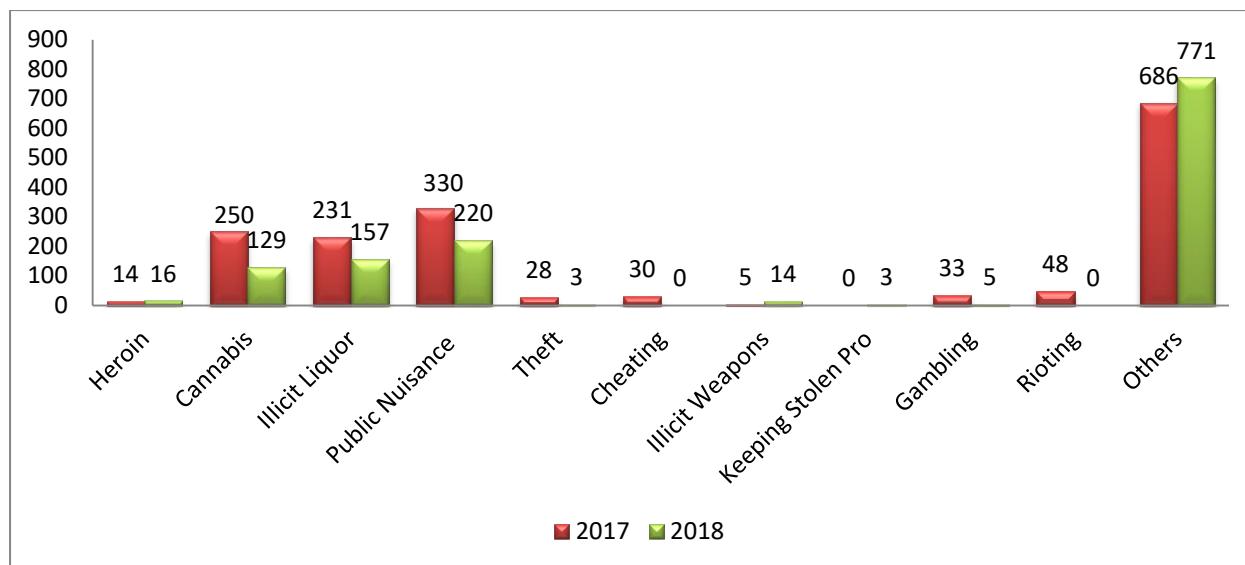
2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences

(North central province)



Illicit Liquor is the most committed offence in this province. However it is lower amount than next year. Cannabis and Public nuisance were also declined in this year.

2017-2018 Community Based Corrections Orders according to the offences
(Northern Province)



In this province , category of other offences are the most committed. (Cutting Tree, Drinking & Driving) Cannabis, Illicit Liquor and Public Nuisance are also very frequently committed.

The number of Correctional programs conducted for offenders
(2018.01.01 –2018.12.31)

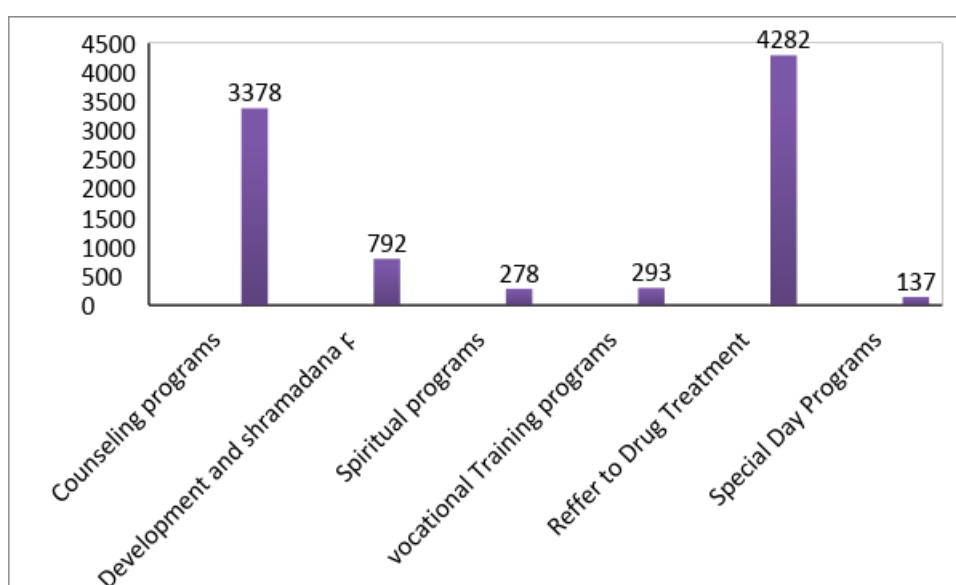


2.2 The number of Correctional programs conducted for offenders

(2018.01.01 –2018.12.31)

The programs have been conducted for offenders such as individual and group counseling, drug treatment, spiritual development and vocational training. Furthermore, the Drug treatment programs have been conducted island wide successfully with the involvement of offenders.

Number of correction programs conducted for offenders



In 2018 expenditure for the foods has given to the each court for the resource person and offenders who participated for correctional programs. According to that Rs. 10000.00 has given for one correctional programme .

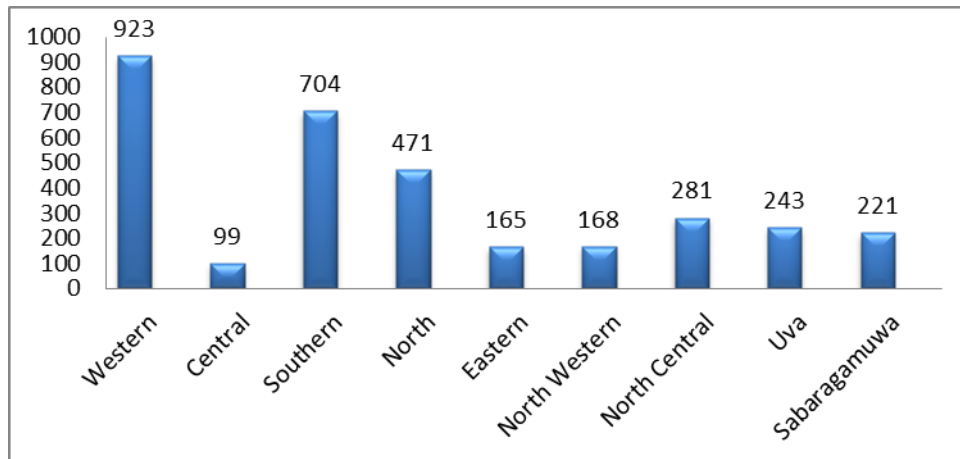
According to that total expenditure for above programs as below.

Number of programs	Expenditure
3228	978371.00

2.2.1 Counseling and Drug Prevention Programs

Drug Prevention and Counseling Programs have been implemented the regional Offices up to end of 2018.12.31. Those programs by Province basis can be shown as follows.

Counseling and Drug Prevention Programs



Counseling and Drug Prevention prorams



Individual Counseling –
Nugegoda Community Based
Correction Office



Group Counseling – Kaluthara
Community Based Correction
Office



Drug Prevention Awareness
Programme – Bandarawela
Community Based Correction

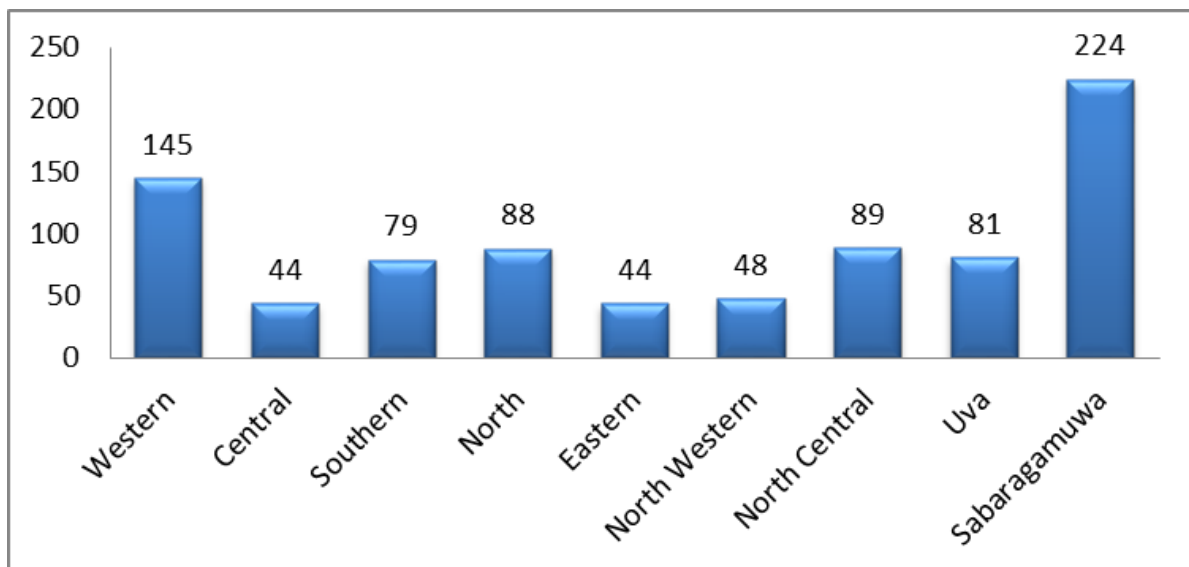


Drug Prevention Awareness
Programme – baticlo Community
Based Correction Office

2.2.2 Development and Rendering Free Service Programs

Various Rendering Free Service Programs are being done with the contribution of the Offenders under Community based correction Order such as Renovation of roads, Repairs of Temple and building etc. Those have been carried out by the Regional Offices and province wise.

These programs can be shown as follow.





Sramadana Programme Mt.lavana
Community Correction Office

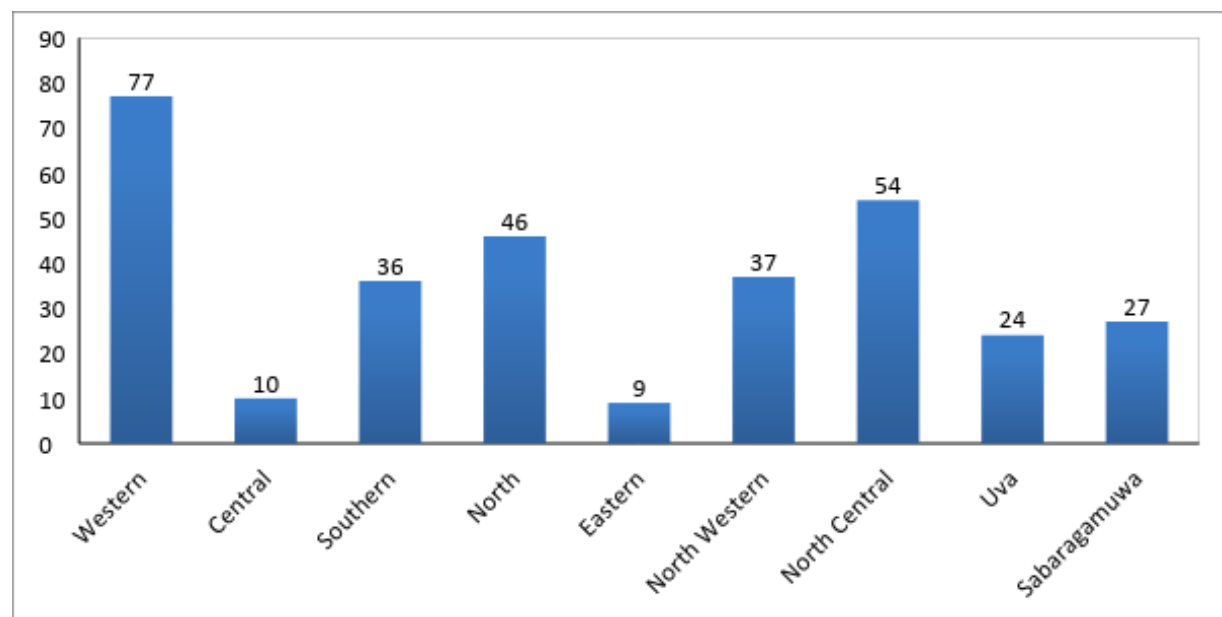


Sramadana Programme baticlo
Community Correction Office

2.2.3 Spiritual and Religious Development Programs.

Implementation of various spiritual and Religious Development programs for offenders under community based correction orders in 2018.

Spiritual and Religious Development Programs





Spiritual and Religious Development
Programs Community Based
Correction Office -Homagama



Spiritual and Religious
Development Programs Community
Based Correction Office - Kalmunei



Spiritual and Religious Development
Programs Community Based
Correction Office -Kaluthara



Spiritual and Religious Development
Programs Community Based
Correction Office -Kalmunei

2.2.4 Vocational Training for offenders

According to the level of education, economic and capability offenders refer for the Vocational training. According to that 2469 offenders have referred and 292 Programs have conducted for offenders. Furthermore, the supports from (NITA) National Institute Training Authority, (VTA) Vocational Training Authority and Jathika Shilpa Sabawa are given to the department.



Community Based Correction Office -
Morawaka



Community Based Correction Office -
Homagama



Community Based Correction Office -
Minuwangoda



Community Based Correction Office -
Minuwangoda

2.3 Special Project for the Corrections of Offenders with Drug related Crimes- North-Western Province, Southern and Sabaragamuwa

2.3.1 Background

In the North Western , Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces 16362 illicit liquor related offenders, 1,615 Cannabis related offenders and 1364 Heroin related offenders have received Community Based Correction Orders in last five years. The total number of offenders who received Community Based Correction Orders in those Provinces in the year 2017 were 5250 , and 3271 (62.3 %) offenders out of these have committed illicit liquor and drug related offences. Out of all offenders who have committed drug related offences in Sri Lanka, the majority percentage was received from this province. Therefore, the North Western province was selected for this project.

It is essential to have a drug treatment program in any drug rehabilitation program. A drug treatment program is essential for those who are suffering from long term drug use, and as not having such a program in rehabilitation program renders the rehabilitation program useless. Specially, Heroin users need a special drug treatment program, and it should contain counseling and treatment plan.

2.3.2 The information on Alcohol and Substance use related Community Based Corrections Orders

Province	Orders according to the offences			Total Drug Related Orders	Total Orders of the Year	Total Percentage of Drug Related Orders
	Heroin	Illicit Liquor	Canna			
North-Western	62	546	35	643	890	72.24%
Western	2508	1060	689	3089	5382	57.39%
North Central	04	136	16	156	214	72.89%
Uva	40	284	52	376	495	75.95%
Sabaragamuwa	103	762	86	951	1191	79.84%
Central	171	238	165	574	825	69.57%
Southern	222	473	175	870	1792	44.11%
Eastern	05	132	71	208	496	41.93%
Northern	16	157	129	302	1318	22.91%

Source: Department of Community Based Corrections

2.3.3 Aims of the Project

- ❖ Rehabilitating 70% of the offenders who have received Community Based Correction Orders to Drug Related Offences.
- ❖ Strengthening the Economy of 585 selected families of offenders in the North-Western Province, Southern, Sabaragamuwa
- ❖ Diverting the money used by offenders for drugs , to the strengthening of their family's economy
- ❖ Encourage the usage of time consumed to use drugs into other productive activities (economical activities, Religious Activities, Spending time with the family and social Services), thereby making him a productive member of the society.
- ❖ Strengthening the family bond of these offenders and explaining the health benefits of not using drugs to these offenders.

2.3.4 Strategies of the Project

- ❖ There are 37Community Corrections Officers and 44 Supervisors working in 14 magistrates' courts in the North Western , Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces. There are 117 Development Officers working for the Department of Community Based Corrections under 117 Divisional Secretariats' offices attached to the above provinces. The strategy is collaboration all these officers into a successful correction program to be success.
- ❖ According to this information, the majority of offenders who received Community Based Correction Orders have received them for Drug Related Offences. 53.5% of the offenders who received Community Based Correction Orders for drug related offences are in the ages of 18-40. These offenders were given proper carrier guidance and training through Community Corrections Officers and Development officers with the aim of giving them a brighter future. 10.8% of these offenders don't have proper jobs and 86.7% do labor work and other temporary occupations for day's wage. These people were given Livelihood Development Training for economic development. The low education level and unstable economy has caused them to use drugs and commit drugs related crimes.

2.3.5 Outcomes of the project

Community Based Corrections orders have given for 4053 offenders under this special projects in North Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces. According to that, out of this orders 3140 offenders have received Community Based Corrections Orders for alcohol and drug related offences. In contrast, out of above orders 2386 offenders have received Community Based Correction orders directly for alcohol, cannabis and heroin.

Under this special project the offenders who are addicted to alcohol and drugs are refer for counseling program first. The screening is conduct by Doctors and offenders refer for outpatient and residential treatment according to their risk and need levels. Furthermore, while this treatment transits steps are scheduled and family members are given counseling and advice to prepare for accepting this offenders as corrected and successful family member. After treatment officers used to help these offenders to find jobs and refer them vocational training to get adequate skills for a better job. Moreover, the offenders who have skills and prefer to do self employment are referring for self employments. The offenders who do not have sufficient capital for initiating their own self employment have given Rs. 50000.00 as financial aid.

2.3.6 Progress of the Project

Progress	North Western	Sabaragamuwa	Southern
Progress of Alcohol & Drug treatment (Offenders who free from Drugs ÷ Offenders who completed the Treatment × 100)	68.13%	88.53%	94.90%
Total Drug Related Orders	877	1089	1174
Offenders who completed the Treatment	475	349	255
Offenders who free from Drugs	325	309	242
No of offenders who referred to vocational treatment	156	33	80
On going	150	40	13

2.3.7. Expenditure for the project

Purpose/ Item	North Western	Sabaragamuwa	Southern
Capacity Building	89,277.00	571,011.00	1,038,853.00
Expenditure for Initiating Self Employment	Rs.2,054,060.00	476,000.00	1,475,250.00
Programmes for Offenders	8,310.00	1860.00	-
Project Supervision	72,732.00	47,550.00	121,090.00

- ❖ In addition to that Rs. 1, 815735.00 has given for the 77 offenders to initiate self employment under the category of family development. It was given to the offenders who were in provinces that special drug treatment program not conducted. (Maximum amount is 25000/ = per head).

❖

No of Family Development Programmes	Expenditure
79	1,850,735.00

03. Capacity Building

3.1 Awareness program and training program for officers

(01.01.2018 -31.12.2018)

According to the need assessment conducted by department that knowledge, skills and attitudes of the Officers should be developed. According to that capacity building program for the year 2018 conducted for the Community Corrections Officers, work supervisors and Development Officers. In addition to that the department allocated funds for the training programs for officers. Therefore, the officers have been referred to the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) for the training programs , Sri Lanka Foundation and other education Institution. Moreover foreign training also given for few officers.

3.2 2018 Expenditure for Capacity Building Programs

Officers	AC- Admin	Accountant	SCCO (Provincial)	CCO	DO	ICT	Management assistant	Work Supervisor
Number of Programs	2	2	3	1	2	2	6	1
Expenditure (Rs)	Rs.420620.00 Rs. 1294.97	Rs.107000.00	106000 Rs.2400	Rs.250000.00	Rs.73000.00	Rs.46500.00	Rs.488,980.00	Rs.50000.00

04. Goals for the future

1. Creating a method for freeing minor offenders from drugs and financially strengthen their families. (The special alcohol and drug program has planned to expand in Western and Eastern provinces in 2019.)
2. Increasing the number of orders through awareness programs. (Arrange awareness programs for remand prisoners about Community Based Corrections orders and minimize minor offenders).
3. Introducing a postgraduate course (MA- Corrections) for Community Corrections officers
4. Conducting a follow-up on Community Corrections offenders through development officers
5. Creating a proper mechanism to evaluate progress of officers
6. Preparing Offender Information Management System

05 . Financial Progress of Capital and Recurrent Expenditure

Recurrent Expenditure by project - 2018

Project No. / Names, personal emoluments and other expenditure for all projects	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Provision in Budget Estimates	Supplemen- -tary Provision and Supplemen- -tary Estimate Allocation	Transfers in terms of the F.R. 66and F.R 69	Total Net Provision (1+2+3)	Total Expenditure	Net Effect Saving (Excesses (4-5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
personal emoluments	236,400,000	-	-918,000	235,482,000	230,747,981	4,734,019
Other Expenditure	40,558,000	-	-4,543,000	36,015,000	33,742,322	2,272,678
Grand Total	276,958,000	-	-5,461,000	271,497,000	264,490,303	7,006,697

Capital Expenditure

Object Code No.	Item No.	Financed By (Code No.)	Description of Items	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				Provision in Budget Estimates	Suppleme ntary Provision and Suppleme ntary Estimate Allocatio n	Transfer s in terms of the F.R. 66and F.R 69	Total Net Provision (1+2+3)	Total Expendit ure	Net Effect Saving (Excesses (4-5)
2001		11	Building& Structures	600,000			600,000	360,446	239,554
2002		11	Plant, Machinery & Equipments	200,000			200,000	160,290	39,710
2003		11	Vehicles	200,000			200,000	44,280	155,720
2102		11	Furniture & Office Equipments	4,000,000		1,440,000	5,440,000	3,878,112	1,561,888
2103		11	Plant, Machinery & Equipments	1,000,000		195,000	1,195,000	1,176,550	18,450
2401		11	Training & capacity building	4,000,000			4,000,000	2,355,349	1,664,651
2509		11	other	5,000,000		3,826,000	8,826,000	8,819,318	6,681
			Total	15,000,000		5,461,000	20,461,000	16,774,345	3,686,655