



CHRAJ Commission on Human Rights
and Administrative Justice



MONITORING OF PRISONS 2005 AND 2006 REPORT

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FOREWORD

This progress report compiled by the Public Education Department of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice covers inspections conducted by the Commission in detention facilities (prisons and police cells) in various regions of Ghana.

Monitoring activities were not executed in year 2004; this was in line with the policy of the Public Education Department of the Commission to review past monitoring activities, monitoring formats and questionnaires and to train staff drawn from its offices nationwide in research, monitoring skills and the use of the questionnaires and monitoring formats.

The Commission's inspections and monitoring activities constitute an integral part of an overall system that seeks to protect the fundamental human rights of people who are deprived of their liberty. The enjoyment of the right to liberty and freedom of movement as fundamental rights of all persons has been enshrined in international instruments such as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). However, these rights and freedoms are not absolute: where the reasons for deprivation are established by law, States can deprive persons of their liberty through arrest or detention. International human rights laws and norms ensure that prisoners and other persons deprived of their liberty are treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity.

This report presents documentation of information on various aspects of detention institutions during the years 2005 as well as 2006. This provides useful information for all who are committed to protecting the rights of persons deprived of their liberty in Ghana's prisons and police cells.

INTRODUCTION

As part of measures put in place by the Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to promote the fundamental human rights of all persons in Ghana, including those who have been deprived of their liberties, CHRAJ, with a prime responsibility to protect and promote respect for these prisoners, has been monitoring the country's prisons since 1995. This is in accordance with the Constitution of Ghana, which provides a framework for protecting the rights of these prisoners and other persons denied of their liberty.

In 2005, the Commission's Regional and District officers inspected 501 police cells, 31 prisons and 10 prison camps. Altogether there were 6120 inmates. Police cells inspected recorded a total of 1329 suspects.

In 2006, in order to undertake a more comprehensive analysis of issues that had arisen during previous monitoring visits, the Commission decided to focus on selected issues of particular concern. These selective monitoring visits covered 10 remand facilities. There were altogether 1524 remand prisoners of which 1489 were male and 35 female.

The exercise involved the examination of general living conditions of inmates, including their health, feeding, sanitation and accommodation facilities, as well as recreational activities.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
GP	The Guiding Principles
GPS	Ghana Prisons Service
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	The Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
JJA	Juvenile Justice Act
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture
PPD	Persons in Prisons Detention
UNMPTP	The United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisons
UNCAT	United Nations against Torture
UNMR	United Nations Minimum Rules
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the culmination of the ongoing process of human rights monitoring at the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice. The monitoring process is designed to assess the conditions of detention facilities with respect to compliance with international, regional, and national standards for the treatment of prisoners and suspects. The monitoring process is comprehensive, and detention facilities are measured against standards enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Social and Economic Rights (ICESR), the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the 1992 Constitution of Ghana and other related standards. These agreements outline the fundamental human rights every detainee¹ is entitled to enjoy, including the rights to food, health, and “inherent dignity of the human person².”

Also applicable is the UN Convention against Torture (UNCAT) and the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (OPCAT³). The former specifies the type of treatment constituting torture under detention, whilst the latter establishes the first international system of detention monitoring. Despite being signed by four (4) African countries (Liberia, Mali, Mauritius and Senegal), Ghana is yet to ratify, though it has signed, the treaty⁴.

In addition to international agreements, there exist several relevant regional agreements, including the 1996 Kampala Declaration, and the 2002 Robben Island Guidelines. These agreements compel African countries to “continue to attach priority to the improvement of prison conditions throughout Africa⁵” and “ensure the establishment of readily accessible and fully independent mechanisms to which all persons can bring their allegations of torture and ill-treatment⁶.” It is in the light of these mandates that the Commission undertook its prison and police cell investigation.

¹ A detainee in this context refers to all in legal custody, whether or not convicted.

² This is stated in Article 10 of the ICCPR.

³ After acquiring 20 State signatories, the OPCAT entered into force on the 22nd of June 2006

⁴ Source: <http://www.apr.ch/>

⁵ Source: http://penalreform.org/english/pna_declarationkampala.htm

⁶ Source: <http://www.law.wits.ac.za/humanrts/achpr/tortres-oct2002.htm>

Domestically, the following standards and their provisions outline the basic rights of citizens including adult and juvenile detainees: the 1992 Constitution, the 1963 Prisons Act, the Juvenile Justice Act of 2003. Of particular relevance is Chapter 5, Articles 14, 15 and 19 of the Constitution, and Section 45 of the 1963 Prisons Act.

1.1 Categories of Persons under Detention

Conditions observed in the majority of prisons and police cells across the country violated numerous clauses in the aforementioned documents. The Commission's primary concern was with certain categories of persons in detention; namely the persons with physical disabilities and mental disorder, the elderly, pregnant/nursing women, juveniles, and those held on remand.⁷ Due to their special needs, these categories of detainees were vulnerable to human rights abuses. For instance, the persons with physical disabilities were often denied walking implements, such as canes, because of the allegedly dangerous nature of such implements. Similarly, the health and welfare of pregnant and nursing women in detention were also not given much attention. Babies of detained mothers were also subjected to the same treatment and conditions as their mothers which was not conducive to their development. In the case of police cells, the facilities to properly separate female from male detainees were often inadequate.

1.2 Juveniles Prisoners

With regard to the detention of juveniles, it was observed that juveniles were detained in adult cells, and this situation pertained in police cells. A typical example is the Tumu Police Station in the Upper West Region where juvenile suspects were kept in the same accommodation as adult suspects. This is a violation of Ghana's 2003 Juvenile Justice Act, which stipulates that juveniles in detention had the right to detention "separate from the area where persons other than juveniles were detained."

1.3 Remand Prisoners

Some prisons had detainees who had been on remand for longer than the stipulated duration. For instance, the Kumasi Central Prison had a detainee who had been on

⁷ The Koforidua Prison Camp in the Eastern Region for example, has one mentally disabled and one physically challenged person, two foreigners, one pregnant woman, and four elderly persons in detention.

remand for over nine years⁸. 2006 focused on monitoring of remand prisoners and revealed that some prisoners had been on remand for 16 years. Such detention was a clear violation of Article 9 of the ICCPR, which states that, “Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought *promptly* before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a *reasonable time or to release*”. This detention further violated Article 10 of the same document when these remand prisoners were held in the same accommodation as convicted inmates: “Accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as non-convicted persons.”

Individuals detained in police cells were also frequently held on remand for longer than the constitutionally mandated limit of 48 hours. It was observed in police cells in the Greater Accra Region that the typical remand period was between 24 hours and six months; a practice which was a violation of Chapter 5, Act 14, clause 3 of the Constitution, which states,

“A person who is arrested, restricted or detained for the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of an order of a court or, upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed or being about to commit a criminal offence under the laws of Ghana, and who is not released, shall be brought before a court within forty-eight hours after the arrest, restriction, or detention.”

The detention of individuals without trial was tantamount to violation of their right to liberty, and a violation of Article 9 of the ICCPR, which protects individuals from arbitrary arrest or detention.

The unlawful detention of individuals exacerbates the already overcrowded condition of many prisons. The Tamale Central (male) Prison in the Northern Region had exceeded its capacity by 90% (413 prisoners, instead of the maximum capacity of 242). Relatively, remand periods in prisons in the Northern Region, ranged from 2 weeks to 5 years.

⁸ This case represents only one of the thousands of individuals being detained on remand in Ghana.

1.4 Feeding

The provision of adequate, quality food to those under detention represented another human rights concern. For example, in the Ashanti Region, apart from the Kumasi Central Prison, all other facilities in the region rely on family members of detainees and the benevolence of philanthropists to provide food for inmates. This is a violation of detainees' right to food under the UN Minimum Rules, which state unequivocally,

“Every prisoner shall be provided by the administration at the usual hours with food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served.”

The feeding situation was particularly problematic in the police cells, where detainees were entirely dependent on family members or police officers for food⁹. This inability to provide adequate nutritional food for prisoners contributes to the unhealthy environment found in many prison and police facilities.

Where food was provided for detainees, kitchen facilities were often inadequate. For example the kitchen in the Volta Region Prison was congested, poorly roofed and had limited access to water and fuel.

1.5 Health

Condition of Cells

Prison and police cell detainees lived daily in unhealthy and unsanitary conditions, including that of their own cells. These cells were often overcrowded, poorly ventilated and poorly illuminated. This, in most cases, violates their right to health as cited in Article 12 of the ICESR, which asserts:

“The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”

In the Central Region, all the police cells in the Mfantseman District had no windows with the exception of one. Artificial lights were provided in a few of these cells, leaving the detainees in complete darkness and creating conditions of inadequate ventilation; and thus violating the UN Minimum Rules, which state that:

⁹ Police officers often do so with no compensation from the government.

“All accommodation provided for the use of prisoners and in particular all sleeping accommodation shall meet all requirements of health, due regard being paid to climatic conditions and particularly to cubic content of air, minimum floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation.”

The poor conditions in the cells were also exacerbated by an obvious lack of adequate bedding. Bedding is often restricted to a mattress or a dirty blanket shared by two or more detainees. In the Brong Ahafo region, detainees in police cells in the Dormaa Ahenkro District slept on the bare floor.

1.6 Sanitation

Sanitation was also poor. Many prisons and police cells inspected had limited toilet and bath facilities and irregular access to water. The sanitary situation was particularly acute in police cells, which were not usually equipped to handle the sanitation requirements of numerous individuals over extended period of time. In the Kwabre District of the Ashanti Region there were no toilet facilities in any of the cells; detainees used buckets and pans for sanitary purposes. In the Asante Akyem North District, even the police officers complained of ill health which was as a result of the stench in Peminase Police Station. This constituted another violation of the UN minimum rules, which stipulate that:

“The sanitary installations shall be adequate to enable every prisoner to comply with the needs of nature when necessary and in a clean and decent manner.”

1.7 Frequent Ailments, Provision of Medical Care

According to the 2002 Prisons Report released by the Ghana Prisons Service, 48 inmates' deaths (out of a total of 125) were preventable, treatable, and curable diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, dehydration/diarrhea and malaria. It was not surprising that the most frequently reported ailments were directly attributable to the unhealthy environment and unsanitary conditions in some detention facilities. Prisoners were often denied adequate health care due to the absence of Infirmaries. In the Central Region, for example, none of the detention facilities inspected by the Commission had an Infirmary. Out of the 60 police stations in the Eastern Region, 53 had no first aid boxes. These conditions predisposed inmates to conditions where their right to life could be violated,

which constitutes the most fundamental human rights, and is clearly prohibited in Article 6 of the ICCPR (“No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life”).

1.8 Recreation

Provision of recreational activities, particularly outdoor exercise was also necessary for the maintenance of health in detention facilities. As stated in the UN Minimum Rules:

“Every prisoner who is not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits.”

Unfortunately, recreational activities were absent in Ghana’s prisons, with many facilities reporting absolutely no outdoor games for inmates, for the fear of them breaking jail. In addition to physical activity, the State is required to provide library facilities for inmates; however these were either inadequate or non-existent in most prisons. This also constitutes a violation of the UN Minimum Rules which stipulate: *“Every institution shall have a library for the use of all categories of prisoners, adequately stocked with both recreational and instructional books, and prisoners shall be encouraged to make full use of it.”* Physical exercises and reading are not only required to maintain health, but, also the physical and mental acuity of the detainees to enable them re-integrate into society after serving their term.

1.9 Vocational Training and Agricultural Activity

It was not a surprise that provision for vocational training was woefully inadequate since the State could not ensure the enjoyment of very basic rights by detained persons in Ghana’s prison and police cells. The ‘Guiding Principles’ of the UN Minimum Rules dictates *“the responsibility of detention facilities to incarcerate convicted persons in order to protect society against crime and provide the incarcerated individuals with tools necessary for their successful reintegration into lawful society”*. Unfortunately, the facilities which did provide some sort of vocational training were the exception rather than the rule.

Agriculture also constituted a form of rehabilitative activity, with an additional benefit of providing food to supplement inmate diets. Unfortunately, agricultural activity in prisons was in need of development. For example, no agricultural activity was reported at any of the facilities visited in the Volta Region.

1.10 Suspect/Inmate-Officer Relationship

CHRAJ investigators found the relationship between suspects and officers to be generally ‘cordial’, but incidents of cruel and inhuman treatments were also reported. For example, in Jachie Police Station in the Ashanti Region, a detainee was found with both legs in chains, and displaying bruises as evidence of physical abuse. This type of treatment clearly constitutes torture under Article 1 of the UNCAT, which defines torture as:

“Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental...is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity¹⁰.”

In addition, fitting this definition of torture were the cumulative effects of many of the conditions described in previous sections of this report. For example, in the Techiman Police Cells in the Brong Ahafo Region, 11 detainees were held in a cell originally meant for 5 persons. The detainees were unable to sleep due to inadequate space and lived in total darkness, with vermin and amidst the stench from their own feces. When asked about their living conditions, the detainees in the Techiman Police Cells mentioned that they were subjected to abuse from officers, and were denied access to medical care.

¹⁰ Source: <http://hrweb.org/legal/cat.html>

1.11 Recommendations

INDICATORS	INSTITUTIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
ACCOMMODATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for Interior The Ghana Police Service The Ghana Prisons Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately discontinue the use of cells unfit for human habitation (for example Central Police Cells in Koforidua) Reduce number of inmates per prison cell to bare minimum Supply mattresses, blankets, and beds to all inmates Improve lighting and ventilation Expand data collection to include (1) the number of inmates per cell, (2) the amount of floor space per inmate and (3) the number of inmates per toilet facility
FEEDING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Food and Agriculture The Ghana Prisons Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase feeding grants from current amount of ₵4,000 per inmate per day to a minimum of ₵10,000 per inmate per day Secure funding to feed detainees in police cells Ensure a safe supply of drinking water at all times
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Ministry for Interior The Ghana Prisons Service The Ghana Police Service Ghana Medical Service Non-Governmental Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular medical attention to all detainees Assign qualified medical personnel to detainees and prison staff, including at least one doctor, in each prison Provide adequate health facilities (e.g. infirmary, drugs) to prisoners and prison staff Ensure the presence of a fully-equipped first aid kit in every police station and prison Provide the services of a clinical psychologist to detainees and prison staff in each prison Ensure payment of inmate medical bills by the Prisons' Authority or the government Register inmates with the National Health Insurance Scheme
SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ghana Prisons Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and disinfect prisons regularly to reduce the transmission of

		<p>communicable diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and maintain bath houses and toilet facilities • Provide water tanks or reservoirs to allow prisoners easy access to water
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Development • The Ghana Prisons Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate vocational and training activities and facilities • Further develop agricultural programmes
RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ghana Prisons Service • Non Governmental Organizations • The Ministry of Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that each detainee engages in at least one hour of recreational activity per day • Provide adequate outdoor sports facilities (football, basketball, etc.) • Provide adequate indoor recreational activities (e.g. draught, ludo, scrabble, television, movies,) • Appeal to civil society organizations and charities for the provision of library materials • Institute an “open market” for Prisons and CHRAJ officers to sensitize the public on their activities and rights respectively
OFFICER/INMATE RELATIONSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ghana Prisons Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate allegations of torture and abuse • Ensure a cordial relationship between officers and inmates • Ensure the humane treatment of prisoners by officers
PERIOD OF REMAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Justice and Attorney General • The Judicial Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act promptly to ensure that cases are brought speedily to court, and, where this is not possible, that action is taken to ensure persons’ release • Fast track proceedings in court for remand prisoners • Sanction Police Officers who deliberately neglect their duties of ensuring remand prisoners appear in court. • Institute a half-yearly meeting between the Prison Authority, Police Service, the Attorney General’s office and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to review the list of those

		on remand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately separate remand prisoners from convicted prisoners
ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF PUNISHMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry for Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce prison overcrowding by introducing non-custodian sentence, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heavier fines ○ Compulsory community service
JUVENILE, FEMALE, AND SPECIAL NEEDS DETAINEES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Work Department • Ghana Prisons Service • Judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately separate juvenile from adult detainees in all detention facilities • Ensure the immediate consideration of juvenile detainees in order to provide for their immediate release or rehabilitation • Immediately commute the sentences of pregnant and nursing women to house arrest or community service • Provide for the special needs of elderly and detained persons with disability.

2005 PRISONS, PRISON CAMPS AND POLICE CELLS COMPOSITE REPORT

Table I
Total Number of Institutions Inspected

	Prisons and Prison camps	Police cells
Total number	45	578
Number Inspected	41	501

Table II
Total Number of Prisons / Prison Camps and Police Cells Inspected in each Region

Region	Total number of Prisons Inspected	Total number of Prisons Camps Inspected	Total number of Police cells Inspected
GAR	2	1	23
CR	2	1	64
WR	5	0	63
ER	5	2	78
VR	4	0	20
AR	4	2	111
BAR	2	3	73
NR	4	0	24
UER	2	0	17
UWR	1	1	11
TEMA SUB- REGION	*	♣	17
Total	31	10	501

* Tema Sub-Region has no prison / prison camp

Table III
Inmate Population: Prisons and Prison Camps

Region	Inmate Population (in prison)	Remand	
	Total	Number of persons on Remand	Maximum Period of remand
GAR	773	***	2 years
CR	581	581	***
WR	***	***	***
ER	405	133	5 years
VR	703	***	9 months
AR	1862	706	9 years
BAR	766	223	5 months
NR	659	68	5 years
UER	209	54	3 years
UWR	162	43	9 years
Total	6120	1808	

*** Data is not available

Table IV

Inmate Population: Categories of Persons in Prisons and Prison Camps

Region	Convicts	Mentally Disabled	Prisoners on Trial/s	Death Row	Juveniles	Lifers	Foreigners	Pregnant Women	Physically Challenged	Elderly persons (60+0)	Mothers with babies	Babies
GAR	453	***	2	***	***	***	6	0	1	***	0	1
CR	579	3	***	0	3	0	***	0	***	1	0	0
WR	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
ER	283	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0
VR	504	7	***	***	1	51	12	1	2	12	0	0
AR	1074	2	***	20	1	12	27	1	64	26	0	0
BAR	202	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0
NR	***	1	***	1	***	***	1	0	***	***	0	0
UER	150	1		0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0	0
UWR	119	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	3364	17	14	21	5	63	63	4	70	55	0	1

Table V**Inmate Population: Police Cells**

Region	Inmate Population (in Police Cells)
	Total
GAR	449
CR	246
WR	47
ER	37
VR	14
AR	285
BAR	104
NR	8
UER	16
UWR	5
TEMA Sub-Region	118
TOTAL	1329

Table VI
Regional Distribution of Remand Prisoners and Juveniles: Prisons

Region	Remand	Juveniles
GAR	***	***
CR	581	3
WR	***	***
ER	133	0
VR	***	1
AR	706	1
BAR	223	0
NR	68	***
UER	54	0
UWR	43	0
TOTAL	1808	5

*** Data is not available

2.1 REGIONAL FINDINGS

2.1.1 Greater Accra Region

Section A: Prisons & Prison Camps

Categories of Persons in Prison Detention

Remand periods ranged from 6 months to 2 years. At the time of the inspection, there was one pregnant woman in detention.

Feeding

All prisons and camps served food three times daily, mostly supplied by Prison Officers, philanthropists, and relatives of inmates. The quantity of food served was satisfactory; there were no reports with regards to quality of food and utensils. Type of fuel used was firewood for all the prisons/camps, and water was available for cooking in all the facilities.

Kitchen Facilities

All the Prison Camps had kitchens.

Accommodation

Maamobi Prison Camp and James Fort Female Prison were not congested, but James Fort Male Prison was very congested. Lighting was fairly good at James Fort Female Prison. Maamobi Prison camp had enough windows but James Fort Male Prison had poor lighting.

Sanitation

Sanitation was poor in Maamobi Prison Camp, even though bath and toilet facilities were available. James Fort Female Prison had fairly neat toilets and baths. James Fort Male Prison had few toilet and bath facilities, but the report was silent on sanitation in the toilets and baths. The source of water was pipe borne and flowed regularly.

Health

The Prisons/Camps Infirmaries had nurses and function fairly well. The prisoners had access to health services, and the bills were paid either by the Prisons Authorities or by relatives of inmates. The main ailments were malaria, skin diseases, ulcers, tuberculosis, chest infection, and chicken pox.

Vocational Training

Athough all the Prisons had workshops, some were poorly equipped. There was no information regarding the type of vocational activities available and the number of inmates' trainees.

Agricultural Activity

No information was available.

Recreational Activity

Apart from Maamobi Prison Camp which had various indoor and outdoor activities, there was no information available regarding other facilities.

Library Facilities

Maamobi Prison Camp had a fairly well stocked library.

Welfare

James Fort Female Prisons received periodic donations from religious bodies.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

No information was available

Section B: Police Cells**Categories of Persons under Police Detention**

Almost all the cells visited had less number of detainees with exception of Osu, whose population had exceeded by 100%. The remand period ranged from between 24 hours to 6 months as at the time of inspection. The types of persons under police detention were

juveniles, remand prisoners, persons with mental disorder, convicts, foreigners, and nursing mothers.

Feeding

There was a general lack of information regarding feeding across the region. It was reported that the CID Headquarters fed inmates 3 times daily.

Accommodation

On types of bedding, the Dansoman and Railways Police Stations provided mats, whilst the Madina Police Station provided blankets to serve as bedding for inmates. There was no information on bedding with respect to the other Police Stations inspected. On spacing in the cells, there was a lack of information on most of the cells. However, Striking Force and Adabraka Police Stations were congested, and the cells had only a few small windows. On lighting, some of the cells had poor lighting, but others were good. However, in several Police Stations cells (Mamprobi, Chorkor, Old Fadama, Dansoman and Railways) there were no lights at all. Few facilities had cells for females with few toilets and baths. However sanitary towels were not available.

Sanitation

Most cells were kept in fairly neat condition. Only a couple of cells were in a poor state.

Health

There was no information available

Suspect-Inmate Relationship

There was no information available.

2.1.2 Greater Accra Region (Tema Sub-Region)

Categories of Persons in Detention

Most of the cells did not exceed their expected population, with the exception of the Fishing Harbour, New Town, and Ashiaman Central Police Stations. Remand periods ranged from one day to one month. Regarding the categories of people in detention, there were juveniles, persons with mental disorder, persons with physical disability, and foreigners.

Feeding

It was found that some of the inmates were fed three times a day, whereas the rest were fed less frequently. Their source of food was primarily provided by Police Officers and relatives. The source of water was pipe borne, which flowed regularly.

Accommodation

Most stations had one cell with between two and three apartments, and a verandah or cubicles. There was generally no congestion. The cells had very few windows and were small in size. Lighting was fairly good or adequate, except for Old and New Ningo Police Stations, which had no lights. In all the cells, blankets and wooden planks were used as bedding.

Sanitation

Some cells were fairly neat, but others were in poor condition. For instance, conditions at Community 4 and Ashiaman Central Police Stations were unacceptable. Sanitation in some toilets and baths was quite good and in others only good. Some cells, however, had both bath and toilets together. Other cells were provided with only buckets, and in yet other cells detainees had to be escorted outside in order to use the toilet and bath facilities.

Health

None of the cells had a First Aid box. Police officers and relatives of suspects paid the medical bills of suspects. Common ailments were headache, fever, stomachache, malaria, diarrhoea and skin/heat rashes.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

Suspect-officer relationship ranged was cordial.

2.1.3 Central Region

Section A: Prisons and Prison Camps

Categories of Persons under Prison Detention

Inspection reports indicated that foreigners, elderly persons, remand prisoners, and persons with physical disability were being detained in the region.

Feeding

In all facilities, meals were provided three times a day. However, the quality and quantity of food were not satisfactory. The most common type of fuel was firewood, which was provided by Prison Officers. There was regular supply of drinking water.

Bedding

Blankets were provided as bedding but they were not enough for each inmate. Although the detention facilities had quite a number of beds and mattresses, once again, they were not for use by all the inmates.

Sanitation

The sanitary condition of cells in this region was satisfactory.

Bath and Toilet Facilities

The sanitation was quite good and toilet facilities in the detention facilities inspected were adequate. Pipe borne water serves as a regular source of water in most prisons.

Health

None of the inspected institutions ran an infirmary, and no facility had a nurse attached to it. Half of the institutions had a fairly well stocked or well stocked First Aid box; the others had no first aid box. In spite of these, prisoners had access to medical care anytime they were ill. The Prison Service bore the costs of treatment and prisoners were treated

irrespective of whether bills were paid or not. Malaria was very prevalent in most of the camps.

Vocational Training

The majority of prisons had no vocational equipment for training of inmates.

Agricultural Activity

Some of the camps carried out large-scale farming activities.

Recreational Activity

Only a couple of prison facilities had a variety of indoor activities (prison camps).

Library Facilities

Library facilities were available in some of the camps.

Welfare

Some of the camps received donations.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

The inmate-officer relationship was quite cordial.

Section B: Detention Conditions in Police Cells:

Categories of Persons in Detention

There were no detainees in most of the cells as at the time of inspection. The number of suspects in most of the cells were less than the expected capacity, with only a few of them being overcrowded. Generally, the period of remand ranged from one day to a couple of days in most cases. Only 25% out of the total number of the Police Stations inspected had a separate cell for female inmates. Only 5% out of the total number of stations had separate toilet and bath facilities.

Feeding

In some of the Stations, inmates were served only a meal a day, whereas in majority of the Police Stations, suspects were fed three times a day. Police officers frequently provided food, but where they did not, inmates relied entirely on their relatives for food. Most of the stations had access to regular supply of water which was either from the pipes or a borehole. However, water supply in some Stations was either irregular or non-existent. The worst conditions were in the Mfantseman and Gomoa districts, where water was generally in short supply.

Accommodation

Though cells were usually small in size, the fact that only a few persons were detained prevented congestion. However, congestion was prevalent in the Abura Asebu Kwamankese district. Across the region, ventilation in cells was generally quite poor, with the worst conditions in the Mfantseman and Agona districts. The lack of adequate windows rendered the place dark. This made the lighting conditions unacceptable in most of the cases. Many of the cells also did not have artificial light, which meant that cells without windows were totally dark.

Bedding

The situation of bedding in all the cells was poor, with most Stations providing only blankets. Often there were not enough blankets for all inmates, and in cases where there were enough, these were mostly worn out and dirty. Sometimes as many as ten inmates were forced to share two blankets. In some places, particularly in the Lower Denkyira and Abura Asebu Kwamankese districts there was no bedding at all, which forced inmates to sleep on the bare floor. The best condition was in the Gomoa district where most of the cells had wooden beds in addition to blankets.

Sanitation

Although the majority of the cells were fairly neat, they had a stench. Poor sanitation in the cells was often due to the fact that inmates eased themselves into rubber bags inside the cells, and because of the non-availability of toilet. In addition, the absence of bathrooms also made it impossible for them to bath. The non-availability of bathing

facilities in most Police Stations was unacceptable, contributing to very poor hygienic conditions in many of the cells. Sanitation in the majority of the inspected detention facilities ranged from poor to unacceptable.

Health

Except in the Awutu-Efutu-Senya district, where some Police Stations had poorly or fairly well-stocked First Aid boxes, most stations had none. In half of the inspected institutions, the Police Service bore the cost of medical treatment. Health conditions of detainees in the Lower Denkyira district were labeled poor at best. In all stations in this district, the inmates bore the costs of medical treatment without help from the government or officers in the station. Among the most frequently reported sicknesses was malaria. In addition, headache, stomach pains, fever, skin rashes, general body pains, and hernia were most common. Only few institutions were found to have all inmates in healthy condition.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

The suspect-officer relationship was cordial in the majority of cases. Only one station, Winneba, reported a poor officer-inmate relationship.

2.1.4 Western Region

Section A: Prisons

Categories of Persons in Detention

In all the five Prisons/Prison camps, with the exception of Ekuase Prison Camp, the inmate population exceeded the expected capacity. Two prisons, Sekondi Central Male and Sekondi Female, had inmates who had over-stayed their remand period. Neither Ekuase nor Hiawa Prisons had records on remand inmates. Persons with Mental disorder, foreigners, the elderly and pregnant women were among the inmates of these detention facilities. However, there were no persons on death row or on remand or any juveniles in detention in any of these Prisons/Prison Camps as at the time of visit.

Feeding

Inmates are generally fed three times a day, with the main source of their food coming from the Prison Service and philanthropists. The quality and quantity of food was fairly satisfactory. The main source of fuel in all the prisons was firewood. Most of the facilities had regular supply of potable water.

Kitchen Facilities

All five stations had fairly spacious kitchen facilities which were well ventilated and illuminated even though cooking utensils were inadequate. The quality of roofing was quite good. The electrical wiring system in three of the stations was good.

Accommodation

Ventilation and lighting were very poor in very few of the cells which were also congested.

Sanitation

Sanitation in almost all the cells, as well as in the toilets and baths, was poor and unacceptable. The source of water was both pipe-borne and borehole, but the supply was irregular.

Health

In some Prisons in the region the Infirmary functioned fairly well, while others had none at all. None of the prisons had First Aid boxes but all had nurses in attendance and prisoners were treated irrespective of whether medical bills were paid or not. Malaria, skin rashes and general body pains were the most common ailments.

Vocational Training

Workshops were generally poorly equipped and very few, therefore a small number of prisoners were trained.

Agricultural Activity

The main agriculture activity carried out by these facilities was crop farming. There engaged in small, medium and large-scale crop farming.

Recreational Activity

Indoor activities were fairly varied, but there were no outdoor activities.

Library Facilities

With the exception of one facility, there were no libraries in the prisons.

Welfare

There were periodic donations to the prisons towards the prisoners' welfare.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

A cordial relationship existed between inmates and officers.

Section B: Police Cells**Categories of Persons in Detention**

The majority of persons under detention were male. The report did not indicate the expected and actual capacity of the various Police Stations. Most of the male detainees under remand had been in detention for a period ranging from one day to three months.

Juveniles, convicts, persons with disability and foreigners were also under detention. The cells, however, had no elderly, pregnant women, or nursing mothers detained.

Feeding

Quite a number of Police Stations served meals three times in a day; however the food supply in some stations were reported to be irregular. Police Officers as well as relatives of suspects fed the inmates. Although the main sources of water in the prison were pipe-borne and borehole, regularity of supply was a problem in a few of the stations.

Accommodation

The only form of bedding available to the majority of prisoners was blankets. Some cells however use boards as mattresses for their inmates. Cells in the region were not congested, according to the report. However, both lighting and ventilation were generally poor, as the stations had either small windows or none at all.

Sanitation

According to the findings most stations in the region did not have adequate toilets and bath facilities. Many stations had neither toilet nor bath facilities.

Health

Although medical bills in the region's facilities were covered mostly by the Police Service, relatives of detainees also contributed towards its payments. None of the facilities had a First Aid box. General body pains was the common ailment reported among the detainees.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

There was a cordial to fairly cordial relationship between detainees and officers.

2.1.5 Eastern Region

Section A: Prisons

Categories of Persons in Detention

Koforidua General Prisons was over-crowded, and the period for remand ranged from three months to five years. Convicts, persons with mental disorder, foreigners, pregnant women, persons with physical disabilities and elderly persons were among those in detention. There were also prisoners on trial and on death row. There were however no juveniles, lifers, or persons on remand in detention.

Feeding

Meals were served twice daily by the Prison Service and the quantity as well as quality of food was satisfactory. The condition and adequacy of cooking utensils were also quite satisfactory. The detainees had access to good drinking water and the Prison Service provided firewood for all the cooking. Koforidua General Prisons had fairly spacious kitchens, which were well ventilated, and fairly well illuminated.

Accommodation

The prison was congested with few small sized windows, which allowed for poor and limited lighting. There was no information available on bedding.

Sanitation and Health

The cells themselves were fairly neat; however conditions of the bath and toilet facilities were poor. There was a fairly functional infirmary with a nurse in attendance and a First Aid box. The medical bills of prisoners were paid by the Prison Service and all prisoners were treated irrespective of whether bills were paid or not. Common ailments were malaria, skin rashes and hernia.

Vocational Training

There was no information on workshops, equipment, or number of prisoners being trained.

Agricultural Activity

There was no information available on animal farming, but inmates engaged in some small-scale crop farming.

Recreational Activity

There was little variety of indoor activities and no information was available on outdoor activities.

Library Facilities

There was no information on library in these facilities.

Welfare

The facilities received regular donations from organizations and philanthropists.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

The relationship was very cordial.

Section B: Police Cells**Categories of Persons in Police Detention**

The majority of suspects on remand and other inmates were male and several had been detained beyond 48 hours. Among those under detention were juveniles, persons with physical disability and persons with mental disorder, foreigners and elderly persons.

Feeding

The majority of the facilities reviewed fed their inmates twice daily, with food provided by both Police Officers and relatives of those detained. The sources of water included boreholes, rivers/streams/ponds and pipe-borne water.

Accommodation

The cells did not have enough beds and bedding and as a result only about 50% of inmates were supplied with blankets. Not many cells were congested. Ventilation and lighting were quite poor. Cells and other facilities for female suspects, including toilets and baths were inadequate and female suspects were not supplied with sanitary towels.

Sanitation

Sanitary conditions in about 60% of the cells were fairly good, although some bath and toilet facilities were quite good. The rest had poor and unacceptable conditions.

Health

There were no health facilities except for a very few First Aid boxes available in some of the Police Stations. Medical bills were paid by the relatives of suspects, hospital authorities, and the Police Service. Common ailments included skin rashes, knee pains, malaria, and general body pains.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

The relationship between suspects and officers was reported to be cordial.

2.1.6 Volta Region

Section A: Prison Cells

Categories of Persons in Detention

There was overcrowding in the prisons, with the exception of the Ho Female Prisons, whose actual population was below the expected capacity. There were over one hundred prisoners on remand for periods ranging from one month to nine months. In addition, the region recorded a high number of convicts in all of its prisons and camps. Among those detained were persons with mental order, persons with physical disability and foreigners. There were, however, no prisoners on trial, or on death row in any of the prisons. The female prison had pregnant women and juveniles in detention.

Feeding

The Prison Service provided inmates in the region three meals a day. In all the prisons, the quality of food was fairly good and the quantity generally satisfactory. Only one prison gave a satisfactory report on the quality and adequacy of the cooking utensils provided. All the prisons had good drinking water and used firewood in their cooking.

Kitchen Facilities

All prisons in the regions had kitchen facilities, with one reported to be particularly spacious. The kitchens were well ventilated, well roofed and had good electrical wiring.

Accommodation

Although most of the cells inspected were congested, they each had a fairly good lighting system. There were very few windows and these were small, which did not allow for proper ventilation. Only one prison had enough windows and adequate lighting.

Bedding

Prisoners were provided with beds, mattresses and blankets.

Sanitation

Sanitation in the cells was good, but the same could not be said of their toilet and bath facilities; as only one prison, was reported to have adequate toilet and bath. Apart from the Female Prison, where toilet facilities were described as good, in other Prisons they

were below standard. The main source of water in the prisons was pipe borne, and the supply was regular.

Health

Health care was accessible to prisoners irrespective of their ability to pay. Medical bills of inmates were paid by the Prison Service. Only one prison had a nurse attached to it. First Aid boxes were, reported to be fairly well stocked. The most common ailment in each of the prisons was malaria.

Vocational Training

There were few trade and vocation training workshops in the prisons, as a result only a few of the prisoners were trained. Even where these workshops were available, they were not adequately equipped.

Agricultural Activity

None of the prisons in the region engaged in any form of farming activity.

Recreational Activity

There was very little variety in the recreational activity in any of the prisons, and only one prison had outdoor activity.

Library Facilities

None of the prisons had a library.

Welfare

Two prisons, reportedly, received donations periodically.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

A cordial relationship existed between prisoners and officers.

Section B: Police Cells

Categories of Persons in Detention

The cells were not congested at the time of the inspection, and none contained inmates on remand.

Feeding

The majority of the inmates were fed three times a day with foods supplied mainly by Police Officers. Twelve Stations relied on pipe-borne water as their source of water, and four depended solely on borehole. For most of the cells, supply of water was regular. However, several had either an irregular supply of water or none at all.

Accommodation

Inmates in all cells had blankets for bedding, and reports indicated that most cells were not congested.

Sanitation

The majority of the cells, on which there was information, were fairly neat with quite good sanitation. There were some cells, however, with no toilet or bath facilities.

Health

Medical bills were mostly paid by the police officers. The majority of the cells had no First Aid boxes. Malaria, stomachache and headache were the most common ailments.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

A cordial inmate-officer relationship existed in most of the police stations.

2.1.7 Ashanti Region

Section A: Prisons & Prison Camps

Categories of Persons in Detention

Prisons in the Ashanti Region were generally over crowded.

Feeding

With the exception of the Kumasi Central Prison, none of the institutions received full supply of food from the Prison Service. Food supplied was supplemented by either relatives of prisoners or philanthropists. However, all the institutions fed inmates three times a day; the quantity and quality of food served was relatively satisfactory. Firewood was their source of fuel in all the prisons and prison camps. . Water was available in all the detention facilities.

Kitchen Facilities

The condition at the kitchens varied across the region. Some were spacious, well ventilated and well lit, while others had poor roofing and had no electricity.

Accommodation

Cell congestion was a problem across the region, particularly in the Kumasi Central Prison and the Obuasi Central Prison.

Bedding

Bed and bedding conditions were not adequate in all the institutions inspected. At best, inmates were given beds, mattresses and blankets, and at worst only beds and blankets. None of the institutions was able to provide sheets and pillows for inmates. However, no inmate slept on the bare floor.

Sanitation

The sanitary condition of cells in the Kumasi Central Prison was unacceptable. Conditions were however generally better in other institutions in the region.

Health

Not all institutions had an infirmary and a First Aid box. Only some of the institutions had nurses attached to them. The Prisons Service bore medical expenses of prisoners throughout the region. Common ailments reported were malaria, skin rashes, chicken pox, high blood pressure, boils and worms.

Vocational Training

In terms of vocational activities for prisoners, where workshops did exist, they were poorly equipped and did not offer the level of training desirable.

Agricultural Activity

With the exception of the Amanfrom Prison Camp, which undertook 'large scale animal farming' activity, none of the institutions undertook any of such activity. It was reported, however, that most of the institutions engaged in crop farming.

Recreational Activity

Each of the institutions in the region had fairly varied indoor activities. Outdoor activities, however, were limited or non-existent.

Library

Prisons in the region had either a poorly stocked library or no library at all.

Welfare

All of the institutions received periodic donations.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

The relationship between inmates and prison officers were cordial in all six institutions in the region.

Section B: Police**Feeding**

The number of meals a detainee is served in a day varied across the region. Some stations managed to provide three meals per day while others did not. Relatives of inmates were

either the sole source of food or supplemented food provided by police officers. Boreholes were the most common source of water, but most stations either had no or irregular water supply.

Accommodation

In terms of spacing and congestion, the level varied from very congested to no congestion. Blankets were the only bedding in most stations, but some stations were without beds or bedding. Cells were often found to have no windows and lighting was generally very poor. Most of the institutions had no facilities for female suspects.

Sanitation

The state of sanitation in the cells was generally poor across the region. Conditions in bath and toilet facilities were also poor.

Health

There was no First Aid box in any of the stations in the region. Police officers paid the medical bills of almost all inmates. The common ailments inmates suffered were malaria, headache and abdominal pain.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

Generally, the suspect-officer relationship in the stations was cordial.

2.1.8 Brong Ahafo Region

Section A: Prisons and Prison Camps

Categories of Persons in Detention

Remand prisoners made up a large portion of the inmate population. There were also persons with mental disorder, pregnant women, foreigners and elderly persons among those in detention.

Feeding

Prisoners in prison camps were fed three times daily by the Prison Service, their relatives and philanthropists.

Kitchen Facilities

Kitchen facilities were adequate in the majority of the prisons in the region.

Accommodation

Most of the prison cells had enough space for the inmates, were well ventilated and illuminated. However, not all the inmates had access to adequate bed and bedding. All the prisons reported that water flowed regularly.

Sanitation

Sanitation was generally poor across the region.

Health

Some of the prison camps had infirmaries; those that did not, had First Aid boxes. Common ailment among prison inmates were malaria, body pains and cuts.

Vocational Training

Vocational training in the prison across the region was generally inadequate.

Recreational Activities

Inmates occasionally engaged in indoor and outdoor activities for recreation. There were no libraries in most of the prisons.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

Inmates reported that a cordial relationship existed between them and their officers.

Living Conditions of Officers

Officers complained of poor remuneration, lack of accommodation and inadequate logistical support, such as vehicles for official errands, and office and communication equipment.

Section B: Police Cells

Categories of Persons in Detention

There were separate cells for men and women in all the facilities inspected. Among those detained were persons with mental disorder and juveniles.

Feeding

The majority of the facilities fed their detainees three meals a day. Food was provided by police officials, relations of suspects, and a few philanthropists. Inmates in all the cells had access to potable water.

Accommodation

Congestion and ventilation were problems in the cells.

Bedding

Most of the cells had beds and blankets for detainees. However, there were reports that some detainees slept on the bare floor.

Sanitation

Most cells in the region had very poor sanitary conditions, although inmates had regular access to pipe-borne and stream water.

Health

Qualified health attendants catered for the health needs of inmates, and relatives, police officers, and health officials paid the medical bills of inmates. Commonly reported illnesses were minor injuries, malaria, and stomach disorders. Most stations did not have first aid boxes.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

With the exception of reports of torture at the Saman-Jaman Police Cells, the relationship between inmates and officers was cordial.

2.1.9 Northern Region

Section A: Prisons & Prison Camps

Categories of Persons in Prison Detention

Tamale Central Prison, Yendi Local Prison, and the Salaga Local Prison were all overcrowded. The maximum remand period was 5 years. There were convicts, foreigners, and elderly persons in detention.

Feeding

The Yendi and Salaga Local Prisons fed their inmates three times daily. There was however no information regarding feeding for the Tamale Central Female Prison. Source of food for the inmates was the Prison Service and in the case of the Tamale Central and Salaga Local Prisons, feeding was supplemented by philanthropists and relatives of inmates. Gambaga Local Prison also received aid from the Prison Ministry. In all the prisons, the quantity and quality was satisfactory, and adequacy and quantity of utensils was fairly satisfactory. Firewood was the fuel used in all the prisons. Water was available in Tamale Central Male Prison, Salaga Local and Gambaga Prisons. Information on water was however not available on Tamale Female Prisons, Yendi Local Prisons, and Gambaga Prisons.

Kitchen Facilities

Tamale Central Male Prison had a spacious, fairly well ventilated and illuminated kitchen, with good electrical wiring. There was no information on the Tamale Central Female Prison regarding sanitation condition of the cells. At Yendi Local Prison, there was a spacious, fairly well illuminated kitchen, with good roofing and wiring. However, it was poorly ventilated. The kitchen in the Salaga Local Prison was not spacious, neither was it well ventilated nor illuminated, and it had no electrical wiring. Yendi Local Prison's kitchen, although not spacious was fairly ventilated and illuminated, and had quite good roofing.

Accommodation

The cells in the Tamale Central Male Prison were very congested, poorly ventilated and poorly lit. There was no information regarding the female section of the same prison. The

cells at the Yendi Local Prison and the Salaga Local Prison were also congested and had poor ventilation and lighting. In the Gambaga Local Prison, there was no congestion in the cells and lighting also was quite good.

Bedding

Almost all cells had beds, blankets, mattresses, sheets and pillows. No inmate slept on the bare floor.

Sanitation

In the Tamale Prison, sanitation in the toilets and baths was unacceptable in the male section, but neat in the female section. At the Yendi Local Prison, sanitation was quite good with fairly adequate toilets and baths. The sanitation condition at the Salaga Local Prison bathrooms and toilets was very poor. Sanitation in the Gambaga Prison was quite good. There was no information on the source and regularity of water except at Yendi Local Prison, where an irregular supply of pipe borne water was reported.

Health

All prisons had first aid boxes and the services of an infirmary. Tamale Male Prisons and Salaga Prisons had nurses attached to them, but Yendi and Gambaga Prisons did not. For the most part, Prison Officers paid the bills of inmates. However, late refund of prison officers' money made them reluctant to send inmates to the hospital, even though prisoners were entitled to medical treatment. Among the common ailments inmates suffered were malaria, coughing, skin diseases, epilepsy and asthma.

Vocational Training

The Tamale Central Male Prison had a centre that was poorly equipped. Yendi Local Prison had one that was neither functioning nor equipped. Salaga Local Prison Vocational Centre was poorly equipped and not functioning and Gambaga Local Prison had no training facility at all.

Agricultural Activity

There was no information available on agriculture for any of these facilities except the Yendi and Salaga Local Prisons, which undertook medium scale crop farming, and Gambaga Local Prison which did not engage in any farming activity at all.

Recreational Activities

Prisons visited had no such activities at all, except Gambaga and Salaga Local Prisons, which had one or two indoor games.

Library Facilities

Tamale Central Prison had a library that is fairly well-stocked. The library at Yendi Local Prison was poorly stocked, whereas Salaga and Gambaga Local Prisons had no libraries at all.

Welfare

There was no information on welfare in any of the facilities except at Yendi Local Prisons, which received periodic donations from philanthropists.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

The relationship between inmates and officers was fairly cordial in both the Tamale Central and Yendi Local Prisons, and very cordial in the Salaga and Gambaga Local Prisons.

Section B: Police Cells**Categories of Persons in Police Detention**

Most cells in the region had no inmates in detention at the time of inspection. In all the cells the remand period ranged from 1 day to 3 days. Convicts made up majority of detainees.

Feeding

The majority of the cells fed their detainees three times a day from food sourced from the Police Officers and relatives of inmates. Inmates were supplied with pipe borne water, and water from streams or boreholes.

Accommodation

The cells in the region were very spacious and not congested. However, ventilation was poor due to the small windows. With the exception Walewale Police Cells, which had

good lighting, Tamale, Lonto, Bimbilla, and Savelugu Police Cells were poorly illuminated.

Sanitation

There was no information available regarding the sanitation condition of the majority of the cells.

Health

Most cells inspected had no first aid equipment. Common ailments included stomachaches, headaches, malaria, diarrhea and hernia. In cases where inmates fell sick, Police officers paid their medical bills.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

Available information indicated a cordial relationship between suspects and officers.

2.1.10 Upper East Region

Section A: Prisons

Categories of Persons in Detention (CPD)

There were individuals who had been kept beyond the statutory remand period. There were also persons with mental disorder, foreigners and pregnant women in detention. However, there were no convicts, prisoners on trials, death row inmates, juveniles, lifers, persons with physical disability, or elderly persons.

Feeding

According to the officers interviewed, feeding conditions in the Bawku and Navrongo prisons appeared to be satisfactory. Inmates were fed from a four thousand cedi (¢4,000.00) a day government food allowance. Two camps reported that the quality and quantity of the food was satisfactory. Firewood was the source of fuel in one camp, but there was no information on the source of fuel for cooking from the other camps. One camp reported having access to good drinking water, but there was no information available on the other camps. With respect to kitchen facilities, only one prison camp had a fairly spacious, well-ventilated and illuminated kitchen. The kitchens in the other camps were not spacious, ventilated or illuminated. No information was provided on electrical wiring systems.

Accommodation

According to the report, one camp visited was not congested, but there was no information on the other camps. One prison camp reportedly had few windows and fairly good lighting, while the other had very poor lighting.

Bedding

The bedding conditions in the region were patently inadequate. There was a lack of good, clean mattresses and blankets. One camp had inmates sleeping on the bare floor.

Sanitation

Sanitary conditions of facilities inspected appeared to be good. However, only two camps had fairly neat cells, while the others were silent on the issue of sanitation. In terms of the sanitary situation of toilets and baths, one camp had good toilets and baths, another had

poor toilets and baths, and there was no information on the rest of them. There was no information on sources of water, but two camps reportedly had regular supply of water.

Health

The conditions of the health care in the region vary. One camp's infirmary was described as 'good' while another was 'fairly good'; however, information on the others was absent. One camp had a well-stocked first aid box, but the others had none. One prison camp had a nurse, whereas the other did not. Information on the rest was absent. There was also no information concerning payment of prisoners' medical bills and the conditions of medical services to prisoners. Common ailments suffered by inmates included skin rashes and boils.

Vocational Training

There appeared to be a glaring lack of vocational training. There was no information available regarding the number of prisoners who were pursuing or had pursued vocational training.

Agricultural Activity

Two camps reportedly had neither animal nor crop farming. No information was also provided on the availability of farming in the other camps.

Recreational Activity

Two camps reported little variety of indoor games, and the rest of the camps remained silent on the subject. There is also insufficient outdoor activity in the camps.

Library Facilities

One camp had no library facilities; there was also no information available regarding the other facilities.

Welfare

Welfare donations were infrequent and when made was very small.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

In general, the inmate-officer relationship was cordial or fairly cordial, although the report mentioned a few incidences of mistreatment by some inmates.

Section B: Police Cells

Categories of Persons in Detention (CPD)

The report had no information on the categories of detainees in the Police cells. This was mostly due to the fact that many cells had no inmates at the time of inspection. It is worth noting however, that in one of the cells, there was a nursing mother at the time of inspection. In other cells there were juveniles, persons with mental disorder.

Feeding

The majority of inmates received three meals a day. Food was supplied by the officers or relatives of the suspects. Food supplied to detainees was often at the expense of the officers without refund. The most common source of water was borehole; however the report showed generally, there was regular supply of water.

Accommodation

In general, the police cells were in poor condition and in need of repair. The report also mentioned inadequate number of cells for detainees, and inadequate facilities for both males and females detainees. Congestion, poor ventilation and poor illumination posed a serious problem across the region. Blankets were generally available for bedding.

Sanitation and Health

The sanitary conditions of the cells varied across the region, with the worst cells in deplorable condition. The health care of detainees also varied, widely depending on proximity to health care facilities or the willingness of Police Officers or relatives to pay detainees medical bills. Common ailments in the prison facilities were skin rashes, malaria, and general body pains.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

The majority of the stations reported cordial relationships between inmates and officers.

2.1.11 Upper West Region

Section A: Prisons and Prison Camps

Categories of Persons in Detention

Generally, there was a high rate of over-crowding in the prisons. Categories of persons in the prisons as at the time of visit included convicts, remand prisoners, foreigners, persons with physical disability and elderly persons.

Feeding

Only one Prison Camp served a meal a day while others provided none. Only one prison camp had a fairly spacious, well-ventilated, and illuminated kitchen.

Accommodation

The camps on which information was available indicated that their cells were congested and lighting was poor.

Sanitation and Health

Inspection report indicated that sanitary conditions were poor.

Vocational Training

None of the prisoners had received any form of vocational training as at the time of inspection.

Agricultural Activity

In relation to agriculture activity, one camp engaged in small-scale crop farming.

Recreational Activity

One camp reportedly had a variety of indoor games, but other camps had no access to such games. There was no information on the availability of outdoor games.

Library

One camp had a poorly stocked library, there was however no information on the existence of a library in other prison facilities.

Welfare

All the prisons visited did not receive any donations, except one camp, which reportedly received donations periodically.

Inmate-Officer Relationship

The inmate-officer relationship at one camp was very good, but there was no information with respect to the other camps.

Section B: Police Cells**Categories of Persons in Detention**

In contrast to the overcrowded conditions at the prison cells, the police cells were not congested. Only juveniles, foreigners, and elderly individuals were in detention as at the time of inspection.

Feeding

Food served was inadequate across the region. Food was provided either by Police Officers or relatives of inmates. The main source of water in the facilities was borehole or pipe borne, and the majority of stations reported a regular supply.

Accommodation

There was no information available on most of the cells. With respect to ventilation and lighting, information available indicated that ventilation and lighting were poor. There was no information on facilities for female suspects.

Sanitation and Health

Majority of cells reportedly had problems with sanitation, and it was deemed as poor. There was insufficient information on the toilet and bathing facilities. Medical bills of

detainees were paid by officers or prisoners' relatives. In relation to the cells on which information was available, they reportedly did not have First Aid boxes. There was no information regarding common ailments suffered by detainees.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

The majority of the cells reported a cordial relationship between detainees and officers.

MONITORING OF THE SITUATION OF REMAND PRISONERS IN 2006

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Standard Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provide that prisoners and persons deprived of their liberty should be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana makes similar provisions for the welfare of prisoners and other persons under pre-trial detention. The Ghana Prisons Service has been given responsibility under the Prisons Service Decree, 1972, [NCRD 46] to operate prisons in Ghana and wherever possible, to undertake the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. Article 15 of the 1992 Constitution also provides as follows:

- 1. The dignity of all persons shall be inviolable.*
- 2. No person shall, whether or not he is arrested, restricted or detained, be subjected to -*
 - a) Torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;*
 - b) Any other condition that detracts or is likely to detract from his dignity and worth as a human being.*
- 3. A person who has not been convicted of a criminal offence shall not be treated as a convicted person and shall be kept separately from convicted persons.*
- 4. A juvenile offender who is kept in lawful custody or detention shall be kept separately from an adult offender.*

The CHRAJ undertook its first inspection of Prisons and Police cells in 1996 as part of its duties to promote and protect the human rights of all citizens in Ghana, and has since then been undertaking inspection exercises in Remand Prisons every year. In the year 2006, some Remand Prisons were inspected and a selected number of inmates and officers interviewed.

This report contains the main findings of inspections undertaken. The findings are in two parts:

- A Composite Report
- A report on each region

3.2 COMPOSITE FINDINGS

3.2.1 Introduction

In year 2006, the Commission's selective monitoring visits covered ten remand facilities. There were altogether 1524 remand prisoners; of this, 1489 were male and 35 were female. In all 377 (all males) remand prisoners were interviewed from six remand prisons in six regions. The following are the breakdown:

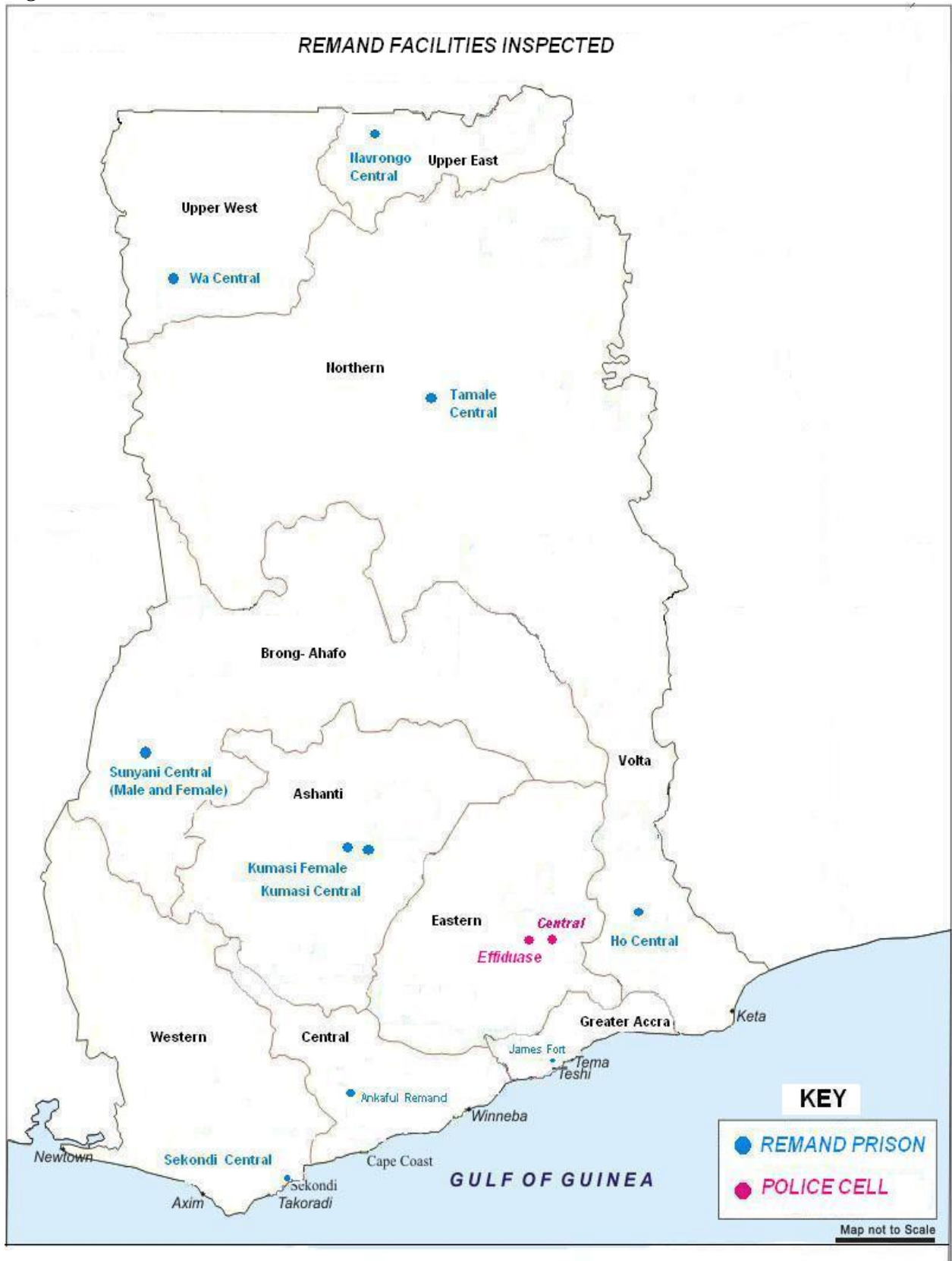
- ✚ one hundred and eleven (111) from the Western Region,
- ✚ eighty-four (84) from the Northern Region,
- ✚ fifty-five (55) from the Upper East Region,
- ✚ fifty-two (52) from the Volta Region,
- ✚ forty-six (46) from the Central Region, and
- ✚ twenty nine (29) from the Upper West Region.

Table VII: Remand facilities inspected

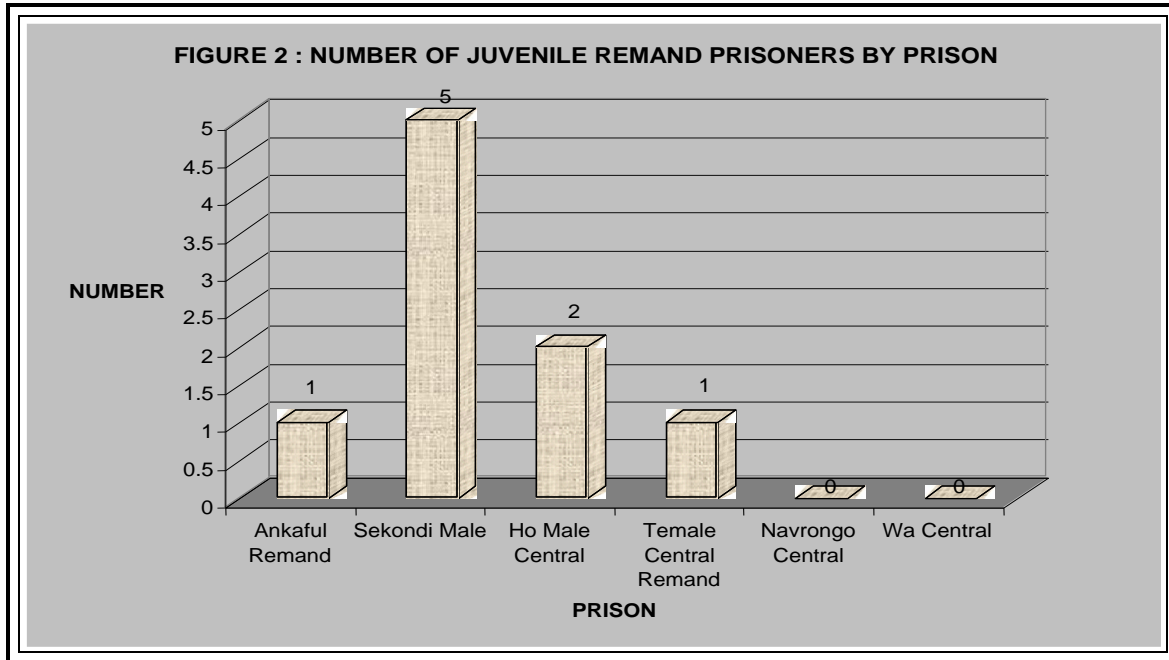
Region	Name of Remand Facility Inspected	Total Number of Inmates	
		Male	Female
Greater Accra	James Fort Remand Prison	636	28
Central	Ankaful Remand Prison	168	N.P ¹¹
Western	Sekondi Male Prison	150	-
Volta	Ho Male Central Prison	140	-
Eastern	Effiduase and Central Police Cells	N.P	N.P
Ashanti	Kumasi Central Prison and Kumasi Female Prison	N.P	N.P
Brong-Ahafo	Sunyani Central Prison	227	7
Northern	Tamale Central Remand Prison	84	N.P
Upper East	Navrongo Central Prison	55	N.P
Upper West	Wa Central Prison	29	N.P
Total		1,489	35

¹¹ Not provided

Figure 1



The ages of the remand prisoners ranged between 15 and 80 years. In all, there were nine (9) juvenile offenders (under-eighteen): one (1) juvenile prisoner each from the Ankafu Remand Prison and Tamale Central Remand Prison in the Central and Northern Regions respectively; two (2) from the Ho Male Central Prison in the Volta Region, and five (5) from the Sekondi Male Prison in the Western Region. Below is the graphical representation is shown in figure 2.



3.2.2 Prevalent Offences

The most common crime for which inmates are convicted in the Ankafu Remand Prisons and Tamale Central Remand Prisons is murder. Stealing and murder was the most recorded crimes among inmates in the Wa Central Prison. The prevalent offence of married prisoners was murder for all prisons visited. Single prisoners at the Ho Male Central, the Sekondi Male and the Navrongo Central Prisons were mostly involved in stealing.

3.2.3 Accommodation

Cells for males were generally congested and inmates were reduced to sleeping on the floor. There were not enough mattresses for inmates. Female Remand Cells, on the other hand, were less congested.

Sekondi Male Prisons in the Western Region for instance, had its cells so congested that inmates had to sleep in turns. There were only three (3) mattresses and five (5) blankets in the biggest cell, where eighteen (18) remand prisoners slept. The remaining remand prisoners slept on the bare floor. In addition, part of the roof of the cell also leaked badly and ventilation was very poor. There were very few and small sized windows in three of the cells and only one medium sized window in the biggest cell. Due to the congestion and poor ventilation, almost all the one hundred and eleven (111) inmates interviewed by the Commission had heat rashes on their body, more especially around their genital organs.

The Female section was not congested. The officers mentioned that they receive items from voluntary organizations to supplement what the government provides.

The Male Section of the Sunyani Central Prisons in the Brong Ahafo Region had as many as two hundred and twenty-seven (227) Remand Prisoners most of whom slept on bare blankets because there were not enough beds.

Ho Male Central Prison in the Volta Region had only twelve (12) beds in each cell, thus the majority of inmates slept on the floor. The cells had only two water closets, both with very little ventilation.

In the Ankaful Remand Prisons in the Central Region, out of one hundred and eighty (180) inmates, only six (6) slept on beds. The rest slept on the bare floor. The rooms appeared dirty and required urgent painting.

In Greater Accra, the male section of the James Fort Remand Prison was extremely congested; it housed inmates over and above its actual capacity of four hundred (400). Some inmates had neither blankets nor mattresses and slept on the bare floor. It was also established that the supply of mattresses by the Prison Service was woefully inadequate hence inmates who had their own mattresses were allowed to use them. The cells were without mosquito nets which led to mosquito infestations. The Female section on the other hand was not as congested.

Tamale Central Prisons in the Northern Region had a peculiar situation. The Remand Prison was so congested that authorities were compelled during the night to transfer some

of the Remand prisoners into convict cells. Most inmates on remand were nomadic Fulani who reportedly, were hardly ever granted bail for fear that they might jump bail.

3.2.4 Feeding

Inmates of Prisons visited were generally fed three times daily on rations provided by the government. The Government feeding grant to inmates was ₵ 4,000.00 per day including tax. Relatives were allowed to bring food to inmates, in addition to meals provided by the Prison service. In James Fort Remand Prison in the Greater Accra Region, inmates traded among themselves in food items such as tomatoes, pepper and palm oil.

In the Sunyani Central Prisons in the Brong Ahafo Region, cooking utensils were inadequate and thus food had to be prepared in smaller quantities.

3.2.5 Health

Apart from Remand Prisons in Northern Ghana, namely the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions, where the majority of inmates were healthy, most inmates in other Remand Prisons looked unhealthy. Health facilities and health personnel were not enough to cater adequately for Remand prisoners.

In the Sekondi Male Prisons, only 14.5% of Remand prisoners were found to be healthy. Ailments suffered by Remand prisoners include rashes on their genitals, hernia, bodily pains and vision problems. One inmate was also HIV/AIDS Positive.

Due to congestion in the Sunyani Central Male Prison in the Brong Ahafo Region, almost all the inmates had skin diseases, with some in critical conditions. These diseases also sometimes affected officers because of their contagious nature. The situation at the Female Prison was however, better. There was a nurse and infirmary assistants at the Infirmary that took care of minor ailments of all inmates.

Majority (67.9%) of respondents in the Ho Male Central Prison in the Volta Region was unhealthy. As high as 77.5% said they were not given medical attention. The only health facility in the prison was a First Aid Clinic managed by two Prison Officers.

At the Ankafu Remand Prison in the Central Region, half of the remand prisoners were unhealthy at the time of the visit. There were two (2) Remand prisoners with psychiatric problems. Approximately half (45.7%) of the inmates however, were found to be healthy, whereas 54.3% indicated that they were not given regular medical attention.

At the James Fort Remand Prison in the Greater Accra Region, the common ailment suffered by the inmates was diarrhoea which was as a result of the unhygienic nature of food brought to inmates by their relatives. There was one Infirmary that served both the male and female sections. Unfortunately, supply of drugs from the prison authorities was not adequate to cater for both officers and the increasingly high number of inmates who were ill. Serious ailments were normally referred to the Police Hospital at the expense of the government.

Inmates in the Kumasi Central Prisons in the Ashanti Region were not given regular medical attention when they visit the hospital. The prison authority however pays the medical bills. The Remand Prison was over-crowded and it was observed that most inmates had developed swollen feet.

In the Kumasi Female Prison, however, inmates were given regular medical attention and the medical bills were borne by the prison authorities.

3.2.6 Vocational/Training Facilities

Some inmates were beneficiaries of vocational training though officially, according to the officers, remand prisoners, were not expected to partake of such activities. At the James Fort Prison in the Greater Accra Region for instance, the male section had a workshop where interested inmates underwent training in carpentry, plumbing and tailoring. Similarly, inmates in the female section were given training in doormat weaving and knitting. The male section also had an improvised library stocked with a few religious books for inmates.

Prisoners at the Wa Central Prison in the Upper West Region had a library. However, there was not enough reading material for inmates. Inmates engaged in masonry, carpentry, block laying and weaving, though not on a regular basis.

In the Ashanti Region, the Kumasi Central Prisons had no educational facilities available to inmates. Kumasi Female Prison, on the other hand, provided literacy lessons.

3.2.7 Sanitation

The general sanitary condition of cells inspected was very poor. Some remand cells smelt badly and had dirty walls and leaking roofs. The prisoner-to-toilet facility ratio was very high because of the congestion of cells.

At the James Fort Remand Prison in the Greater Accra Region, sanitation in the Male Section was inexcusable, compared to that of the Female Section. The Male Section had a concrete un-enclosed place with water closets. Inmates had to fetch water to flush after use since it was not connected to a pipe. There was also an open-area with showers, which was used as a bathhouse for the inmates in the male section. The kitchen and the cooking utensils were in very poor condition.

3.2.8 Recreational/Entertainment Facilities

Inmates in the James Fort Prison (Male) in the Greater Accra Region engaged in various recreational activities to keep themselves busy during their idle times. There was a television set in a Common Room for inmates to watch. Other inmates who could afford, were allowed to bring their own television sets to the cells. Inmates at the male section, engaged in other activities like playing draft and denominational church activities. The female section also had a television set for inmates. Other Remand Prisons inspected had similar entertainment facilities.

3.2.9 Officer - Inmates Relationship

At James Fort Prison in the Greater Accra Region, interactions with select inmates in both sections indicated that there was cordial relationship between officers and inmates. At the Navrongo Central Prison in the Upper East Region, prisoners interacted freely among themselves and also with Correctional staff. There was no feeling of intimidation whatsoever.

3.2.10 Period of Remand

The inability of the Courts to complete cases on time and inmates' inability to engage the

services of lawyers due to their financial status resulted in the detention of some inmates for very long periods. Prince Yeboah, an inmate from the Ho Male Central Prison in the Volta Region, had been on remand for sixteen years for allegedly stealing; however he had no lawyer.

James Fort Prison also had an inmate, Kobina Osei Bonsu, popularly known as Nana, who had been on remand for 15 years for alleged murder.

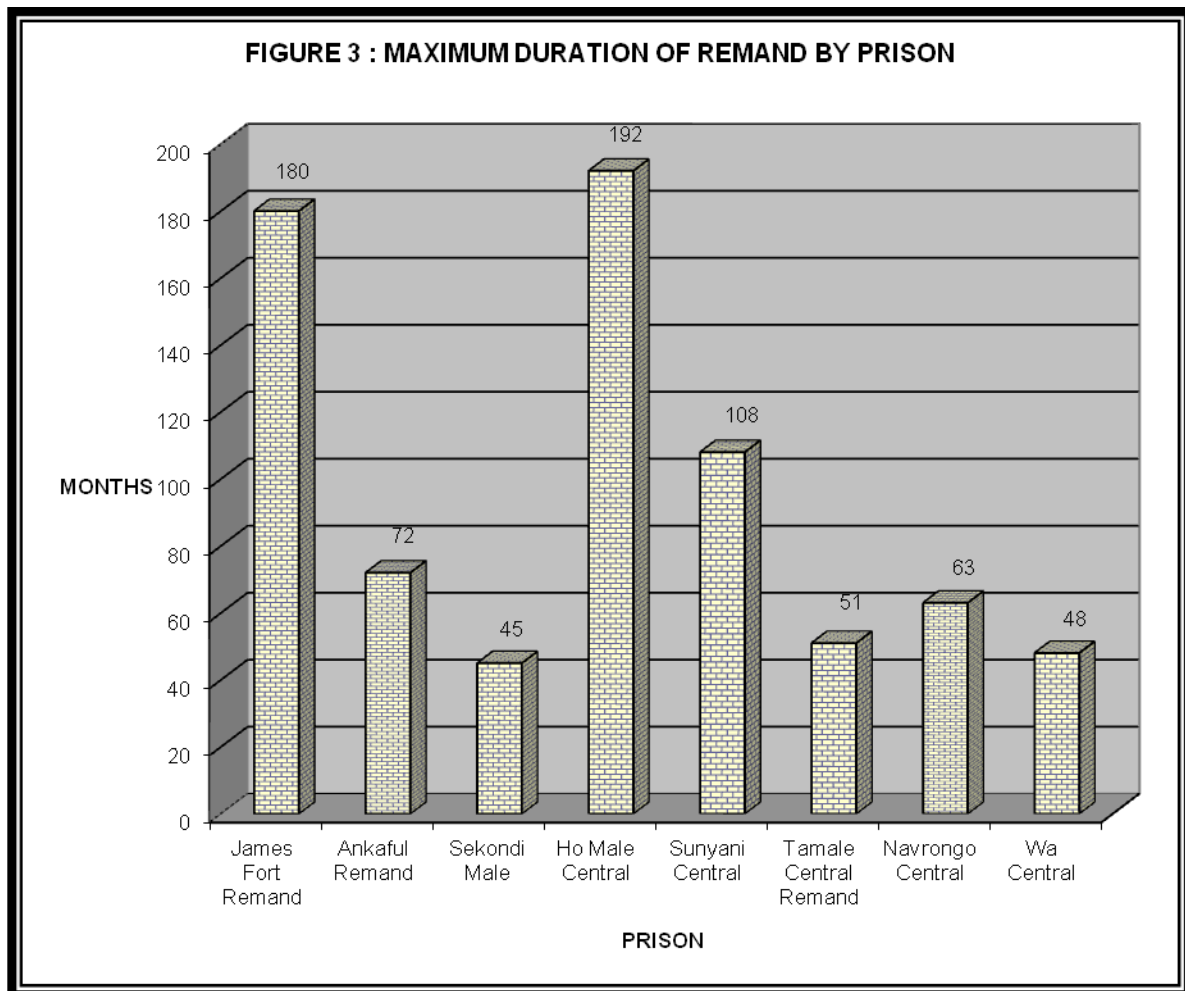


FIGURE 3 shows the maximum duration of remand in each Remand Prison inspected.

In the Sunyani Central Prisons, about 70% of remand prisoners had no access to legal counsel. Moreover, some of their lawyers had stopped defending them because of non-

payment of service charge. In the Central Region, Ankafu Remand Prisons had only two (2) remand prisoners who had lawyers. 85.7% of remand prisoners at the Tamale Central Prisons in the Northern Region had no lawyers. There was also the problem of the transfer of Case Officers handling criminal cases. Following such transfers; it takes a long time for another officer to take up the case. This was the situation in the Sunyani Central Prisons in the Brong Ahafo Region.

At the Ho Male Central Prison it was reported that Case Officers failed to send the inmates to court regularly and even when they did so, they only went to request for a new date or adjourn the case. Huge workload on the few Judges and Magistrates currently at post, contributed to delays in trial of the inmates. At the Tamale Central Prison in the Northern region, some of remand cases were pending at the yet to be constituted Regional Tribunal. Investigations also revealed that Police Officers handling some of the remand cases were either on transfer or on peacekeeping operations, and as a result, the affected prisoners did not know their next court date.

3.2.11 Other Relevant Findings

Ho Male Central Prison in the Volta Region reports indicated the presence of four (4) minors, two of whom had matured into adults due to their long stay in prisons; whereas the other two were juveniles, aged 16 years and 17 years.

The Ankafu Remand Prison, a detention facility in the Central Region, required an underground water reservoir, double student-beds, mattresses, blankets and a tailoring shop. The Non-Formal Education programme in the prison also required a supply of exercise books, pens and other materials. The following issues also came to the fore during the visit:

- Most remand prisoners' desired speedy trial.
- Most remand inmates were dissatisfied with the inadequate medications provided to them.
- Quite a large number had developed skin rashes and needed medical care.
- Almost all remand inmates complained about the quantity of food served.
- Two of the remand inmates blamed the Attorney General's office for their prolonged incarceration.

- Untried inmates (remand) were housed with convicts (This is against the UN minimum standards).
- The environment was clean and hygienic.

Kumasi Central Prisons in the Ashanti Region had large numbers of remand prisoners with expired warrants. Moreover, there were inadequate health facilities and drugs. There were also juveniles in the prison and three babies and two pregnant women in detention.

Effiduase and Central Police Cells in the Eastern Region were not up to standard. Suspects defecate and urinate in plastic bowls in the very room where they sleep. The cells had no proper ventilation, water or a good lighting system. Police officers in-charge of the cells found it very difficult to handle situations in the cells at night.

3.3 REGIONAL FINDINGS

3.3.1 Greater Accra Region

Introduction

The James Fort Remand Prison had both male and female sections. At the time of the visit, there were 636 and 28 inmates in the male and female sections respectively. It was however found that few months before the visit the male section had over 900 inmates. It was explained that the number reduced to the current 636 because about 300 inmates were transferred to the Nsawam Prisons as a result of a rainstorm, which ripped off the roof of some of the cells. This number however excludes few convicts brought in from the Nsawam prison to assist in the preparation of meals and other petty work since remand prisoners were not supposed to work.

Accommodation

There were 38 cells in the Male Section, whereas the Female Section had 3 cells. The cells were in two different sizes (large and small). According to the Officer-In-Charge of the Male Section, the large cells housed 8 inmates, and the small ones housed 6 inmates on average. Some of the cells had bunk beds with mattresses and blankets. However, some inmates had neither blankets nor mattresses and for that matter slept on the bare floor. It was also established that the supply of mattresses to the Prison Service was woefully inadequate hence inmates who had their own mattresses were allowed to bring them. The Male Section contained inmates over and above its actual capacity of 400 inmates and thus was extremely congested. It was also poorly ventilated due to the few small sized windows. Lighting was satisfactory; however, the cells were not without stench. The Female Section, on the other hand, was slightly less congested with about 8 inmates per cell. The cells were without mosquito nets leading to mosquito infestations.

Sanitation and Health

Sanitation in the Male Section was inexcusable compared to that of the Female Section. The Male Section had an open place of convenience made with concrete and used as water closets. Inmates had to fetch water to flush after use since it was not connected to a pipe. There was also an open area with bath showers, which was used as a bathhouse for the inmates in the Male Section. The kitchen and the cooking utensils were in very poor

condition. The common ailments suffered by the inmates were diarrhoea and malaria. The diarrhoea was found to be a result of the unhygienic nature of food brought to inmates by their relatives. There was however one Infirmary that served both the Male and Female Sections. Unfortunately, supply of drugs from the prison authorities was not adequate to cater for both officers and the increasingly high number of inmates. Serious ailments were however, normally referred to the Police Hospital at the expense of government. This notwithstanding, it was discovered at the time of the visit that an old man believed to be in his 90s and charged with rape, was very weak and partially blind. The Officer-in-charge however promised to take immediate action to address his problem.

Feeding

Although inmates were fed three times daily on ration provided by the government, sometimes relatives also brought food to inmates. Lunch and supper were normally combined for inmates and taken at mid-day due the fact that inmates had to go to bed as early as 5:00 p.m. Interestingly, inmates who could afford to prepare their own meals in the prison were given the opportunity to do so. This situation led to trading activities among some inmates who bought and sold food stuffs such as tomatoes, pepper and palm oil. A close look at the food prepared as at the time of visit indicated that the inmates were satisfactorily nourished.

Vocational/Training Facilities

There were no official vocational/training facilities in the prison due to the fact that remand prisoners were not convicts and by law were not supposed to work. However, in the Male Section there was a workshop where Officers trained interested inmates in carpentry, plumbing and tailoring. Similarly, inmates in the Female Section were trained in doormat weaving and knitting. The Male Section also had an improvised library stocked with a few religious books for inmates.

Recreational/Entertainment Facilities

Inmates in the Male Section participated actively in various forms of entertainment activities to keep them busy during their idle times. There was a television set in a Common Room for inmates to watch. Others who could afford were allowed to bring

their own television sets to the cells. Other activities, like playing drafts and denominational church activities were part of life in the Male Section. The Female Section also had a television set for inmates.

Officer - Inmates Relationship

Interactions with selected inmates in both sections indicated that there was a cordial relationship between officers and inmates. In the Male Section, for instance, the relationship between the Deputy Director in-charge and inmates was found to be very jovial and had earned him the nickname, “father” by the inmates. Nonetheless, it was discovered that a few officers maltreated inmates sometimes in the absence of the officer-in-charge.

Period of Remand

It was disclosed that the actual period for remand ranged between one day and one month, but the inability of the Courts to complete cases on time resulted in the detention of inmates beyond the required periods. For instance, Kobina Osei Bonsu, popularly known as Nana, who was charged with murder, told the team he had been on remand for 15 years.

Other Relevant Finding

There were four (4) inmates at the Male Section above the age of 60, with the oldest charged with rape.

3.3.2 Central Region

Introduction

At the time of the visit there were 168 Remand prisoners in custody at the Ankafu Remand Prisons. Out of this number, 45 had spent over a year in custody, and the team decided to interview only these prisoners. Their ages, ranged between 17 and 68 years, with an average age of 32 years.

Accommodation

The team visited the Block 2, which is meant for remand prisoners. It has three cells each measuring 25ft by 30ft by 10ft 6inches. The rooms looked dirty and in urgent need of painting. Out of a population of 180 inmates, only six slept on beds. The rest slept on the bare floor. Table 3 below shows the number of beds, water closets, and the population.

Table VIII: Population by Cell in Ankafu Remand Prison.

	Number of Beds	Number of Water Closets	Population
Cell 1	2(Student bed)	1	60
Cell 2	1(Student bed)	1	60
Cell 3	Nil	1	62

Health

Half of remand prisoners were unhealthy at the time of our visit. There were 2 (4.3%) remand prisoners with psychiatric problems. A little above half (54.3%) indicated that they were not given regular medical attention.

Workshop/ Training

Twenty -seven (27) inmates were undertaking non-formal education.

Period of Remand

Detention of remand prisoners in months ranged between twelve (12) and seventy-two (72), with an average of 28 months. It was also realized that only two (2) remand prisoners had access to lawyers.

Other Relevant Findings

The detention facility required an underground water reservoir, bunk beds, mattresses, blankets and a tailoring shop. The non-formal educational programmes required a supply of exercise books, pens and other materials. The following issues also came to the fore during the visit:

- Most remand inmates were complained that their medication was inadequate.
- Most inmates had developed skin rashes.
- Almost all remand inmates complained about the poor quantity of food served.
- Some inmates complained about the fact that their relations had not been informed of their incarceration.
- Two of the remand inmates blamed the A.G's office for their prolonged incarceration.
- Out of 162 inmates' only six (6) slept on beds and these had tiny mattresses, the rest slept the on bare floor.

3.3.3 Western Region

Introduction

The Commission visited the Remand Section of the Sekondi Male Prisons. The Regional Commander mentioned to the Commission that there were 150 remand prisoners in detention; however, headcount of prisoners provided a figure of 115.

Accommodation

The cells were extremely congested. There was one main block containing 4 separate cells.

The remand cells were so congested that inmates had to sleep in turns. There were only 3 mattresses and 5 blankets for the 18 remand prisoners in the biggest cell. The remaining remand prisoners slept on the bare floor. The roof also leaked badly. Ventilation in the cells was very poor. There were very few and very small sized windows in 3 of the cells, and one medium sized window in the biggest cell. Due to the congestion and poor ventilation, almost all 111 inmates interviewed by the Commission had heat rashes on their body, especially around their genital organs. Although natural lighting was very poor, the electrical wirings were in good condition and no wires were exposed.

Sanitation

Sanitary conditions in the cells were poor. The roofs leaked so much that the floors become wet when it rained. The walls were very dirty and the cells had a very bad smell. Sanitary condition of the toilet facilities was fairly satisfactory, but the facilities were not adequate. There were three (3) water closets in the remand section; one was in cells and the other two, outside. Inmates in cells where there were no water closets used polythene bags and rubber containers in the night. The prisoner to toilet facility ratio was approximately 38:1.

Prisoners on remand had no bath facilities, but bathed in a small open space in front of their block. Prisoners had towels, or sponges, but were periodically supplied with soap when a supply was received from Prison Head Office. The general sanitary condition at the remand section was very poor.

Health

Only 14.5% of remand prisoners were found to be healthy. Ailments suffered by remand prisoners included rashes around their genitals, hernia, bodily pains and vision problems. There was also one HIV/AIDS patient.

Period of Remand

Duration of remand ranged between one month and forty-five (45) months. In all, 43.5% of the remand prisoners had their cases pending before Circuit Courts, 27.1% before Magistrate Courts and 29.4% before High Courts.

3.3.4 Eastern Region

Introduction

The monitoring team visited two Police Stations, namely, Effiduase and Central Police Stations both in Koforidua. At the time of the visit, there were very few suspects in the cells. They had been there for less than two (2) hours, and were charged with minor offences (stealing).

Relevant Findings

Generally, the cells were not up to standard. The suspects defecated and urinated in plastic bowls in the very room in which they slept. Ventilation was bad, and water as well as lighting systems were poor.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The monitoring team wishes to state without any reservation that conditions in the Central Police Station Cells were dehumanising, demeaning and abusive to human dignity. Hence, without any delay, the cells must be closed down immediately. Alternatively, keeping suspects in these cells must be suspended until such a time that toilet, water and lighting facilities are provided.

3.3.5 Volta Region

Introduction

The Commission visited the Remand Section of the Ho Male Central Prison and interviewed a total of fifty-three (53) remand prisoners. Their ages ranged from 16 years and 62 years with an average age of 32 years.

Accommodation

There were only two cells, each of which measured 20ft by 20ft by 12ft. Each could take only 68 (sixty-eight) inmates. At the time of the Commission visit, there were one hundred and forty (140) inmates in these two cells. The cells had only two water closets with very little ventilation. There were only twelve (12) beds in each cell, causing the majority of inmates to sleep on the floor.

Health

67.9% of respondents were unhealthy. 77.5% said they were not given regular medical care. 77.5% said they received no medical attention at all. It was found that the only health facility in the prison at the time of visit was an Infirmary managed by two Prison Officers.

Workshop/ Training

Informal educational was provided by churches as well as through programmes on TV and radio.

Period of Remand

The length of time inmates spent in custody ranged from less than one year to sixteen years. The reason for this situation might be due to the fact that Case Officers failed to send inmates to court regularly. When suspects are sent to court, Case Officers only sought to change dates and adjourn the cases. This in turn might be due to the large workload on the few Judges and Magistrates currently at post. This had led to delays in trial of the inmates.

Other Relevant Findings

There were four (4) minors, two of whom had over stayed and matured in the prisons. There were however, two other minors aged 16 and 17 years. There was also a significant difference in the type of crimes committed by married remand prisoners to that of single remand prisoners. Single inmates were detained mainly for theft whereas married inmates for murder.

3.3.6 Ashanti Region

Accommodation

In the Kumasi Central Prison, all six (6) cells were congested. Total inmates added up to 503. In the Kumasi Female Prison there were four (4) cells for a total of 60 inmates. Cell 1 had seventeen (17) inmates, Cell 2 sixteen (16) and Cell 4 fifteen (15). There were adequate beds and mattresses in the cells. The Female Prisons were less congested than the Male Prisons.

In each of the prisons visited (Kumasi Central Prison and Kumasi Female Prison), one remand prisoner was interviewed.

Health

Inmates in the Kumasi Central Prison were not given regular medical attention and medical bills were normally paid by the Prison Authority. Remand prisoners were overcrowded and as a result most of them had developed swollen feet. In the Kumasi Female Prison, however, inmates were given regular medical care. The Prison Authority was also responsible for all medical bills.

Workshop/ Training

The Kumasi Central Prisons had no educational activities for inmates. Kumasi Female Prison, on the other hand provided literacy lessons.

Other Relevant Findings

- The warrants of large numbers of remand prisoners had expired.
- Inadequate health facilities.
- The presence of juveniles into the prison.
- Inadequate feeding rate; currently it's four thousand cedis per inmate per day.
- The presence of three babies and two pregnant women in detention facilities visited.

3.3.7 Brong Ahafo Region

Introduction

The Commission inspected the Remand Section of the Sunyani Central Prisons. Generally, the prisoners lived under very stressful conditions. Total number of inmates was 774, consisting of 547 convicts and 227 remand prisoners. The Female Section had 22 inmates made up of 15 convicts and 7 remand prisoners. Originally, the male section of the prison was built to accommodate 400 inmates but the number doubled to about 900 during the month of December. This was attributed to the Christmas holidays where Case Officers brought suspects to the Prisons instead of placing them in the Police cells.

Accommodation

The male remand prison had six (6) remand cells. It was obvious that they were overcrowded, considering the size of cells. 227 remand prisoners slept on blankets because the beds were not enough.

The Female Prison, on the other hand, had one remand cell measuring. The situation at the female section was relatively better as compared to the male section and this was attributed to the smaller number of inmates. They also received items from voluntary organizations to supplement what the government provided.

Feeding

The quantity and quality of food available to inmates was inadequate. At the time of the visit, government feeding grants to inmates, including tax, was ₵4000.00 per day. Cooking utensils were inadequate and food had to be prepared in small quantities before the required total amount could be obtained. Inmates were also allowed to prepare their own food with ingredients provided by the relatives who visited them.

Health

Due to the congestion in the male prison, almost all the inmates had skin diseases, some very critical. The diseases, due to their contagious nature, sometimes affected officers. The situation at the female prison was however better. Prison authorities mentioned that

they paid for medical expenses for the inmates and that they did receive regular medical care. At the time of inspection, there was no official decision to register inmates for the National Health Insurance Scheme. Essential drugs were available, but in situations where the drugs were not available, the Prison Authorities had to foot the bills. There was only one nurse at the Infirmary to take care of minor ailments of all inmates. Even though other officers attached to the clinic assisted her, the situation was not the best. At the time of the visit, there were 16 inmates who were seriously sick. They were suffering from diseases such as Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS and had been put in the Isolation Block. There were also two inmates who had mental disorder and were seen eating from the dustbin as at the time of inspection.

Workshop/ Training

Inmates had the opportunity to learn a trade during their period of incarceration, and there were several to choose from. Among them were carpentry, tailoring, dressmaking, and various crafts, as well as blacksmith and electrical or electronic departments. Officers who were craftsmen or artisans assisted the inmates in their pursuit. There were some inmates who were already experts in those areas mentioned and who assisted their colleagues. Unfortunately, some inmates were unwilling to learn the trade. The team took time to find out why this was so and an inmate boldly told the Commission, *“help me get out of the prison and not learn a trade”*. Some of the machines were very obsolete and needed replacement, apart from which there were not enough of them considering the number of inmates. It was also realized that the tailoring section sewed clothes for officers and inmates.

Period of Remand

The number of years remand prisoners were under detention ranged between a minimum of three (3) days to nine (9) years. Their charges were robbery, murder, rape and defilement, among others. About 70% of remand prisoners had no access to legal counsel and their lawyers had stopped defending them because of their inability to pay the legal charges. There was also the problem of transfer of Case Officers handling criminal cases and the appointment of new ones which often took some time. Some remand prisoners were forgotten as a result.

Other Relevant Findings

The Case of a Nursing Mother

When the Commission's team got to the Female Section, it came across a female nursing mother who had been convicted on fine of ø2,000,000 or in default, to serve six months imprisonment for causing harm. At the time of conviction she was 8 months pregnant. She delivered in prison and the baby in question was about a month old. Female officers provided the child with food, clothing and medical care.

Discrimination

Some of the inmates complained about the attitude of medical personnel towards them when they sought medical assistance. According to them they were stigmatized and spent a relatively shorter period at the hospital whenever they sought medical attention; they were attended to quickly and then discharged. They were also not accepted wholeheartedly by their family upon release.

3.3.8 Northern Region

Introduction

The Tamale Central Remand Prison, built to accommodate 20 inmates, had 84 inmates (all males) at the time of the team's visit. Their ages ranged from fifteen (15) to eighty (80) years. The majority of them (64.3%) were married, and a lot more of the prisoners were on remand for alleged murder.

Accommodation

The remand prison was congested. Authorities were therefore compelled during the night to transfer some of the remand prisoners into convict cells. Most inmates on remand were nomadic Fulanis who were hardly ever granted bail for fear that they would jump bail.

Health

Prison authorities took care of sick remand inmates.

Period of Remand

The duration of remand prisoners ranged from 6 days to 51 months. Some remand cases were pending before 'a yet to be constituted' Regional Tribunal. Investigations also revealed that Police Officers handling some of the remand cases were either on transfer or on peace keeping. As a result, the affected prisoners did not know their next court date. Another reason that came to light was the inability of remand prisoners to engage the services of lawyers because they did not have money. A large proportion of respondents therefore (85.7%) had no lawyers.

3.3.9 Upper East Region

Introduction

Navrongo Central Prison was inspected. The ages of remand prisoners ranged from eighteen (18) to sixty-two (62) years. A little above half (52.7%) were married. About (27.3%) of inmates were charged with stealing.

Accommodation

Some of the prisoners had been on remand for a long period of time, and this had led to congestion at the prison. The remand cell was 28 feet long, 18 feet wide and 11feet high, and should have housed 25 inmates..

Health

Inmates were given regular medical attention. Only one (1) remand inmate was not well at the time of the Commission's visit. Medical expenses of inmates were borne by the Ghana Prisons Service.

Workshop/ Training

There was no provision for formal education.

Period of Remand

Duration of remand ranged between two (2) days and 63 months. At the time of the visit, only two (2) remand prisoners had lawyers. Many remand prisoners were not granted bail as they did not have access to lawyers; and were held on remand for long periods resulting in the congestion at the prisons.

Suspect-Officer Relationship

Prisoners interacted freely among themselves and also with Correctional staff. There was no feeling of intimidation whatsoever.

3.3.10 Upper West Region

Introduction

A total of 29 male remand prisoners were interviewed at the Wa Central Prison. Their ages ranged between 18 and 78 years, with an average age of 36 years.

Accommodation

There were two cells, one for remand prisoners and the other for prisoners on trial. The remand cell, which measured 19.6 meters long, 14.2 meters wide and 9.5 meters high, had 29 inmates.

Health

Almost all remand prisoners (96.6%) were in good health. Respondents also indicated that regular medical attention was given. All the inmates testified that the Prison nurse normally gave them first aid, and that conditions beyond the expertise of the nurse were sent to the Wa Central Hospital. Inmates did not pay for medical treatment either at the prison or at the Hospital.

Workshop/ Training

There was a library for the prisoners. However, there were not enough reading materials at the time of the visit. Inmates who were interested were engaged in masonry, carpentry, block laying and weaving. This was however, not on a regular basis.

Period of Remand

The duration of remand prisoners in months ranged between one (1) and forty-eight (48) with an average duration of 11 months. While some remand prisoners had been on remand for 4 months for murder, others had been on remand for 12, 17, 19, 22 and 31 months for the same crime. This disparity was exhibited in other crimes. For instance, for possession of firearms, some prisoners had been on remand for one (1) month, or two (2) months, others had been on remand for as long as 48 months.

APPENDIX 1

DETENTION FACILITIES REQUIRING URGENT ATTENTION DUE TO POOR CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES

Greater Accra Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Poor Cell Conditions (Congestion)	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Poor Lighting	Lack of Vocational/Recreational Activity	Lack of Toilet/Bath Facilities
Greater Accra Region Prisons	-James Fort Prison (Male)	-James Fort Prison (Male)	-Maamobi Prison Camp		-James Fort Prison (Male) -James Fort Prison (Female)	
Greater Accra Region Police Cells			-Madina -Nima -Adabraka -Railways -Dansoman -Odorkor	-Striking Force -Mamprobi -Chorkor -Old Fadama -Osu Police -Adabraka -Railways -Dansoman		-Mamprobi -Chorkor -Old Fadama -Legon

Tema Sub-Region Police Cells

	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Poor Lighting	Lack of Toilet/Bath Facilities	Less than 2 Feedings Per Day	Lack of Clean Water	Lack of First Aid
Tema Sub-Region Police Cells	-Community 4 -Ashiaman Central	-New Ningo -Community 8 -Old Ningo	-Community 4 -Prampram -New Ningo -Old Ningo -Kpone	-Community 2 -Main Harbor -Fishing Harbor -New Town	-Prampram -New Ningo -Old Ningo	-14 out of 17 police cells do not have first aid boxes

Central Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Lack of First Aid	Lack of Vocational/Recreational Activity	Less than 2 Feedings Per Day	Lack of Water Supply	No Bedding Facilities	Cells with No Windows	Poor Sanitary Conditions
Central Region Prisons	-Winneba Prison Camp	-Winneba Prison Camp	-Winneba Prison Camp - Osamkrom Prison Camp -Awutu Prison Camp -Ankafu Remand Prison (Annex)					
Central Region Police Cells		92% of Police cells and stations do not have first aid box.		-Ayeldu	-Essarkyir -Dominase -Buduburam	-Buduburam -Moree -Kasoa -Jukwa -Mokwa -Hemang -Topp -Twufu Praso -Swedru	-Essarkyir -Mankesim -Anomabo -Saltpond -Dominase -Feteh -Darmang -Nyankumasi -Senya	-Mankesim -Anomabo -Saltpond -Senya -Agona -Abrem -Komenda -Jukwa -Mokwa

							-Agona Abrem -Nkwatanum -Abaasa -Besease -Denkyira Keykeywere -Hemang -Nyakrom -Nsaba -Duakwa	-Dominase -Nyankumasi -Breku -Kushea -Manso -Akropong
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Western Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Lack of First Aid	Lack of Vocational/ Recreational Activity	Less than 2 Feedings Per Day	Lack of Bedding Facilities	Lack of/ Poor Bath/Toilet Facilities	Poor Ventilation	Poor Sanitary Conditions
Western Region Prisons	Sekondi Female Prisons		-Sekondi Female Prisons -Ekuase Prison Camp -Sekondi central male prisons -Tarkwa prisons -Hiawa prisons			-Sekondi Central Male Prisons -Tarkwa Prisons		-Sekondi Central Male Prisons -Tarkwa Prisons
Western Region Police Cells		None of the police cells have first aid boxes.		-Abura -Takoradi Market Circle -Sefwi Wiawso -Sefwi Bekwai -Enchi -Asankran-- Breman -Suaman Dadieso	Essiama	-Samreboi -Asankrangwa -Nyanfuri -Wassa Akropong -Agona Nkwanta -Dixcove -Abura -Axi -Essiama -Half Assin -Tikobo -Mpataba -Aiyinase -Nkroful -Kwesimintsim -Takoradi Market Circle -Fishing Harbour -Damang -Prestea -Bogoso -Aboso -Tarkwa Central -Tarkwa Railways -Diaso -Sefwi Wiawso -Sefwi Bekwai -Sefwi Bodi -Diaso -Sefwi Amoaya -Dabiso -Adabokrom -Bibiani -Subri -Fosukrom -Oseikrom -Bonsaso	-Samreboi -Asankrangwa -Axi -Essiama -Tikobo -Anyinase -Beach Road -Sekondi Central -Fishing Harbour -Takoradi Central -Ateiku -Diaso -Sefwi Bodi -Sefwi Asempanaeye -Sefwi Amoaya -Dabiso -Adabokrom -Fosukrom -Oseikrom -Adjoafua -Sefwi Boako -Anyinabrem -Nsuem -Adjakaa Manso -Asankran- Breman -Aboadze -Inchaban -Daboase -Shama	-Asankrangwa -Wassa Akropong -Tikobo -Takoradi Market Circle -Takoradi Central -Prestea -Tarkwa Railways -Diaso -Fosukrom

						-Adjoafua -Enchi -Nsuem -Adjakaa Manso -Anwhiaso -Aboadze -Inchaban -Daboase -Shama -Suaman-Dadieso -Asawinso -Juabeso -Atuabo -Sefwi Akotombra -Manso Amenfi -Manso Amenfi	-Suaman-Dadieso -Asawinso -Juabeso -Atuabo -Sefwi Akotombra -Manso Amenfi	
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Eastern Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	No Water Supply	No Windows	Poor Lighting	Lack of Bedding Facilities	Lack of Female Facilities	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Lack of/ Poor Bath/ Toilet Facilities
Eastern Region Prisons	-Koforidua General Prisons						Koforidua General Prisons	Koforidua General Prisons
Eastern Region Police Cells		-Nkuranka	Apedwa Kukurantumi New Tafo (Akim) Abomosu Akim-Akropong Obawale Nkuranka Otokpe Sekesua	Anyinam Bunso Apedwa Kukurantumi New Tafo (Akim) Sekesua Otekpole Mampong Manfe	-Akuse -Somanya -Kpong -Ehiamankylene -Osino -Afosu -Nyanoa-Asamankese -Asikasu-Asamankese -Mepom-Asamankese -Asamankese police Station -Osenase-Asamankese	Bunso Kukurantumi New Tafo (Akim) Akim-Asafo Osiem Asiakwa Kwabeng Abomosu Jejeti Akim-Akropong Railways Okrakwadwo Larteh Akuse Odumase Krobo Somanya Nuaso-manyakrobo Kpong Nkurakan Senchi-Adomi Akosombo Frankadua Adjena Ehiamankylene Osino Begoro Ntronang Ofoase Akoase Mangoase/Amoapedi Nankese Coaltar Nankese Nyanoa-Asamankese Asikasu-Asamankese Mepom-Asamankese Asamankese police Station	New Tafo (Akim) Asiakwa Railways Effiduase Police station Asesewa Okrakwadwo Larteh Odumase Krobo Somanya Nuaso-manyakrobo Kpong Koforidua Ofoase Afosu Mangoase/Amoapedi Nankese Akwadum Nsawam Brekusu Nyanoa-Asamankese	Apedwa Kukurantumi Akim-Asafo Osiem Asiakwa Kwabeng Kibi Akim-Akropong Railways Effiduase Police station Otokpe Mampong Okrakwadwo Larteh Odumase Krobo Somanya Nuaso-manyakrobo Kpong Nkurakan Osino Begoro Ofoase Akoase Afosu Nankese Brekusu Aburi Bunso Asesewa Obawale Sekesua Otekpole Akuse Senchi-Adomi Akosombo Frankadua Adjena Ehiamankylene Ntronang Mangoase/Amoapedi Nankese Nsawam Nyanoa-Asamankese Asikasu-Asamankese Mepom-Asamankese Asamankese police

						Osenase- Asamankese Anyinam Apedwa Kibi Afosu		Station Osenase-Asamankese
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Volta Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Lack of Vocational/ Recreational Activity	Poor Lighting in Cells	Lack of Facilities for Females	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Lack of Toilet/Bath Facilities	Lack of First Aid
Volta Region Prisons	-Kete-Krachi male prison -Ho Central -Ho Female Prison					
Volta Region Police Cells		-Kpando -Kpalime Duga -Nkonya Ahenkro -Nkonya Wurupong -Ho central -Ziope	-Anfoega -Have -Nkonya Ahenkro -Nkonya Wurupong -Vakpo -Kpedze -Dzolokouita -Hlefi -Abutia -Tokokoe -Agotime -Ziope Juapong	-Vakpo -Anyirawase	16 out of 20 cells are lacking in bath/toilet facilities.	18 of 20 police cells do not have first aid boxes.

Ashanti Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Lack of Vocational/ Recreational Activity	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Lack of/ Poor Bath/ Toilet Facilities	Less than 2 Feedings Per Day	No Clean Water Supply	Cells with No Windows
Ashanti Region Prisons	Ahinsan Prison Camp Manhyia Local Prison Kumasi Female Prison Obuasi Central Prison Amanfrom Prison Camp	Kumasi Central Prison Kumasi Female Prison Amanfrom Prison Camp Ahinsan Prison Camp	Obuasi Central Kumasi Central Prison				
Ashanti Region Police Cells			Fomena Police Station Obuasi Tutuka Police Station Suntreso Police Station	Fomena Police Station Ridge Police Station Manhyia Police Station Afrancho	Apitisu No. 2 police Station Central Police Station Suame District Police Station	Kwaso Obuasi Railway Police Station Fomena Police Station Apitisu No. 2	Obuasi Railway Police Station Fomena Police Station Obuasi Central Police Station

			Oforikrom Police Station Railway Police Station Antoakrom Datano Keniago Mampong Police Station Nsuta Beposo Kofiase Kwamang Agona Jamasi Kona Wiemoase Offinso-North Akumadan Nkensaasu Kyekyewere Abofour Afrancho Offinso Asamankama Tapa Konongo Perminase Dwasase Juansa Agogo Praaso Bekwai Jacobu Esumeja Kokofu Senfi	Konongo Dwasase Odumasi Agogo	Seniagya	police Station Suntreso Police Station Ridge Police Station Kejetia Police Station Railway Police Station	Obuasi Tutuka Police Station Apitisu No. 2 police Station Boankrra Police Station Kyekyewere Juaben Perminase Juansa Odumasi Agogo Praaso
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Brong Ahafo Prisons and Police Cells

	Lack of Vocational/Recreational Activity	Poor Cell Conditions	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Poor Ventilation	Poor Lighting	Lack of First Aid	Poor Living Conditions of Police Officers	Need Renovations
Brong Ahafo Prisons	Kenyasi Prison Settlement Camp Yeji Prison Camp Sunyani Male Prison Duayaw Nkanta Prison Camp	Sunyani Male Prison	Duayaw Nkanta Prison Camp Sunyani Male Prison					
Brong Ahafo Police Cells		Sunyani Police Station Jinijini Police Cell (closed due to terrible conditions) Wenchi Police Cell Wamfi Police	Sunyani Police Station Chiraa Police Station Atronie Police Station Nsoatre police Station Bechem Police	Sunyani Police Station Chiraa Police Station Atronie Police Station Nsoatre police Station Duayaw/nkwant	Sunyani Police Station Chiraa Police Station Atronie Police	Sunyani Police Station Chiraa Police Station Nsoatre police Station Duayaw/nkwa nta Police Cell	Sunyani Police Station Chiraa Police Station Nsoatre police Station New Brosankro police Cell	Subinso Police Cell Offuman Police cell Atebubu Police Station Amanten police Station Yefri Police

		Station Kwame Danso Police Cell Atebubu Police Station Amanten Police Station Parambo – Sawaba Police Station Yeji Police Cells Akuma Police Station Yefri Police Station Busunya Police Cell Drobo police Cells. Adamsu Police Cells Suma-Ahenkro Police cell Goka Police cell Japekrom Police cell Kintampo Police Cells Anyimah Police Station New Longoro Police Station Techiman police Station Akrofrom Police Cell Tanoso Police Station Aworowa Police Cell Goaso Police Station Ayomso Police Cell	Cell New Brosankro police Cell Derma Police Cell Wenchi Police Cell nkwanata Police Station Nsasereso Police Station Wamfi Police Station Sene Police Station Kwame Danso Police Cell Bassa Police Cell Kenyasi Police Station Hwidiem Police Station Ntotroso Police Station Acheresua Station Atebubu Police Station Parambo – Sawaba Police Station Yeji Police Cells Yefri Police Station Busunya Police Cell Drobo Police Cell Adamsu Police Cell Suma-Ahenkro Police cell Goka Police cell Japekrom Police cell Kintampo Police Cells Anyimah Police Station Techiman police Station Akrofrom Police Cell Tanoso Police Station Aworowa Police Cell Ayomso Police Cell Noberkaw Police Station Kasapin Police Station Gambia No. 2 Police Station	a Police Cell Bechem Police Cell New Brosankro police Cell Wenchi Police Cell nkwanata Police Station Sene Police Station Kenyasi Police Station Hwidiem Police Station Ntotroso Police Station Atebubu Police Station Amanten Police Station Yeji Police Cells Adamsu police Cells Suma-Ahenkro Police cell Goka Police cell Japekrom Police cell Kintampo Police Cells Anyimah Police Station New Longoro Police Station Techiman police Station Akrofrom Police Cell Aworowa Police Cell Dadiesoaba Police Station Sankore Police Station Kukuom Police Station Ayomso Police Cell Noberkaw Police Station Akrodie Police Station Asumura Station Gambia No. 2 Police Station Mim Police Station	Station Nsoatre police Station Bechem Police Cell New Brosankro police Cell Nwoase police cell nkwanata Police Station Nsasereso Police Station Kenyasi Police Station Hwidiem Police Station Amanten Police Station Yeji Police Cells Suma- Ahenkro Police cell Japekrom Police cell Techiman Police Cells Dadiesoab a Police Station Sankore Police Station Kukuom Police Station Ayomso Police Cell Noberkaw Police Station Akrodie Police Station Asumura	Bechem Police Cell Derma Police Cell Nwoase police cell Nsawkaw Police cell Kenyasi Police Station Ntotroso Police Station Acheresua Station Nkoranza Police Cell Busunya Police Cell New Longoro Police Station Akrofrom Police Cell Aworowa Police Cell Goaso Police Station Dadiesoaba Police Station Sankore Police Station Kukuom Police Station Noberkaw Police Station Asumura Station Kasapin Police Station Gambia No. 2 Police Station Mim Police Station	Subinso Police Cell Nsawkaw Police cell Wenchi Police Cell Atebubu Police Station Nkoranza Police Cell Yefri Police station Donkro- Nkwanta Police Cell Busunya police Cell Anyimah Police Station New Longoro Police Station Police Station Techiman police Station Tanoso Police Station Aworowa Police Cell Goaso Police Station Sankore Police Station Akrodie Police Station Mim Police Station	Station Donkro- Nkwanta Police Cell Busunya Police Cell Anyimah Police Station New Longoro Police Station Techiman police Station Dadiesoaba Police Station Kukuom Police Station Akrodie Police Station Gambia No. 2 Police Station
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			Mim Police Station		Station Gambia No. 2 Police Station Mim Police Station			
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Northern Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Lack of Vocational/ Recreational Activity	Lack of Medical Treatment	Lack of/ Poor Bath/ Toilet Facilities	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Poor Lighting	Less than 2 Feedings per Day	No Source of Clean Water
Northern Region Prisons	Tamale Central (male) Yendi Local Salaga Local	Yendi Local Salaga Local Gambaga Local	Tamale Central (male) Yendi Local Salaga Local Gambaga Local	Tamale Central (male) Salaga Local	Tamale Central (male) Yendi Local Salaga Local			
Northern Region Police Cells				Bimbila Nyankpala Savelugu Nalerigu Nankpanduri Bindi Bunkpurugu Bunkpurugu Buipe Tatale	Tamale Bimbila Savelugu Gambaga Damango Bole Sawla Tuna Bamboi	Tamale Lonto Wulensi Bimbila Savelugu Gambaga Nalerigu Nankpanduri Bindi Bunkpurugu Buipe Bole Sawla Tuna Karaga Zabzugu	Tamale Wulensi Bindi(no feeding)	Nyankpala Nankpanduri Bindi

Upper East Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Lack of Vocational/ Recreational Activity	Lack of/ Poor Bath/ Toilet Facilities	Less than 2 Feedings Per Day	Poor Ventilation	Poor Lighting	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Lack of First Aid	No Cells/ Not fit for Habitation
Upper East Prisons	Bawku Local Prisons Navrongo Central Prisons	Bawku Local Prisons Navrongo Central Prisons	Bawku Local Prisons						
Upper East Police Cells			Binaba Police Cells Bolgatanga Police Station(toilet broken down) Bongo Police Cells Tongo Police Station Pusiga Police Station	Pusiga Police Station	Bawku Central Police Station Binaba Police Cells Bolgatanga Police Station Bongo Police Cells Chiana Cells Paga Police Cells Zebilla Police Cells Chuchuliga Police Cells	Zebilla Police Cells Bawku Central Police Station Bongo Police Cells Chuchuliga Police Cells Chiana Cells Paga Police Cells Tongo Police Station	Bawku Central Police Station Bongo Police Cells Chuchuliga Police Cells Tongo Police Station Pusiga Police Station	Bawku Central Police Station Binaba Police Cells Sandema Central Police Cells Sirigu Police Cells Tongo Police Station	Zebilla Police Cells Chiana Cells

Upper West Region Prisons and Police Cells

	Poor Kitchen Conditions	Poor Ventilation/ Lighting	Poor Sanitary Conditions	Lack of/ Poor Bath/ Toilet Facilities	Lack of First Aid
Upper West Prisons	-Wa Central Prisons -Juvenile Remand Home		- Wa Central Prisons	-Wa Central Prisons -Juvenile Remand Home	
Upper West Police Cells		-Wa Police Stations -Tumu Police Stations -Wallembelle Police Stations -Gwollu Police Stations -Lambussie Police Stations -Hamile Police Stations	-Wa Police Stations -Tumu Police Stations -Wallembelle Police Stations	-Wa Police Stations -Tumu Police Stations -Wallembelle Police Stations -Jirapa Police Stations	-Wa Police Stations -Tumu Police Stations -Wallembelle Police Stations -Nadowli Police Stations

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF PRISONS, PRISON CAMPS AND POLICE CELLS INSPECTED BY REGION

GREATER ACCRA REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
James fort prison (male) James fort prison (female)	Maamobi Prison Camp	Striking Force Accra Central Mamprobi Chorkor Korle-Bu Old Fadama Jamestown Kpeshie (Nungua) Teshie La Cantonments C.I.D. Headquarters Osu Police WAJU Legon Madina Kotobabi Nima Adabraka Railways Dansoman Kaneshie Odorko
2	1	23

TEMA SUB- REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
		Community 2 Community 4 Community 8 Community 1 Main Harbor Fishing Harbor New Town Ashiaman Central Sakumono Community 18 Community 22 Ashiaman North (Lebanon) Ashiaman Divisional Headquarters Kpone Prampram New Ningo Old Ningo
0	0	17

CENTRAL REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Ankaful Remand Prison Ankaful Contagious Disease Prison	Ankaful Prison Camp	Amanfopong Brakwa Bremam Asikuma Odoben Anomabo Dominase Essarkyir Mankesim Otuam Apam Buduburam Dawuranpong Dominase Eshiem Feteh Ngyersi Nyanyano Obuasi Tarkwa Abakrampa Abura Dunkwa Ayeldu Darmang Moree Nyankumasi
		Agona Abrem Awutu Elmina Kasoa Komenda Senya Winneba Abaasa Ajumako Besease Nkwatanum Ochiso Atechem Ayanfuri Central Denkyira Keykeywere Diaso Dunkwa Railway Akonfudi Akropong Anyinabrim

		Awisem Bediedua Breku Foso Kushea Manso Praso Hemang Jukwa Mokwa TOPP Twufu Praso Wawase Duakwa Mankrong Nsaba Nyakrom Swedru
2	1	64

WESTERN REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Ekuasi Hiawa Sekondi Central Seknodi Female Tarkwa		Samreboi Asankrangwa Ayanfuri Wassa Akropong Agona Akwanta Dixcove Abura Axim Esiam Adum Bansa Half Assini Tikobo No 1 Mpataba Anyinase Nkroful Harbour & Railways Takoradi Beach Road Takoradi Kwesimintsim Market Circle Takoradi Sekondi Fishing Harbour Sekondi Takoradi Central Atieku Damang Prestea Huni Valley Bogoso Aboso Tarkwa Central Tarkwa Railways Nsuta Diaso Sefwi Wiawso Sefwi Bekwai Bodi Asempanaye Amoya Debiso Adabokrom Bibiani Subri Fosukrom Oseikrom Bonsaso Adjoafua Enchi Boako

		Anyinabrim Awaso Nsuaem Adjaraa Manso Anhwiaso Asankran Breman Aboadze Inchaban Daboase Shama Suaman Dadieso Asawinso Juabeso Atuabo Sefwi Akotombra Manso Amenfi
5	0	63

EASTERN REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Akuse prison(female) Akuse prison (male) Koforidua Prison Nsawam Female Nsawam Medium	Donkorkrom Prison Camp Forifori Prison Camp	Asamankese Asikasu Mepom Nyanoa Osenase Amankwaakrom Donkorkrom Tease Adawso Adukrom Akropong Larteh Mampong Manfe Okrakwando Aburi Brekusu Nsawam Akomosu Akyem-Akropong Anyinam Jejeti Apedwa Asafo Asiakwa Bunso Kibi Kukrantumi Kwabeng New Tafo Osiem Akwatia Asuom Kade Akim Achiase Akim Ajobue Akim Akroso Akim Manso Akim Oda Akim Swedru Asesewa Kpong Nuaso Otrokpe Sekesua Nkurankan Obawale Otekpulo Somanya

		Coaltar Nankese Suhum
		Adjena Akosombo Anum Atimpoku Boso Frankadua Adinoase Afosu Akoase Amuaana- praso Ntronang Ofoase Ayiribi Begoro Ehiamenkyene Osino Akwadum Effiduase Koforidua Railways Abetifi Kwahu Praso Mpraeso Nkawkaw Nkwatia Obo Pra-River Tafo
5	2	78

VOLTA REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Ho Central Ho Female Ketekrachi Kpando		Alavanyo Anfoega Have Kpando Kpalime Duga Nkonya Ahenkro Nkonya Wurupong Peki Vakpo Abutia Agotime Anyirawase Dzalele Dzolokpuita Ho Hlefi Juapong Kpedze Tokokoe Ziope
4	0	20

ASHANTI REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Kumasi Central Prison Kumasi Female Prison Manhyia Local Prison Obuasi Central Prison	Amanfrom Prison Camp Ahinsan Camp	Asawase Asokwa Central Police Station Kejetia Police Post Knust New Tafo Manhyia Oforikrom Old Tafo Railways Police Station Suame Suntreso Zongo Boankra Ejisu Kwaso Juaben Beposo Kofiase Kwamang Mampong Nsuta Afrancho Akumadan Asamankama Nkenkaasu Tetrem Abodm Anwiankwanta Asiwa Bekwai Essumeja Jacobu Kokofu Nsuaem Senfi Abore Ahwererwa Antoakrom Datano Keniago Manso Adubia Manso Nkwanta Pakyi No. 2 Agona Jamasi

		Kona Wiamoase Agogo Dwease Juanse
		Konongo Odumase Peminase Praaso Amantia Banka Banso Bompata Juaso Kantaso Krofa Obogu Ofoase Pra-River Abonsuaso Mabang Mamfo Tepa Wiawso Hwidiem Jachie Kuntanase Pakyi II Twedie Mankraso Mpaaso Pokukrom Antoa Asonomaso Kodie Mamponteng

		Anhwiaso Atobiase Bodwesango Fumso Hwiremoase New Edubiase Asokore Banko Bodomase Effiduase Kumawu Oyoko Sekyere Seniagya Abuakwa Adiembra Akropong Nkawie Nyinahin Sereso Timpom Ejura Sekyedumase Akrokerri Ampunyasi Apitisu Obuasi Central Police Headquarters FomenaRailways Police Station Tutuka
4	2	111

BRONG AHAFO REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Sunyani Central Prison (female) Sunyani Central Prison (male)	Duayaw Nkwanta Prison Camp Kenyasi Prison Camp Yeji Prison Camp	Atronie Sunyani Chiraa Nsoatre Berekum Jinijini Seikwa Bechem Bomaa Derma Duayaw-Nkwanta New Brosankro Techimantia Yamfo Badu Gbaw Nsawkaw Nwoase Offuman Subinso Wenchi Amasu Dormaa Ahenkro Nkrankwanta Nsesereso Wamfie Bassa Kokokrom Kwame Danso Acherensua Hwidiem Kenyasi Ntotroso Amanten Atebubu Parambo-Sawaba Yeji Akuma Busunya Donkro-Nkwanta Nkoranza Yefri Adamsu Atuna

		Dodosuo Drobo Goka Japekrom Sampa Suma-Ahenkro Anyima Kadelso Kintampo New Longoro Akrofrom Aworowa Buoyem Nsuta Tanoso Techiman Tuobodom Akrodi Asumura Ayomso Dadiesoaba Gambia No.2 Goaso Kasapin Kukuom Mehame Mim Noberkaw Sankore
2	3	73

NORTHERN REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Gambaga Local Salaga Local Tamale Central Yendi Local		Tamale Salaga Gambaga Nakpanduri Bindi Buipe Savelugu Damongo Lonto Kpandai Nyankpala Zabzugu Bimbila Wulensi Walewale Gushegu Karaga Bunkpunrugu Nalerigu Yendi Bole Sawla Tuna Bamboi
4	0	24

UPPER EAST REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Bawku Local Prison Navrongo Central Prison		Bolga Nagodi Pwalugu Tongo Zuarungu Bongo Chiana Navrongo Paga Sirigu Chuchuliga Sandema Binaba Zebilla Bawku Garu Pusiga
2	0	17

UPPER WEST REGION

PRISONS	PRISON CAMPS	POLICE CELLS
Wa Central	Bayiri Prison Camp	Wa Gwollu Wallembele Tumu Babile Lawra Nandom Hamile Jirapa Lambusie Nadowlie
1	1	11