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- ▶ THE ROLE OF PROBATION & AFTERCARE SERVICE IN THE REHABILITATION OF DRUG INVOLVED OFFENDERS
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PROBATION & AFTERCARE SERVICE

- ▶ This is one of the criminal justice in Kenya
- ▶ The principal administrator of community based sanctions in Kenya deriving its legal mandate from Probation of Offenders Act chapter 64 and the Community Service Orders Act no. 10 of 1998 laws of Kenya.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Social inquiries reports to court & penal institutions.
- ▶ Supervision of offenders serving non-custodial measures.
- ▶ Rehabilitation of offenders in the community.
- ▶ Reintegration and re-settlement of offenders
- ▶ Victim of offences support

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT CONT.

- ▶ Bail information and supervision programme
- ▶ Provide temporary accommodation and skills to offenders
- ▶ Implementation of Community Service Orders Projects
- ▶ Social crime prevention

THE ROLE OF PROBATION DEPT.

- ▶ **1. Presentence social enquiry reports to courts and penal institutions**
- ▶ Give the courts adequate social information on the offender for appropriate sentencing.
- ▶ The reports provide the courts with reports regarding the substance abuse, duration of use, associates, drug of choice, any attempts at treatment,

Pre-sentence reports to courts and penal institutions cont.

- ▶ any relapses, the impact of the drugs on the offenders life, and family.
- ▶ The attitude of the offender if they accept that they have a problem and his/her willingness to go into treatment.
- ▶ Recommendations on the most appropriate intervention likely to result in positive outcomes both for the offender and the public.

Pre-release reports to penal institutions

- ▶ Penal boards in the release and discharge process. For those who are being discharged from prisons, Borstal institutions, environmental adjustment reports especially on the youth regarding the transition process and what other community treatment programs await the offender

2.Rehabilitation and treatment

- ▶ The goal of probation is to rehabilitate offenders within the community and make use of community assets and resources in this process
- ▶ This is mainly carried out via Case management approach
- ▶ The conditions set in the probation order provide the legal pressure for individuals to seek treatment

2.Rehabilitation and treatment

- ▶ Home visits are held where probation officers hold family conferences aimed at engaging family systems approach to rehabilitation
- ▶ Complicated cases are discussed during case committees where a multi professional approach is adopted

2. Rehabilitation and treatment

- ▶ Self help groups meet at probation premises some facilitated by recovering addicts
- ▶ Referral to other agencies

3. AFTERCARE

- ▶ This is the reintegration and resettlement of offenders. For offenders who leave penal institutions or rehabilitation centers, the department provides a wide range of services including education, vocational training empowerment with tools to practice the skills they learnt and earn some income

3. AFTERCARE Cont.

- ▶ Reconciliation with family and community
- ▶ Working with the offender to find alternative housing away from the environment that perpetuate the abuse
- ▶ Supervision to prevent relapse

4. PREVENTION

- ▶ Probation open days with offenders on probation, CSO and After care.
- ▶ We invite professionals in this field to educate them on drug related issues
- ▶ The message is packaged using simple media that people can relate to e.g drama, puppets, videos etc
- ▶ Daycare Institutions at Likoni and Webuye

PREVENTION

- ▶ Our departmental workplace policy stipulates that probation offices and work spaces are drug free zones.
- ▶ Football tournaments
- ▶ Prevention of Drug abuse campaigns
- ▶ IDADA activities.
- ▶ Radio programs to target vulnerable population

Challenges

- ▶ Majority of cases have drug abuse related issues.
- ▶ No specialized unit for drug rehabilitation.
- ▶ Inadequate funding for our drug rehabilitation programs.
- ▶ Some cases of relapse and reoffending once on probation.
- ▶ Paucity of well designed studies on the impact of probation on drug offenders.

Challenges

- ▶ Most offenders do not have a medical insurance cover. so they cannot afford to pay for medical institutionalized rehabilitation.
- ▶ Lack enough trained officers in treatment interventions.
- ▶ Lack of Public awareness on our programs

Opportunities

- ▶ Established structures in the country.
- ▶ There are number of NGOs for Partnerships.
- ▶ Training of probation officers on EBPs.
- ▶ Established research unit
- ▶ Under the special needs offenders program we as CJS can establish a care pathway that allows the offender to receive treatment as they go through the various phases

Opportunities cont.

- ▶ Diversion for highly addicted offenders.
- ▶ Systemic approach using Through care guidelines.
- ▶ The need to advocate for Mental health/drug courts- best practice.
- ▶ Networking with agencies on prevention and treatment of drug abuse.
- ▶ Existence of the youth justice strategy.

Opportunities cont.

- ▶ The youth strategy which has an action plan provides a holistic approach of developing programs which target the youth. Implements the UNCRC and UN Standard Minimum Rules on Administration of Juvenile Justice
- ▶ Existence of programs targeting women- the Department is implementing the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Women Offenders.

Conclusion

- ▶ The motto of the department is that
- ▶ “Offenders can change”.
- ▶ We believe that with proper rehabilitation people involved in drugs can change and recover.