



Rehabilitation Policy

— FOUR STREAMS —

2016



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FOREWORD



Commissioner of Corrections

The work of the Fiji Correction Service is a noble and fulfilling call to the great commission. Effective rehabilitation strategies must be at the core of our duty as Correctional Officers. Our role primarily is to Rehabilitate.

We work in a challenging and rewarding environment where our duty revolves around restoring people's lives.

This Rehabilitation Policy is a guideline for FCS to achieve its mission through rehabilitation programs. Rehabilitation programs offered in the past years have been through a number of consultations to measure its effectiveness towards the main goal of the organization and changes have been made where appropriate.

FCS in its effort to act on the policy requires that all staff take ownership of rehabilitation and be able to deliver these rehabilitation programs. However FCS highly appreciates the efforts offered by stakeholders in the delivery of rehabilitation programs.

For this Rehabilitation Policy to be effective there must be a multi-sectoral effort whereby providers from various religious bodies, non-government organizations, government departments and volunteers. Hence this Rehabilitation Policy is one of the many 'tools' in the work of restoring lives.

Therefore this Rehabilitation Policy is a document that will be reviewed to ensure that the rehabilitation strategies are suitable and effective over time. The effectiveness of this Rehabilitation Policy will be measured by the recidivism rate and more importantly the lives we restore in becoming law abiding citizens of this country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F.B. Kean'.

F.B.KEAN
Commander
Commissioner

December 2016

INTRODUCTION

The current rehabilitation framework resulted from the gaps identified from the previous framework. The implementation has revealed the gaps that require to be appropriately addressed if we need to meet the Commissioner's intent of establishing the best applications and sustainable rehabilitation approach that will effectively address recidivism and general reoffending.

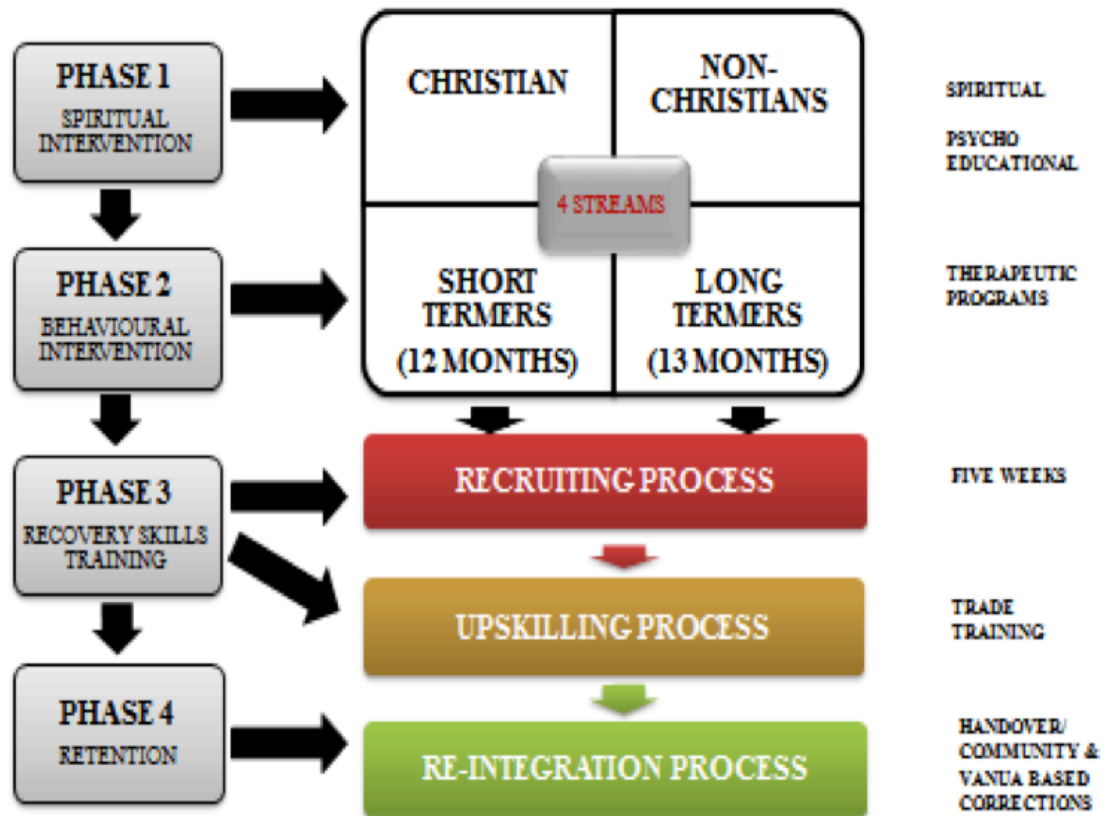
The FCS motto. *Semper Restituens* - Always Rehabilitation forms a central part of this Rehabilitation Policy which is mirrored to the Malaysian Rehabilitation Framework. The key to the policy is the decentralizing of rehabilitation programs to all Divisions. This is a significant move away from all programs being conducted in Suva. The engagement of psychologists in the four divisions plus the appointment of IRO/DRO paves the way for this program delivery with oversight from Director Rehabilitation and senior Psychologists.

FCS has endeavored to ensure that this Policy Framework is closely related to the Fijian context in its implementation. FCS will continue to explore opportunities of refining this framework that it remains practical to the Fijian environment. This Policy Framework is a living document and will be reviewed as and when required to meet the demand and changes to the rehabilitation environment.



Inmates learning footdrill as part of their rehabilitation process.

REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK (4 STREAMS)



FCS Rehabilitation Unit 2016

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ENTRY PHASE

SENTENCE PLANNING TEAM

Assessment

- Gather information
- Committal warrant
- Interview
- Court disclosure
- Home visit
- Establish the causes of offending behaviour and the risk of re-offending
- Needs and risk assessment

Determines

- Clients readiness for change
- Clients problem areas and strength
- The development of appropriate treatment plan



A female officer interviews a newly admitted inmate at the Suva Correction Centre.

THE INTAKE PROCESS

This phase deals with the admission of inmates to a receiving centre after being sentenced by the court. It involves documentation of admission procedures and assessment conducted within a one week period.

The Fiji Correction Services processes its inmates through four receiving centres which are Suva, Lautoka, Women's and Labasa during a 5day process.

- **During Days 1 - 2** immediate registration would be resolved by the Reception Officer (Number 1 file). Fingerprints, photographs, demographic data, offense and previous conviction, sentence calculation and inventories of the prisoner's personal items. These to be resolved to the Officer in Charge and Supervisor for the reassessment of the overview identification procedures.
- **During Day 3** Psychologist/ Medical Orderly or any other relevant specialist for necessary treatment and review of any identified symptoms that require special attention. Medical screening and physical exam findings that will help the Assessment Team complete the Initial Assessment Process.
- **During Day 4 – 5** Assessment Team will assess the inmate using the Comprehensive Assessment Form to assess the needs and risks of inmates. Findings from assessment will be verified through the home visitation reports/ Welfare reports.



An Institutional Sentence Planning Board involves the inmate, inmates' family and staff to be part of the inmate's rehabilitation process.

The forms in the Rehab Folder will assist the decision makers in the following ways:

- The Assessment Team/Psychologist after matching inmate's needs will identify programs that are required to address inmates' behavioral needs.
- The Assessment Team/Psychologist to present to the ISPB their initial assessment report/ findings and their recommendation(s).
- The Institution Sentence Planning Board (refer to definition Index) shall charter an Initial Personal Route Map (IPRM) for the inmate under the recommendations of the Psychologist that was documented in their assessment that is required to address inmates' behavioral needs.
- A holistic review of all gathered information is presented to the Allocation Board for inmate allocation.
- After allocation, and upon arrival to the designated institutions, the IRO will make necessary arrangements with the stakeholders through the C/O to arrange the ISPB.

The above process will take place in all Receiving Centers (Suva, Women's, Lautoka, and Labasa) with the exception of inmates who are considered as a high-risk offender or special cases.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisor of Division

The Supervisor of the Division is accountable for the safety, security and humane management of persons in custody and ensures their successful reintegration into the community upon their release. To achieve this primary role, the Supervisor is responsible for:

- Consultation visit to corporate bodies for education and employment opportunities
- Monitor the facilitation of all rehabilitation programs and activities to ensure that the targets in the ACP is met
- Monitoring visit on early releases, job placements and community releases
- Reviewing the rehabilitation programs in consultation with the Director Rehabilitation
- Thoroughly scrutinizing all documents submitted for early release and Job Placement
- Handing over of fully discharged inmates to their families and communities
- The frequent inspection of the institution to ensure OHS compliance and that the environment if conducive to learning

Officer In Charge

The Officer in Charge of the institution is the central facilitator of all rehabilitation in the institution. To achieve this primary role, the Officer in Charge is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all inmates admitted to the institution undergo the rehabilitation processes
- Monitoring the daily rehabilitation activities and making a progress report to Supervisor
- Ensuring that the Institution Sentence Planning Board is regularly convened and presided over as stipulated in the ACP
- Ensuring that home visits are conducted for newly admitted, pre released and post released inmates
- Ensuring the safety of program facilitators within the institution premises
- Thoroughly assessing inmates security rating prior to early release, phase advancement and attending programs
- Handing over of fully discharged inmates to their families and communities

Institution Rehabilitation Officer (IRO) / Institution Sergeant Major (ISM)

When programs are to be conducted inside the Prison Proper (internal classes), the IRO should identify the participants and ensure the following are met:

- Security arrangement set up
- Course materials and equipments
- Proper sanitation
- Proper ventilations
- OHS compliance

However, if the program is to be conducted outside the institution, approval has to be sought from the Commissioner.

PHASE I: IDENTITY

“A major determinant of people’s behaviour is their identity or self-concept, and major determinants of self-concepts are the social groups to which people belong (Tajfel, 1982; Turner et al, 1987). A person who successfully associates with criminals and successfully learns norms and skills of that group is like to develop a related sense of belonging the more they participate; group membership becomes a defining element of self-perceived identity and compels congruent behaviour. Thus peers are particularly influential sources of learning because their perceived similarity means they are classed as part of our in-group. Furthermore, when other memberships are lacking (e.g. family), the significance of one’s peer group to identity is amplified, thereby increasing pressure to conform.

The acquisition of criminal tendencies involves a process of social learning whereby differential association, mutual reinforcement and imitation among peers have been found to be important to moral reasoning (Walker et al, 2000), drug use (Akers et al, 1979), non violent and violent delinquent behaviour (Henry et al, 2001) and serious offending (Chung and Steinberg, 2006). By combining social learning theory and social control theory, Hawkins and Weis, (1985) concluded that the impact of association with different groups depend upon skills and available opportunities.”

Source: <https://books.google.com/fj/books?id=vzQiAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA135&dq=identity+and+criminal+behaviour&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewiRtJXEjK7PAhUEE5QKHfSqDGEQ6AEIKDAC#v=onepage&q=identity%20and%20criminal%20behaviour&f=true>



Phase 1 aims to:

- Create insight and awareness between the person and his/ her offending behavior
- Enhance motivation to change
- Readiness for further intensive program

Foot Drill Exercise and all phase 1 programs are compulsory for all inmates except for medical reasons or as approved by the Officer in Charge.

This phase involves various religious programs streaming inmates according to their belief systems. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner & Lev Vygotsky’s ideas (1993) Pacific framework places emphasis on spirituality. This is supported by Irwin (1984), states that the body, mind and spirit depict the wholeness of an indi-

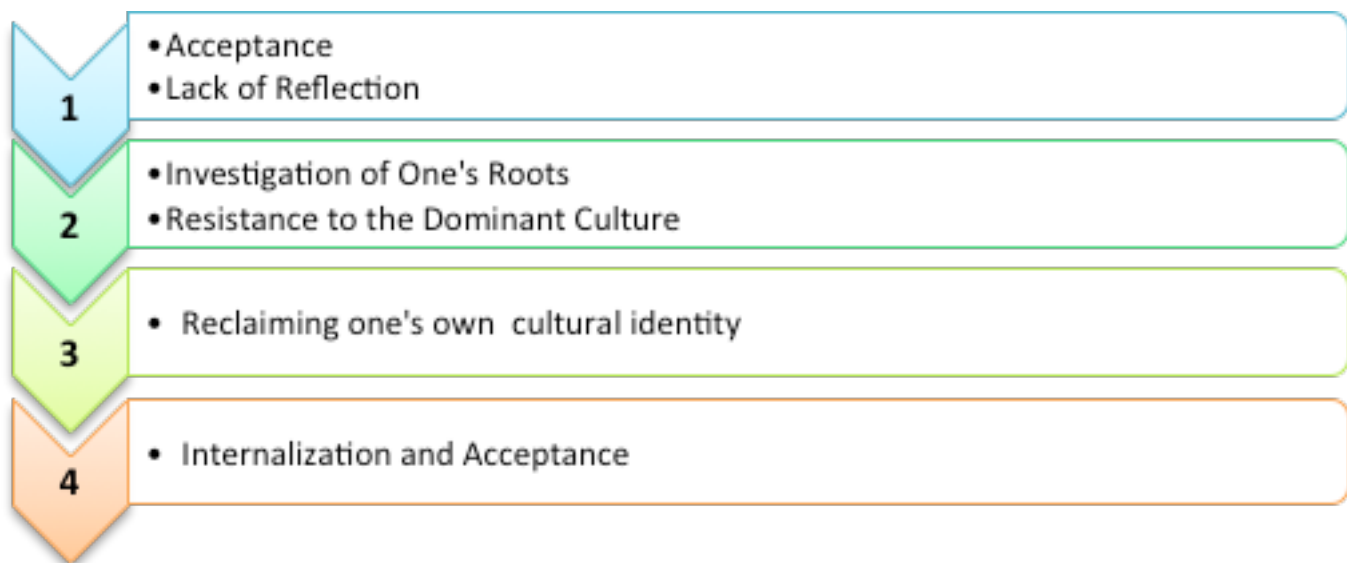
vidual and absence of the spirit means loss of wholeness. This could be linked to the current framework in the sense that Christians admitted in the institution will have rehabilitation stakeholders who will share excerpts from the Bible which directly addresses their individual criminal behaviors. For instance, ALPHA program is provided by Christian group as means of allowing inmates to understand the creator of themselves and the purpose of being created.

Chaplaincy will consult all religious organization in terms of the spiritual wellbeing of all inmates.

- i. Inmate's Church Pastor will identify church elders for individual inmates
- ii. Inmate families / Relatives – maintain family connections, family welfare and family visits. Information on inmates from family very important, compare with inmate information

On the other hand, non-Christians admitted in the institution will have relevant stakeholders from their various religious groups who will share according to their religious beliefs addressing their individual criminal behavior.

In addition to this phase, the self is addressed enabling inmates to fully understand their criminal behavior. According to Jackson (1975) groups go through a process of identity development in four steps:



This is supported by Erikson (2006), stating that identity is having a sense of direction and assurance of having significance to others.

Furthermore in this phase culture is involved as Wally Penetito (2000) states that identity extends beyond individuals determining who they are, instead it is a journey by an entire culture. This is supported by Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory (1978) stating that individuals learn from society and culture. Matsumoto & Juang (2004) states that culture is a dynamic system of rules, explicit and implicit, established by groups in order to ensure their survival. This theory is applicable in this context as behavior is learnt for example; a youth who is unemployed prefers to earn a living by planting drugs and marketing it for money. This behavior becomes a trend to unemployed youths who have a probability of belonging to the same cultural group to earn a living by planting drugs.

Table 1 : Phase 1 Programs

Program Title	Facilitator	Duration	Specific target group
ALPHA	Prison Fellowship	80 hrs	Christians
Purpose of Life	Prison Fellowship	40 hrs	Christians
Yoga	Hindu	40 hrs	Non- Christians
Muslim		40 hrs	Non- Christians

APPROACH - PERSON-CENTERED THERAPY AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

Phase one uses an integrated approach of person centered theory and moral development education. Person centered theory is defined by Seligman(2006),as an approach that views people as capable and autonomous, with the ability to resolve their difficulties, realize their potential, and change their lives in positive ways. In the sense that offenders undergo therapeutic programs that allow them to take ownership of change in their criminal behavior.

On the other hand Moral development education theory is defined by Kohlberg (1969), as virtues and vices are the basis to moral behavior. This approach is applicable in this phase as it clearly guides the relationship of men and ethics. For instance, inmates are made aware that every decision they make has its consequences. This could be linked to inmates with cases of arson and damaging property triggered from conflicts with other parties leading to such crime being committed. This offence committed could have been solved by following other processors involving law upholders.



Counselling is an integral part of the rehabilitation process.

PHASE I IRO / ISM RESPONSIBILITY

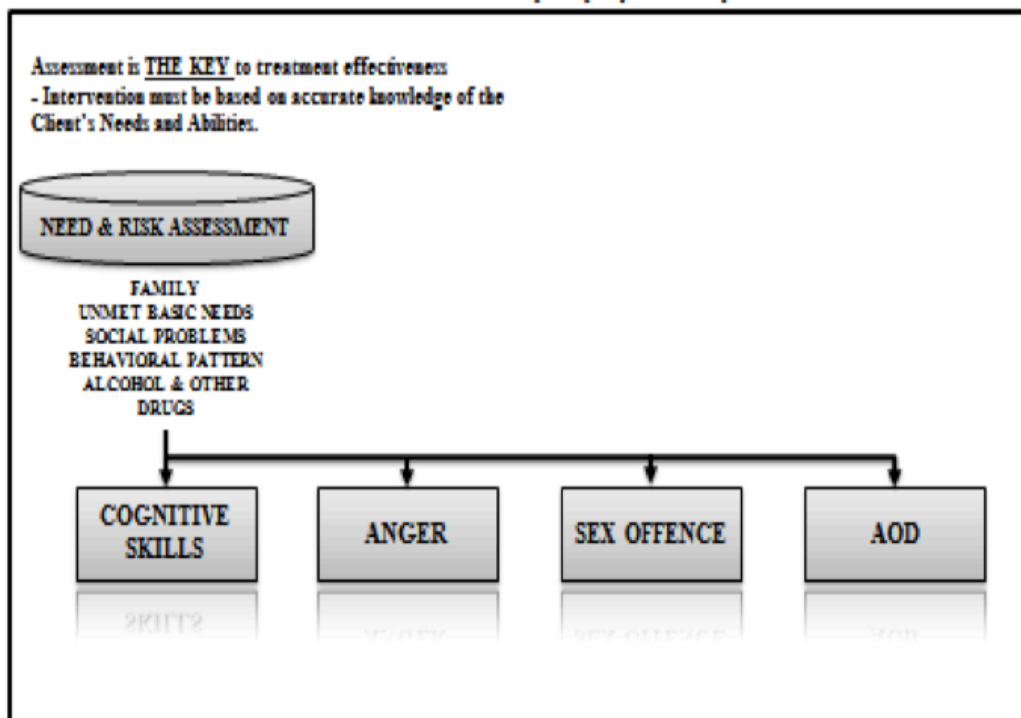
- The Institution Rehabilitation Officer (IRO) shall arrange venue, time, date and participants for the intensive program as recommended by the Assessment Board/Psychologist to be advised in advance accordingly.
- The IRO shall assist intensive program providers in conducting performance assessments of individual participants based from the Initial Comprehensive Assessment Findings.
- Program providers are to conduct a summative assessment to gauge the inmates' personality and behavioral progress.
- The IRO shall ensure that all completed assessments are gathered at the end of a program and endorsed by all assessors involved, and retained in the inmates' respective rehab folders.
- The IRO shall submit the Rehab folder to the Assessment Board to consider advancement to Phase 2.
- Unsuccessful participants shall be considered under the prerogative of the Psychologist for the right action counseling plan.

PHASE 2 : OFFENCE–FOCUSED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

This Phase 2 consists of Short Termers (ST) and Long Termers (LT) whereby ST are sentenced 12 months down and LT are sentenced 13 months up. The inmate can only proceed to rehabilitation programs after assessment as findings from the conducted assessment determines the type of treatment the inmates has to go through.

PHASE 2 (STREAM 3&4)

Therapeutic Programs – develop coping mechanisms for; Cravings and withdrawal, develop alternative behaviour, manage emotions, enhance problem solving and communication skills. Develop relapse prevention plans.



The following different types of rehabilitation programs are offered in the FCS. These include cognitive skills, drug and alcohol, anger management, violent offender, domestic violence and sex offender programs.

ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

In Drug and alcohol category the technique of Motivational Interviewing (MI) is used as it explores and resolves ambivalence. According to Miller (1983), MI is client centered with the goal to change behavior through decisional balancing of clients. This could be contextualized in this category for offenders whose drive to criminal behavior is alcohol and substance abuse. According to Miller (1983) this technique expresses empathy and allows the client to take ownership of change. This is supported by a study conducted by Erini (2006) aimed at examining whether or not MI is more efficacious than no intervention in reducing alcohol consumption. Findings from this study indicate that MI is effective in addiction as it focused on client's readiness to change.

ANGER MANAGEMENT

The therapy used in anger management is Solution Focused therapy as it focuses on people capable of constructing solutions to improve their lives. According to Prochaska (2014), the therapy is aimed at making clients the experts of their own lives as they know what is best for them. They also take a step back and look at the triggers, rationalize their next course of actions, try to maintain self-control by avoiding aggression. Solution focused therapy is applicable in this context as it is a multicultural counseling approach not only does it honor cultural background of inmates but reframes clients to new ways of looking at themselves or the problem issue.



Inmates attending a class at the Nasinu Corrections Centre.

COGNITIVE SKILLS

In the category of cognitive skills reality therapy is used as it focuses on client's personal responsibility for choices and the outcome for their choices. According to Prochaska & Norcross (2014), reality therapy is centered on Wants, Direction and doing, Evaluation and Planning and commitment. This is specifically important in counseling inmates as goal setting is done reviewing what clients are doing and whether or not their actions are working in their favor. According to Norcross (2014), troubled people are those who maintain a failure in identity because they are unwilling to accept responsibility and face reality honestly. For instance, inmates with the offence of theft or forgery would likely take advantage of the trust given to them by superiors in the workforce so they commit such crime due to lack of self-awareness. Thus cognitive skills are about decision making when faced with any circumstances.

SEX OFFENCE

An integrated approach of Gestalt and Behavior Therapies were used to address offending behaviors. The behavioral approach by Kramer, Douglas and Vicky (2009), which is also known as the psychotherapy, is a combination of two therapies - the cognitive behavior therapy and the behavior therapy which also addresses the thoughts and feelings that might be causing inappropriate behavior. It also looks at how the environment influences those behaviors. Behavior therapies assume that behavior that is associated with psychological problems developed through the same processes of learning that affects the development of other behaviors. Therefore, behaviorists see personality problems in the way that personality was developed. The therapies also help change potentially self-destructing behaviors through behavior modifications. The Gestalt therapy by Yontef and Jacobs (2008) provides a way of being authentic and meaningfully responsible for oneself. By becoming aware, one becomes able to choose and/or organize one's own existence in a meaningful manner. Gaining insight or awareness to a situation or behavior is important. The goal is for offenders to become aware of what they did, what they are doing, how they are doing it, and how they can change themselves, and at the same time, to learn to accept and value themselves.

Table 5 : Correction-based Phase 2 Programs

Program Title	Facilitator	Duration	Specific Target
Recovery	prison Fellowship	80 hrs.	Anger
Trauma Healing	Operation Foundation	40 hrs.	Infanticide Offenders
Step Out Step Free	Operation Foundation	40 hrs.	Overcoming Recidivism

PHASE 2 OPERATIONS & REHABILITATION ROLE

- The IRO to arrange the venue, time, date and participants in the program as recommended and to inform the C/O in advance date.
- The IRO shall conduct an introduction of phase two with awareness of the programs to be undertaken by the inmates prior to the commencement of every program.
- Program providers through the IRO are to submit a copy of inmates' overall assessment report to the Sentence Planning Team (SPT).
- The IRO to ensure that all complete assessments at the end of a program are endorsed by all assessors involved, and retained in the rehab folders.
- The IRO shall present inmates Rehab files at the completion of all design programs in phase two to ISPB for their endorsement before forwarding the same to the Div.SPO. All concern rehab files shall be submitted to SPT to determine inmates' qualification to the 3rd phase.

RECRUITMENT

At the end of Phase 2, twenty (20) inmates will be selected to undergo a Recruitment process. The main objective of this phase is Self-Discipline. Inmates are selected after a thorough assessment from Phase 1 and after his/her offending behaviour is properly addressed in Phase 2 and is found to have the potential to succeed in this phase. Basics in a work environment are taught at this level whereby candidates will learn about safety at work, leadership, financial literacy and communication.



SCREENING AND PROFILING

Aptitude tests :

Aptitude tests are tests of special abilities that are required in specific jobs. Examples are tests of mechanical, clerical, linguistic, musical and artistic abilities: manual dexterity: reaction time; and hand/eye coordination.

INTERVIEWS

STRUCTURED INTERVIEW

The structured interview makes use of a predetermined outline. By following this outline, the interview ensures that all relevant information on the candidate is systematically covered.

INTERVIEW OBJECTIVES

A key aspect of the model is the hierarchical nature of the needs.

- **PHYSICAL /FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS**

Rehabilitation to focus on *changing the mindset* by providing what people need like money for businesses, land to plant, House to live in. Government intervention is very important in this as offenders are going home one day.

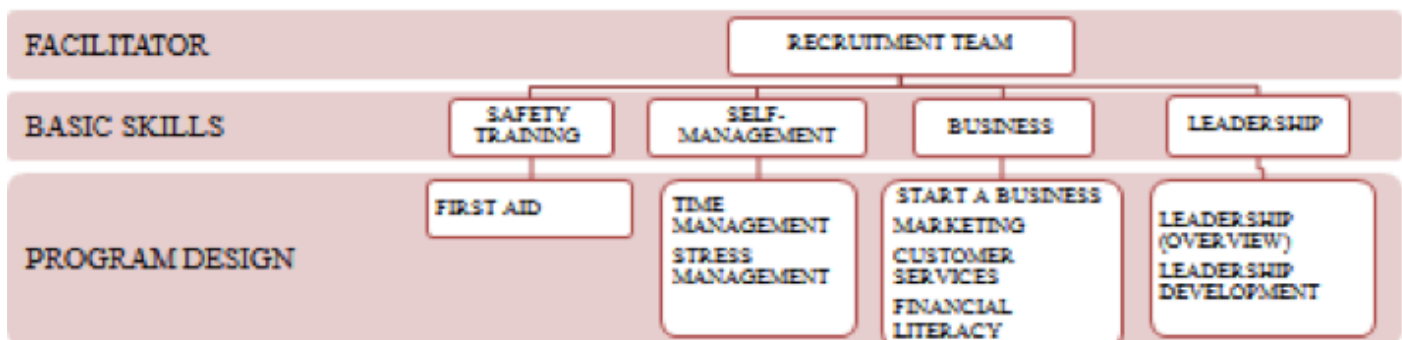
- **PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS**

Whether the applicant is suitable to go through the training

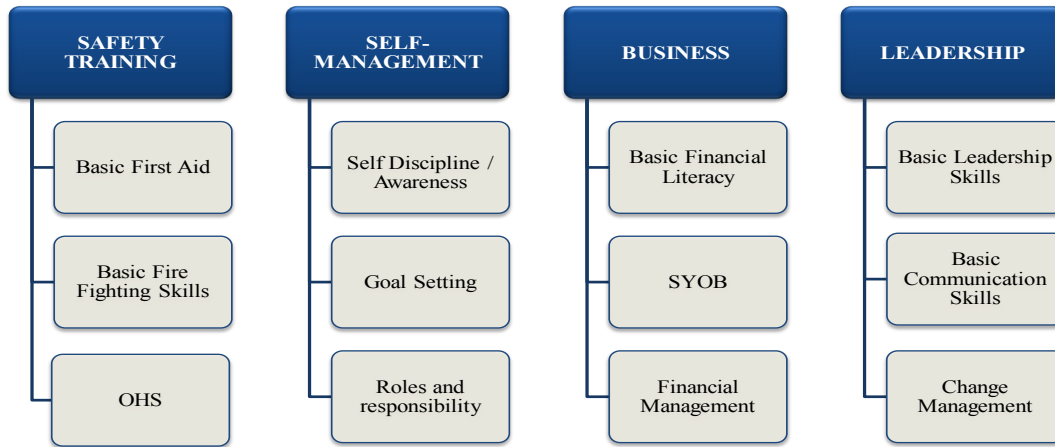
- **SOCIAL NEEDS**

The verification of information from inmates, family, community, religion and cultural identity. (Birth certificate)

RECRUITMENT MODEL



PROGRAM DESIGN



BASIC SKILLS

Safety Training;

This category involves inmates to fully understand basic strategies of human survival in the work force. The inclusion of basic first aid such as CPR, treating injuries before medical attention in circumstances of accidents within any organization of work. The involvement of fire fighting skills is crucial as it equips inmates with discipline and surviving in any critical condition where an explosion of working equipments or fire arises. The category of OHS involves inmates knowing their rights as workers in any organization and required safety equipments needed for certain jobs or working conditions. For example, those working in timber yards need safety boots, masks and safety glasses to prevent injuries from the work.



An inmate on Job Placement at Starest Furniture, Valelevu.

Self Management;

This category develops self awareness to inmates as it allows them to utilize the skills learnt from the therapies in Phase two. In self management the main focus is decision making the importance of self discipline, goal setting and their responsibilities. For instance, an inmate who is assessed for the case of robbery could have a goal of not committing the same crime in future. Thus the inmate goal could be to prioritize his/her own needs, direction in what to do to assist in achieving the goals viewing themselves that the decision they make comes with responsibilities.



With proper training, inmates show a lot of potential in specific areas of interest like mechanical and carpentry, mechanical, sewing and art.

Business;

This category involves inmate’s analytical and budgeting skills on how to start and manage their own business SYOB. The inmates will be trained to understand their business strategies so that financial goals are realistic and attainable. This category trains inmates to be successful business entrepreneurs utilizing skills and available resources within their limits. For example, an inmate who does poultry farming needs to have skills of budgeting so that profits could be maximized allowing the owner and business to grow.



An ex-offender with his canteen after being assisted with funds from the Poverty Alleviation Program.

Leadership;

This stage includes inmates to build on their personal leadership qualities allowing them to do self-reflection on past behaviors, learning from it, finding solutions and have the ability to move forward in life. In addition to this inmates are equipped with skills to impact their families and communities in a more proactive way towards an exemplary lifestyle. An example is inmates reflecting on their roles as leaders in their families that is as a father, uncle, brother to loved ones and their roles as law abiding citizens of Fiji developing the culture of crime free communities.

Table 3 : RECRUITMENT PROGRAM

Program Title	Facilitator	Specific Target
Safety Training Basic Fire Fighting Skills OHS	Red Cross & Medical Unit National Fire Authority OHS Unit	Selected Inmates (20)
Self –Management	Rehabilitation Team Psychologists	Selected Inmates (20)
Business	NCSMED	Selected Inmates (20)
Leadership	Training School	Selected Inmates (20)

EARLY RELEASE SCHEMES

EARLY RELEASE REQUIREMENT

As stipulated under the 2006 Prisons and Corrections Act Section 46, prisoners must meet the following minimum requirement to be eligible for early release under the following types of programmes;-

- a) In relation to release under programmes involving the performance of the community work or paid employment: -
 - i. The prisoner shall have a low security classification ; and
 - ii. The prisoner has 12 months or less sentence to be served;
 - iii. For life sentenced inmates, they will only be included provided they have a very clean record for five years and have served more than (10) years. Must be Special Stage and successfully undertake all Rehab Program.
- b) In relation to undertaking a course of education or instruction-
 - i. The prisoner shall have a low security classification;
 - ii. The prisoner has 12 months or less sentenced to be served; and
 - iii. The prisoner has been accepted to undertake appropriate course of education or instruction.

Additional Requirement

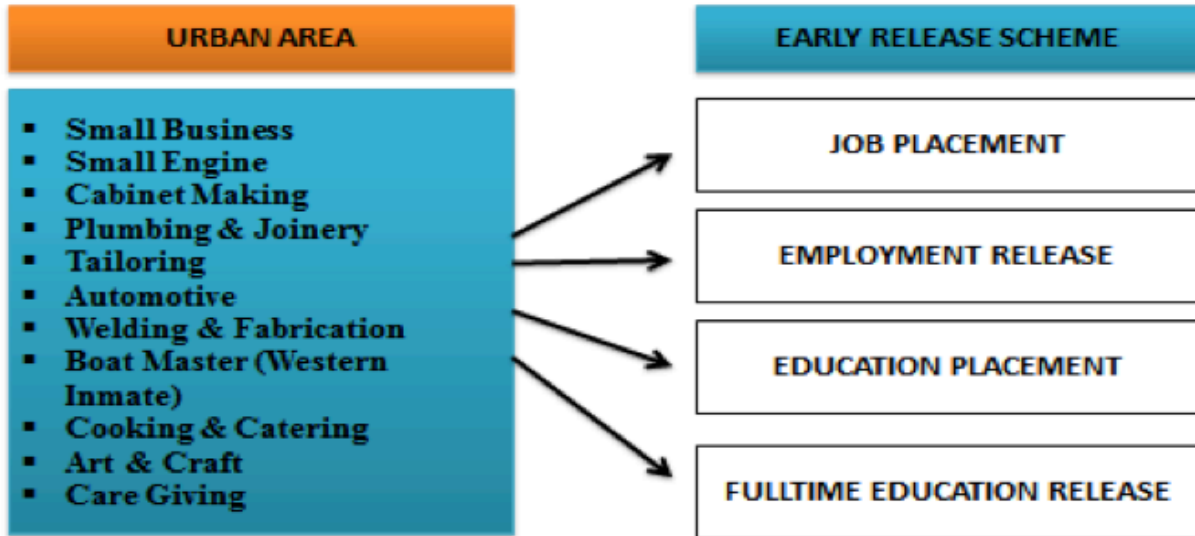
- i. The prisoner has successfully completed all rehab programs undertaken
- ii. Special consideration may be given to those who have successfully or partially completed program prior to admission or during incarceration in which the SPB may desired beneficial for on release.

EARLY RELEASE SCHEMES

- a) Early Release Schemes, offenders are also given the opportunity to apply for early release:
 - i. to prepare the inmate to face the social stigma with strong self-determination in a real life situation;
 - ii. to build relationship skills with the community in a working environment;
 - iii. to encourage community involvement in assisting the inmate to re-integrate to the community through an assimilation process
- b) The early release schemes are available in a series of categories in which offenders can choose from once they have gone through the two streams of the rehabilitation framework, early release schemes such as such, as job placement in accordance to the skills trainings they have gone through, early release of education and community roles.
- c) The Early Release Schemes is further divided into two streams accommodating those offenders living in the Urban and Rural Areas of the country. Since they in different parts of the country either or in the urban and rural areas the application of the Poverty Alleviation Project (PAP) for ex-offenders will also be affected. Offenders are not given cash but they will be given equipment or tools depending on the needs analysis conducted by the Rehabilitation Team.

EARLY RELEASE SCHEME PROCESS

- to prepare the inmate to face the social stigma with strong self-determination in a real life situation;
- to build relationship skills with the community in a working environment;
- to encourage community involvement in assisting the inmate to re-integrate to the community through an assimilation process.



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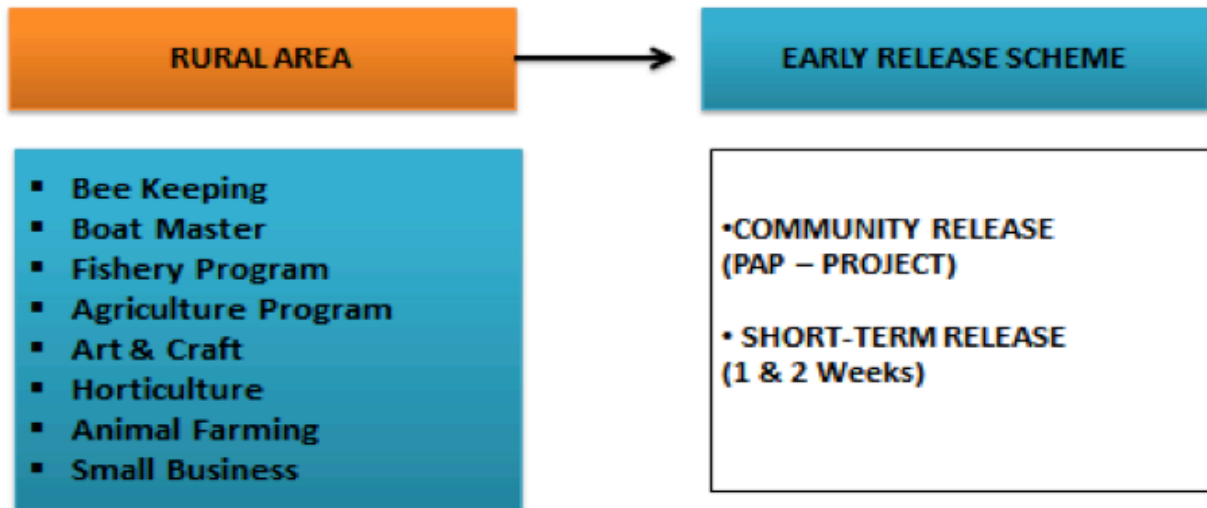
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Staff Officer for Rehabilitation, CCO Vika Vereivalu discusses the progress of the inmates on Employment Release with the HR Manager of Quality Print, Mr. Daven

EARLY RELEASE SCHEME PROCESS

- to prepare the inmate to face the social stigma with strong self-determination in a real life situation;
- to build relationship skills with the community in a working environment;
- to encourage community involvement in assisting the inmate to re-integrate to the community through an assimilation process.



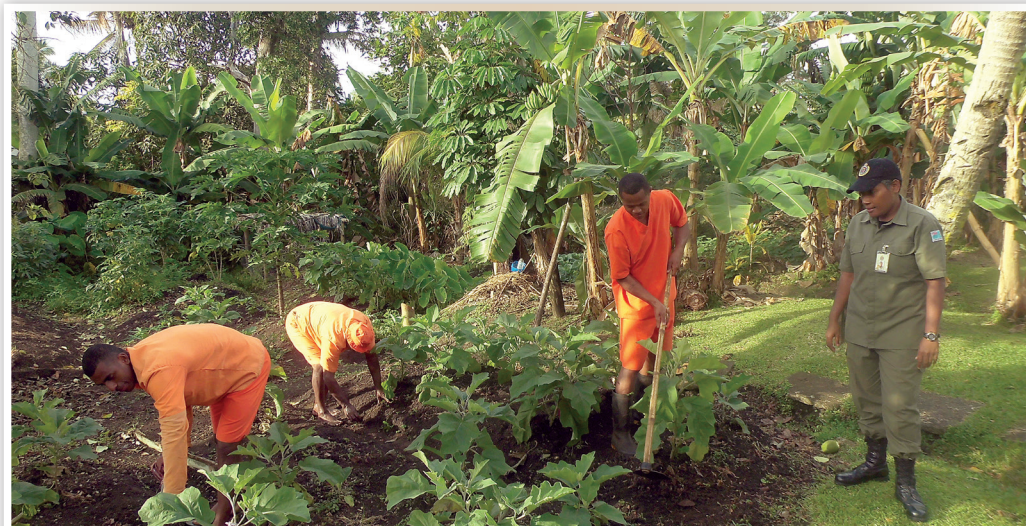
PHASE 3 : UP SKILLING

In this phase, the up skilling of offenders will be divided in two streams namely the Urban and Rural which accommodates offenders who live in these two areas. The up skilling programs will differ in terms of the different depending on their community geographical setting it is either urban or rural.

Some of the up-skilling programs being undertaken in various correctional facilities



Bee Keeping



Vegetables farming



Small Engine repair



Sewing

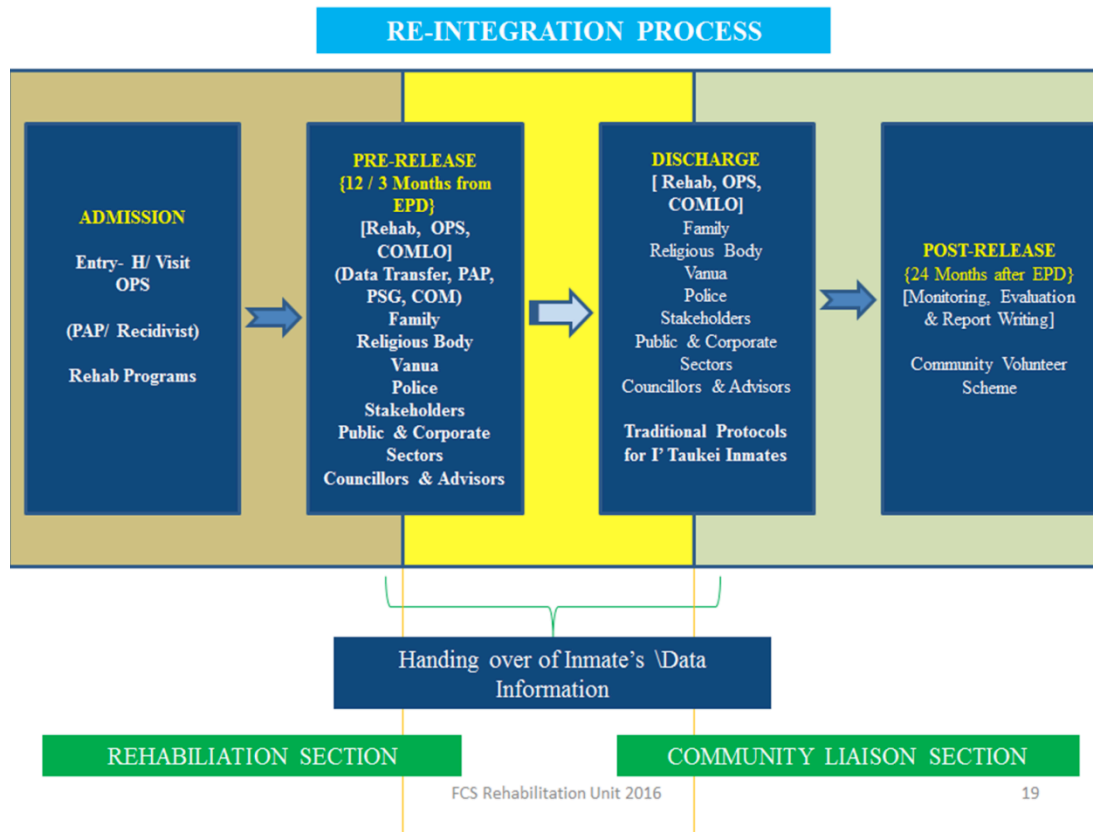
PHASE 3- UPSKILLING

URBAN AREAS

- Small Business
- Small Engine
- Cabinet Making
- Plumbing & Joinery
- Tailoring
- Automotive
- Welding & Fabrication
- Boat Master (Western Inmate)
- Cooking & Catering
- Art & Craft
- Care Giving

RURAL AREAS

- Bee Keeping
- Boat Master
- Agriculture Program
- Fishery Program
- Art & Craft
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry
- Small Business



PHASE 4 RE INTEGRATION

This is the final phase in the rehabilitation process. It provides for the placement of inmates in actual hands- on work with employment providers for work experience and possible employment on their release.

The main objective is to prepare the inmate to face the social stigma with strong self-determination in a real life situation, build relationship skills with the community in a working environment and to encourage community involvement in assisting the inmate to re-integrate into the community through an assimilation process. The community program is aimed at preparing the inmate to go through re-integration into the community.

- Study and use KYBOOTS model on transition rehabilitation, Hands- on training before release (Phase 4)
- Hands- on training on business before release, government to provide homes (Reintegration – Phase 4) Public and Corporate intervention is very important in this phase of the rehabilitation process.
- There must be continuous evaluation of each program for the forum



An ex-offender is greeted by his mother after being discharged.

FIJI CORRECTIONS SERVICE NATIONAL CENTRES

Western Division

Ba Corrections Centre

Namosau
Mail: P.O. Box 2044, Ba
Tel: 6674053

Lautoka Corrections Centre

Natabua
Mail: P.O. Box 133, Lautoka
Tel: 6206001 / 3555650

★ Lautoka Remand Centre

★ Lautoka Womens Corrections Centre

Southern Division

Maximum Corrections Centre

Naboro,
Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3555648

Medium Corrections Centre

Naboro,
Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3629134

Minimum Corrections Centre

Naboro,
Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3629135

Pre-Release Corrections Centre

Naboro,
Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3620393

Northern Division

Labasa Corrections Centre

Vaturekuka,
Mail: P.O. Box 376, Labasa
Tel: 8201429 / 8201412

Taveuni Corrections Centre

Waitavala,
Mail: P.O. Box 59, Taveuni
Tel: 8201413

Central & Eastern Division

Levuka Corrections Centre

Nasova,
Mail: P.O. Box 61, Levuka
Tel: 8201429 / 8201412

Nasinu Corrections Centre

Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3684503

Suva Corrections Centre

Korovou,
Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3684505

Suva Womens Corrections Centre

Devo, Korovou,
Mail: P.O. Box 114, Suva
Tel: 3684505

Suva Remand Centre

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