

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK



**An Assessment of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services for Young
offenders: A Case study of Whawha Young Offenders' Prison, Gweru**

BY

CHANTELLE LYNETTE JANUARY

B1749210

SUPERVISOR

DR T. MASUKA

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
WORK, BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION, IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK**

JUNE 2021

APPROVAL FORM

I certify that I supervised **CHANTELLE LYNETTE JANUARY (B1749210)** in carrying out this study titled: **‘An Assessment of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services for Young offenders: A Case study of Whawha Young Offenders’ Prison, Gweru.’** in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Science, Honours Degree in Social Work and recommend that it proceeds for examination.

Supervisor

Name: **DR T. MASUKA** Signature..... Date.....

Chairperson of the Department Board of Examiners

The Departmental Board of Examiners is satisfied that this dissertation report meets the examination requirements and therefore I recommend to Bindura University of Science Education to accept this research project by **CHANTELLE LYNETTE JANUARY (B1749210)** titled: **‘An Assessment of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services for Young offenders: A Case study of Whawha Young Offenders’ Prison, Gweru.’** in partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of Science, Honours Degree in Social work.

Chairperson

Name..... Signature.....

Date.....

DECLARATION RELEASE FORM

I, **CHANTELLE LYNETTE JANUARY** studying for a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work, aware of the fact that plagiarism is an academic offense and that falsifying information is a breach of the ethics of Social Work research, I truthfully declare that:

1. The dissertation report titled: **‘An Assessment of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services for Young offenders: A Case study of Whawha Young Offenders’ Prison, Gweru.’** is my original work and has not been plagiarised or submitted for any other honour.
2. The research was crafted within the confines of the research ethics and the ethics of the profession.
3. I grant Bindura University of Science Education to use this dissertation for academic purposes.

Student’s name: Chantelle Lynette January

Signature.....

Date.....

Permanent Home Address: 5776, Mkoba 19

Gweru

Zimbabwe

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to thank Jehovah my Almighty God and Father for enabling me to write and finish this study.

I would like to thank the Social Work staff at Bindura University of Science Education for equipping me with vast knowledge and skills towards my program. With my warm appreciation being extended towards my project supervisor Dr Masuka who dedicated his time and patience through every stage of this project to make it a success.

My heart felt gratitude goes to my family and relatives who stayed by my side supporting me throughout this journey. Without your support I would be nothing, you are a real blessing in my life. Thank you for being patient with me, raising me with me utmost patience, care and not forsaking me when I was difficult. I would like to thank my friend Ngakudzwe Chelsea Muindisi and her family for supporting and assisting me to cross the final bridge to my academic achievement.

To my companions Fadzai Taongai, Ropafadzo Kanganga, Evans Mupambwa, Cynthia Charewa and Kudzai Gutu, I say thank you for your inspiration.

Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to ZPCS for allowing me to conduct my research at Whawha Young offenders' Prison. Not forgetting to thank my participants at the prison who spared their time for this study.

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this project to my late parents Stephen January and Alice January. Thank you so much my big sisters, Jannet January, Edith January, Idah Mararo, Faith January, my older brother Martin January, my uncle Daniel Dambula and aunt Elizabeth Musuku, Baba VaPasipanodya; for being my deputy parents. Giving me your unwavering support through my academic journey; you have always been my pillars in life and I am forever grateful

ABSTRACT

Given that the young people in Zimbabwe are capable of offending as much as adults and some of them are recidivist which is a phenomenon that can be addressed through rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, this ought to get the attention of scholars. However, there is a void in literature in relation to the rehabilitation and reintegration services available to young offenders in Zimbabwe. This study sought to access the rehabilitation and reintegration services for young offenders at Whawha Young Offenders' prison, Gweru. The objectives of the study were to access the nature of crimes committed by young offenders, the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes at Whawha 'Young Offenders' Prison and measures that can be implemented in order to strengthen these programmes. The study triangulated the quantitative and the qualitative research approach. The data was collected from 12 young persons detained at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison and 2 key informants, using questionnaires and key informant interviews. The study found that young people are capable of committing the same crimes as adults though they have the advantage of getting lenient criminal justice procedures through the pre-trial diversion programme and occasional presidential pardons for those with sentences less than 12 months. The study also highlighted that the inmates have access to rehabilitation programmes that allows for their overall human development, consisting of education, vocational training, moral rehabilitation, psycho-social support and sports and recreation programmes. It was also revealed by the study that there is a gap in the reintegration efforts as there limited which in turn renders the rehabilitation efforts useless. Premised on the study findings the study recommended that there is need for the development a framework that guide the administration of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts in the criminal justice.

Table of Contents

APPROVAL FORM.....	ii
DECLARATION RELEASE FORM.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xv
CHAPTER 1	1
GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	10
1.3 AIM OF THE STUDY.....	10
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	11
1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.....	11
1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY	11
1.7 KEY DEFINITIONS	13
1.8 CHAPTER SUMMARY	14
CHAPTER 2.....	16
LITERATURE REVIEW	16
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	16
2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	16
2.2. NATURE OF CRIMES BY YOUNG OFFENDERS	24
2.2.1. THEFT	25
2.2.2 ROBBERY.....	25
2.2.3 SEXUAL OFFENCES.....	26
2.2.4MURDER	27

2.2.5 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	27
2.2.6 CULPABLE HOMICIDE	28
2.2.7 STOCK THEFT	28
2.2.8 ASSAULT.....	29
2.2.9 BURGLARY.....	29
2.3 FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.	30
2.3.1 EDUCATION	30
2.3.2 VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND WORK	31
2.3.3 MORAL REHABILITATION.....	32
2.3.4 PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT	33
2.3.5 SPORTS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS	34
2.4 MEASURES THAT CAN PROMOTE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.....	34
2.4.1 STRENGTH-BASED PROGRAMS	35
2.4.2 PARTICIPATORY REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS.....	35
2.4.3 MULTI -SECTORAL PROVISION OF SERVICES TO YOUNG OFFENDERS.....	36
2.4.4 PRE - RELEASE INTERVENTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS	37
2.5 LEGAL, POLICY AND PROGRAMME FRAMEWORKS TO PROMOTE THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN ZIMBABWE.....	37
2.5.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF ZIMBABWE.....	38
2.5.2 CHILDREN’S ACT [CHAPTER 5:06].....	39
2.5.3 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN II (2012-2015).....	39
2.5.4 PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAMME	40
2.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY	41
CHAPTER 3.....	41
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	41
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	41

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	42
3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH	42
3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN	43
3.3.1 Location of the study	44
3.4 RESEARCH METHODS	44
3.5 TARGET POPULATION.....	45
3.6 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	45
3.7 DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TOOLS	46
3.7.1 RESEARCH INTERVIEW GUIDE.....	46
3.7.2 QUESTIONNAIRES	47
3.8 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	47
3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	48
3.10 FEASIBILITY OF THE STUDY	50
3.11 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	50
3.12 CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	51
CHAPTER 4.....	52
DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	52
4.0 INTRODUCTION.....	52
4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS.....	53
4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF KEY INFORMANTS.....	57
4.3 THEMES WHICH EMERGED FROM THE STUDY FINDINGS.....	58
4.3.1 THEME 1: NATURE OF CRIMES WHERE COMMITTED BY THE YOUNG OFFENDERS LEADING TO COMMITTAL AT WHAWHA 'YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON.	58
SUB-THEME 1.1: THEFT, ROBBERY , STOCK THEFT AND BUGLARY	59
SUB-THEME 1.2: SEXUAL OFFENCES, MURDER, CULPABLE HOMICIDE AND MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	60
4.2.2 THEME 2: FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AVAILABLE AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON.	64

4.2.3 THEME 3: MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON.	76
CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	85
CHAPTER 5	87
5.0 INTRODUCTION	87
5.1 SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS.....	87
5.2 CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY	88
5.2.1 NATURE OF CRIMES THAT LEAD TO COMMITTAL AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS PRISON.....	89
5.2.2 FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AVAILABLE AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS PRISON	89
5.2.3 TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES.....	90
5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY.....	92
5.3.1 Efforts to reduce recidivism and crime rate.....	92
5.3.2 Reviewing of the employment policies by the Government.....	92
5.3.2 Development of offender rehabilitation and reintegration guiding framework.....	92
5.3.4 The adoption of Forensic Social Work in Zimbabwe.....	93
5.3.5 Inmate education on the importance of rehabilitation programmes ...	93
5.4 RECOMMENDED AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY	93
5.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY.....	94
REFERENCES	95
APPENDIX I	108
APPENDIX II.....	109
APPENDIX III.....	111
APPENDIX IV.....	114
APPENDIX V.....	116

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DSD	Department of Social Development
NAP OVC	National Action Plan for Orphaned and vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Education

ZACRO

Zimbabwe Association of Crime Prevention and
Rehabilitation of the Offender

ZPCS

Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Service

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Distribution of study participants by age.....	54
Table 2: Distribution of study participants by area of residence.....	55
Table 3: Distribution of the recidivism of participants.....	58
Table 4: Distribution of key informants by sex, role, qualification and work experience	65
Table 5: Distribution of participant’s responses to shortage of learning facilities as a challenge to provision of these services.....	67
Table 6: Distribution of participant’s responses to shortage of raw materials and money as a challenge to provision of these services.....	72
Table 7: Distribution of participants by sport and recreation programme.....	77
Table 8: Distribution of participant’s responses to whether inmate participation in programkme designing and planning will make them more effective.....	78
Table 9: Rehabilitation and reintegration services for young offenders	80
Table: 10 Distribution to participants responses to whether if re-offending can be a challenge when they get reintegrated.....	81
Table 11: Distribution of participants’ responses to stigma and strained family relations as a challenge when they get reintegrated.....	84
Table 12: Distribution of participants’ responses to unemployment as a challenge when they get reintegrated.....	85

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1: Distribution of study participants by Genogram.....	56
Fig 2: Distribution of study participants by occupation before arrest.....	57
Fig 3: Distribution of study participants by crime committed.....	59
Fig 4: Distribution of study participants by reason of committing crime.....	61
Fig 5: Distribution of study participants by time served to date.....	62
Fig 6: Distribution of by study participant's length of sentence	63
Fig 7: Distribution of participants by level of education at Whawha School..	64
Fig 8: Distribution of participants by programme enrolled in.....	66
Fig 9: Distribution of participant's responses to the moral systems help them change their behaviour.....	68
Fig 10: Distribution of participant's responses to the psycho-social support systems that help them change their behaviour.....	70
Fig 11: Distribution of participant's responses on the importance of behaviour change to their successful reintegration in the society.....	71
Fig 12: Distribution of participant's responses to the efficiency of the rehabilitation and reintegration services, the extent to which they fit in their area of interest and if their needs will be met by skills acquires from rehabilitation and reintegration services provided at Whawha.....	74
Fig 13: Distribution of participant's responses to the enrolment criteria.....	76

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I: Approval letter from ZPCS

Appendix II: Consent letter for key informants

Appendix III: Assent form for minors

Appendix IV: Interview guide for key informants

Appendix V: Questionnaire for study participants

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlines how the juvenile justice system has changed to embrace a rehabilitative and reintegration approach, at a global, regional and national level and why the topic is of interest to social work field. The above mentioned will be presented through the background to the study, statement of the problem, aim of the study, objectives, research questions and assumptions and justification of the study. A brief summary concludes the chapter.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Transitioning from an era of blood feuds and the concept of “an eye for an eye” the global criminal justice system evolved into the era where those who have been in conflict with the law are rehabilitated and equipped with the tools that will help soothe their reintegration into the society (Wilson, Olaghere & Kimbell, 2017). Over the years the justice system has been more inclined to punishing someone who breaks the law instead of reforming them and helping them lead a normal life after release (Singh, Kroner, Wormith, Desmarais & Hamilton, 2018). This justice system was the same with young offenders until scholars started looking into the concept of childhood which highlighted on the innocent nature of a child’s mind and how it might lack the culpability to engage in criminal behavior (Bartusch & Burfeind, 2016). Which is in line with the General comment No. 24 (2019) on children’s rights in the child justice

system which postulates that, children differ from adults in their physical and psychological development. This saw the introduction of the juvenile justice system, which brought on the introduction of children courts, diversion programmes and the aspect of rehabilitation and reintegration services.

The argument was on the fact that these young peoples might end up spending the prime of their youth in prison, which automatically makes them lag behind as their mates in the outside world move forward with their education and proper socialization (Reichel & Albanese, 2016). Thus, this up brought the need for the introduction of rehabilitation and reintegration services for young offenders in an effort to facilitate for their ongoing development and also equip them with knowledge and skills they may utilize once they get released from prison.

Also, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders is a twin process that seeks to restore or bring back the person who had conflicted with the law back into the society (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2011). When a person offends they are labeled by the society as deviant or it will be someone who has already been labeled by the society who will acting out the label bestowed on them, better known as the self-fulfilling prophecy (Kudrat-E-Khuda, 2019). Thus, through the provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services the person is brought back in line with the normal functioning of the society. Though the process of going through the justice system does not allow them to go back to their original form which they were in before getting arrested. Extensive provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services allows one to forgo their deviant tendencies and go back to being a functioning member of society (Mangwiro and Chitereka, 2021).

The juvenile justice system sees children as having low levels of maturity than adults so it takes a lenient approach towards its dealings with young offenders. Though it cannot be ignored that young people are capable of committing crimes that range from petty crimes to violent crimes. According to WHO (2020), youth violence is a global public health problem. As it includes a range of acts from bullying and physical fighting, to more severe sexual and physical assault to homicide. This shows the fact that young people can engage in crimes as serious as homicide, thus creating a need for a juvenile justice system, though the system is lenient it is necessary to keep the young offenders in check and also allow for behavior modification through rehabilitation and reintegration (Merlo, Benekos, & Champion, 2016).

Regarding the trends of crimes committed by young offenders, OJJDP (2020) reported that, in 2019, law enforcement agencies in the U.S. made an estimated 696,620 arrests of persons under age 18, 58% less than the number of arrests in 2010 which shows a drop in the number of crimes committed by young offenders. This is also supported by WHO (2020), which reports that between 2000-2016, rates of youth homicide decreased in most countries, although the decrease has been greater in high-income countries than in low- and middle-income countries. Despite this decrease, WHO goes on to estimate that each year worldwide some 200 000 homicides occur among youth 10–29 years of age, which is 42% of the total number of homicides globally each year and adds that 84% of youth homicide victims are males, and most perpetrators are males too (WHO,2020). These trends show that even though children should be treated with leniency as they go through the justice system, it is still necessary to hold them accountable for their actions and avoiding the possibility of disrupting their lives and future while at it. Thus calling for juvenile justice models that protect the child,

rehabilitates and reintegrates them back into society as a law abiding members\ of society.

The juvenile justice system is mainly guided by the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (UN, 1990), which uses a rights approach in addresses matters related to children. Putting forth a mandate for member countries to create a separate and specialized juvenile justice system which has aspects of training, diversion and also emphasises on detention being the last resort when it comes to young offenders. This sees the juvenile justice systems, globally, regionally and locally adopting models that look out for the best interest of the child and implementing a rights based approach (Mangwiro & Chitereka, 2021).

These models consist of the social welfare model which bases its functions on the concept of the best interest of the child which is highly emphasised by the UNCRC (1989), the Restorative justice model which puts emphasis on the need to repair the harm caused by criminal behavior and the Criminal justice model which is retributive, reparative and concerned with the punishment of the offender, thus automatically some of the rights of the child will not be observed by this model thus making it less fit for the juvenile justice system which should be lenient in nature.(Mangwiro & Chitereka, 2021)

So based on these models most countries globally have mandated some degree of special treatment for young offenders, however, it varies with the country. According to Lynch (2010), the models of dealing with young offenders which are used in the justice system have are determined by how society views them and their criminal behavior as well as the criminal offenses of that particular time. Thus, in first world countries, mainly those in Europe and America; young offenders are viewed as

unfortunate and lacking in nature, the social welfare juvenile justice model is applied. The model goes on to link that delinquent to underlying family and community problems requiring treatment to improve the welfare of children. According to, Young, Greer and Church (2017), the welfare model goes on to focus on the needs of the child, diagnosis, treatment and more informal procedures. Thus, seeing the justice process changing from the adjudication of guilt to diagnosis of a condition to be corrected through rehabilitative treatment of the juvenile, not punishment (Reichel & Albanese, 2016).

In Europe, according to Weijers (2009), Belgium has a strong welfare process, due to its high minimum age of criminal responsibility of 18 years. Likewise, Young, Greer and Church (2017), postulate that France has a juvenile justice system is characterised by situating education and rehabilitation at the center of youth justice reforms in the 1940s showing the concern for the welfare of the child as they go through due process. This shows the lenient nature of the juvenile justice being implemented in European countries as it seeks to rehabilitate the young offenders which will in turn allow for their reintegration.

In the US, its inception in 1899 the American juvenile court was firmly rooted in the doctrine of *parens patriae*, which emphasises on the ideas about differences between young people and adults paving way for the creation of a separate juvenile court (Reichel & Albanese, 2016). According to Bernard and Kurlychek (2010), the juvenile court's reaction to youth crime was viewed as treatment, not as punishment and an expert juvenile court judge, social service personnel, clinicians and probation officers would all work together to find a treatment plan suitable for a particular child's needs. The "rehabilitative ideal" thus required that the juvenile court look at the social

and economic background of every child it was dealing with (Bernard & Kurlychek 2010).

Without a doubt, the child justice system in other jurisdictions like Europe and North America has far advanced. According to Abdulraheem-Mustapha (2020), the general philosophy behind child justice administration is that, children being vulnerable persons must undergo a special process when they come into contact with the criminal justice system. Thus, shading light on the lenient nature of the Juvenile justice system as it is governed by the welfare and justice models of justice, bring us to the regional level of juvenile justice provision.

Regionally, the importance of a welfare child justice administration is only recently being realised in African countries. Until now, the system of child justice has been based on a balance between the need to punish or control young offenders and to encourage them to be accountable for their actions (Abdulraheem-Mustapha, 2020). Now the system is being modified to employ strategies which take account of many problems which may have led to the involvement of children and young persons in crime which is also referred to as the welfare-based approach, (Young et al, 2017). This model carries out intensive monitoring with the aim to control and limit the opportunities for criminal activity.

In Nigeria, the corrective institution was fashioned after the English model (Abdulraheem-Mustapha, 2020). The Nigerian juvenile justice system has the purpose of having to bear upon the inmates every good influence which may establish in them the will to lead a good and useful life on release and does so by fullest development of character, capacities and personal responsibility (Abdulraheem-Mustapha, 2020). According to Nigeria's initial and first Country periodic report on the implementation

of the African Union (AU) Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (2006), the child justice administration system in Nigeria entrenches an admixture of both the justice and welfare models stated by all the relevant international instruments on children's rights and juvenile justice administration (Abdulraheem-Mustapha, 2020). It also accommodates the basic requirements for the constitution and provides for both non-custodial Juvenile offenders are not often prepared for life after detention due to the inadequacy of vocational and educational facilities, counseling services, and after-care services that should assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society (Abdulraheem-Mustapha, 2020).

In South Africa, according to Abdulraheem-Mustapha (2020), the juvenile justice system gives effect to the rights articulated in article 17 of the Children's Charter which establishes a criminal justice system appropriate to the needs and protection of children, and entrenches the principles of restorative justice. According to South Africa's Initial Country Report on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (2014), the child justice act in South Africa mandates that a young offender should have access to rehabilitation and reintegration as well as to minimize the potential for re-offending. The Child Justice Act provides for discretionary protection of the privacy of children convicted of crimes through the expungement of their criminal records (South Africa's Initial Country Report on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2014). This expungement of criminal records shows the restorative nature of the South African justice system, as the youth are given a second chance in life without a criminal record hanging over their heads.

Also, in regards to the juvenile system in the Kingdom of Swaziland; the Kingdom of Swaziland's initial Report on the African Charter on The Rights and Welfare of the Child (2016) states that, the juvenile justice system in Swaziland has established a

child-friendly system, related to restorative justice and diversion and embeds a number of traditional justice remedies and procedures into the statutory child justice system. The Department of Correctional Services in Swaziland provides a number of rehabilitation programmes for children and youth in conflict with the law. If children are sentenced to correctional facilities, they are provided with education and reform programmes to prepare them for reintegration into their families and communities (Kingdom of Swaziland's initial Report on the African Charter on The Rights and Welfare of the Child, 2016).

Nationally, in the wave of a global shift in the criminal justice system from the punitive justice era to the correctional justice era, Zimbabwe adopted some of the modifications that were being done globally, and amongst this was the introduction of the concepts of the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders (Muchena, 2014). This then influences the shift of the criminal justice system of Zimbabwe from punishment oriented to rehabilitation oriented (Zinyemba, Maushe & Mangwiro, 2020). Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda (2016), also asserts that the concept of the rehabilitation and reintegration of Young offenders was adopted as Zimbabwe's juvenile justice system transitioning from a system focused on retribution and administering punishment towards the juvenile offender.

According to the Zimbabwe Parliament Report (2011), Zimbabwe Prisons correction Service revised its structure to facilitate for the rehabilitation and successful reintegration of inmates. The ZPCS mission statement was revised to bring out the changes being done in the Zimbabwean Justice system, which seeks to protect the society from criminal elements through the incarceration and rehabilitation of offenders for their successful reintegration into the society whilst exercising, reasonable, safe,

secure and humane control (Zimbabwe Parliament Report, 2011). This restructuring shows the rehabilitative path the Zimbabwean criminal justice system has been taking.

More so, Mangwiro and Chitereka (2021) added that, the juvenile justice in Zimbabwe focuses on rehabilitating young offenders through established channels that seek, doing that by considering the rights and welfare of the young offenders because of their vulnerability but at the same time protecting the broader society from the threat they may pose.

In Zimbabwe, there is a shortage of current statistics on juvenile crime. Though, anecdotal data available gives insight into the magnitude of juvenile crime. Statistics reflect that juvenile crime is a problem that is escalating in the country. UNICEF (2012) indicates that 10 000 children are imprisoned every year in Zimbabwe. According to UNICEF (2013), an average of 263 children were arrested monthly in the three main cities of Harare, Bulawayo, and Mutare in 2013. The Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services 2010/2011 report as noted in the National Legal Strategy for Children states that there are around 300 children in prison at any given time, (National Legal Strategy for Children, 2012). UNICEF Zimbabwe 2013 Annual Report highlights that around 57% of detained children remain in remand for up to two years. Arguably, these statistics are only a tip of an iceberg as no study has been conducted on a national level to determine the magnitude of juvenile crime in Zimbabwe.

This magnitude of crimes being committed by children shows the need for a juvenile justice system that can hold them accountable for their actions while protecting them at the same time. Bringing the young offender to justice but also preserving their child-like nature and protecting their best interests.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Young offenders that get into conflict with the law come with an array of problems that would have caused them to commit crime (Siegel & Welsh, 2009). Unless they receive help to face these issues, they risk getting caught up in a vicious cycle of failed social integration, re-offending, re-conviction and social rejection (UNODC, 2018). After they finish serving their sentence, they must re-enter society. This means that they go back to the same criminality nurturing environment they were in before and if they are properly rehabilitated and reintegrated they are most likely to go back to that life of crime, UNODC (2017). A study carried out in the United States in 2015 by the CSG Justice Center revealed that juveniles were far more likely than adults to reoffend after release, the highest reported recidivism rate for juvenile offenders was 76% within three years, and 84% within five years. When these juvenile offenders reach adulthood, the numbers are equally high, (Siegel & Welsh, 2009). In Zimbabwe the high recidivism rate shows that implementation of rehabilitation programs is still a challenge because young offenders keep on reoffending (Ndoro, 2014). Thus there is need for correctional institutions that oversee the rehabilitation and reintegration process for young offenders equipping them with the necessary knowledge and resources to make it in society and lastly making sure the young offender is fully aware and ready for the transition back into society, (Ward, 2012).

1.3 AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study was to evaluate the rehabilitation and reintegration services which are being offered to youth offenders at Whawha Young Offenders Prison.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following main and sub-questions guided the study;

- What is the nature of the rehabilitation and reintegration services being offered at Whawha 'Young Offenders' Prison, to facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration of children who have conflicted with the law?
- What is the nature of crimes were committed by the young offender which lead to committal at Whawha Young Offenders Prison?
- What forms of rehabilitation and reintegration services are available at Whawha Young Offenders Prison?
- What can be done to improve rehabilitation and reintegration services for young offenders at Whawha Young Offenders Prison?

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Based on the research, the objectives of the study were as follows;

- To identify and describe the nature of crimes that lead to committal at Whawha Young Offenders Prison.
- To explore the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration services available at Whawha Young Offenders Prison.
- To propose measures to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration services available to young offenders at Whawha Young Offenders Prison.

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The beneficial outcome of the study conducted on the rehabilitation and reintegration programs at Whawha was highly beneficial to the young offenders as it exposed some

of the gaps present in the rehabilitation services provided there and it allows for action to be taken by the government and other interested parties in an effort to address these. For instance there is need for more funding towards the education program for young offenders that are pursuing their studies further in the Ordinary and Advanced levels, as they face a shortage of stationary and books. This was also pointed out back in 2011 by the Parliament of Zimbabwe Report emphasizing on how this is making it difficult to empower prison inmates educationally (Parliament of Zimbabwe Report, 2011). Also the views of the inmates on programmes could be incorporated and may contribute towards improved programmes which can prevent recidivism. By bringing out some of the challenges potential partnerships can be forged with interested organisation such as Zimbabwe Association for the Crime and Rehabilitation of the Offender (ZACRO) to address these challenges. Therefore, this study seeks to advocate for productive, principle-based rehabilitative programs designed for young offenders to allow them to be fully reincorporated into society.

This study was also beneficial to Whawha Young Offenders Prison as an institution as it was provided useful information on the short comings that are available in the administering of services that aid the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. For example the The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1977), emphasized the need to individualize treatment according to the individual needs of offenders, which requires a proper assessment of prisoners and to prepare a program of treatment suitable to their needs, capacities, and dispositions. Thus the study has provided the institution with the advantages of engaging young offenders in the development of rehabilitative interventions that they may suggest and suit their individual needs and capacities. Also, the study is of importance to both the young offenders and the institution as it will provide a paradigm shift in the process of

rehabilitation and reintegration strategies and call for proposals to donors that benefit the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law.

The beneficial nature of the study is also brought out through the shedding of light on its importance to social work in Zimbabwe as it highlights the multiple roles social workers have in the criminal justice system. Zinyemba et al (2020), emphasized the important role played by social workers when protecting society from anti-social behavior. The study is also of importance to social work in Zimbabwe as it may be used to lobby for effective policies addressing rehabilitation. This is supported by Sishuba (2000), who notes the fact that in most third world countries there is no clear policy guideline on rehabilitation services worse more a model for social work intervention. In the social work discipline, this study may influence the adoption of the field of forensic social work in Zimbabwe. According to Zinyemba et al. (2020), Forensic social work concentrates on the law and educates law professionals about social welfare issues social workers included, involving juvenile justice, adult corrections, and law enforcement. Zinyemba et al. (2020), postulates that this field has been overlooked in the Zimbabwean correctional system and Social work training in academic institutions.

1.7 KEY DEFINITIONS

- **Child**

In terms of S. 81(1) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, a child has been defined as any person who is below the age of eighteen (18) years. Efforts are being made to align the various pieces of legislation on children to the Constitution as currently, they provide for varied ages.

- **Youth/Young person**

The 2013 national youth policy of Zimbabwe defines youth as persons between 15 and 35 years of age. This age range is stipulated in the new Constitution and is also in line with the continental definition of youth as defined in the African Youth Charter.

- **Rehabilitation**

Scheirs (2016) defined rehabilitation as, efforts that ought to be offered by the prison system from the onset of detention, during incarceration, and after release, to limit the detrimental effects of imprisonment through adequate activities and services. Webster (2004) notes that “rehabilitation is a crime prevention strategy rooted in the notion that offenders can change and lead crime-free lives in the community” (Webster, 2004: 115).

- **Reintegration**

Offender reintegration entails the process of transition from imprisonment into mainstream society. In this process offenders begin to adjust to the outside world in the aftermath of their release and hopefully get to live a life that is free from crime, (Chikadzi, 2017).

1.8 CHAPTER SUMMARY

To sum up, this chapter managed to explore in detail major components of chapter one which are background of the study, conceptualization of rehabilitation and reintegration for offenders, statement of the problem, and aim of the study and objectives of the study among others. For instances clearly highlight aim of the study that is to evaluate the rehabilitation and reintegration services which are being offered to youth offenders at Whawha Young Offenders Prison that seek to ease the entry of young offenders back into the society. This chapter also indicated clearly the objectives of the study that is to

identify rehabilitation and reintegration programmes which are being implemented at Whawha Young Offenders Prison. The next chapter discusses literature review guided by the research objectives.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to review the literature concerning the subject of rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. The section begins with a discussion on the structure in which rehabilitation and reintegration programmes should take. Guided by the research objectives it then focuses on the nature of crimes committed by young offenders, the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration programs at Whawha Young Offenders Prison and measures that can be implemented in order to strengthen these programmes. This literature review is very important in order to inform the study on the knowledge that already exists. A brief summary concludes the chapter.

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides theoretical perspectives that guided the study. Masoga and Shokane (2018) defined theories as sets of interrelated ideas and paradigms. Theories are therefore essential in social work research as they help to understand the rehabilitation and reintegration process of young offenders. The study was underpinned by the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules") adopted by General Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

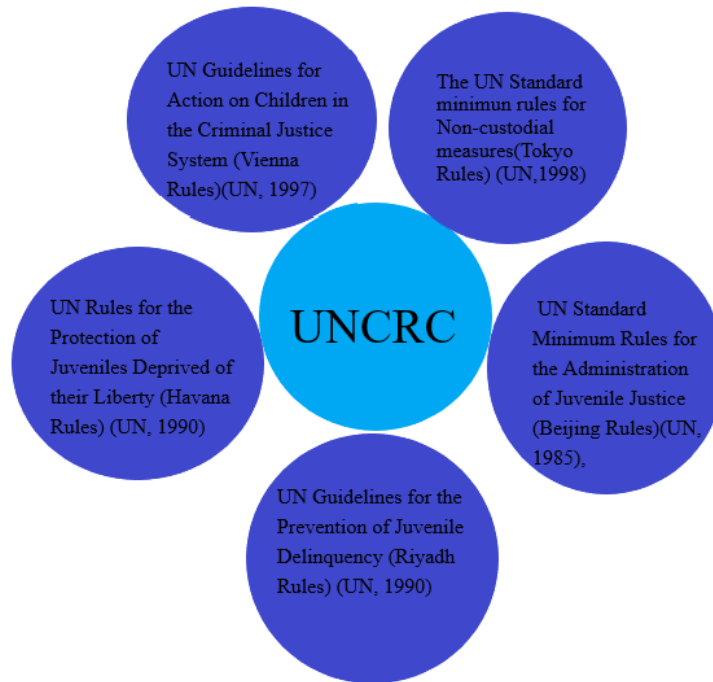
The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules") were Adopted by General Assembly resolution on the

conduct of member states established by the United Nations General Assembly regarding the treatment of juvenile prisoners and offenders (UN, 1985). Whilst, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is widely recognized as the first legally binding human rights treaty that incorporates the full range of human rights civil, cultural, economic, political, and social into a single text (UNCRC, 2007; UNCRC, 1989).

Both standards seeks to enforce a child friendly juvenile justice system with the UNCRC emphasising on the four fundamental principles of survival, development, protection, and participation, while it affirms that children due to their status as minors, are vulnerable and thus in need of special protection (UNCRC, 2007). While the Beijing rules are a part of a series of United Nations standards and norms related to crime prevention and criminal justice has emerged, covering a wide variety of issues such as justice for children, the treatment of offenders, international cooperation, good governance, victim protection and violence against women.

In retrospect, the Beijing rules and other norms and standards regarding children were developed on the basis of the UNCRC. Emphasizing on the aspect of the best interest of the child and that due to their status as minors, they are vulnerable and thus in need of special protection (UNCRC, 2007). These aspects bring the concept of the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders into perspective. Seeing that the UNCRC, was drafted to specifically promote and protect the well-being of all children, regardless of national boundaries and circumstances some of its principles have a particular resonance for children in conflict with the law.

Fig 1 UNCRC actively influencing the juvenile justice system



Source: United Nations (2021)

The UNCRC provides a basis for a rights-based approach to children who have been or are in conflict with the law (UNCRC, 1989). The principle of Non-discrimination, facilitates for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders as it states parties have to take all necessary measures to ensure that all children in conflict with the law are treated equally which in turn allows for their survival (UNCRC, 2007).

Many children in conflict with the law are also victims of discrimination, for example when they try to access formal employment (UNCRC, 2007). It is necessary that measures are taken to prevent such discrimination, by providing former child offenders with appropriate support and assistance in their efforts to reintegrate in society, and to conduct public campaigns emphasizing their right to assume a constructive role in society (UNCRC, 2007). Thus, the principle of Non-discrimination allows young offenders to have a chance at accessing services they might not access due to their status

in the society but rehabilitation and reintegration services allow them to have equal opportunities as those that other children have (UNODC,2013).

Furthermore the UNCRC (1989), emphasizes on the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders through the Best interests of the child principle which facilitates for the protection of children. Thus, in all decisions taken within the context of the administration of juvenile justice, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration, this is due to the fact that children differ from adults in their physical and psychological development, and their emotional and educational needs (UNCRC, 2007). Such differences constitute the basis for the lesser culpability of children in conflict with the law (UNCRC, 1989). These and other differences are the reasons for a separate juvenile justice system and require a different treatment for children.

The protection of the best interests of the child means, for instance, that the traditional objectives of criminal justice, such as repression/retribution, must give way to rehabilitation and restorative justice objectives in dealing with child offenders (UNCRC, 2007). With rehabilitation and reintegration services shying away from punishment, they allow for the best interests of young offenders to be respected and upheld during the period they are paying their debt to society.

Evidently, this treatment goes on to reinforce the child's respect for the human rights and freedoms of others, which in turn allows for their development (UNCRC, 1989). Thus, the treatment and education of children shall be directed to the development of respect for human rights and freedoms, this will help them to successfully reintegrate in the society as members who respect the rights of others and also assuming a

constructive role in society through the use of their newly acquired skills from rehabilitation programmes.

Lastly, the UNCRC (1989), states that the aim of juvenile justice system is to promote the reintegration and rehabilitation of the child. Meaning that the end goal of the juvenile system should allow for the development of the child and not the disruption of their life course (UNCRC, 1989). Equally important is that the UNCRC emphasises on the concept of diversion by stating that whenever appropriate, measures for dealing with children without resorting to judicial proceedings should be used, provided that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected(UNCRC, 1989). So, clearly the UNCRC takes high regards of a child-friendly juvenile system that protects their rights while making them account for their misdeeds yet allowing them to be reformed and equipped with the support systems they need to successfully reintegrate.

In the Beijing rules the standards of the treatment of young offender are discussed in great length, as rehabilitation and reintegration processes of young offenders are described in the fundamental perspectives of the rules with the first one pointing out the importance of the general welfare of the young offender, where by member States should seek, to further the well-being of the juvenile and her or his family (UN, 1985). This is achieved through the objective of the training and treatment of juveniles placed in institutions providing them with care, protection, education and vocational skills, with a view to assisting them to assume socially constructive and productive roles in society, which are the main aspects of rehabilitation and reintegration (UN, 1985). Thus, in order to facilitate for the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders, the wellbeing of the young offender should be upheld at all times, through

allowing them to acquire skills that will allow them to reintegrate back into the society successfully.

Clearly, the promotion of the well-being of the juvenile is of paramount importance, which sees the rules emphasizing on the importance of providing requisite facilities, services and other necessary assistance as may further the best interests of the juvenile throughout the rehabilitative process(UN,1985). Different forms of assistance that address the particular needs of young detainees should be available to take into account gender needs, possible addiction-related issues and other traumas to do with the juvenile justice process, such as arrest(UNODC, 2013). Thus, the Beijing rules set the precedent of the need to look after the wellbeing of young offenders which is achieved through rehabilitation and reintegration efforts that seek to prioritize the best interests of the child. This then brings insight on the importance of the rehabilitation and reintegration process, and it can be used as a barometer for measuring the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes available at Whawha.

Furthermore the Beijing rules puts emphasis on the overall development of the young offender while they are in custody in efforts to provide successful rehabilitation and reintegration programmes (UN, 1985). The Beijing rules point out education as part of this development process and states that Inter-ministerial and inter-departmental co-operation shall be fostered for the purpose of providing adequate academic vocational training to institutionalized juveniles, with a view to ensuring that they do not leave the institution at an educational disadvantage, (UN, 1985). Equally important is the overall development of the young offender; care, protection and all necessary individual assistance social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical well-being should be catered for (UN, 1985).

Thus, the rules recognize that rehabilitation and reintegration efforts are multi-faceted, which brings out the need for attention to be given to positive measures that involve the full mobilization of all possible resources, including the family, volunteers and other community groups, as well as schools and other community institutions, for the purpose of promoting the well-being of the juvenile, also facilitating for their successful rehabilitation and reintegration (UNODC, 2013).

Clearly, all these efforts mentioned above cannot be limited to one entity, the rules then go on to emphasise that rehabilitation and reintegration services should be delivered through combined efforts. They state that Volunteers, voluntary organizations, local institutions and other community resources can contribute effectively to the rehabilitation of the juvenile in a community setting and within the family unit (UN, 1985). This reflects the need for a rehabilitative orientation of all work with juvenile offenders and that Co-operation with the community is indispensable (UN, 1985); which in turn allows for the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. Thus, the Beijing rules emphasizes on a wholesome delivery of rehabilitation and reintegration services for young offenders, whereby all their needs are catered for, through the joint efforts of multiple actors from the state, society and other parties like volunteers and the likes, (UN,1985).

In regards to the personnel responsible for the provision of the rehabilitation and reintegration services for young offenders the rules, emphasizes on improving and sustaining the competence of personnel involved in the services, including their methods, approaches and attitudes (UN,1985). This includes Professional education, in-service training, refresher courses and other appropriate modes of instruction which shall be utilized to establish and maintain the necessary professional competence of all

personnel dealing with juvenile cases. These efforts, allow for the maximization of the quality of the rehabilitation and reintegration services provided to the young offenders in custody, thus the Beijing rules set a standard for the competence level of those working with young offenders in their rehabilitation process, for instance prison officers, rehabilitation officers, (UN, 1985).

These authorities competent for disposition may be persons with very different backgrounds and they require a minimum training in law, sociology, psychology, criminology and behavioural sciences (UN, 1985). Evidently, these personnel work with the young offenders from the time they are arrested to the time they are released and these personnel from different professions can assist in establishing the proposed semi-institutional arrangements which take course after their release (UN, 1985). These are broken down as half-way houses, educational homes, day-time training centers and other such appropriate arrangements that may assist juveniles in their proper reintegration into society (UN, 1985).

Clearly, the Beijing rules bring out the importance of care following a period of institutionalization should not be underestimated, thus emphasizing the need for a diverse range of facilities and services designed to meet the different needs of young offenders re-entering the community and to provide guidance and structural support is an important step towards their successful reintegration into society (UN, 1985). According to UNODC (2013), unless adequate support is given to the child following a period of detention, there is a high risk that any rehabilitative gains that have been made during the child's detention will be lost. So, the Beijing rules set a standard for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders not only in terms of the implementation of the programmes but also their treatment after they are released.

More-so, the rules point out the need for alternatives to juvenile justice, these need to be available to a court in sentencing young offenders in an effort; for the court to avoid institutionalization of children and they recommend community-based diversion as an example of those (UN, 1985). In support for alternatives to juvenile justice guided by the principle of proportionality, the Rules state that any reaction to juvenile offenders shall always be in proportion to the circumstances of both the offenders and the offence (UN, 1985). An example of that is the Pretrial diversion programme which is available to young offenders under the age of 21 who have been arrested for offenses not considered to be serious, which would ordinarily attract a sentence of 12 months or less within the formal justice system (Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights & Law Society of Zimbabwe, 2013).

Thus, the reaction taken shall always be in proportion not only to the circumstances and the gravity of the offence but also to the circumstances and the needs of the juvenile as well as to the needs of the society (UN, 1985). Thus, the Beijing rules provide the basis for diversion which is rehabilitative and reintegrates the young persons, optimizing the well-being of the young offender, by preventing them from going through due process and providing them with a chance to turn their life around, while receiving support and care from their family and community, (UN, 1985; Mangwiro and Chitereka, 2021; UNODC, 2013).

2.2. NATURE OF CRIMES BY YOUNG OFFENDERS

Young offenders commit different types of crimes that lead to their incarceration, according to UNICEF (2020), more than 1 million children worldwide are detained by law enforcement officials. Delinquency and criminal behaviour as Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda (2016) note, is common among young children as they negotiate the

transition from childhood to adulthood in an increasingly complex world. The Global Youth Justice (2021), states that young offenders commit the following crimes which are property crimes, violent crimes, and many others. This section is going to discuss the nature of crimes that are commonly committed by young offenders that lead to incarceration which consist of theft, robbery, assault, murder, sexual offenses, and malicious damage to property, burglary, stock theft and culpable homicide.

2.2.1. THEFT

According to Theoharis (2019), theft is when a person takes another person's property with the intent to permanently deprive that person of the property. Young offenders commit theft due to multiple reasons, but the most common cause of theft is poverty as the young person will be trying to fend for themselves, (UNICEF, 2012) and in other cases the family structure is that it is a child headed family or they live with their grandparents who will be relying on them for support (Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda, 2016). The case is true with Zimbabwe as the World Bank (2020), estimates that extreme poverty in Zimbabwe has risen over the past year, from 29% in 2018 to 34% in 2019, an increase from 4.7 to 5.7 million people. Clearly, poverty has a very serious impact in determining the possibility of young people's involvement in the crime of theft.

2.2.2 ROBBERY

According to Borat, Lilenstein, Monnakgotla, Thornton & Van Der Zee (2017), robbery also involves the theft of property: However, in this case the victim faces harm or threat of harm, meaning that there is the use of force and fear. For example, common robbery such a mugging would involve threat to and intimidation of the victim property (Bhorat, Lilenstein, Monnakgotla, Thornton & Van Der Zee, 2017). Like theft, robbery

can also be influenced by poverty and family structure, however one's involvement in armed robbery can be due to the young person's affiliation with gangs due to peer pressure and influence. UNODC (2018), identifies all these as socio-economic factors consisting of the child's background and the environment they live in, school, work and in the community stating their influence on behaviour and the risk of them offending and committing crimes like robbery.

2.2.3 SEXUAL OFFENCES

According to the Commentary on the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23], these offenses are committed when, with or without the consent of young person, a person over the age of 16 performs various sexual acts with the young person. The crime is thus committed even though the young person has consented to the sexual act, they consist of rape, sodomy, aggravated indecent assault or indecent assault. Young offenders engage in sexual offenses and these are mostly perpetrated against other children and these are linked to violence and assault. Family violence can determine the chance of young people committing sexual offenses, after conducting a study on juvenile sex offenders, Marini, Leibowitz, Burton, and Stickle (2014) reported that 83% were abused physically, 80% abused emotionally, 72% abused sexually, and 63% suffered all types of violence. This shows that these young sex offenders have higher rates of multiple victimization during childhood than nonsexual offenders (Barra, Bessler, Landolt & Aebi, 2018).

Reid and Esbensen (2016), identify peer pressure and gang memberships as another risk factor that influences a youth to commit sexual offences, also not overlooking factors like social media influence which can expose the young person to content that will make them want to imitate what they have observe (Bandura, 1977). A study

conducted by Siria, Echeburúa and Amor (2020), in regards to the characteristics of juvenile sex offenders in Spain concluded that seventy percent of the participants begun watching pornography before the age of 12 years old, 26% lived in a sexualized family environment, the age at their first consensual sexual intercourse was lower than in general population and 21% had deviant sexual fantasies.

2.2.4 MURDER

According to the Commentary on the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23], murder is where one intends to cause death, thus is guilty on the basis of actual intention. Actual intention is present when one set out to cause death and where they foresaw that the death was substantially certain to occur. According to Hernandez, Ferguson and Kennedy (2020), anti-social peers, substance abuse, exposure to violent media content and gang membership are also linked to murder, another factor can be aggression, mental illnesses, for example psychopathy and conduct disorder. This is supported by Hasselt & Bourke (2018), who states that, desensitization to violence, lack of empathy towards other, role modeling violent behavior, result from exposure to violent media and may influence violent behavior. Baglivio and Wolff (2020), state that childhood adversity and abuse significantly predicts later violence and homicide with these adversities being linked to family factors like poor supervision, abuse and neglect.

2.2.5 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

The Commentary on the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23] postulates that the crime of malicious damage to property has been re-formulated to combine the existing common law crimes of arson and malicious injury to property. Arson also fall under the crime of malicious injury to property, as fire is used to cause

the damage or destruction. According to Hernandez, Ferguson and Kennedy (2020), malicious damage to property like all the other violent crimes can be linked to factors like peer pressure, gang related violence, aggression and conduct disorder. Mallett and Tedor (2019), state that as children become adolescents, their relationship focus shifts from parents or guardians to peers. Thus putting emphasis on the serious influence peers can have on young people committing offenses like malicious injury to property

2.2.6 CULPABLE HOMICIDE

The Commentary on the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23], defines this as a crime which is aimed at trying to protect people against persons who act carelessly and cause other people's deaths. The Code provisions expand the ambit of this crime to cover a situation where X realizes that there is a risk of death but does not take a conscious risk by continuing to act recklessly but instead simply fails to guard against the risk of death. Regarding this crime, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2017), linked determining factors like aggression, substance abuse, assault and robberies gone wrong .Also, the family background also determines one's chances to be involved in crime, Choudhary (2017) postulates that, that the family background has greatest influence on the criminal behavior of offender or Juvenile. This is supported by Baglivio and Epps (2016), the likelihood to develop a violent or criminal behavior during adolescence is higher for those who suffered any kind of violence during childhood.

2.2.7 STOCK THEFT

The Commentary on the Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act [Chapter 9:23] states that this is a crime encompassing the theft of livestock or its produce, receiving livestock or its produce knowing it to have been stolen, and the unlawful possession or

acquisition of livestock. This crime is common in the rural areas where the livelihoods are characterised with poverty especially in Zimbabwe, which leaves a young person committing the crime in an effort to fend for themselves. This is supported by Mambende, Nyandoro, Maunganidze, and Sawuti (2016) who state that, economic stability can influence trends of juvenile crime which can be worse in developing countries such as Zimbabwe that are reeling under economic hardships and poverty. To add to that point, the Ministry of Labor and Social Services (2010) argues that 4 in 5 children live in impoverished households in Zimbabwe. Thus showing the influence poverty has on youth offending.

2.2.8 ASSAULT

Assault is a violent crime that involves the direct use of force and threat upon a victim, with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (Bhorat, Lilenstein, Monnakgotla, Thornton & Van Der Zee, 2017). Aggression and conduct disorder can be the main factors that influence young people into committing this crime, not overlooking the aspect of bullying and imitating violent behavior from family members and acting it out (Baglivio & Wolff, 2017). Substance abuse can also be linked to aggressive behavior and this is common amongst young people, according to the Child Crime Prevention and Safety Center report (2020), It is estimated that 1.9 to 2.4 million of the minors in the juvenile justice system have substance abuse or addiction issues and only 68,000 receive treatment.

2.2.9 BURGLARY

According to Theoharis (2017), burglary is a property crime that occurs when a person enters a structure with the intent to commit a crime. Even if the person doesn't actually commit the crime after entering the building, having the intention to do so is enough to

commit a burglary. Young people can be motivated to commit the crime of burglary due to economic factors like poverty, social factors like peer pressure and affiliation to gangs. Mok, Antonsen, Pedersen, Carr, Kapur, Nazroo and Webb (2018), in their study to determine the impact of family income inequalities on issues of self-harm and violence in young adults, state that childhood family income is associated with later self-harm idealizations and criminality, with individuals growing up in the lowest income families having disproportionately elevated risks. Thus, emphasising on the serious effects of poverty on influencing criminal behavior.

2.3 FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.

The forms of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for young offenders and the importance of these programmes will be discussed, these include education, vocational training, moral rehabilitation, psycho-social support and sports and recreation programmes.

2.3.1 EDUCATION

According to the UNODC (2018), reintegration is more difficult for offenders with poor basic educational and skill levels. The European report on prison education and training in Europe, for example, shows how education and training for prisoners help reduce the social costs of crime and support the rehabilitation of prisoners and their reintegration into society. To address a practical and very important concern, the Nelson Mandela Rules (2015), recommend the integration of the education of prisoners with the country's educational system, so that prisoners may choose to continue their education

without difficulty after their release. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners that were adopted by the General Assembly in 2016, refer to the importance of education and training for all prisoners who are able to benefit from these and stress the need for prison education and training to be integrated with the mainstream educational system. This study then pinpoints the importance of education to inmates as their basic right and which helps to realise the aims of rehabilitation programmes (Chigunwe, 2014).

2.3.2 VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND WORK

UNODC (2018) The fact that there are few if any job opportunities for people without proper work experience poses a problem for many offenders. At the same time, employability of prisoners is thought to be one of the key factors that reduce the likelihood of a prisoner reoffending. This is accurate because employment is key to offenders' ability to secure housing, establish financial stability, support family members, gain self-confidence, make friends and ultimately desist from crime (UNODC, 2018). Prison authorities therefore need to place considerable emphasis on offering the vocational skills training, and meaningful and remunerated work experience in prisons that offenders need in order to find and keep jobs after their release.

Clearly, without such skills, the offenders' social reintegration remains problematic. Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially for young prisoners (Wilknison, 2012). A study conducted by Guerra, Kim and Boxer (2008) concluded that, treatment programs must help offenders develop a new sense of purpose and identity as hard-working citizens rather than lifelong criminals, and provide personal and vocational skills that allow this identity to unfold.

In other words, skills should not be taught in isolation, but rather as part of efforts to help offenders see their future self as engaged in healthy relationships and purposeful activities as constructive members of society (Guerra, Kim, Boxer, 2008).

2.3.3 MORAL REHABILITATION

This notion was introduced by the warden of Louisiana's Dixon Correctional Institute (DCI) from 1981 to 1995, Cain who conducted Bible studies and regularly invited evangelists to the prison (Shere, 2005). According to Shere (2005), Cain considered that people commit crimes not because they lack resources or opportunities, but because they care only about their own self-gratification and do not respect the difference between right and wrong. Therefore, Cain suggested that rehabilitation has to begin with a fundamental change in individuals' moral compasses, their orientation toward themselves and others, which led to the birth of the moral rehabilitation programs. Wilkinson (2012) supports this as he postulates that, moral rehabilitation is basically introduced in prison setups in order to include spirituality in trying to get read of deviance and re-offending behaviour.

In Zimbabwe model rehabilitation is being practised due to the fact that ZPCS through partnership with Zimbabwe Prison Ministry are offering theological courses which is vital for transformation of risk behaviours of inmates and create employment opportunities by using this diplomas after imprisonment to seek for employment (The Herald, 2015). Zinyemba et al. (2020) suggests that, this can be done by installing religious good morals through the chaplain in prison and out of prison, providing role models of offenders who have made it back in the community to the offenders in prison, so that offenders can learn from them. Thus facilitating for moral rehabilitation which in turn eases one's reintegration into the society.

2.3.4 PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT

Psychosocial support in rehabilitation has the aim to guarantee for the mental wellness of offenders as incarceration can have a toll on one's mental health, due to psychological and social factors such as depression, anxiety, stress, and loneliness, which leads to psychological deterioration (John, 2015). Thus, there is a great need for the prisoners to receive psychological services, some inmates need help coping with the length of their incarceration, dealing with being separated from loved ones and friend or accepting that the prison is going to be their home for a period of time or forever. Others need to be taught how to live and survive in the prison environment (Shivani, 2013). This is done through individual and group counselling sessions and it also helps to reduce stress to the offenders. Zinyemba et al. (2020), pointed out the need to conduct counselling sessions at all levels of the inmate's journey which include, pre-incarceration counselling; individual counselling, group and family counselling sessions, discharge plan counselling sessions and post incarceration counselling.

Also the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders of South Africa (2019) postulates that, under psycho –social support Social workers provide counselling services to the inmates who are depressed among others and supportive services to inmates during time of traumatic experiences due to death or living with HIV and AIDS. Equally important is the fact that counselling helps the inmates understand the harm their behaviour cause to their victims and also face the interpersonal issues that might have aggravated criminal behaviour as a response to this kind of behaviour (Guerra, Kim, Boxer, 2008). Furthermore counselling is also essential for behaviour modification which will allow the released inmate to ignore the urges to participate criminal behaviour instead of giving in to them, so if they find

themselves in a situation like the one that made them offend in the first place they will be able to resist (Burfeind and Bartusch, 2016).

2.3.5 SPORTS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

These programs introduced in prisons to promote well-being of the inmates during incarceration and reduce stress which is associated with imprisonment (Wilknsn, 2012). According to ZACRO (2014) credited Zimbabwe Prisons Correctional and Services for employing qualified personal in variety sporting disciplines to facilitate and co-ordinate on behalf of offenders this sporting activities for the benefits of inmates. According to Nelson Mandela Rules (2015), sports and leisure activities should be offered to inmates in order to promote self-expression and team-building. The UNCRC also points out the importance of sports and recreation programmes in rehabilitation since; Children require play, recreation, physical and cultural activities for their development and socialization (UNCRC, 1989).

2.4 MEASURES THAT CAN PROMOTE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.

For rehabilitation and reintegration services to be effective there are particular measures that should be included in designing them. These programmes should be strength-based focusing on the capabilities of the young offender; they should be participatory in nature, allowing the views and recommendations of young offenders to be involved in the design of the programmes; they should be multi-sectorial in nature and they should include pre-release arrangements, these measure will be discussed in this section.

2.4.1 STRENGTH-BASED PROGRAMS

These programmes target to build strengths and skills that allow youth to resist the pressures and temptations for delinquency once they are reintegrated and they also utilize the strength of an individual in the rehabilitation and reintegration process. According to Andrews, Bonta, and Wormith, (2011), there is a need for the application of the RNR model in rehabilitation and reintegration programs as it assesses personal strengths and integrates them into rehabilitation efforts, this measure allows for a strength based rehabilitation approach that will maximise the yields of the process. This is supported by Petersilia (2011), who postulates that Rehabilitation programs reduce recidivism if they incorporate proven principles and are targeted to specific offenders. This is a change greatly needed in Zimbabwean prisons because after conducting thorough research Samanyanga & Chigunwe (2015), pointed out that rehabilitation programs do not appropriately match the needs of the offenders, due to the lack of focus on one's strength.

2.4.2 PARTICIPATORY REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS

According to the UNODC (2018), the Nelson Mandela Rules emphasize that in order to provide meaningful and tailored interventions and services to prisoners and prison administrations need to classify prisoners as soon as possible upon admission and subsequently prepare individual sentence plans that match their different backgrounds and personalities. With this knowledge offenders become aware of the process and are able to participate actively in it (UNODC, 2018). Also, there is a need to apply the following steps which are working individual with inmates to identify vocational interests and aptitudes, developing individual plans of study for improving vocational

skills, providing the identified training as well as other needed services, and helping inmates secure post-release employment, to achieve strength based rehabilitation and reintegration services, (Lattimore, Witte, and Baker 1990). Also the UNCRC emphasises on the child's right to express an opinion and to have that opinion taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting the child, thus participation upholds this right and it surely allows for the design of personalised, strength based rehabilitation and reintegration programmes that will be effective in the young offender's re-entry process in the society.

2.4.3 MULTI -SECTORAL PROVISION OF SERVICES TO YOUNG OFFENDERS

The delivery of rehabilitation and reintegration services to young offenders requires multidisciplinary action. According to Muyobela and Strydom (2017), this may include, but is not limited to, social workers, psychologists, nurses, doctors, the police, magistrates, church clergy and teachers. With social workers being responsible for screening minors before a court appearance, counselling, facilitating the rehabilitation programmes in prison as well as ensuring the smooth integration of children back into society (Muyobela & Strydom, 2017). Offenders have various psychological and social needs, and by offering them multiple services, they may overcome these challenges and reduce their recidivism rates (Cook, Kang, Braga, Ludwig & O'Brien, 2015). By providing offenders with various programs, criminal justice practitioners create opportunities to address the social problems that emerge when offenders are unable to acquire the range of services that help them reintegrate into the community (Yearwood, 2020).

2.4.4 PRE - RELEASE INTERVENTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

According to the UNODC (2018), the period of transition from prison to the community is challenging for offenders; if they are not monitored or supervised in the community upon release, the level of stress may increase. As mentioned earlier, imprisonment may itself have had several negative effects on the offenders' ability to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives, (UNODC 2018). Homelessness, in particular, may place offenders at risk of reoffending. Finally, without the prospect of gainful employment and the capacity to earn a living in the community, offenders will often drift back towards criminal activities. Nelson Mandela Rules (2015), Services and agencies, governmental or otherwise, which assist released prisoners in re-establishing themselves in society shall ensure, that released prisoners are provided with appropriate documents and identification papers, have suitable homes and work to go to, are suitably and adequately clothed having regard to the climate and season and have sufficient means to reach their destination and maintain themselves in the period immediately following their release (Nelson Mandela Rules, 2015).

2.5 LEGAL, POLICY AND PROGRAMME FRAMEWORKS TO PROMOTE THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN ZIMBABWE

In Zimbabwe there is number of legal, policy and programme frameworks to promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders, Zimbabwe ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) in 1999 and both treaties obliged the state to develop a juvenile justice system defined by the parameters set by these instruments (Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda, 2016). This section will discuss some of these are

legal instruments that mandate the juvenile justice system in Zimbabwe and these consist of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act 2013, and the children's Act [Chapter 5:06]. Also, being discussed are programme and policy frameworks in Zimbabwe include the pretrial diversion programme and the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children II (2012-2015) respectively.

2.5.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF ZIMBABWE

The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act 2013 provides rights for people alleged to have committed a crime including young offenders. This sees the abolishment of the death sentence for persons below the age of 21 (Zimbabwe Constitution Amendment No 20 Chapter 11 (227) of 2013). These amendments were in line with the UNCRC Committee on the Rights of the Child's recommendation to Zimbabwe in response to the State Party Report of 1995 and these upheld the need for the best interest of the child to take precedence in all matters that affect the child and seeing to that the constitution provides for the participation of children in judicial proceedings (Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda, 2016). Furthermore, the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act 2013 in terms of Chapter 11 (227) amended the Zimbabwe Prison service (ZPS) which was established in terms of section 99 (2) of the constitution of Zimbabwe of 1980 to Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services (ZPCS).

The main function of (ZPCS) is to protect the society from criminals through incarceration and rehabilitation of convicted persons and others who are lawfully required to be detained and their reintegration back into the society (Zimbabwe Constitution Amendment No 20 Chapter 11 (227) of 2013). This allowed for the development of the policy document of ZPCS (2009), which mentions four major

aspects of rehabilitation of offenders that can resolve factors that lead to re-offending, these include psycho-social support , vocational skills and training, moral rehabilitation and sports and recreation. Thus, the constitution contributes greatly to the provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services to young offenders in the Zimbabwean Prison system.

2.5.2 CHILDREN'S ACT [CHAPTER 5:06]

The Children's Act was enacted to provide for the general welfare of children. Among other issues, the Act provides for the protection of children from physical and mental violence, neglect, injury, abuse and maltreatment, in line with the requirements of the Charter. The children's Act also mentions of the placement of young offenders in training institutions and remand homes, these are for the reception and detention of children and young person's awaiting trial, sentence or removal to a certified institution or training institute (Children's act [chapter 5:06]). This action is governed by the probation officers after extensive investigation and drawing up a social enquiry report on the child's circumstances. Which is a role provided for Social Workers under the Children's Act (Chapter 5:01) These reports typically provide background information on the child-family situation, health, education, special problems and strengths to help determine the most appropriate course of action regarding that particular child and the offence.

2.5. 3 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN II (2012-2015)

The provision of legal services was incorporated in the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children II (2012-2015) under the pillar of Access to Basic Services. This resulted in the development of the Access to Justice for Children

Programme in which the legal aid directorate and the programme incorporates the justice/welfare model in assisting juvenile offenders through provision of specialist legal and psychosocial support services. Lawyers provide legal assistance while social workers give psychosocial support services for children who come in contact with the law. This is a crucial component of their work that has been incorporated to assist the juvenile in a holistic manner because the child receives both legal assistance and psychosocial support (Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda, 2016). The psychosocial aspect allows for the rehabilitation and reintegration of the child as some of the factors affecting them leading them to a life of crime will be addressed.

2.5.4 PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAMME

The Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act (Chapter 9:07) allows for the diversion of causes related to young offenders. The Prosecutor General or his representative has the power in terms of Section 9 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act (Chapter 9:07) to decline to prosecute any matter if it satisfies the following conditions: accused is below the age of 21 years, accused has, without any doubt, admitted to the crime committed, and that the crime committed would not usually attract a jail sentence of more than 12 months. Zimbabwe is currently implementing a pilot project on pretrial diversion which serves to divert children who commit non-serious offenses from the formal justice system.

According to Mangwiro and Chitereka (2021), the concept of Pretrial diversion takes a rehabilitative and reintegrative course in juvenile justice. Thus, this allows for rehabilitation and reintegration as diversion facilitates for the removal from criminal justice processing and, frequently, redirection to community support services, is commonly practised on a formal and informal basis in many legal systems (UNODC,

2013). This practice serves to protect young offenders from the negative impact of proceedings in juvenile justice administration for example the stigma of conviction and sentence (Vengesai, 2014). Thus, diversion is a programme that enables the rehabilitation and reintegration process, as young offenders are given a second chance in life.

2.6 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter reviewed literature on rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for young offenders. The chapter began by explaining the need for effective rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for young offenders. Afterwards it reviewed literature on the nature of crimes and determinants that lead children to be incarcerated, the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes at Whawha and measures that can promote the effectiveness of these programmes were discussed. Also included were legal and policy practices in Zimbabwe that influence the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. The next chapter outlines the research methodology that was followed to answer the study questions.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines research methodology, research approach, research design, population, sampling, data collection, presentation, and analysis. The chapter illuminates how the qualitative approach was applied to the study. It also explains how

the case study design was applied to address the research question (An Assessment of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services for Young offenders: A Case study of Whawha 'Young Offenders' Prison, Gweru). The chapter goes on to discuss the target population and how the samples were selected through stratified random sampling, purposive sampling, and convenience sampling techniques. This chapter then describes how data was collected through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion. The chapter goes on to discuss key ethical considerations that underpinned the study. The chapter concludes with a summary of the general overview of what was discussed.

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to the totality of how one is going to undertake the research (Whittaker, 2012). It consists of the research approach that one used and the specific research methods chosen and applied to the study. To add on, research methodology also covers aspects of sampling to mention but a few. The aforementioned aspects of research methodology will be discussed in relation to the study.

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH

According to Creswell (2014), research approaches are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. It involves the intersection of philosophical assumptions, designs, and specific methods. The study triangulated qualitative and quantitative approaches. This approach forces the methods to share the same research questions, to collect complementary data, and to conduct counterpart analyses to follow a mixed methods design. This approach is believed to be a good way of approaching research as it enables researchers to counteract the weaknesses in both qualitative and quantitative research; permit researchers to address more complicated research

questions and collect a richer and stronger array of evidence than can be accomplished by any single method alone (Creswell, 2014). Triangulation made it possible for the researcher to identify aspects of the subject being studied more accurately by approaching it from vantage points, using different methods and techniques (Wisdom & Creswell, 2013).

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research designs are types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research design (Creswell, 2014). In this study, case study research design was used. Yin (2014) postulates that a case study investigates a contemporary phenomenon in its real-world context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context may not be clearly evident. In a case study, the researcher collects extensive information on individuals, programs, or events on which the investigation is focused (Shokane, Makhubele and Blitz, 2018). Whawha Young Offenders Prison was used as a case study to understand the rehabilitation programmes available to young offenders and their effectiveness in aiding their reintegration in the society. The researcher chose Whawha Young Offenders Prison as case study because Whawha Young Offenders Prison is one of the leading correctional institutions implementing youth-oriented rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

The researcher chose case study design over experimental design for the reason that case study research arises out of the desire to understand complex social phenomena, since a case study allows investigators to focus on a “case” and retain a holistic and real-world perspective (Yin, 2014). Using a case study, the researcher was able to understand in-depth, that the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for young

offenders are genuine efforts by the government to help address the needs of young offenders and reducing their chances of reoffending (Yin, 2014). By means of a case study, the researcher was also able to comprehend in-depth, the gaps and challenges that project officers at Whawha Young Offenders Prison face in implementing successful rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for young offenders.

3.3.1 Location of the study

According to the Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender report (ZACRO,2008), Whawha Prison Complex is located in the Midlands region, 23 km outside Gweru along Mvuma road. Whawha Young Offenders Prison is a grade 3 prison which houses young male convicted prisoners. The prison was officially opened on the fifth of January 1982 and the holding capacity of this prison is 450 prisoners and when the researcher went there for research there were 210 prisoners. The most common offenses these juveniles are convicted of are rape, robbery, stock theft, and theft. The Young Offenders Prison is involved in numerous rehabilitation programmes that will be assessed during the course of this research. The Young Offenders prison is for the young inmates that are those from the age of 15 – 21 years (ZACRO, 2008). This institution caters to juvenile offenders from all over Zimbabwe.

3.4 RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods involve the forms of data collection, analysis, and interpretation that researchers propose for their studies (Creswell, 2014). Surveys were used to collect quantitative data in this study. The survey method allowed the researcher to reach many participants which ensured a more accurate sample from which conclusions were drawn (Sincero, 2012). In this regard, the researcher acquired accurate information. The study also used key informant interviews to collect qualitative data. These interviews, allowed

the researcher to gather rich data, since key informants were well knowledgeable in their field. Key informant interviews also helped in providing information about participants that they were less able to provide themselves (Cossham & Johanson, 2019). Thus, key informant interviews were useful in gathering rich qualitative data and knowledge beyond that which the researcher had.

3.5 TARGET POPULATION

The target population is a large collection of individuals, groups, and objects which the research is interested in generalizing the conclusion of the scientific study (Engel and Schutts, 2013). The target population for the study were the young offenders detained at Whawha Young Offenders Prison for conflicting with the law. The researcher made use of a total of 12 study participants, 6 children who are under the age of 18 and 6 youths who are over the age of 18 years. Two key informants were also engaged in the research process. With some of these young offenders being children who are under the age of 18 and the others are youths who were detained when they were under 18 but remained in detention until they were overage.

3.6 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

A sample is a subset of a systematically selected population for the research (Creswell, 2014). Sampling is the process where the selected population represents the whole population. In the study, the research made use of purposive sampling and stratified random sampling to select 12 participants at Whawha Young Offenders Prison. Stratified random sampling is defined as a method of sampling that involves the division of the population into smaller sub-groups known as strata (Creswell, 2014). The stratified random sampling method was used to select a sample and the sample was

divided into two stratas of 6 children who are the age of 18 and below and 6 those who are over 18 but were under the age of 18 when they got incarcerated.

The researcher also made use of purposive sampling which is a non-probability sampling to select key informants. Creswell (2014) notes that in purposive sampling one or few are selected to take part in the study because they are considered outstanding with the variables which the researcher is concerned about. The researcher used purposive sampling to select 2 key informants based on their knowledge of the the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes also discussing their roles and experiences in the administration of these programmes. The researcher used purposive sampling for the reason that it specifies the character of the population of interest and locates individuals with those characteristics. Thus, the sampling technique was significant to the study in reducing bias by selecting key informants with relevant information required.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TOOLS

According to Rubin and Babbie (2013), data collection is the process of gathering information on a targeted group in an established and systematic manner, which will enable one to respond to questions and evaluate outcomes. In this study, the data was collected by means of questionnaires to collect quantitative data (see appendix IV) and qualitative data was collected through the use of interview guides(see appendix V).

3.7.1 RESEARCH INTERVIEW GUIDE

The researcher designed an interview guide to collect data from two key informants. Interviews were conducted to have a better understanding of the rehabilitation and reintegration services available at Whawha Young Offenders Prison to young offenders

that facilitate for them to reintegrate into the society with ease. Rubin and Babbie (2013) argue that key informants are the ones in charge of the young offenders on daily basis and are likely to have more information on the young offenders. According to Adhabi & Anozie (2017), an interview involves one on one interaction between the researcher and participant, therefore this will make the researcher understand options at an individual level. Thus, the interview guides allowed the researcher to conduct the key informant interviews with precision taking note of the important aspects of the research questions (Bird, 2016).

3.7.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

The study used questionnaires to collect quantitative data. The use of questionnaires offered quantitative data for the researcher which then provided statistical analysis of the responses (McLeod, 2018). The use of questionnaires offered quantitative data for the researcher which then provided statistical analysis of the responses and these also helps the participants to be confident and honest in their responses as their anonymity was maintained (McLeod, 2018).

3.8 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

According to McKinney (2017), data analysis is a process of applying the logical technique to describe, illustrate and recap evaluation. Creswell (2013) noted that data analysis and presentation is a spiral of activities of coding, organizing themes, representing data, and interpreting data. For this study quantitative data was analysed using excel while qualitative data was analysed thematically. After collecting all the required data for the study the researcher analyzed data to establish meaning and solutions to research questions pointed out using narrative and thematic approaches. Sarantakos (2016) noted that thematic analysis is a procedure of evaluating and

analyzing data focusing on themes that shows the essence of textual data and recurrent patterns.

3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

According to Roberts (2010), ethical considerations are those that pertain to moral values and decision-making at the individual or societal levels. They can affect a large number of different types of communities, ranging from those involved in health care, government, business, religion, and even social media. According to Dawson (2009), Research ethics refers to the appropriate behavior of the researcher concerning respecting the rights of the experimental subjects. Considering ethics in social science research is important as the research is likely to face an ethical dilemma, therefore there is a need to apply ethics as they will ensure the protection of both the researcher and selected participants. The research will consider the following ethics: The research will ensure voluntary consent; this means that the participants will voluntarily participate without being forced. Confidentiality is going to be maintained as well. This implies that the information shared during the research will not be disclosed. The following ethical considerations will be adhered to:

3.9.1 INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent refers to the right of the participants to choose whether to participate after they are given the relevant information about the research (Gilbert, 2009). Concerning the study, the researcher got permission from the participants of the study before conducting anything relevant to the study. The researcher designed informed consent letter for the key informants and assent letter for the young persons if they are below 18 years of age (See appendix II & III).The researcher explained these ethical

consideration to all participants. The researcher also explained the purpose of the study to all participants. A letter of consent was issued to all participants by the researcher.

3.9.2 PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

According to Sarandakos (2013), privacy means that the researcher must not be involved in the private life of participants and confidentiality is preserving the information shared by the participants. To ensure privacy in the study the names of the participants remained anonymous and information shared will not be divulged to anyone unless with the consent of the participant.

3.9.3 AVOIDANCE TO HARM

In research avoidance of harm refers to making sure that the participants have the right to withdraw from the study if they feel that the study is detrimental for them without any unfavorable penalties (Bhattacharjee, 2012). Concerning the study, the researcher ensured to minimize harm by adhering to research ethics such as obtaining informed consent from participants, protecting the anonymity and confidentiality of participants, avoiding deceptive practices when designing research and providing participants with the right to withdraw from your research at any time.

3.9.4 CONSENT AND ASSENT LETTERS

According to Creswell (2014), the researcher needs to consider the special needs of vulnerable populations, such as minors (under the age of 18), mentally incompetent participants, victims, persons with neurological impairments, pregnant women or foetuses, prisoners, and individuals with AIDS. This consideration is met through consent forms and assent forms that are signed by the participants agreeing to the provisions of your study before they provide data. This form contains a standard set of

elements that acknowledges protection of human rights. participants should not be pressured into signing consent forms. They include the following (Sarantakos, 2005): identification of the researcher, identification of the sponsoring institution, identification of the purpose of the study, identification of the benefits for participating, identification of the level and type of participant involvement, notation of risks to the participant, guarantee of confidentiality to the participant and assurance that the participant can withdraw at any time.

3.10 FEASIBILITY OF THE STUDY

Feasibility is an examination used in measuring the capacity and probability to complete a venture effectively including all relevant factors (Kenton, 2018). It must account for aspects that influence it such as economic, technological, legal and scheduling factors (Kenton, 2018). Thus, feasibility means that the researcher assesses whether or not the research can be effectively conducted. The study was carried out successfully as the researcher was granted permission to conduct research at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison by ZPCS (see appendix I) and the researcher had enough resources to travel to the prison.

3.11 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

According to Sinson and Goes (2013) limitation refers to an occurrence and challenges that are likely to negatively affect the research process and are beyond the control of the researcher. Gaining access into the Whawha Young Offenders Prison proved to be a difficult undertaking for the researcher. This is due to the fact that the prison is governed by the Zimbabwe Prison and Correctional Services, a government

department, so a lot of red tape is involved. Thus, a lot of time was being consumed trying to get past the red tape.

3.12 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter discussed the quantitative and qualitative research methods that were used to answer the research questions in chapter one. This chapter also highlighted two target populations; young offender incarcerated at Whawha and key informants. The chapter then discussed three sampling techniques that were used to select the research participants. Stratified random sampling was used to select the young offenders for the survey participants and purposive sampling technique was used to identify key informants. The chapter then emphasized how data was collected through key informant interviews and questionnaires and also how data was presented and analysed. The next chapter will focus on presentation and analysis of the collected data.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents, analyses and discuss the findings on the study of rehabilitation and reintegration services available to young offenders at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison. The objectives of the study were to assess the nature of crimes committed by young offenders, forms of rehabilitation and reintegration and the measures to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration services at Whawha Young Offenders Prison. Data was collected from twelve young offenders through questionnaires and two key informants were interviewed through the use of in-depth interviews. The data is presented in form of tables, Figures, narratives and thematic content analysis. The sub headings within this chapter encompass demographic

characteristics of the participants, findings based on the objectives and chapter summary.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PARTICIPANTS

The demographic profile of the participants is essential in a research since it enables the researcher to best analyze and make conclusions of the issue at hand. This is so since biographic characteristics are fundamental variables in the assessment of knowledge, attitude and behavior of participants in a society. The demographic profile of participants was explored and summarized. The demographic profile includes age, sex, and area of residence, genogram, recidivism and occupation before arrest.

Twelve male young offenders incarcerated at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison were interviewed. The study consisted of only male participants as Whawha Young Offenders' Prison only houses male inmates. From the study the participants were distributed equally with 6 being under 18 and six being over 18. With those over 18 being inmates who turned 18 when they were already incarcerated. The inmates were able to respond to the questionnaires thoroughly as the anonymity of the survey made participants feel confident with their responses making them as honest as they can be with their answers. 2 Key informants were interviewed through the use of an interview guide, these key informants are the rehabilitation officers that work with the young offenders in the rehabilitation and reintegration process.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY PARTICIPANTS

Table 1: Distribution of study participants by age

Age	Frequency	Total
------------	------------------	--------------

	Males	
0-17	6	6
18+	6	6
		12

Source: Primary data

N=12

Table 1 shows that 12 participants were interviewed for the research study. They were distributed equally in the age ranges of 0-17 years and 18+ years. These were the young males incarcerated at Whawha Young Offenders Prison, who are enrolled in rehabilitation programmes and reintegration services provided by the institution.

Table 2: Distribution of study participants by area of residence

Source: Primary data

Area of residence	Number of participants
Low density	3
High density	4
Rural	5

N=12

The table shows that the residential area distribution of the study participants is as follows 3 live in low density areas, 4 live in high density areas and 5 live in rural areas. Neighborhoods characterised with high levels of poverty or gang membership will normalize criminal behavior which can influence the likelihood of a young person to

engage in criminal behavior. The Zimbabwean society mostly characterised with absolute poverty especially in the rural areas, which explains why most of the participants responded that they lived in the rural area.

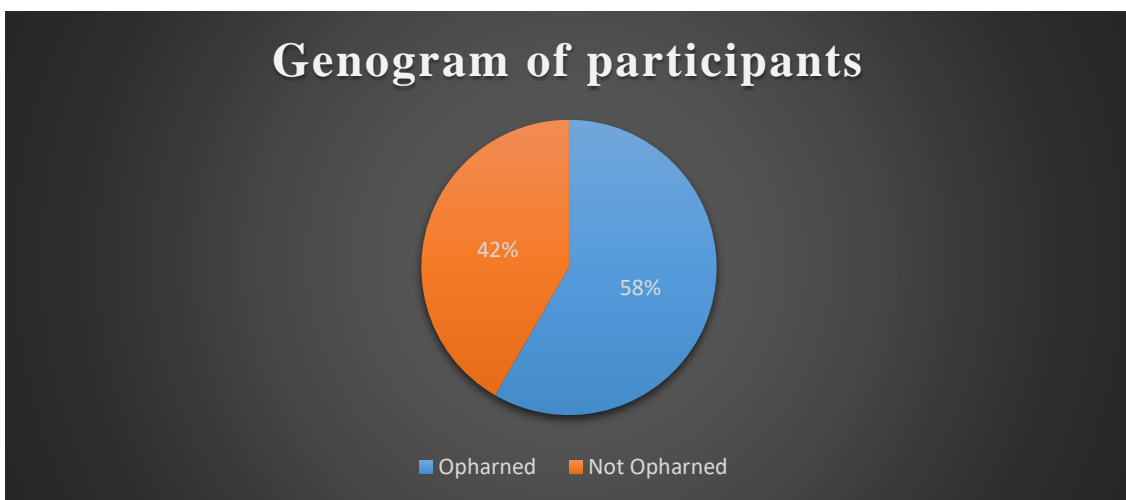


Fig 1: Distribution of study participants by Genogram

N=12

Fig 1 highlights that there are more orphaned young offenders than those who have both parents, with 58% being orphaned and 42% not orphaned. This entails that orphaned children are more likely to embark in criminal activity than those with both parents. This is due to the fact that they are exposed to economic, social, psychological conditions like poverty, abuse and conduct disorders respectively that influence them to be involved in criminal acts which lead them to incarceration.

Fig 2: Distribution of study participants by occupation before arrest

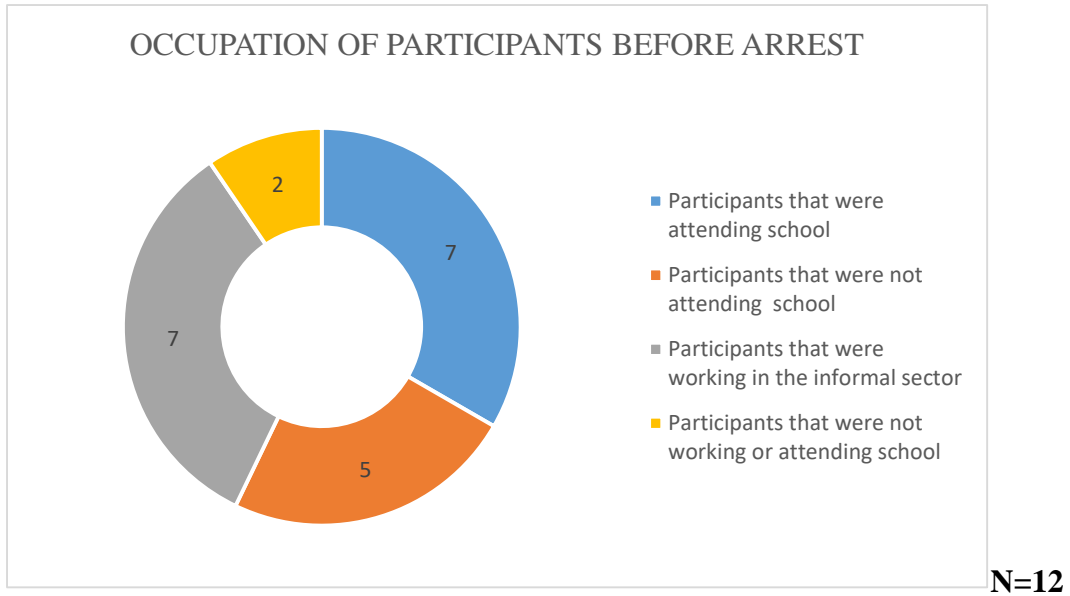
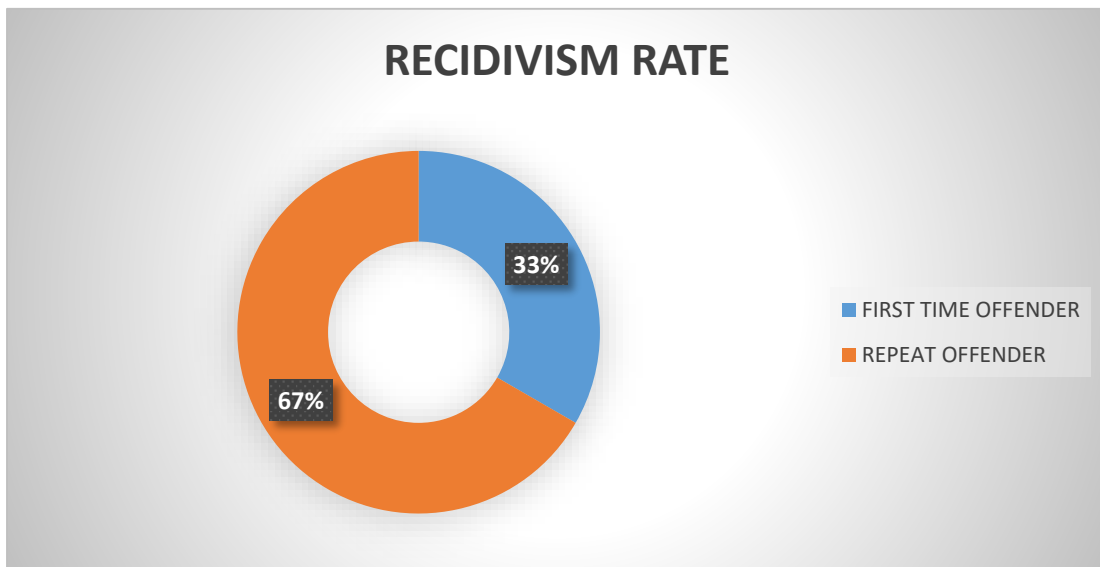


Fig 2 shows that 7 participants were attending school and 5 were not attending school. It also shows that 7 were working in the informal sector and 2 were neither working of attending school before their incarceration. The general overview of these results shows that young people who are not going to school or those who engage in some form of income generating odd-jobs are most likely to be associated with criminal elements.

Fig 3: Distribution of the recidivism of participants



N=12

Table 4 shows the distribution of the participants into 4 first time offenders and 8 repeat offenders. This shows the fact that there is a likelihood for young offenders to reoffend after their first arrest. The key informant linked this phenomenon to the fact that there are no programmes in place to monitor the released inmates upon reintegration and also the fact that the young people will be getting reintegrated into the same situation that was responsible for facilitating for their criminal acts.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF KEY INFORMANTS

Table 3 shows two male key informants participated in the study. Their work experience in the field of the rehabilitation of young offenders was accessed, distributed as 17 and 12 years respectively. The key informants' work experience is valuable as they have the expert knowledge gained through their length of time working with young offenders.

Table 3: Distribution of key informants by sex, role, qualification and work experience

Key Informants	Role	Qualification	Work experience
1	Chaplain	Certificate of Social work; Degree in theology	17 Years
2	Rehabilitation Officer	Certificate of Social Work	12 Years

N=2

Furthermore, the key informants were asked about their responsibilities in the rehabilitation and reintegration process of young offenders at Whawha ; they both

highlighted how they took up roles of counselling for behaviour modification, providing psychosocial-support and the chaplain mentioned how he provides Moral rehabilitation to the young persons.

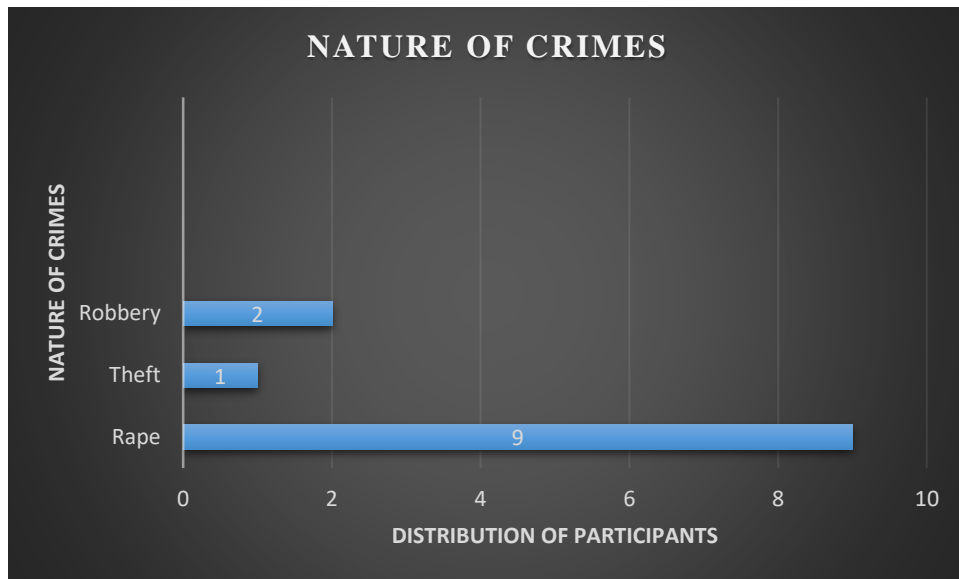
4.3 THEMES WHICH EMERGED FROM THE STUDY FINDINGS

This section presents the themes which emerged from the study findings. These include the nature of crimes committed by young offenders, forms of rehabilitation and reintegration and the measures to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration services at Whawha Young Offenders Prison. Under these themes falls some sub-themes such as crimes committed; education, vocational training, moral rehabilitation, psycho-social rehabilitation and sports and recreation programmes; and strength-based programs, participatory rehabilitation and reintegration services, multi - sectoral provision of services to young offenders and pre - release interventions and arrangements; that will be presented through tables, graphs and charts.

4.3.1 THEME 1: NATURE OF CRIMES WHERE COMMITTED BY THE YOUNG OFFENDERS LEADING TO COMMITTAL AT WHAWHA ‘YOUNG OFFENDERS’ PRISON.

Young offenders committed at Whawha Young Offenders’ prison commit crimes ranging from property crimes like theft and robbery; and serious violent sexual offenses like rape. These crimes are committed due to multiple crimes factors like social problems, economic problems, peer pressure and peer pressure.

Fig 3: Distribution of study participants by crime committed



N=12

Fig 3 shows that the young offenders who participated in this study 9 committed rape, 2 committed robbery and 1 committed theft. The general overview of these results is that rape is the most common crime committed by the young offenders incarcerated Whawha Young Offenders prison is rape.

SUB-THEME 1.1: THEFT, ROBBERY , STOCK THEFT AND BUGLARY

Fig 3 shows that 1 of the participants out of 12 committed the crime of theft and 2 out of 12 committed Robbery. According to UNICEF (2012), young offenders commit theft due to multiple reasons, but the most common cause of theft is poverty as the young person will be trying to fend for themselves, and in other cases the family structure is that the it is a child headed family or they live with their grandparents who will be relying on them for support (Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda, 2016).

Key informant one supports this by stating that property crimes like theft, robbery and burglary are also common in the prison, it's just that when the researcher went to

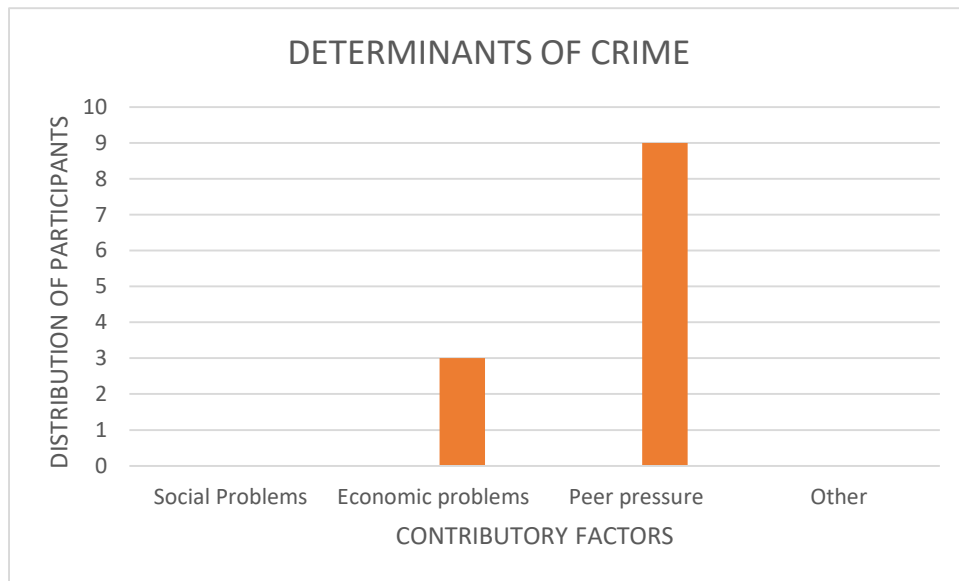
conduct research most of those who had committed less serious crimes like property crimes had been pardoned by the presidential amnesty.

SUB-THEME 1.2: SEXUAL OFFENCES, MURDER, CULPABLE HOMICIDE AND MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

Fig 3 shows that 9 of the participants out of 12 committed the crime of rape. This means that the majority of the participants committed sexual offenses and other more violent crimes like murder, culpable homicide and malicious damage of property, were not recorded. Studies have linked sexual offenses to influences like, peer pressure and gang memberships, also not overlooking factors like social media influence which can expose the young person to sexual content that will make them want to imitate what they have observe (Maxson and Esbensen, 2016; Bandura, 1977). A study conducted by Sandra Siria, Echeburúa and Amor (2020), relates the high rates of sexual offenses committed by young sex offenders in Spain to watching pornography before the age of 12 years old.

This is supported by the key informants who point out that rape is the most common crime that gets young people incarcerated at the prison, they related this to factors like delinquency and the need to experiment as the determinants of committing this crime.

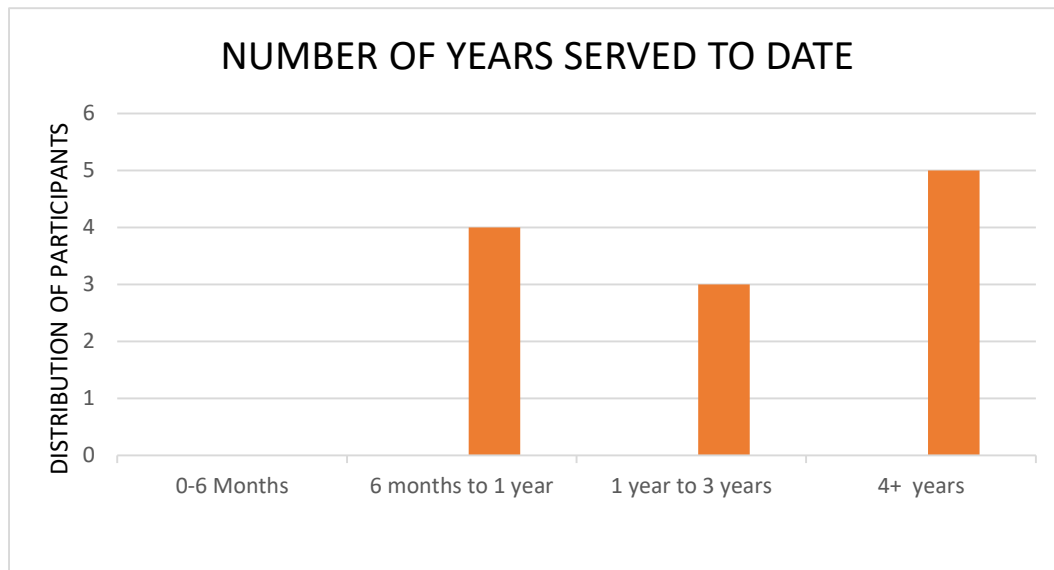
Fig 4: Distribution of study participants by reason of committing crime



N=12

Fig 4 shows that 9 out of 12 children responded to peer pressure as a determinant to engaging in criminal behavior and 3 out of 12 related this to economic problems. General overview of these results shows how peer influence plays a large role in determining the involvement of young people in criminal acts. Hernandez, Ferguson and Kennedy (2020), links crimes to factors like peer pressure, gang related violence, aggression and conduct disorder. This is because as children become adolescents, their relationship focus shifts from parents or guardians to peers (Mallett and Tedor, 2019). Which highlights why peer influence seems to be the highest determinants among the participants. Economic problems like poverty can also determine one's engagement in criminal activities as UNICEF (2012), identifies poverty as the most common cause of theft and robbery as the young person will be trying to fend for themselves, which is common in the Zimbabwean context which is characterised with high levels of poverty (Ruparanganda and Ruparanganda, 2016).

Fig 5: Distribution of by time served to date



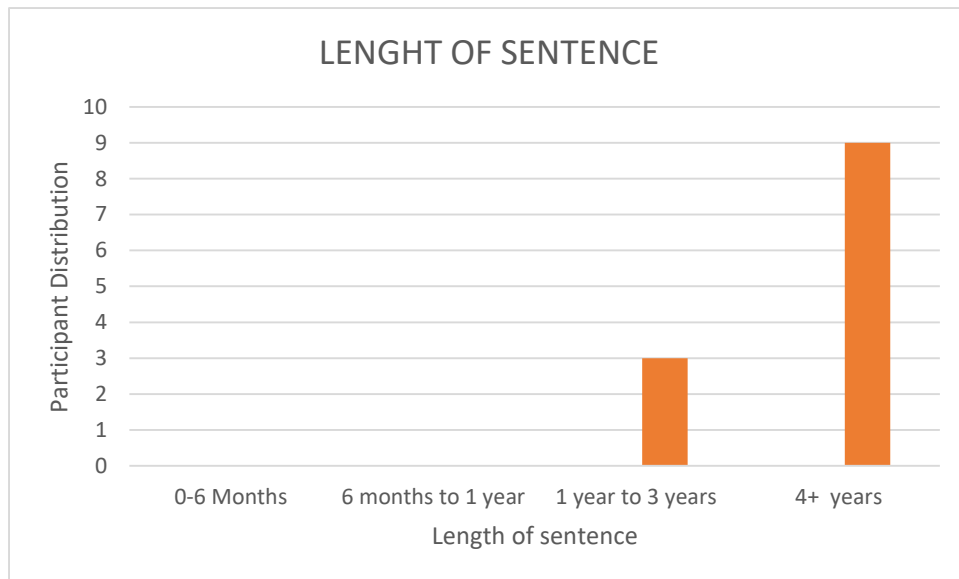
N=12

Fig 5 shows that study participants who have served in prison from the time range of 0-6 months are 4; those who served from 6 months to 1 year are 3 and those who have served for 4+ years are 5. The general overview of the results suggests that among the participants that participate in rehabilitation and reintegration programmes have at least served their sentence for six months. This is supported by the response of one key informant two who said

Those who have been in the prison for a short time are most likely to be flight risks, so before being assigned to a programme; a new inmate is reviewed through counselling sessions in order for them to be cleared as a potential flight risk.

This then explains why there are only 4 of the participants who have served from 6 months going forward and none below 6 months.

Fig 6: Distribution of by length of sentence



N=12

Fig 6 shows the length of the sentences of the participants with none of the participants serving time which is below one year, starting with 3 at 1 year to 3 years and 9 at 4+ years. General overview of the results shows that more serious offenses attract a long sentence in prison, this is confirmed by one key informant who states that

Those who commit violent crimes like rape, murder, robbery attract longer sentences and we rarely get those who get sentenced, sentences less than six months as they benefit from the pre-trial diversion programme. Also, the presidential pardon helps in allowing legible inmates an early release, which is an advantage as it prevents them from becoming hardened criminals but also a disadvantage as some will not have benefited from the rehabilitation procedures in the prison, which increases their likelihood of offending.

Thus the length of the time one is sentenced to the prison is determined by the type of crime on committed. So those with longer sentences have increased access to rehabilitation and reintegration services.

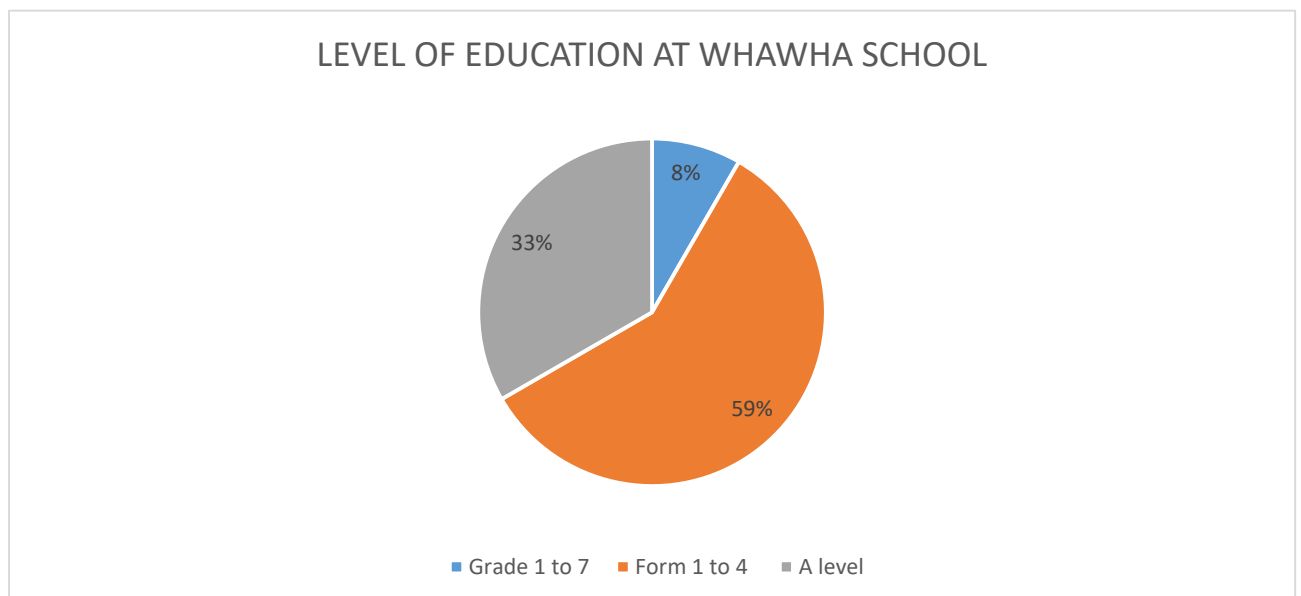
4.2.2 THEME 2: FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AVAILABLE AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON.

The theme has been developed from the findings of the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration services available to young offenders at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison. In terms of education, vocational training, moral rehabilitation, psycho-social rehabilitation and sports and recreation programmes.

SUB-THEME 1: EDUCATION

The provision of education to inmates as a form of rehabilitation emerged as a sub-theme in the study. The participants have access to classes at Whawha School, which is a provision of the ZPCS that helps the inmates to continue their education from the level they were during the time of their arrest and the more serious ones even advance to tertiary level. The participants were asked about their level of education at Whawha School.

Fig 7: Distribution of participants by level of education at Whawha School



N=12

Fig 7 shows that 9 % of the participants are in the primary level, 33% are in the Advanced level and 58 % are enrolled in Ordinary level; at Whawha School which is in the prison court yard and all the children incarcerated there are given a chance to learn. Key informant one commented that

The inmates are given a chance to go back to school and they have access to classes from grade 1 to upper 6. As this helps with their development and as it gives them a chance to be at the same level as their counterparts on the outside. Those who want to go further to tertiary level in collaboration with MSU and ZOU; they get released to Connemara prison where they can roam freely as it is an open prison, allowing them to attend lectures without restrictions.

The key informant two further commented that

Some of our teachers here are inmates who have finished their schooling, whether O or A level which allow them to take up classes lower than their level.

Giving the inmates access to education is in line with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (2016), which highlights the importance of education and training for all prisoners as it allows them to have access to skills and knowledge they can use when they reintegrate back to society. Thus, Whawha School plays an essential role in facilitating for the education of the inmates, though access to learning facilities can pose as a challenge.

Table 5: Distribution of participant’s responses to shortage of learning facilities as a challenge to provision of these services

Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
8	4	0	0

N=12

Table 5 shows that 8 out of 12 strongly agree and 4 out of 12 strongly agree that shortage of learning facilities can be a challenge in the provision of the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. This is supported by the key informants who highlighted that

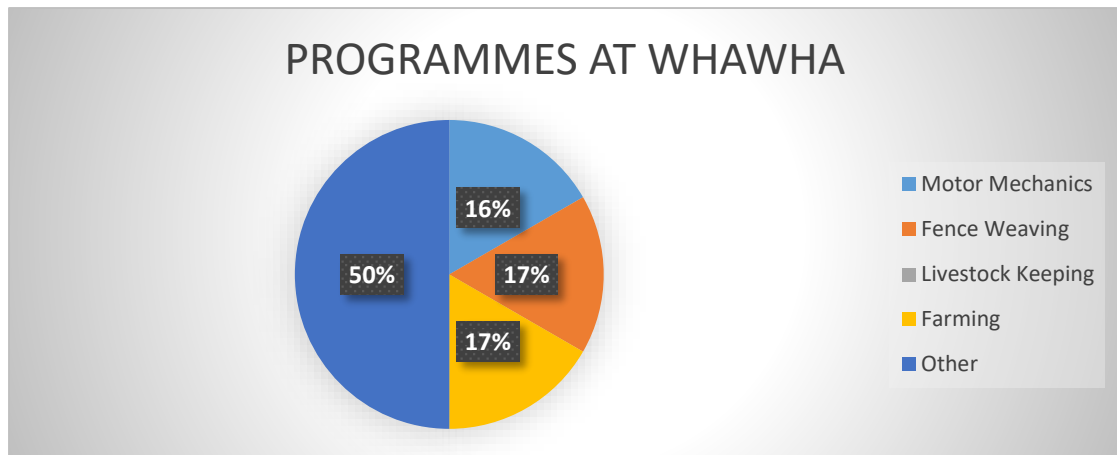
Sometimes there is a shortage of stationary, furniture and even money for registration for those students that reach O level and A level. This challenge is addressed by interested third parties like NGOs, churches and philanthropists. These donate the resources we need, sometimes they give scholarships to inmates who have passed their A level at Whawha School in an effort to help them advance to tertiary level.

Thus, shortages of learning facilities can seriously affect the delivery of learning services to the inmates. Though, it's fair to note that the provision of education as part of rehabilitation as emphasised by the Beijing rules which point out education as part of a development process which ensures that inmates do not leave the institution at an educational disadvantage, (UN, 1985).

SUB-THEME 2: VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training is another component of rehabilitation that emerged as a sub theme in the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes available to inmates.

Fig 8: Distribution of participants by programme enrolled in.



N=12

Fig 8 shows that the participants are enrolled into their vocational programmes as follows, Motor mechanics 50 %, Fence weaving 17%, Farming 17%, livestock keeping 0% and other 16 %. The general overview of the results show a variety of programmes in which the inmates can be enrolled in. The key informants further confirms these and more as the programmes available to the inmates

As long as the resources permit the inmates can be enrolled in vocational programmes like motor mechanics, Fence weaving, Farming, livestock keeping, catering, and spray painting, welding and auto mobile electronics. The inmates are trade tested by the ministry of manpower and get class one certification for the vocational training they receive at the Whawha workshop.

These vocational training programmes surely give the inmates a chance at finding for themselves upon release from the prison and it also reduces the likelihood of their recidivism. This is supported by Wilknison (2012) who stated that, vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners to help the young offenders purpose in life and give them a change to be identified by the society as hard-working citizens rather than criminals (Guerra, Kim and Boxer, 2008). Thus, through giving vocational training through rehabilitation, the inmates are equipped with tools they can utilize to turn over a new leaf upon reintegration in the society.

Table 6: Distribution of participant’s responses to shortage of raw materials and money as a challenge to provision of these services

Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
10	2	0	0

N=12

Table 6 shows that 10 participants strongly agree and 2 agree that access to raw materials pose as a challenge for the effective provision of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. This indicates that the availability has a high effect on the success of the rehabilitation and reintegration programs available at the prison. The availability of raw materials is highly affected by the amount of money available at a given time. This is supported by the key informant when they commented that

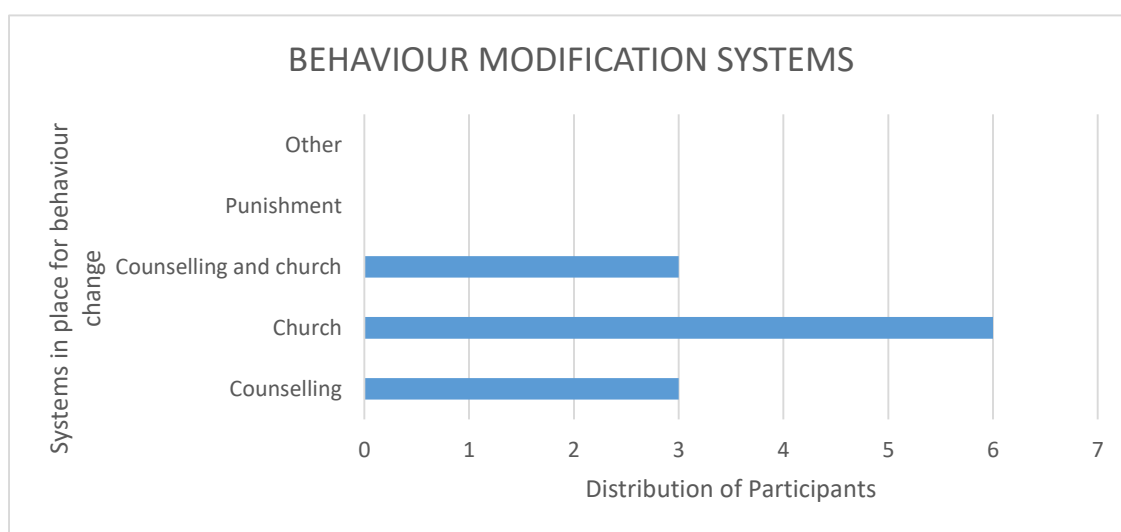
Currently ZPCS does not have a budget to finance the reintegration process of the young offenders, so you see the prison not doing much to help the released inmates upon their return to the society. They could get start up money or capital to help them operate income generating businesses but the budget does not permit that.

Clearly, there is need for the procurement of the relevant materials needed for the successful execution of the programmes and the failure to procure these can negatively impact the successful execution of these programmes.

SUB-THEME 3: MORAL REHABILITATION

Among the other sub-themes that emerged in the research, was the aspect of moral rehabilitation. Which emphasizes on transforming the moral campus of the inmates as a form of rehabilitation.

Fig 9: Distribution of participant’s responses to the moral systems help inmates change their behaviour.



N=12

Fig 9 shows the participants responses to the systems that help them with their behavior change with 6 agreeing that church is helpful in their behavior change. A general overview of the results show that there the ZPCS since its restructuring is taking the corrective route not the punishment route as the response.

In regards to the role of the church key informant number one commented that

Some the crimes that these young people commit may be influenced by spiritual forces especially crimes like rape and murder; so there is the need for the inmates to be rehabilitated morally through praying for them, teaching them the bible and baptizing them. As there is need to change the soul of the person in order to change their behavior and only the power of God almighty can do that for these young

people. Some of the inmates repent completely and we even have a gospel choir, which is sometimes invited to entertain at large gatherings like the Independence Day.

This is in line with the results of the study conducted by Cain the warden of Louisiana's Dixon Correctional Institute (DCI) from 1981 to 1995, who suggested that rehabilitation has to begin with a fundamental change in individuals' moral compasses, their orientation toward themselves and others, (Dennis Shere, 2005).

Also highlighted in Fig 9 is the result that no participants are subjected to punishment in an effort to acquire behavior change. This is supported by the key informant who said that

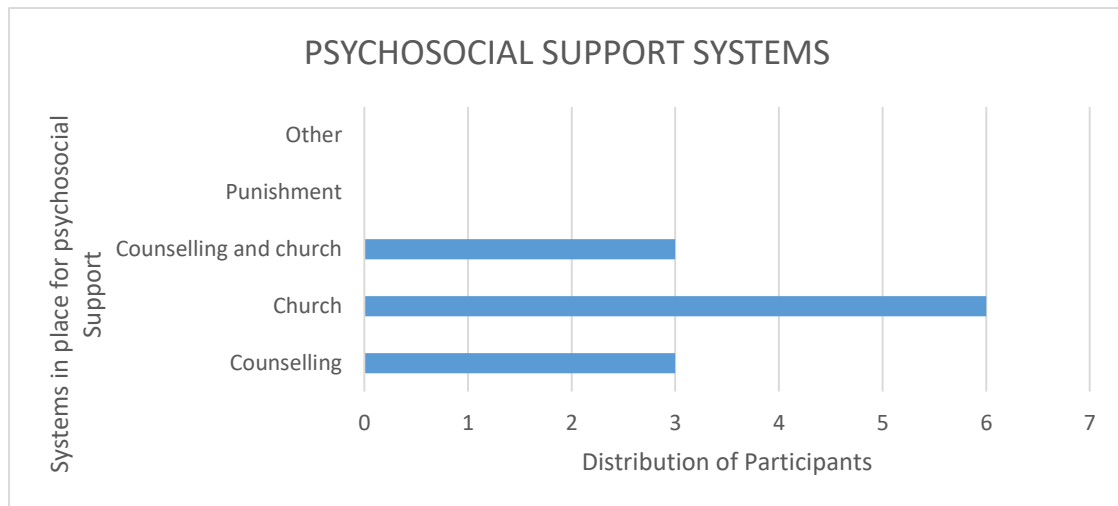
The ZPCS code does not allow inmates to be subjected to any form of punishment or torture, which is clearly stated in the constitution of Zimbabwe.

Evidently, the Zimbabwean juvenile justice system takes a human rights-based approach and protects the best interest of the child in its correctional efforts, as the inmates are not subjected to any form of torture and the traditional objectives of criminal justice, such as repression/retribution, giving way to rehabilitation and restorative justice objectives in dealing with child offenders (UNCRC, 2007).

SUB-THEME 4: PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT

The provision of psycho-social support also emerged as a sub-theme in the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes available to young offender committed at Whawha.

Fig 10: Distribution of participant's responses to the psycho-social support systems that help inmates change their behaviour.



N=12

Fig 10 shows the participants responses to the systems that help them with their behavior change with 3 out of 12 agreeing that counselling is helpful and 3 out of 12 agreeing to both counselling and church as helpful in their psychosocial rehabilitation. The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders of South Africa (2012) postulates through psycho-social support counselling services are provided to the inmates who are depressed among others and supportive services to inmates during time of traumatic experiences due to their conditions in prison and outside prison.

Key informants confirmed the importance of psycho-social rehabilitation by commenting that

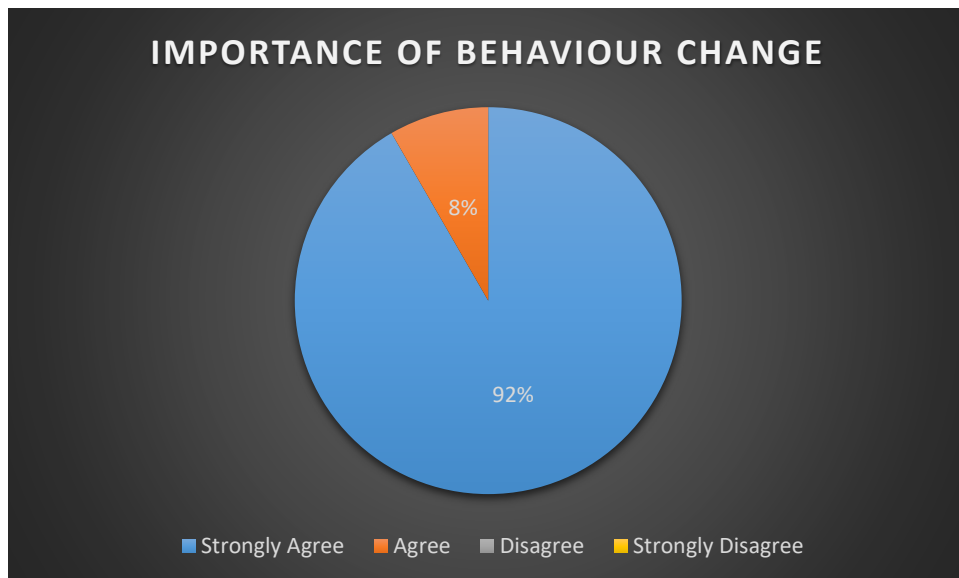
Counselling is a dire need for these inmates since being in prison can be seriously distressing, in here they are subjected to psychological problems and for those who fail to cope might even contemplate taking their own lives. Upon re-entry there is need for psycho-social support in an effort to help the inmate adapt to the outside world through family reunification through therapy, community engagement in an effort to do away with stigma that can be directed towards the released inmates.

The informants pointed out that though the ZPCS does not have a mandate in facilitating services after the released inmates have been reintegrated; they pointed out

that there are multiple organizations that work in collaboration with ZPCS in an effort to provide Psycho-social rehabilitation to the inmates.

Also, counselling is also essential as it facilitates for the behaviour change of the inmates, as much as the inmates can get rehabilitated through various programmes in the prison, it does not guarantee their successful reintegration unless behaviour change of an individual is explored.

Fig 11: Distribution of participant’s responses on the importance of behaviour change to their successful reintegration in the society.



N=12

Fig 11 shows that 92% of the participants strongly agree and 8% agree to the fact that behaviour change is essential to their successful reintegration in the society. According to Guerra, Kim, Boxer (2008), counselling helps the inmates understand the harm their behaviour causes to their victims and also face the interpersonal issues that might have aggravated criminal behaviour as a response to this kind of behaviour. Counselling is also essential for behaviour modification which will allow the released inmate to ignore

the urges to participate criminal behaviour instead of giving in to them (Burfeind and Bartusch, 2016).

SUB-THEME 5: SPORTS AND RECREATION PROGRAMMES

Sports and recreation is another sub-theme that emerged in the theme forms of rehabilitation and rehabilitation programmes available to young offenders.

Table 7: Distribution of participants by sport and recreation programme they are enrolled in.

Soccer	Volleyball	School of arts	Choir
4	7	5	3

N=12

Table 7 shows that the participants are distributed in there sports and recreation programmes as follows Soccer 4; Volleyball 7; School of arts 5 and choir 3. The general overview of the results shows that the inmates have access to a wide array of sports and recreation programmes and some participate in more than one recreational activity. Wilkenson (2012) highlighted that these programs should be introduced in prisons to promote well-being of the inmates during incarceration and reduce stress which is associated with imprisonment and it also has health benefits as it keeps them fit.

Key informants confirm the effectiveness of these programmes by commenting

Every Wednesday is a half day, they play soccer with prison officers. Sometimes they compete with inmates from the Whawha medium prison. The inmates also have a league off their own amongst themselves. They have a volleyball that is so good that they once won when they were helping the under 23 prison officers' team train for the commissioner General's Sports week in Harare.

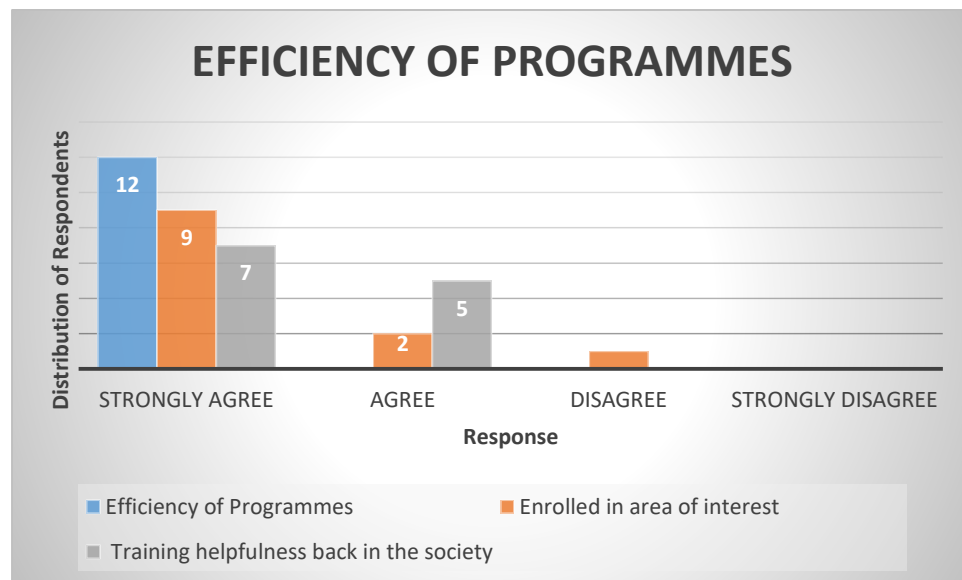
Commenting on other recreational activities available at Whawha the key informants added that

Tine Whawha school of arts in which vanoita zvekutamba, mapoems nemadrama. Ndivo vamunozoona kuIndependence day kuMkoba vachi perfomer. They are always invited kuma public ceremonies pama commemorations vachi entertainer vanhu. [We also have Whawha School of arts where inmate engage in recreational activities like dancing, poetry and drama. This gains them invitations to special gathering like the Independence Day celebrations in Mkoba.]

Clearly, sports and recreation as rehabilitation programmes are highly recognised at Whawha and they are effective as they help the inmates to relax and have fun.

More so, the inmates were asked on their views about the effectiveness of the programmes they are enrolled in.

Fig 12: Distribution of participant’s responses to the efficiency of the rehabilitation and reintegration services, the extent to which they fit in their area of interest and if their needs will be met by skills acquires from rehabilitation and reintegration services provided at Whawha.



N=12

Fig 12 shows that 12 of the participants agree that the programmes provided at Whawha prison are effective. The general overview of the results shows that the inmates have confidence in the provided at the prison. This same confidence is reflected by the key informant who states that

The skills gained from the rehabilitation programmes are highly effective and the inmates are empowered for life and if they utilize them they can turn their lives around.

Fig 12 also shows the responses of the participants to whether if they are enrolled in their area of interest with 9 strongly agreeing, 2 agreeing and 1 disagreeing. This overview of the results show that the participants appreciate the programmes in which they are enrolled in. Though earlier they have highlighted on the fact that they have little say in the programmes they are assigned to, the fact that the majority strongly agreed to this question shows that these participants grow to appreciate their assigned programmes in the long run. In regards to the issue of area of interest the key informant commented that

The inmates get to enjoy their assigned tasks and programmes, though there are those who show disinterest towards their assigned programme or any other programme for that matter. These are generally the lazy types or those with serious attitude problems who will not allow room for behavior change through rehabilitation.

Lastly Fig 12 shows how 7 out of 12 strongly agree and how 5 out of 12 agree to the question on whether the skills acquired by the inmates will meet their needs. These results show that the inmates are confident about their newly acquired skills to help with their reintegration. Though the key informants feel that is not the case by stating

More can be done for the released inmates in the form of halfway home and effective re- entry plans like allowances which they can use to start businesses in the community, since they cannot be get employed in the formal sector due to their criminal records.

Thus, to some extent it is fair to say the programmes are effective as long as the condition in which the inmate is released to is conducive.

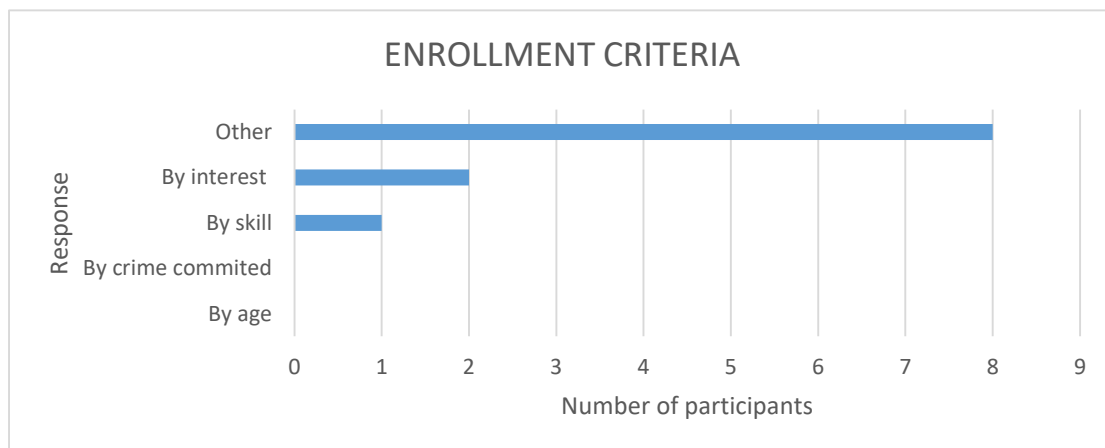
4.2.3 THEME 3: MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON.

This theme has been developed from the findings of the proposed measures that may be implemented in improving the effectiveness of the provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services to young offenders committed at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison.

SUB-THEME 1: STRENGTH-BASED PROGRAMMES

Strength-based programmes emerges as a sub-theme of measures to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes at Whawha Young offenders Prison. This is first brought out by their enrolment criteria.

Fig 13: Distribution of participant's responses to the enrolment criteria



N=12

Fig 13 shows the participants responses to the criteria in which they were enrolled into their rehabilitation programme. 1 responded it was due to their skill set, 2 responded by

interest and 8 responded to other. These results show that the inmates do not have much say in selecting the programme they get enrolled in and the nature of the crime they committed is not considered, which limits the chances of the rehabilitation programmes of being strength-based.

The key informant in regards of the selection criteria commented the following

The inmates in the prison are assigned classes D to A. With those in class D being the ones who have just arrived in the prison and they are rarely assigned to any programmes as they should go for psychological assessments and counselling. Those in class C and B get assigned to rehabilitation programmes inside the prison fence and they also work at a workshop within the protected fence. Those in class A are those who have served most of their prison sentence and they are allowed to do programmes outside the protected fence and they can do this without much supervision.

The process outlined above shows that the enrolment process is determined by the amount of time served per given sentence, how the person behaves which is highlighted through their promotion from the lower class to the upper class. This then shows how the enrollment of the inmates does not look at their strengths as they are just allocated to respective programs. There is clearly need for assessing the strengths of the inmates before enrolling them in their respective programme.

This is consistent with findings of the research conducted by Samanyanga & Chigunwe (2015) who stated that, change is greatly needed in Zimbabwean prisons because the rehabilitation programs do not appropriately match the needs of the offenders, due to the lack of focus on one's strength. As the strength-based approach allows for the identification and leveraging of youth strengths as an additional mechanism to reduce risk and also more emphasis should also be placed on building strengths to promote desistance from an offending lifestyle (Guerra and Leaf, 2008). Strength-based programmes encourages the inmates to maintain their esteem, do something they are

passionate about which can be effective in retaining their interest and an introduction of this measure will improve the effectiveness of these programmes.

SUB-THEME 2: PARTICIPATORY REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES

The sub-theme of participatory rehabilitation and reintegration programmes also emerged during the course of the study. The views of the participants are showed in the table below.

Table 7: Distribution of participant’s responses to whether inmate participation in programme designing and planning will make them more effective.

Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
9	3	0	0

N=12

Table 7 shows that 9 participants strongly agree and 3 participants agree that the participation of inmates in the designing and planning of rehabilitation programmes will make them more effective. The general overview of the results shows that the idea of a bottom-up approach of planning rehabilitation programmes is highly popular among the inmates as it allows them to air their views and preferences giving them a chance to have access to programmes that will be meaningful to them.

The key informants agree to this by stating that it would be a pleasure if the inmates could air out their views and place suggestions about rehabilitation programmes as it can maximize interest and participation among the inmates. This is also supported by Lattimore, Witte, and Baker (1990) who stated that, there is a need to work with

individual inmates to identify vocational interests and aptitudes, developing individual plans of study for improving vocational skills. So, inmate participation in the planning and designing of programmes is a new measure that should be introduced at Whawha as it amplifies the chances of the inmates diligently participating in the programmes.

SUB-THEME 3: MULTI -SECTORAL PROVISION OF SERVICES TO YOUNG OFFENDERS

The provision of multi-sectorial rehabilitation and reintegration services also turned up as a sub-theme in the measures to improve the effectiveness of the rehabilitation and reintegration to the young offenders at Whawha. These programmes are highlighted in the table below

Table 8: The rehabilitation and reintegration services provided to young offenders at Whawha

REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AVAILABLE AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON
Education
Vocational Skills Training
Moral Rehabilitation
Psychosocial- Rehabilitation
Sports and recreation rehabilitation

Table 8 shows the rehabilitation and reintegration services available to young offenders at whawha are different and cover multiple aspects of their needs. Cook, Kang, Braga, Ludwig and O'Brien (2015) postulated that, offenders have various psychological and

social needs, and by offering them multiple services, they may overcome these challenges and reduce their recidivism rates. By providing offenders with various programs, criminal justice practitioners create opportunities to address the social problems that emerge when offenders are unable to acquire the range of services that help them reintegrate into the community (Yearwood, 2020). Clearly the programmes outlined in the table address to the inmate's human development through education and vocational skills training; address to that conduct issues through moral and psychosocial rehabilitation and lastly, through sports and recreation the inmates are given a change to wind down, have fun and entertain themselves. This shows the multiple sectors addressed by the rehabilitation services at Whawha, though the reintegration process is neglected a bit. The key informant stated that

There should be halfway homes where the inmates get released to, to allow them to transition slowly into the society and not just releasing them straight back into the community they used to live in without preparing released inmate and the community that takes them back. This then sees the child living with a label for the rest of their lives with neighbours commenting mwana wamai ngingi akadzoka kubva kujeri kiyai madoor (Our neighbours son is back lock your doors).

This shows that as much as the rehabilitation services at Whawha are multi sectoral, there is need for the prison to start investing more in the reintegration process especially in the transition from the prison and back to society phase. Kratcoski, Kratcoski and Kratcoski (2020) supported this by emphasizing that, the re-entry of youths into the community should be gradual through stages, making use of halfway houses, group homes, day treatment, and other appropriate aftercare programs. Thus, as much as they have been rehabilitated without much assistance with the reintegration process there is a high chance of failure which can lead to re-offending; as they will be moving out of a controlled environment to a less controlled environment with temptation to go back to a life of crime all around them. The participants responded to re-offending as a

possible challenge they might face after reintegration and it is highlighted in the table below.

Table: 9 Distribution to participants responses to whether if re-offending can be a challenge when they get reintegrated

Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
1	2	7	2

N=12

Table 9 shows that 1 strongly agrees, 2 agree, 7 disagree and 2 strongly disagree to re-offending as a worry after integration. The general overview of the results shows that a large number of the participants disagreed to this fact, which exhibits some level of confidence in the rehabilitation and reintegration service provided to them. This much confidence can hold as long as they are assisted with the reintegration process to the last point.

Thus, the multi-sectorial provision of rehabilitation comes out in that the inmates have access to education from Whawha School, they get training in various vocational programmes, they have access to counselling services for their psychological well-being, and they get to participate in sports and recreation activities which shows a multi-sectorial provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services.

SUB-THEME 4: PRE - RELEASE INTERVENTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

The inmates responded to some questions about their worries and the possible challenges they might face upon reintegration after release and this calls for the need

to review and improve the effectiveness of the pre-release interventions and arrangements. The table below show the responses of the inmates as to how stigma and challenge can pose as a challenge and possible interventions are explored.

Table 9: Distribution of participants’ responses to stigma and strained family relations as a challenge when they get reintegrated.

Possible challenges	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
Stigma	11	1	0	0
Strained Family relations	5	2	3	2

N=12

Fig 9 shows the worries of the participant about the potential challenges of stigma, and strained family relations when they get reintegrated. 11 strongly agree and 1 agrees to stigma. The general overview of the results shows that the inmates understand the extent of the impact their criminal behaviour might have negatively affected their place in the society. The pre-release intervention to address this may seek to help the young offender to mend relationships with the community before they are released. Burfeind and Bartusch (2016) coined this as restorative conferencing which seeks to bring the victim, offender, and other members of the community together in a non-adversarial, community based process.

In regards to interventions that try to bring the community and young offender together, the key informants notified the researcher that there are systems in place

that help the inmate mates before release and reintegration into the society which consist of appearances on the ZBC TV programme called another chance which gives the inmates opportunities to appeal to their families and society in an effort to gain their forgiveness in hopes that they can be taken back as a reformed member of society.

However, this method is not effective as the restorative process is sensitive as the well-being of the victim will be involved so there is need for a mediator which is something that can be achieved over a TV screen. So, then there is a need to restore the relationship of the inmate and the community at large before release in an effort to facilitate for their successful reintegration, reducing their chances of being stigmatized.

Table 9 also shows how 5 strongly agreed, 2 agreed, 3 disagreed and 2 agreed to strain family relations as a challenge they are worried they might encounter after reintegration. The key informant commented that

There are instances whereby the victim of the young offender might be a family member, which can make the family shun them once they get incarcerated. This then in some cases the released inmates can find themselves homeless as their families will not be willing to take them back and in some instances the inmate was a child of the street before arrest and now after release they have no proper home to go to.

This can leave the child destitute and impoverished, breeding conditions that can make them reoffend. Thus, pre-release interventions must include conducting a series of investigations to review where the inmate will be staying after reintegrating and those without anywhere to go the DSD can be engaged in an effort to provide a place for the released inmates to stay. According to the Nelson Mandela Rules (2015), released prisoners are provided with appropriate documents and identification papers, have suitable homes and work to go to, are suitably and adequately clothed having

regard to the climate and season and have sufficient means to reach their destination and maintain themselves in the period immediately following their release.

Unfortunately, the above mentioned interventions will need resources and money in order to conduct home visits to check the environment the inmate is being released to, to ensure that the released inmates has access to their basic needs and due to a constrained budget ZPCS cannot go beyond the provision of counselling services and appearances on mass media programmes. Thus, there is need to review the budget and collaboration with other interested parties in an effort to design pre-release programmes that will facilitate for the successful reintegration of the released rehabilitated young offenders. The inmates showed concern on their likelihood of getting employed in the formal sector after reintegration, the results are captured in the table below.

Table 10: Distribution of participants’ responses to unemployment as a challenge when they get reintegrated.

Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed
7	4	0	1

N=12

Table 10 shows responses of participants to whether they finding formal employment is their worry upon being reintegrated into the society, 7 strongly agree, 4 agree and 1 disagreed. The general overview of the results shows how most of the inmates doubt getting a chance at getting any form of formal employment, as earlier results have shown that they are anticipating to experience high levels of stigma upon

release which might make it challenging for them to get formal employment. This worry is well-founded as the key informant stated that

With a criminal record it is hard for our released inmates to get employment in the formal sector, as much as we want to advertise them as fully rehabilitated and equipped. Tinodairwa kuti imimi vehurumende hamutovapi mabasa vana ivava vamuri kuti vave reformed asi munoda kuti isusu tikuvimbei uye tivape mabasa kuma company edu zvobuda here?[We get responses like you expect us to give these ex-convicts employment whilst the government that is responsible for their rehabilitation has a policy against employing someone with a criminal record in its institutions.]

This shows that there is need for pre-release interventions that facilitate for the released inmates to access formal employment to be implemented in order to ensure for their successful reintegration. This is supported by the UNODC (2018) which stated that, without the prospect of gainful employment and the capacity to earn a living in the community, offenders will often drift back towards criminal activities.

Yes with the newly acquired skills from vocational skills training the inmate can venture into the informal sector but they can face a challenge of getting capital or start-up money which can then put them at the risk of recidivism. So helping released inmates to acquire formal employment is a measure that should be implemented as a pre-release intervention as it guarantees that the inmates can be able to fend for themselves.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter presents the findings from the study. The results were discussed and linked with the relevant literature from the theoretical framework undertaken from the study. From the study findings emerged the themes and sub-themes which were discussed throughout the chapter. These themes include the nature of crimes committed by young offenders, forms of rehabilitation and reintegration and the measures to improve the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration services at Whawha Young Offenders

Prison. The next chapter presents the summary, conclusions and the recommendations of the study findings.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter focuses on the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the whole research. The Summary and conclusions were drawn from the objectives of this study and the study findings. The chapter also comprises of the recommendations of the study and these were derived from the conclusions, literature review and the theoretical framework.

5.1 SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS

The study established that young offenders just like adult offenders, are capable of committing crimes ranging from petty theft to serious sexual offenses like rape. Though due to their age they are treated with leniency for instance those offenders who have committed petty crimes like theft and assault that do not require a sentence higher than 12 months benefiting from the Pretrial diversion programme, provided they are first time offenders. Also, these young offenders get to benefit from the presidential pardon, which is another alternative effort to avoid the hardening of these youths whilst they are in prison.

The study revealed that there is a variety of rehabilitation programmes that are being implemented at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison and the reintegration process is being neglected seeing to that it does not have a budget allocated to it. This shows that there is a gap between the offenders and the rehabilitation programmes, due to their

limited opinion in the form of programme they want to be enrolled in. This limits their interest and eagerness to participate in the programmes as they won't suit their needs and interest. Also, the rehabilitation services do not address the offending tendencies of an individual, since enrolment in a programme depends on the length of time they have been in the prison instead of their strengths, interest and most importantly the crime they committed.

The need for effective and extensive re-entry process as a measure to improve the effectiveness of the programmes came up in the study. As is it clear that rehabilitation cannot be separated, since rehabilitation facilitates for the successful reintegration of offenders. If the offenders fail to successfully reintegrate they most likely to re-offend and become recidivists, this can be due to the stigma they will face after reintegrating; failure to access formal employment and returning to living environments that facilitated the development of their criminal mentality in the first place.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

The research carried out the case study of Whawha Young Offenders' Prison in Gweru, assessing the rehabilitation and reintegration available to young offender young offenders. The study employed the case study research design. The study targeted the young persons incarcerated at Whawha. Questionnaires and key informant interviews were designed to generate raw data from the targeted population. 12 young persons incarcerated at Whawha and two key informants participated in this study.

5.2.1 NATURE OF CRIMES THAT LEAD TO COMMITTAL AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS PRISON

The study revealed that peer pressure is the most common determinant for young offenders to commit crimes. The study also revealed that rape is the most common crime committed by the young people committed at Whawha Prison.

5.2.2 FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES AVAILABLE AT WHAWHA YOUNG OFFENDERS PRISON

The study established that the young offenders at Whawha prison have access to multi-sectoral rehabilitation services and it also exposed the limited reintegration procedure.

5.2.2.1 EDUCATION AS ONE OF THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

The inmates are provided with education as it allows them to continue with their development and also prevents them from being on an educational disadvantage to their counterparts upon reintegrating into the society.

5.2.2.2 VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING EDUCATION AS ONE OF THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

It was also revealed that inmates have access to vocational skills training in various fields in which they get trade tested which authenticates their qualifications and equips them with relevant knowledge they need to use their hands to fend for themselves.

5.2.2.3 MORAL REHABILITATION AS ONE OF THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

The study also revealed that the inmates are also morally rehabilitated as they repent, get baptized and some even join the gospel choir, as their morals will be restored through the processes like praying and baptism.

5.2.2.4 PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT AS ONE OF THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

Psycho-social support is also provided to the inmates as it allows for behavior modification through counseling and the inmates are able to reflect on the implications of their behavior towards their victims; it also helps the inmates to deal with their emotions in an effort to help prevent mental health problems like depression.

5.2.2.5 SPORTS AND RECREATION AS ONE OF THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

The study also revealed how sports and recreation is another aspect of rehabilitation and reintegration services as it allows the inmates to have fun, enjoy themselves and enjoy themselves while relieving stress at the same time.

5.2.3 TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES

5.2.3.1 STRENGTH-BASED PROGRAMMES

The study established the need for strength based programmes which makes use of the individual strengths of an individual and administer tailor made rehabilitation programmes to suit one's strengths. These services should also be strength based in a

way which allows the inmates to overcome the temptation and urges to re-engage in criminal behavior.

5.2.3.2 PARTICIPATORY REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES

The study revealed the need to implement measures that allow for the participation of the inmates in the planning and designing of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for young offenders at Whawha. As this allows for the manifestation of self-esteem within the inmates which in turn leads to their maximum attention, as their dignity and self-worth is respected which allows for their full cooperation and participation in the programmes as they would have shared their views regarding the programmes they might view as necessary to their reintegration.

5.2.3.3 MULTI -SECTORAL PROVISION OF SERVICES TO YOUNG OFFENDERS

The study established the need for multiple sectors to be engaged in the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. Seeing to the successful reintegration of the offenders through the joint work of personnel from different sectors like teachers, priest, coaches, social workers, psychologist and many others just to mention a few.

5.2.3.4 PRE - RELEASE INTERVENTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

The study also revealed the need for pre-release interventions as some of the inmates find themselves homeless after release, which is bad as it can undo the rehabilitation efforts that were rendered to them during their stay at the prison.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

This section used the findings of the study and reviewed literature to provide recommendations from which ZPCS, future researchers and other stakeholders will use to access the rehabilitation and reintegration services available to young offenders incarcerated at Whawha Young Offenders' Prison Gweru.

5.3.1 Efforts to reduce recidivism and crime rate

There is need to increase the effectiveness of the reintegration process which will in turn help reduce the level of recidivism amongst young people. Also, pro active solutions to reducing crime should be adopted through awareness campaigns and adding the topic to the school curriculum at an early age.

5.3.2 Reviewing of the employment policies by the Government

There is need for the government to review its employment policy which hinders ex-convicts from acquiring formal employment despite the fact that they have been rehabilitated. If this policy is reviewed it allows other companies to gain confidence in the rehabilitated ex-convicts, giving the inmates a wide range of options from which they can get formal employment from.

5.3.2 Development of offender rehabilitation and reintegration guiding framework

The study revealed that there is no guiding framework for the provision of the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. This framework is needed in order to ease the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes provided and the framework will serve as a guide to the planning and implementation of the rehabilitation and

reintegration programmes. The framework is also essential as it will establish the recognition of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts as measures that can reduce recidivism and crime.

5.3.4 The adoption of Forensic Social Work in Zimbabwe

This involves the introduction of the module as part of social work training, since social work can play multiple roles in the criminal justice systems like counselling, brokering, managing, educating, advocating and facilitating.

5.3.5 Inmate education on the importance of rehabilitation programmes

The researched noted that there is need to enhance the awareness of the inmates on the positive impact the rehabilitation programmes have of their lives in the prison and after release. This can even push those inmates who are considered to be lazy encouraging them to participate in the programmes with full knowledge of what they take home from that experience.

5.4 RECOMMENDED AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY

Based on the research findings and conclusions, the researcher recommends the following areas for future study:

- An assessment of the effectiveness of community-based rehabilitation programmes for young offenders
- The gaps and challenges occurring in the rehabilitation and reintegration efforts of young offenders
- The level of gender mainstreaming in the provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services of young male and female offenders

5.5 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter presented the summary, conclusions, recommendations of the study and recommended areas for further study. This has brought about an understanding on the research which has achieved to reach the set objectives and a highlight on areas in need of further study.

REFERENCES

- Abdulraheem-Mustapha, M. A. (2020). *Child Justice Administration in Africa*. Switzerland AG: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Adhabi, E. A. R., & Anozie, C. B. L. (2017). *Literature Review for the Type of Interview in Qualitative Research*. *International Journal of Education*, 9(3), 86. <https://doi.org/10.5296/ije.v9i3.11483>
- Andrews, D., Bonta, J., & Wormith, J. S. (2011). *The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model*. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 38(7), 735–755. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854811406356>
- Baglivio, M. T., & Epps, N. (2016). *The interrelatedness of adverse childhood experiences among high-risk juvenile offenders*. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 14(3), 179–198. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204014566286>
- Baglivio, M. T., & Wolff, K. T. (2020). *Positive Childhood Experiences (PCE): Cumulative Resiliency in the Face of Adverse Childhood Experiences*. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 19(2), 139–162. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1541204020972487>
- Barra, S., Bessler, C., Landolt, M. A., & Aebi, M. (2018). *Testing the validity of criminal risk assessment tools in sexually abusive youth*. *Psychological Assessment*, 30(11), 1430–1443. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000590>
- Bernard, T. J., & Kurlychek, M. C. (2010). *The cycle of juvenile justice (2nd Ed.)*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

- Bhorat, H., Lilenstein, A., Monnakgotla, J., Thornton, A. and van der Zee, K. (2017). *The Socio-Economic Determinants of Crime in South Africa: an Empirical Assessment*. Development Policy Research Unit Working Paper 201704. DPRU, University of Cape Town.
- Chigunwe, G. (2014). *Access and Inclusion of Inmates to Education through Open and Distance Learning Mode*. Greener Journal of Educational Research, 4(1), 001–010. <https://doi.org/10.15580/gjer.2014.1.1218131037>
- Child Crime Prevention & Safety Center. (2020). *Children and Grooming / Online Predators*.
<https://childsafety.losangelescriminallawyer.pro/children-and-grooming-online-predators.html>
- Convention on the Rights of the Child. (1991). New York: United Nations.
- Cook, P. J., Kang, S., Braga, A. A., Ludwig, J., & O'Brien, M. E. (2015). *An experimental evaluation of a comprehensive employment-oriented prisoner re-entry program*. Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 31(3), 355–382.
- Cossham, A., & Johanson, G. (2019). *The benefits and limitations of using key informants in library and information studies research*. Information Research, 24(3). <http://informationr.net/ir/24-3/rails/rails1805.html><https://doi.org/10.1007/s10940-014-9242-5>.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches (4th Ed.)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Diesel, A. (2007). *Rehabilitation and Reintegration in African Prisons. Human Rights in African Prisons*. Cape Town: HRSC Press.

- Elrod, P., & Ryder, R. S. (2005). *Juvenile Justice: A Social, Historical, and Legal Perspective*. United States of America: Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
- Freiburger, T. L., & Jordan, K. L. (2011). *A multilevel analysis of race on the decision to petition a case in the juvenile court*. *Race and Justice*, 1, 185–201.
- Engel, R. J., & Schutt, R. K. (2013). *The practice of research in social work (3rd ed.)*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- Gilbert, P. (2009). *The compassionate mind: A new approach to facing the challenges of life*. Constable Robinson.
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2013). Constitution of Zimbabwe. Available at: www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/documents/constitution-of-zimbabwe.
- Government of Zimbabwe; (2011). National Legal Assistance for Children Strategy 2012-2015.
- Guerra, N. G., Kim, T. E., & Boxer, P. (2008). *What works: Best practices with juvenile offenders?* In R.D. Hodge, N.G. Furra, & P. Boxer (Eds.), *Treating the juvenile offender* (pp. 79-103). New York: Guilford.
- Hasselt, V. V. B., & Bourke, M. L. (2018). *Handbook of Behavioral Criminology* (1st ed. 2017 ed.). Springer.
- Hernandez, K. A., Ferguson, S., & Kennedy, T. D. (2020). *A Closer Look at Juvenile Homicide: Kids Who Kill* (Springer Briefs in Psychology) (1st ed. 2020 ed.). Springer.

- John, M.K, Hillary K.B, Beatrice, M.M, & Veronica, K.N. (2015), *Effects of Imprisonment on Depression among Female Inmates in Selected Prisons in Kenya*. Research on Humanities and Social Sciences Vol.5, No. 16
- Kudrat-E-Khuda. (2019). Juvenile delinquency, its causes and justice system in Bangladesh: A *Critical analysis*. Journal of South Asian Studies 07 (03) 2019. 109-118 DOI: 10.33687/jsas.007.03.3097.
- Lynch, N. (2010). *Changes to Youth Justice*, New Zealand Law Journal 121-160.
- Mambende, B., Nyandoro, T., Maunganidze, L and Sawuti, A. (2016). “*Factors Influencing Youth Juvenile Delinquency at Blue Hills Children’s Prison Rehabilitation Centre in Gweru, Zimbabwe: An Explorative Study*.” International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, 3(4). <https://doi.org/10.20431/2349-0381.0304004>
- Mallett, C. A., & Tedor, F. M. (2018). *Juvenile Delinquency: Pathways and Prevention (1st ed.)*. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Mangwiro, V.P & Chitereka, C. 2021. *Juvenile justice and social work*. In V. Mabvurira, A. Fahrudin & E Mtetwa (eds) Professional social work in Zimbabwe, past present and the future (pp 180-207). Harare: National Association of Social Workers.
- Marini, V., Leibowitz, G., Burton, D. & Stickle, T. (2014). *Victimization, substance use and sexual aggression in male adolescent sexual offenders*. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 41(5), 635–649.
- Masoga, M.A. & Shokane, A.L. (2018) ‘*Epistemology and theory framing for this volume*’, in A.L. Shokane, J.C. Makhubele & L.V. Blitz (eds.), Issues Around

Aligning Theory, Research and Practice in Social Work Education (Knowledge Pathing: Multi-, Inter- and Trans-Disciplining in Social Sciences Series Volume 1), pp. 1–9, AOSIS, Cape Town.

McKinney, W. (2017). *Python for Data Analysis: Data Wrangling with Pandas, NumPy, and IPython (2nd ed.)*. O'Reilly Media.

McNeill, F., Farrall, S., Lightowler, C. and Maruna, S. (2012). *How and why people stop offending: Discovering desistance*. Institute for Research and Innovation in Social Services.

Merlo, A. V., Benekos, P., J and Champion, D., J. (2016). *The juvenile justice system: delinquency, processing, and the law 8th Edition*. Pearson: New Jersey 07030.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICES.UNICEF. (2010) *Child Protection Fund: Strategic Concept and Design*. In Support of the Government of Zimbabwe's National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children. Harare: UNICEF.

Mok, P. L. H., Antonsen, S., Pedersen, C. B., Carr, M. J., Kapur, N., Nazroo, J., & Webb, R. T. (2018). *Family income inequalities and trajectories through childhood and self-harm and violence in young adults: a population-based, nested case-control study*. *The Lancet Public Health*, 3(10), e498–e507. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2468-2667\(18\)30164-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2468-2667(18)30164-6)

Muchena, T. (2014). *Factors contributing to reoffending among ex-prisoners in Zimbabwe after rehabilitation*. A Case of Bindura Prison. Bindura University of Science Education.

- Muyobela, T. A. & Strydom, M. 2017. *The rehabilitation of incarcerated child offenders: challenges faced by social welfare officers in Zambia*. Social Work/Maatskaplike Werk, 53(4):540-562, doi: 10.15270/53-4-597.
- National Institute for Crime Prevention and Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO) (n.d). NICRO Services. Available online at: <https://www.nicro.org.za/index.php/7-services> (accessed 19 June 2021).
- Ndoro I (2014) *Challenges Faced by Zimbabwe Prisons Services in implementation of Prison Rehabilitation Programmes; Case of Marondera Prison*. International Journal Volume 3(13).
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2017). *Statistics of juvenile crime*. http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04101.asp.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (2020). *Trends of juvenile crime*. http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04101.asp [June 2021].
- Parliament of Zimbabwe (2011). First Report of the Thematic Committee on Human Rights on the state of Prisons and Prisoners. Presented to Parliament in July 2011.
- Petersilia, Joan. *Beyond the prison bubble*. The Wilson Quarterly, vol. 35, no. 1, 2011, p. 50+. Accessed 24 Oct. 2020.
- Reid, S. E., & Maxson, C. L. (2016). *Gang youth and friendship networks in California correctional facilities: Examining friendship structure and composition for incarcerated gang and non-gang youth*. In C. L. Maxson & F.-A. Esbensen (Eds.), *Gang transitions and transformations in an international context* (pp. 95–114). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-29602-9_6

- Rubin, A., & Babbie, E. R. (2013). *Research Methods for Social Work, 8th Edition (Brooks/Cole Empowerment Series) (8th ed.)*. Brooks/Cole Cengage Learning.
- Rupande, G., & Ndoro, I. (2014). *Challenges faced by the Zimbabwe Prison Service in implementing Prison Rehabilitation Programs. A Case of Marondera Prison*. International Journal of Innovative Research and Development. Vol. 3. Issue 13.
- Ruparanganda B. & Ruparanganda, L. (2016). *Reformations in Zimbabwe's juvenile justice system*. African Journal of Social Work Volume 6 Number 1. National Association of Social Workers-Zimbabwe.
- Samanyanga, I. & Chigunwe, G. (2015). *Twenty first century and rehabilitation programmes for inmates in Zimbabwe prisons*. Asian Academic Research Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (AARJSH) Volume 2, Issue 5 ISSN 2278-859X
- Samuri, M. A.A., Kusrin, Z. M., Awal, N. A. M., Nor, A. H. B. M., Hamjah S. B. H., & Rahman, Z. B. A. (2013). *The Rehabilitation Theory in Adjudicating Child Offenders and Its Application in Malaysia*. Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences, 6(7): 1093-1098, 2012.
- Sarantakos, S. (2013). *Social Research*. (4th Ed). New York. Pelgrave MacMillan
- Sarkin, J. (2012). *Prisons in Africa: An evaluation from a human rights perspective*. International Journal on Human Rights.
- Scheirs, V. (2016). "Doing Reintegration? The Quest for Reintegration in Belgian Sentence Implementation." European Journal of Probation 8(2):82–101.
- Shere, D. (2005). *Cain's Redemption: A Story of Hope and Transformation in America's Bloodiest Prison* (New ed.). Northfield Publishing.

- Sherozia, N., Tskhvaradze, K. (2018). *Causes of juvenile delinquency*. Georgia: Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University Press.
- Shivani, T. (2013). *The psychological effects of incarceration on inmates*. Delhi psychiatry journal vol.16 No 1
- Shokane, A. L., Makhubele, J. C., & Blitz, L. (2019). *Issues Around Aligning Theory, Research and Practice in Social Work Education* (Knowledge Pathing: Multi-, Inter- and Trans-Disciplining in Social Sciences Series Book 1) (1st ed.). AOSIS.
- Siegel, .L. J., Welsh, B.C. (2009). *Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law 10th Edition*. Canada: Cengage Learning.
- Sincero, S. M. (2012). *Surveys and Questionnaires - Guide*. Retrieved Jun 23, 2021 from Explorable.com: <https://explorable.com/surveys-and-questionnaires>
- Singh, J. P., Kroner, D. G., Wormith. J. S., Desmarais, S. L., and Hamilton, Z. (2018). *Handbook of Recidivism Risk/Needs Assessment Tools*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, USA
- Siria, S., Echeburúa, E., Amor, P. J. (2020). *Characteristics and risk factors in juvenile sexual offenders*. *Psicothema*, 32(3), 314–321.
- South Africa's Initial Country Report on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. (2014).
- The Herald Zimbabwe, (2015) Wednesday, 10th June, Prisons bleed economy.
- The Kingdom of Swaziland's initial report on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. (2016).
- Theoharis, M. (2019). *Differences between Theft, Burglary and Robbery*.

<https://www.criminaldefenselawyer.com/resources/criminal-defense/criminal-offense/differences-between-theft-burglary-robbery>

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, (2012). Global initiative To end all corporal punishment of Children, Zimbabwe- Country Report.

UNICEF; (2013). Zimbabwe annual report. Harare: UNICEF.

United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2007. General Comment No. 10: Children's Rights in Juvenile Justice, Forty-fourth Session, 15 January-2, February. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva

United Nations. (2016). *Promoting restorative justice for children*. New York: Office on the SRSG on Violence against Children.

United Nations. (2013). *Principles and guidelines on access to legal aid in criminal Justice system*. Vienna: UNODC.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2007). *Handbook of the basic principles and promising practices on alternatives to imprisonment*. Criminal justice handbook series. New York: United Nations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2013). *Justice in Matters Involving Children in Conflict with the Law. Model Law on Juvenile Justice and Related*. Commentary: United Nations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2017). *Roadmap for the Development of Prison-based Rehabilitation Programmes*. Criminal justice handbook series. New York: United Nations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2018). *Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders*. Vienna, New York: United Nations.

United Nations (1989). Convention on the Rights of the Child.

www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf.

United Nations. (1985). Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”).

www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/crc.pdf

UN General Assembly, United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules): note / by the Secretariat, 29 September 2015, A/C.3/70/L.3, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/56209cd14.html> [accessed 23 June 2021]

UNICEF (2019). Zimbabwe Launches the Pre-Trial Diversion Programme.

www.unicef.org/Zimbabwe/press-release/zimbabwe/Zimbabwe-launches-pre-trialdiversion-programme. .

UNICEF (2013). The Role of Social Work in Juvenile Justice.

Available at:

www.socialserviceworkforce.org.systems/files/resource/files/The%20Role%20of%20Social%20Work%20in%20Juvenile%20Justice.pdf.

UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (ECOSOC Res. 663C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977)

Available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/treatmentprisoners.htm>

Vengesai, S. (2014). *Juvenile Justice in Zimbabwe. A Contradiction Between Theory and Practice: An Analysis of Zimbabwe's Compliance with Article 37 and CRC and Article 17 ACRWA*. Unpublished Thesis. Tilburg University.

Visher, C. A., Lattimore, P. K., Barrick, K., & Tueller, S. (2017). *Evaluating the long-term effects of prisoner reentry services on recidivism: What types of services matter?* *Justice Quarterly*, 34(1), 136-165.

Ward, T. and Maruna, S. (2007) *Rehabilitation: Beyond the risk paradigm*. London: Routledge.

Weijers, Ido. (2016). *The minimum age of criminal responsibility in continental Europe has a solid rational base*. *The Northern Ireland legal quarterly*. 67. 301-310.

Whittaker A. *Research skills for social work*. 2nd edn Los Angeles: SAGE; 2012

Wilkenson, R .A (2012) *Breaking the Cycle Tasmania Correction Plan (2010-2012)* California Department Justices Correction Services Publications.

Wilson, D. B., Olaghere, A. & Kimbell, C. S. (2017). *Effectiveness of restorative Justice. Principles in juvenile justice: A meta-analysis*. Virginia: George Mason University.


Wisdom, J and Creswell, J.W. (2013). *Mixed Methods: Integrating Quantitative and Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis While Studying Patient-Centered*

- Medical Home Models*. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. AHRQ Publication No. 13-0028-EF.
- Wong, J. S., Bouchard, J., Gravel, J., Bouchard, M. & Morselli, C. (2016). *Can at risk Youth be Diverted from Crime? A Meta-Analysis of Restorative Diversion Programme*. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 43: 1310-1329.
- World Bank. 2020. *World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- World Health Organization. (2020). *Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020*. World Health Organization.
- Yin, R.K. (2011). *Qualitative Research from start to finish*. New York: Guilford Press.
- Yin, R.K. (2014). *Case Study Research Design and Methods (5th ed.)*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage
- Young, S., Greer, B., and Church, R. (2017). *Juvenile delinquency, welfare, justice and therapeutic interventions: a global perspective*. *BJPsych Bulletin* 41, 21-29, doi: 10.1192/pb.bp.115.052274.
- Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the offender Report of offender 2008-2009.
- Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the offender Report of offender 2014-2015.
- Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights and Law Society of Zimbabwe. (2013). *Pretrial Detention in Zimbabwe*. Harare: ZLH.
- Zimbabwe Prison Correctional and Services. Policy document for rehabilitation (2009).

Zinyemba, L., Maushe, F. & Mangwiro, V. (2020). *Treatment and rehabilitation offenders: Options for social workers in Zimbabwe African Journal of Social Work* Volume 10 Number 2. National Association of Social Workers-Zimbabwe

APPENDIX I

APPROVAL LETTER FROM ZPCS

Telephone : 706501/2/3/4, 777384 754197,710095		Reference: G/24/17
Telegrams : "PENAL", HARARE		OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER - GENERAL
Fax : 754157		Private Bag 7718, Causeway
Email : zps@pta.gov.zw		Harare
		ZIMBABWE


JUNE 2021

CHANTELLE LYNETTE JANUARY

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

APPLICATION FOR CLEARANCE AND AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN PRISON

1. The above subject refers.
2. You are hereby informed that your application for clearance and authority to conduct an academic research entitled, "*An Assessment of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services for Young offenders: A Case study of Whawha 'Young Offenders' Prison, Gweru*" was approved.
3. You can now make arrangements for data collection at your convenient time during working hours.
4. On completion of your project you are required to submit a soft and hard copy of your findings to the Research Strategic Planning and Policy Development office for the Commissioner General's information. During your data collection exercise you are required to observe all the necessary rules and regulations including ethics appertaining to your study and you shall not be allowed to divulge to any unauthorised person/s information regarding the operations of the ZPCS.
5. During your data collection process, you are advised to adhere to the guidelines set in accordance to the prevention of the spread of Covid 19.


D. Garauzive (Assistant Commissioner)

HEAD-RESEARCH, STRATEGIC PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT.

Action.
SO- Security

Info
SO- Admin
OC –Midlands Province
OIC- Whawha Young Offenders Prison
Research Strategic Planning and Policy Development
File

APPENDIX II

CONSENT LETTER FOR KEY INFORMANTS

This document shows the signed and informed consent of the key signatory who will participate in this research as a key informant.

1. INTRODUCTION

My name is Chantelle Lynette January, I am a fourth student at Bindura University of Science Education studying Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Social Work. To this end, I am conducting a research on the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes you provide to young offenders at this institution. I have seen it appropriate to interview you for information on the subject since you work first hand in administering these programmes. The information that I will collect from you is for academic purposes. The details of the study are as follows:

2. AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study was to evaluate the rehabilitation and reintegration services which are being offered to youth offenders at Whawha ‘Young Offenders’ Prison.

3. PROCEDURES

I understand that in the study I will answer some questions asked by the researcher. I also take note that I will be asked questions about the crimes young offenders here have committed, the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration services available for young offenders here at Whawha, my recommendations and thoughts.

4. RISKS AND DISCOMFORT

I take note that questions related to my work and experience here might cause emotional or psychological discomfort. I understand that in the event of discomfort, I will discuss about the discomfort with the researcher at the end of the interview.

5. BENEFITS

I understand that participation in this study is voluntary hence I will not be given any benefit either in form of money or in-kind. However, I take note that my participation in the study will go a long way in improving the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes at Whawha.

6. RIGHTS OF participantS

I take note that I have a right not to answer any question, and I also have a right to seek clarity on matters that I do not understand during the interview. I also take note that I have a right to withdraw from the interview at any time.

7. DISSEMINATION OF THE FINDINGS

I understand that the findings of this study will be used for academic purposes and if I want the report of the findings, I am allowed to request a copy from the researcher. However, I also take note that a copy will be availed to ZPCS and Bindura University Library.

8. CONCLUSION

I have read and fully understood what the study is all about. I fully agree to participate in this study.

.....

Signature of Key informant Date

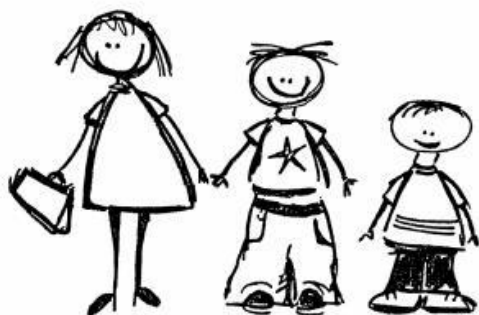
.....

Signature of researcher Date

APPENDIX III

ASSENT FORM FOR MINORS

This assent form serves to show the informed consent of the signatory who is also a young offender detained at Whawha to participate in this study, answering to questions regarding their participation in rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.



INFORMED ASSENT FORM

1. INTRODUCTION

My name is Chantelle Lynette January, I am a fourth student at Bindura University of Science Education studying Bachelor of Science (Honours) Degree in Social Work. To this end, I am conducting a research on the activities you participate in here at Whawha that help you to gain skills that you may use when you go back home. I have seen it appropriate to interview you for information on the subject since you fall in the age category of young people and you are currently participating in these skill building programmes. The information that I will collect from you is for academic purposes. The details of the study are as follows:

2. AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study was to evaluate the rehabilitation and reintegration services which are being offered to youth offenders at Whawha ‘Young Offenders’ Prison.

3. PROCEDURES

I understand that in the study I will answer some questions asked by the researcher. I also take note that I will be asked questions about the crime I committed, the activities I participate in here at the prison, my recommendations and thoughts. I also understand that my identity will remain undisclosed as I will be assigned with a number and everything I say will be confidential.

4. RISKS AND DISCOMFORT

I take note that questions related to my incarceration and activities here might cause emotional or psychological discomfort as it is not a pleasant experience. I understand that in the event of discomfort, I will discuss about the discomfort with the researcher at the end of the interview.

5. BENEFITS

I understand that participation in this study is voluntary hence I will not be given any benefit either in form of money or in-kind. However, I take note that my participation in the study will go a long way in improving the skills training activities at Whawha.

6. RIGHTS OF participantS

I take note that I have a right not to answer any question, and I also have a right to seek clarity on matters that I do not understand during the interview. I also take note that I have a right to withdraw from the interview at any time.

7. DISSEMINATION OF THE FINDINGS

I understand that the findings of this study will be used for academic purposes and if I want the report of the findings, I am allowed to request a copy from the researcher. However, I also take note that a copy will be availed to ZPCS and Bindura University Library.

8. CONCLUSION

I have read and fully understood what the study is all about. I fully agree to participate in this study.

.....

Signature of participant

Date

.....

Signature of researcher

Date

APPENDIX IV

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

The interview guide contains two sections. The first section is about the working experience in the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. The second section contains questions on the nature of crimes committed by the young offenders, the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration services, how to improve them and the legal instruments that guide the provision of these rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

1. Sex: Male Female
2. How long have you been in the institution?
3. How long have you been working with young offenders?
4. What are your professional qualifications in the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders?
5. What is your role in the rehabilitation and reintegration process of the young offenders incarcerated here?
6. Who is in charge of the rehabilitation and reintegration programs this prison?

Social Worker Psychologist Correctional Officer Church Other

(Specify other) _____

SECTION B: RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Can you tell me about the nature of offenses that lead young persons to be incarcerated here?

Probes: Recurring crime; common crimes; causing factors

2. What are the forms of rehabilitation and reintegration services available for young offenders incarcerated here?

Probes: Enrolment process, Participation level; challenges faced

3. What measures can you recommend in order to promote the effectiveness of rehabilitation and reintegration programs available to young offenders that may help to reduce the possibility of reoffending?

Probes: Factors influencing reoffending; follow up systems; re-entry process

4. What are the legal frameworks that promote and make it possible for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders in Zimbabwe?

5. What are the policy frameworks that promote and make it possible for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders in Zimbabwe?

6. What are the programme frameworks that promote and make it possible for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders in Zimbabwe?

7. We are coming to the end of our discussion, do you have any additional information comments on the issues we discussed which can assist me to understand the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes you have at this institution?

Thank you.

APPENDIX V

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDY participants

The Questionnaire contains two sections, the first section is about your biographical details which requires your personal details such as age, sex, the crime you committed, area of residence and highest level of education you have completed. Section B contains interview questions about the activities you participate in here in the prison, and any recommendations you have that can help improve these activities you participate in.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. To which of the following age groups do you belong?
 - a) 10-13 (b) 14-17 (c) 18 and above
2. Sex
 - a) Female (b) Male
3. Where do you reside?
 - (a) Low Density (b) High Density (c) Rural
4. What is your Genogram?
 - a) Both Parents alive b) Lost both Parents
5. Who did you stay with at home?
 - a) Parent b) Single parent c) Guardian d) Other
6. What is your level of education?

a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Never went to school

7. Did you work before getting arrested?

a) Formal (b) Informal (c) No

SECTION B: NATURE OF CRIMES WHERE COMMITTED BY THE YOUNG OFFENDERS LEADING TO COMMITTAL AT WHAWHA 'YOUNG OFFENDERS' PRISON.

1. What crime did you commit?

a) Theft (b) Robbery (c) Murder (d) Rape (e) Assault (f) Other -----

2. Why did you commit the crime?

a) Social Problems (b) Economic Problems (c) Peer Pressure (d) Other -----

3. Are you a first time offender?

a) Yes (b) No

4. How long is your sentence?

a) 0-6 months (b) 6 months to 1 year (c) 1 year to 3 years (d) 4+ years

5. What is the time you have served in prison to date?

a) 0-6 months (b) 6 months to 1 year (c) 1 year to 3 years (d) 4+ years

SECTION C: FORMS OF REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE AT WHAWHA ‘YOUNG OFFENDERS’ PRISON.

1. What is the rehabilitation programme you are enrolled in?

- (a) Motor Mechanics (b) Fence Weaving (c) Livestock Keeping (d) Farming
(e) Other -----

2. What sports and recreation activities do you participate in?

- a) Soccer b) Volleyball c) Arts and theatre d) Choir

3. What is your level of education at Whawha School?

- a) Grade 1-7 b) Form 1 to 4 c) A level d) Other

4. Does the shortage of Raw materials pose as a challenge in accessing these programmes?

- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

5. Does the shortage of Money pose as a challenge in accessing these programmes?

- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

6. Does the shortage of proper learning facilities pose as a challenge in accessing these programmes?

- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

7. How were you enrolled into your programme?

- (a) By age (b) By crime committed (c) By skill (d) By area of interest (e) Other -----

8. How long have you been enrolled in your programme?

a) 0-6months (b) 6months to 1year (c) 1year to 3years (d) 4+ years

b) The rehabilitation and reintegration programs are efficient.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

9. The programme I am enrolled in fit my area of interest.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

10. The programme I am training in will help me to take care of my needs when i go back to the society.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

SECTION D: WHAT CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AT WHAHWA YOUNG OFFENDERS PRISON?

1. Inmate participation in programme planning/ designing will make the programmes more effective.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

2. Introduction of new programmes will make the rehabilitation and reintegration process more effective.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

3. Behaviour change is essential for my successful return to society.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

4. What are the systems in place that help you change your behavior?

(a) Counselling (b) Church (c) Punishment (d) Other -----

4. Facing Stigma is my worry when i get released from prison.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

5. Re-offending is my worry when i get released from prison.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

6. Unemployment is my worry when i get released from prison.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

7. Strained family relations is my worry when i get released from prison.

a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

