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KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION (2008)

**DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE-E- ADMINISTRATION,
NATIONAL SECURITY AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE DURING ITS VISIT TO
NAIVASHA, MOLO AND ELDORET, 2ND- 4TH JULY, 2008**

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JULY 2008

**VISIT BY THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATION, NATIONAL SECURITY AND LOCAL
AUTHORITIES**

(Molo, Naivasha and Eldoret, 2-4 July 2008)

Contents:

- 1.0 Foreword
 - 2.0 Executive Summary
 - 2.1 Introduction
 - 3.0 Objectives
 - 4.0 Findings
 - 6.0 Recommendations
-

1.0 Foreword

Mr. speaker, Sir,

The Parliamentary Departmental Committee on Administration, National Security and Local Authorities was constituted at the commencement of the tenth Parliament pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order No. 151 and has executed its mandate in accordance with the provisions of the said Standing Order 151 (1) 4, which mandates the Committee to;

- a) investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;*
- b) study the programmes and policy objectives of the ministries and departments and their effectiveness for implementation;*
- c) study and review all legislation after first reading subject to the exemptions under Standing Order 101 (A) 4;*
- d) study, assess and analyze the relative success of the ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with its stated objectives;*
- e) investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as they deem necessary and as may be referred to them by the House or a Minister; and,*
- f) make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendations of proposed legislation.*

Mr. speaker, Sir,

The Committee oversees the following ministries:

- i) Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security

- ii) Ministry of state for Public Administration
- iii) Ministry of Home Affairs
- iv) Ministry of State for Special Programmes
- v) Ministry of State for Immigration Services and Registration of Persons
- vi) Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture
- vii) Ministry of State for Youth Affairs and Sports
- vii) Ministry of Local Government.

The following are the Members of the Committee:

The Hon. Fred Kapondi Chesebe, MP (Chairman)

The Hon. John Ngata Kariuki, MP

The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP

The Hon. Peter Kiilu, MP

The Hon. Lewis Nguyai, MP

The Hon. Mohammed Hussein Ali, MP

The Hon. Cyprian Omollo, MP

The Hon. Joseph Kiuna, MP

The Hon. Pollyns Ochieng', MP

The Hon. Mwalimu Mwahima, MP

The Hon. Kungu Waibara, MP

Mr. speaker, Sir,

Seven Members of the Committee set out for Naivasha, Molo and Eldoret from 2nd to 4th July, 2008, on a fact finding mission/inspection tour of the Internally Displaced

Persons (IDPs) camps, IDPs resettlement farms, prisons, remand homes and youth training institutes in these areas.

The team on this fact finding mission comprised of the following Members:

The Hon. Fred Kapondi Chesebe, MP (Chairman)

The Hon. John Ngata Kariuki, MP

The Hon. Peter Kiilu, MP

The Hon. Lewis Nguyai, MP

The Hon. Cyprian Omollo, MP

The Hon. Joseph Kiuna, MP

The Hon. Raphael Letimalo, MP, and,

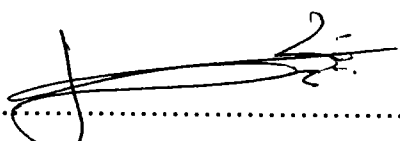
Mr. Daniel Mutunga, Committee Secretary.

Mr. speaker, Sir,

The committee wishes to thank the Speaker of the National Assembly for granting the Members the opportunity to visit the said areas, the Clerk of the National Assembly for providing the necessary financial and logistical support, the Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President for facilitating the meetings with the respective departmental heads and all the officers on the ground who ensured that the tour proceeded smoothly.

Mr. speaker, Sir,

On behalf of the Committee, and pursuant to Standing Order 162 (2), I beg to lay on the table of the House the Report of the Committee on its visit to Naivasha, Molo, and Eldoret from 2nd to 4th July, 2008.

Signed..........Date.....07/08/08

Hon. Fred Kapondi Chesebe, MP

2.0 Executive Summary

2.1 Introduction

The Parliamentary Departmental Committee on Administration, National Security and Local Authorities embarked on a fact finding mission to Naivasha, Molo and Eldoret between 2nd and 4th July 2008. Top on the Committee's agenda was the issue of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) welfare in the camps. The IDPs phenomenon had arisen as a result of the post election violence after the 2007 general elections. Communities who felt aggrieved took it upon themselves to evict the perceived enemies from their midst. The skirmishes and violent attacks which ensued led to many persons being killed while others were displaced from their lands. It is estimated that over one thousand (1000) people lost their lives while half a million (500,000) were displaced. There was also wanton destruction of property where houses and businesses belonging to certain 'unwanted' communities were either broken into, vandalized and looted or were simply set on fire and razed to the ground. Heinous crimes such as rape were meted out on the victims of these skirmishes. The aftermath of the violence saw thousands of displaced persons finding shelter in tents put up by the Government and the Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Red Cross. The causes of the violence were wide and varied, ranging from the inherent land problem which successive governments have failed to adequately address, to incitement by political leaders of communities to raise against each other.

While establishing the facts on the IDPs, the Committee sought to visit the other departments of the Ministries falling within its mandate. Key among these was the Prisons department which had been hit by riots by warders during the recent months. The department has over the years been bedeviled by problems such as disease out-break due to congestion, poor housing, lack of uniform, poor diets, break outs by prisoners, poor remuneration to mention but a few. The conditions of the remand homes especially the state of affairs in the Children's remand homes was the focus of the visit by the Committee.

Another area of concern by the Committee was the insecurity along the Naivasha-Nairobi highway. Many cases had been reported of jacking of public service vehicles by gangs that had virtually taken over the busy highway. The Committee was focused on getting explanations from the local security team why the escalating crimes along the highway could not be contained.

3.0 Objectives of the visit

The Parliamentary Committee set out to;

- i) assess the living conditions of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) within the camps, establish why there were still scores of IDPs living in original camps even after the government embarked on a resettlement programme of these IDPs, as well as assess the living conditions of the IDPs who had been relocated to the resettlement farms and the assistance required;
- ii) tour prisons and correctional facilities in these areas and establish the facts behind the recent prisons unrest by prisons warders;
- iii) inspect prisons remands and children's remand homes and establish the state of affairs in the institutions; and,
- iv) visit the Youth training institutes to get first hand information of the on-goings in these institutions.

4.0 Findings of the Committee

The Committee held a series of meetings with District Security committees and area Members of Parliament in all the three districts visited. The Members also engaged the IDPs spokespersons and heads of institutions in discussions aimed at establishing the state of affairs in the places and what could be done to initiate changes for better delivery of services.

4.1 Meeting with the Naivasha District Security Committee and the area Member of Parliament

During a meeting held at the District Commissioner's office, Naivasha on the 2nd July 2008, the Committee was informed that;

- The district had been quiet for the last couple of months since the skirmishes and that security had been enhanced. Many IDPs had been resettled in the farms apart from a few who were in satellite camps. Others in the original camps had flatly refused to be relocated to the farms claiming that the compensation of Kshs. 10,000 per household from the Government was too little to help them to rebuild.
- There had been an influx of about 11,705 IDPs after the political flare-ups. Of these, the highest number of 8,000 had been sheltered at the Kedong camp while Naivasha camp had about 3,000 IDPs. About 184 persons had been arrested for partaking in different crimes during the skirmishes. Some of these had been released on bail while others were still in remand with their cases pending in court.
- The IDPs in the original camps and those in the resettlement farms were receiving food from the Government and other agencies such as the Red Cross on a regular basis. The IDPs in the resettlement farms had been paid Kshs. 10,000 per household to buy building materials like timber, nails and iron sheets. However, IDPs in the camps were disgruntled over the delay by the Government to compensate them.
- The labour force in the flower farms had been restored by the return of many IDPs who had abandoned their work places for fear of attacks while the tourism industry was slowly picking up after the upsets occasioned by the tribal clashes.
- The security in the area was compromised by lack of enough personnel and inadequate vehicles for patrol. The police stations and divisional

headquarters lacked vehicles and were grossly understaffed. Cases of crimes therefore continued unabated. There was also inadequate housing for the police. The District Security Committee had established a community policing unit with the assistance of the police in a bid to curb land/border disputes.

- The police had intensified the highway patrols in a bid to minimize the robberies but again they were curtailed by lack of enough vehicles. However, several arrests had been made. The barricading of the highway by the Mungiki militias had been fairly contained. The brewing of illicit brews and peddling of drugs had contributed to increase in crime. Major crackdowns and swoops had been carried out to stamp out these illegal activities.
- The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) did not have a vehicle thus disabling undercover operations. The vast district could not be patrolled with the few patrol cars hence the need to increase the number of vehicles to police stations like Kongoni.

4.2 Meeting with IDPs at the Naivasha camp

The group of the IDPs, through their spokespersons, informed the Committee that;

- They had no land and homes to go back to and that the Kshs. 10,000 per household the Government was giving was too little to assist them to reconstruct their premises and revive their businesses. They were proposing that every Member of the household should receive at least Kshs. 10,000. They claimed that *Operation Rudi Nyumbani* made no sense to them as there were no homes to go back to. The Committee promised to pursue their plight with the relevant authorities.

4.3 Tour of the Naivasha Maximum Security Prison

In a meeting with the Prison authorities the Committee heard that;

- The Prison had a total of 2,386 inmates. Out of these, 1,239 inmates were condemned to hang. The staff capacity was 549 which was far below the requisite number needed to effectively deal with problems such as prison riots or break outs. At least 400 more warders were required to increase capacity of the prison.
- Other challenges the prison faced was lack of adequate water, poor sewerage system, inadequate housing units for staff, lack of uniform for warders, lack of maintenance funds, lack of transport for prisoners, unpaid bills running into Kshs. 36 million, congestion as a result of many prisoners whose cases had been pending in court for a long time and so on.

During a tour of the prison, the Committee found out that;

- The quality of food for the prisoners was good and the kitchen store was well stocked.
- The workshop was a hive of activity with quality furniture being made by the inmates. However, the machines were old fashioned hence introduction of new machines would greatly improve the work in the workshop.
- Some of the inmates were engaged in sporting activities such as football which was a good way of keeping them away from idleness and mischief.
- The prison had learning programmes starting from lower to upper primary as well as high school classes. There were scores of prisoners undertaking studies from their fellow inmates who played the role of teachers.
- The blocks holding the condemned inmates and other convicts seemed to be congested and the prisoners loudly complained of the poor conditions inside the blocks.

- The Members of the Committee had the opportunity to meet and interview the perceived leader of the Mungiki sect, Mr. Maina Njenga who is serving a five year jail term. He pleaded with the Committee to ask the authorities to allow regular visits to prisoners by relatives.

A tour of the prison staff quarters revealed the following;

- The staff quarters looked neglected from the outset. The prefabricated hall had its windows covered with iron sheets and wood planks instead of proper window panes.
- The inside of the hall was even worse. All the occupants numbering 52 shared the big room which had no partitions for privacy at all.
- There was a pungent smell around the premises which was coming from the prison sewage disposal area.

4.3 Tour of the National Youth Service Training Institute/Administration Police Training Camp

During a tour of the training facility for the youth, the Committee learnt that;

- The National Youth Service was established in 1964 and the first institute was set up in Gilgil. In 1967, a women training institute was built in Naivasha. The institute incorporates tailoring and dress-making. Trainees were at the artisan level. The craft level was introduced in 2007 and plans were underway to bring up Diploma level training.
- After training, the graduates are transferred to countryside units to partake in farming, road construction, etc. This volunteer work takes about two years. Phase 3 of the training involves vocational training for the NYS trainees. Many trainees do not find jobs after graduation as there is no ready market to absorb them hence a big challenge to the Government which uses a lot of resources to train the youth. Those who had been employed into the police recruitment were good and could receive instructions quicker due to their discipline and quality training.

- The dress making and tailoring department was well equipped with modern machines that any reputable institution could boast of. The end products were professionally done and the quality of work was good.
- The Administration Police had 3,505 trainees, 3,155 being male and 350 being female. All the trainees were sourced from the National Youth Service graduates. The training period has been reduced from 9 months to 4 months since the NYS training offers basic skills for drill and recruits follow instructions with ease and are quick to learn. Recruitment was purely on merit and orphans were given the first priority during recruitment.
- The Committee was impressed by the training of the police recruits which was underway during the tour. Scores of young men and women were getting drill lessons from their seniors at the training grounds.

4.4 Meeting with the Molo District Security Committee and the area Member of Parliament

During a meeting held at the D.C.'s office, Molo, the Committee heard that;

- Molo District has a population of about 600,000 people.
- The district was very volatile and had been hit by skirmishes and clashes erupting every now and then over land issues.
- During the post election violence, over 67,000 persons were displaced within the district.
- There were 30 IDPs camps set to cater for the displaced.
- Majority of the IDPs had gone back to their farms. The IDPs were thus awaiting compensation of Kshs. 10,000 from the government. However, they had been provided with food rations, seeds and fertilizers to help them settle. Influx of other dislodged persons from the equally volatile districts such as Kuresoi and Kipkelion exacerbated the problem of IDPs in Molo. The school going children (about 3,000) whose parents had been displaced had started going back to school. Where schools were completely

destroyed (13 had been destroyed), the children had sought admission in the neighbouring schools.

- Security had been restored although there was still tension between the communities. However, although the Government had provided all the Divisional Headquarters with vehicles, they were not enough for the security personnel to patrol the vast areas and discharge their duties effectively. Eighteen new police posts had been established in the district. The big Challenge the local administration was facing was the terrain whereby it was not easy to reach the administrative areas due to lack of interconnecting roads.

4.5 Tour of the Kiambugo IDPs resettlement farm

Here, the Committee was informed by the camp spokespersons that;

- The resettlement was a good idea by the government.
- Food rationing was enough and many donors and well wishers such the Catholic Church and the area MP had helped them with the basic requirements such as blankets and construction material. The Kshs. 10,000 compensation from the Government had not been forthcoming and they urged the Committee to prevail upon the Special Programmes Ministry to hasten the process of payments.
- Security had improved but there was still tension, suspicion and mistrust between the communities although there was a general mood of forgiveness and reconciliation.

4.6 Meeting with the Eldoret District Security Committee and the area Member of Parliament

During this meeting, the Committee was informed that;

- The security situation in the Uasin Gishu District had improved a lot and it was satisfactory.

- Efforts were being made towards peace building and reconciliation between the communities that had been affected by the skirmishes to ensure there was a long term solution to the problem. The measures being employed towards improving relations included involvement of politicians in preaching peace, elders from the communities, civil society, the clergy and the provincial administration. The locals themselves were assisting the displaced persons to resettle.
- New police posts had been constructed and the old ones strengthened in a bid to ascertain that the returnees were secure in the farms they been resettled. Eleven (11) new police posts had been established with each having seventeen (17) officers.
- About 34,000 refugees were recorded in Uasin Gishu District. Out of these, 3,789 had already been resettled in the farms. The bulk of genuine refugees had already gone back to their farms. The ones still in camps were expected to fizzle out into the communities. There were mobile security units which were using Land Rovers to do their patrols. The presence of security personnel in their midst had instilled confidence into the IDPs.
- The question on the number of arrested youths was posed. The arrests had generated a lot of political heat with calls from politicians for the unconditional release of the youths while other politicians said that the arrested youths should face the full force of the law for the crimes perpetrated. The area Officer Commanding the Police Division (OCPD) claimed that less than twenty five (25) youths were being held in prisons with their cases pending before the courts. Most of them are still in prison pending bail. The figures of the missing youths could not be exactly established since some of them had gone into hiding for fear of arrests. The elders, chiefs and their assistants, it was suggested, could provide lists of the young men who could not be traced from the police records while the prisons could avail names of those youths in their custody.

4.7 Tour of the Kiambaa transitional settlement camp

The Kiambaa area was hard hit by the skirmishes and it featured prominently in the media with the shocking news that over thirty five people been killed inside the Assemblies of God Church after the Church was set on fire.

One very striking and glaring feature of the clashes was a school signboard that had been defaced and its contents altered. The '*Kiambaa*' name had been removed and the word '*Kipnyikei*' painted over it so that the school that was formerly '*Kiambaa Primary School*' now read '*Kipnyikei Primary School*'. This was an example of how tribal hatred had manifested itself during the clashes.

At a meeting with the IDPs living in this camp, the committee heard that;

- There had been no trouble since the IDPs had been resettled on this camp. There was an aura of security but the people were still fearful especially due to the trauma they had experienced during the attacks. The biggest problem that contributed to this fear was the issue of the arrested youths. There was still mistrust because of the accusations which were traded after the arrests were made. Also, the families which forced their neighbours out of their farms were still grazing their cattle in the said farms.
- There was enough food and water supply was adequate. Seeds and fertilizer were also provided. However, the camp continued to grow every day with the influx of more IDPs from the original camps in the Eldoret showground.
- The IDPs were calling on the government to remove them from the camps and resettle them in their farms. They wished to go back and rebuild their houses and were therefore asking the government to hasten the process of compensation.
- The IDPs had established a reconciliatory group. Out of these efforts of the group, children had gone back to school and were interacting normally

despite their tribal setting, while teachers had resumed duties at their work stations.

4.9 Visit to the Assemblies of God Church, Kiambaa

The Committee Members were horrified when they arrived at the spot where the church once stood. The debris dotting the compound included bits of clothing of the victims of the arson attack. The stark evidence of death meted on innocent men, women and children as they sheltered in the church was enough proof that ethnicity was deeply entrenched in the communities of diverse cultures.

The relatives of the victims of the attack complained that DNA results were taking too long to be released in order for the government to establish the identity of the dead so that the relatives could be allowed to bury the remains.

5.0 Tour of the Eldoret Juvenile Home

The Committee toured the corrective facility and was told that;

- The home housed children between 12 to 17 years.
- There were 10 members of staff against a population of 81 children who were on duty on a 24 hour basis.
- The facilities were stretched and the institution was understaffed. The population of the juveniles had increased over the years leading to congestion and a skewed teacher-pupil ratio. The facility was build to house about 40 juveniles but at the moment, the population had increased to over 100 children.
- The older children were kept separately from the younger ones to protect the latter from undue influence by the former. This was a daunting task as there were no clear cut boundaries to keep the older offenders, some of whom had committed capital crimes, at bay.

- The institution depended on allocation of funds from the government the bulk of which went to food and clothing for the juveniles.
- There were no co-curricular activities for the juveniles hence most of the time they were idle. Sports activities were lacking as there was no space for sports.
- The kitchen store was well stocked with food while the dormitories were clean and enough bedding provided.
- There were very young children who had been rescued from broken and violent families and were brought to the facility as a protection measure.
- The longer the capital offenders were kept in the institution, the more they were likely to turn into hardened criminals who could prove difficult to rehabilitate.

5.1 Visit to the Eldoret Prison

During a tour of the facility, the committee found out that;

- There were a total of 1,044 inmates in the prison. 496 were already serving terms while 548 were remanded with pending court cases and 23 inmates had been condemned to hang. The warder-prisoner ratio was 1-5.
- The facility was built in the 1960's to cater for 600 inmates but the numbers had more than doubled over the years.
- Problems facing the Eldoret prison were many and varied. They included lack of uniforms, congestion, lack of adequate staff, poor housing for the warders, inadequate water supply, pending bills running into millions of shillings, etc. These challenges had been forwarded to the task force in Nairobi looking into problems affecting the prisons in the country in general.
- The kitchen was deplorable and the culinary conditions were poor. The conditions in the kitchen were unhygienic.
- A farm for the production of food to be consumed in the prison was necessary to reduce the overall budget by the government.

- The living conditions for the inmates were inhumane with tattered blankets serving as beddings for the prisoners who slept on the cold floor of the cells.
- Each quarter housed about 70 inmates and showed signs of congestion.
- The warders living quarters were also deplorable. The warders lived in mud walled makeshift structures some of which had been build by the warders themselves. The drainage was poorly done. Lack of water was a persistent problem.
- A government funded housing programme had stalled at the foundation. Questions by the Committee abound on who was the contractor, was he paid for the unfinished job and if yes, how much. Since the project had stalled, had the contractor been punished for the breach of contract? What was the explanation for the uncompleted project when it was obvious that the officers were living in deplorable conditios?

6.0 Recommendations

The Committee made several recommendations at the end of the visit:

Provincial Administration and Internal Security

1. The Provincial Administration should be fully equipped and prepared to deal with insecurity in the areas under its jurisdiction. Infrastructure should be improved, more vehicles need to be provided and more personnel deployed to the districts where there are rampant incidents of insecurity.
2. More patrol vehicles and security personnel ought to be deployed along the Nairobi-Naivasha Highway so as to root out the militias and other gangs that continue to terrorize citizens along the busy highway.
3. There is need to increase staff houses for the security personnel in all the districts visited. Provision of housing units will pave way for posting of

more security personnel to the crime prone areas and will not only bring down crime but also boost the working morale for the officers.

4. The Government should fill the vacant administrative posts of chiefs and sub-chiefs in order to enhance administration and service delivery to the people.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

5. Considering that the genuine IDPs had willingly been relocated to the resettlement farms, the government ought to give a lasting solution on IDPs who have refused to go back to farms in the pretext that the Kshs. 10,000 compensation is too little. ***The latter IDPs are not genuine and the government needs to deal with them firmly and return them to their original farms.***
6. Land should be availed to the genuine IDPs who are unable to settle. The government should look for alternative pieces of land in order to resettle the IDPs who are completely unable to go back to their original farms.
7. There should be a lasting solution to the problem of land clashes. The underlying problems should be identified and measures taken to ensure that the root cause of these problems are addressed and checked once and for all.
8. There is need to reconstruct a church and a statute (with names of the victims) at the site of the Kiambaa Assemblies of God Church in honour of the 35 people who perished inside the Church after it was torched. DNA results should also be released to the relatives of the deceased.
9. Efforts should be made to ensure that communities accept each other and coexist without mistrust and suspicion. This peace initiative should come from the communities themselves. The heavy presence of police in the villages is not quite healthy for a long-lasting peace but sends poor signals of a police within the society.

10. The government should strive to establish the number of the arrested and missing youth and move with speed to have their cases heard in the courts instead of keeping them in cells, a move which is heightening tension to the families in the camps and within the resettlement farms. The administration on the ground should liaise with security officers to give actual figures of youths in remand and those declared missing.

Youth training institutes

11. There is need for the government to create a job market to absorb the many youths who graduate each year and are not absorbed into any employment yet a lot of funds are used to train them.
12. There is need for government funding of the dress making and tailoring department so that it can buy better machines and materials to improve the quality of their products. There is also need for an aggressive marketing strategy in order to tap a potential market for the products which can only be achieved through government support.
13. The administration police training camp was a viable idea given the fact that it absorbs thousands of youth who graduate from the NYS and need also to be sustained to improve the quality of the recruits undergoing the training.

Prisons Departments

14. The housing problem for the Prisons warders is the biggest problem which bedevils the department when ironically, cheap labour is readily available. The government should undertake to build enough housing units for the staff in a bid to decongest and improve the living standards of the warders. In the meantime the Government should provide tents for officers as a temporary measure of shelter as it constructs the houses.

15. The contractor who was constructing the Eldoret staff houses should give an account of why the project stalled at the foundation, how much he was paid and why he did not finish the job. If he breached the contract, then appropriate measures should be taken to bring the culprit to book so that public funds can be recovered.
16. The Government should streamline the procurement system in the prisons department which is done at the headquarters in Nairobi and is flawed and corrupt. Suppliers have formed cartels which sell their commodities to the departments at inflated prices. Payments are delayed resulting to the department owing colossal sums of money in arrears to the suppliers. The Naivasha Maximum Security Prison alone owes suppliers Kshs. 36 million in arrears.
17. Petty offenders should be released, bailed out or be put on probation as a measure to decongest the prisons and remove extra costs incurred by the government as it handles affairs of these offenders. Action should be taken to rid the prisons of the condemned offenders. The Tribunal Appeal Boards should move with speed to dispose off cases which have been pending in courts for a long time.
18. Enough uniforms should be provided to the prison warders and prisoners. Supply of uniforms will boost the morale of the warders as well as improve the general image of the prisons.
19. The scheme of service for prison officers should be reviewed with the aim of adjusting the salaries upwards. Increased salaries will improve the lives of the warders, boost their morale and give them impetus to deliver services.
20. The prisons department should retain a portion of the money from the funds remitted to treasury every year. The funds so retained could be used to improve the living conditions in the prisons for both prisoners and prison warders.

Juvenile homes

21. Some juveniles are kept in homes for long and unnecessary periods. This tends to impact negatively on their behavior. There is need to review the law so that the juveniles are kept in homes for not more than three months. After the short period, the juveniles can be send back home so that they can be able to attend school.
22. The remand home requires more staff so as to be able to deal with the children effectively. There should be specialized staff with some knowledge in dealing with children with varied behaviors and characters. Salaries and incentives should also be improved so as to boost the morale of staff.
23. There is need to expand the home to separate the children who have been remanded for different offences. Petty and capital offenders should be kept separate to prevent the latter from influencing the former negatively. More classrooms should be built and sporting activities introduced.

.....*Ends*.....