

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

**IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTOR
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014-2017)**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR
2014**

INTRODUCTION

The creation of awareness on the expected findings of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in the implementation of the Sector's activities, projects and programmes hinge on accurate and timely report. The Sector's Annual Progress Report (SAPR) informs its stakeholders on the development, difficulties encountered, successes and lessons learned during implementation of programs and activities during the period under review. The report is to assess the progress and achievements, focus on the results of activities and to improve subsequent work plans. The report will form the basis for decision-making, communicating how effectively and efficiently the Sector is meeting its Medium Term Development Plan objectives.

The scope of the report will comprises what the Sector intended to carry out, how it is responding to these objectives and the facilitating factors that helped the Sector to undertake some activities and the processes involved in carrying out these programmes as well as the difficulties encountered in its operations.

The third section of the report will focus on M&E activities, projects and programmes status for the period; it will also give update on disbursement from funding sources. The report will provide a brief management review of the Sector's financial status the need for budget realignment, rescheduling of activities and its effect on the budget, etc. Besides, the report will also capture the update on indicators and targets sets. Additionally, the report will give update on evaluations conducted and its findings, participatory M&E approaches used, the results and propose some recommendations as well.

1.1 Status of the implementation of SMTDP

The Ministry has, over the years, identified **the creation of a stable, peaceful, congenial and secure environment as its broad strategic objective**. Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection; increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property; and strengthen the intelligence agencies to fight social and economic crimes. It is gratifying to indicate that the operationalisation of the SMTDP since 2010 has yielded a lot of remarkable fruits with the security agencies being equipped with some of critical operational needs which were not available before 2010. The Ministry has been able to maintain relative peace and order in the country after

1.2 Purpose of the M&E Plan for the year 2014

The Purpose of the M&E plan for the period under review were to assess whether Sector Medium Term Development Plan (SMTDP) targets were being met; identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries; document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects; demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency; and to reinforce ownership of the SMTDP and build M&E capacity within each institution.

1.3 Processes involved and difficulties encountered

The main processes involved during the year under review were to get the basic logistics for embarking on the M&E activities. Even though the M&E Plan put in place the basic requirements needed for the Sector's 2014 activities, including the need for skilled personnel to form the Sector's team, the funding and other operational logistics; getting these resources during the reporting period for the assignment was a big challenge.

2.0 M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Sector Objectives

2.0 BROAD NATIONAL POLICY OBJECTIVES – ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Ministry has, over the years, identified the creation of a stable, peaceful, congenial and secure environment as its broad strategic objective. The GSGDA 2010-2013 contains three (3) Policy Objectives that were relevant to the Sector Ministry and its Agencies under Transparent and Accountable Governance. These were as follows:

- Improve the capacity of security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection.
- Increase national capacity to ensure safety of life and property.
- Strengthen the intelligence agencies to fight social and economic crimes.

2.1 Strategic Policy Objectives

The Ministry, in pursuit of these broad objectives and in compliance with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 1(GSGDA) and other policy interventions, developed specific objectives which have been adopted as strategic policy objectives to guide its effort to fulfill the national policy objectives:

- Adequately resource security agencies to provide internal security for human safety and protection.
- Improve reformation and rehabilitation programmes to facilitate the successful reintegration of prisoners.
- Sensitize and providing technical assistance and advice to schools, markets, MMDAs, lorry parks and other institutions nationwide on fire safety measures.
- Strengthen disaster risks prevention, response, reduction mechanism and social mobilization in order to reduce disaster risks across the country.
- Improve Border security by enforcing regulations and effective monitoring of the entry, stay and exit of non-Ghanaians and the travelling public.
- Reduce the overall drug trafficking and abuse levels through enforcement, control and preventive measures.
- Provide enhanced opportunity for education, social reintegration, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and counseling of drug users, addicts and non-users.

- Reduce the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons through advocacy, public sensitisation and formulation of appropriate policy in close collaboration with stakeholders.

2.2 Performance Indicators (As per the GSGDA & SMTDP 2014)

The Sector adopted the under-mentioned indicators to track its activities, projects and programme results, in conformity with the GSGDA for 2014

- Reduction in overall crime level in the country
- Significant improvement in police-population ratio
- Extension of Internal Security Presence
- Reduction in overall drug trafficking and abuse levels
- Reformation and rehabilitation of prison inmates
- Comprehensive monitoring of immigrants
- Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons
- Reduction in disaster risks across the country
- Reduction in fire and safety risks

2.3 Status of Selected Indicators

2.3 Programmes/Projects Status of for the 2014

Conflict Management

In the year under review, the Sector through its Conflict Management Programme undertook interventions in Bawku, Bimbilla, Alavanyo -Nkunya conflicts.

In Bawku, the National Peace Council (NPC's) intervention led to the revival of the Bawku Inter Ethnic Peace Committee (BIEPC) which is leading the peace process in the area. In Bimbilla, the NPC engaged peace actors and key stakeholders to discuss the Bimbilla Crisis and find ways of forging a sustainable solution to the chieftaincy issue.

The National Peace Council (NPC) developed a Communication Strategy. The Communication Strategy is designed to enable the National Peace Council, extend its advocacy responsibilities and empower the majority of the Ghanaian public to own the processes of peace-making in the country. The Strategy identifies and analyses major stakeholders and channels of communication available to the Council, and proposes communication objectives and recommendations that will assist in making it even more credible and visible. The strategy responds to the objectives and goals of the five-year strategic plan of the Council in identifying its strategic communication needs and developing appropriate messages and activities.

The Act 2011 (818) establishing the NPC, also establishes Regional and District Peace Councils. Nine Regional Peace Councils were inaugurated with the support of UNDP, to help the NPC realize the use of local expertise and knowledge in the resolution of conflicts and peace building at the local level. The RPCs are also expected to help harmonize and coordinate conflict management and peace building initiatives in their respective regions.

The NPC undertook an assessment of capacity needs of peace architecture members. Key areas for capacity assessment were in the areas of conflict mediation, dialogue and negotiations. This assignment focuses on key stakeholders in the peace building community including National Peace Councils (NPC), Regional Peace Councils (RPC), District Peace Council (DPCs), Civil Society Organizations, and Religious Bodies in all ten regions. The main objectives of the capacity assessment was to identify and map the membership of the peace architecture in all ten regions of Ghana, this stakeholder mapping has been developed into a matrix, with information such as name of the organization, address of the organization and key conflict activities among others, and to identify the national, regional and district capacity gaps of the decentralized offices of the NPC and members of the peace architecture.

The National Peace Council completed a baseline studies on the role and level of participation of civil society in conflict management and peace building in Ghana with the aim of strengthening partnerships and creating synergies for effective coordination of peace interventions within the framework of Act 818. As part of the study, Ghana- specific publications on conflicts were reviewed to distil from the publications among others, what was at the centre of the conflicts, who the parties were, where and what the spread of the conflicts were, the duration of the conflicts, who were the managers, mediators, preventers and or the peace builders, who the stokers were, and the lessons that could be learnt for better conflict management in future.

The NPC, with the support of the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and the University of Cape Coast developed a conflict map. The conflict map gives spatial and temporal incidences of conflicts in Ghana, analyzing and examining the underlying causes and key actors of these conflicts. The Conflict Map is expected to be used as a tool by the NPC, policy makers, the security agencies, CSOs, other members of the peace architecture and persons interested in the peace and development of Ghana in the design of appropriate policies and interventions to prevent and manage conflicts, and in the building of sustainable peace and development.

To make the Conflict Map more relevant and accessible to the peace architecture and to the larger population, the NPC, with the support of the UNDP contracted an expert to convert it into an online navigable tool. The digital conflict map makes the conflict map convenient for all to access it wherever they find themselves, and can be updated regularly to reflect the changing dynamics of conflicts in the country.

The NPC collaborated with the Department of Gender to organize a sensitization workshop on the GHANAP 1325 targeted at increasing women's participation and involvement in peace building, conflict resolution and management

The National Peace Council with the support of IBIS Ghana undertook training for selected media houses and journalist in five regions, Upper East, Upper West, Northern, Brong Ahafo and Volta Regions. The training strengthen the capacity and skills of 160 selected reporters from media houses across the five regions to professionally communicate and report on conflict issues, especially, on the upcoming district Assembly elections in their respective Regions/ Districts. The training also afforded the NPC the opportunity to build and strengthen the skills of the selected media reporters to enable them to recognize their place in peace building efforts at the community level.

Reduction in Overall Crime Level in the Country

The Sector's Crime Management Programme is to maintain law and order, protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crime, apprehension and prosecution of offenders. The aim of the Programme is to bring down cases of overall crime Levels. It is in this light the Sector undertook key policing activities during the planned period to achieve this specific objective.

The review of the Sector's performance indicate that a lot have been achieved resulting in the reduction in most of the major crimes, averaging 14%. For instance, cases of major crimes have reduced from 234,242, 231,908, 228,653 and 194,355 in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. Though the target set for the planned period was not achieved, there has been a steady progress since 2010.

The Police introduced Visibility & Accessibility Patrols alongside Community Policing, Tent City Systems and Street Policing Strategies. The Formed Police Unit was intended to deal with public order management. These initiatives were meant to bring the services of the Police closer to the people. The Service embarked on regular swoops leading to the arrest of some hardened criminals and drug pushers in their hideouts in the major cities. There has been a steady progress in crime reduction with the rolling over of the Police Visibility Patrol nationwide.

Significant Improvement in Police-Population Ratio

Another key development projection under the Sector's Crime Management Programme is the improvement of the Police - Population Ratio (PPR). As at 31st December 2009, the ratio stood at 1:927. The original aim of the Sector was to bring this ratio to 1:648 by the end of 2013. Although this target was ambitious it falls short of the accepted United Nations standard which is 1:500; the objective of the Sector was to double its efforts to bridge this gap. However, because of the Government directives which put a hold on recruitment into public sector institutions, between 2009 and 2010, coupled with other variable factors (i.e. exit of personnel), the situation worsened in 2010 with PPR 1:1,037.

In the year 2011, the Service recruited and trained personnel resulting in the total number of Police personnel increasing from 23,124 in 2010 to 24,818 in 2011 with the ratio 1:976. Though this was good progress, it puts enormous pressure on the Service in terms of the deployment of officers on frontline duties. The PPR which was estimated at 1:1,037 in 2010 improved marginally to 1:976 in 2011 though was still nowhere near the target set for the planned period - 2013. In 2012, the Service recruited and cumulatively trained personnel resulting in the total police population being 29,117 with the ratio being 1: 824 as at December 2012. In 2013, the PPR increased its population of 29,117 to 33,467 resulting in the PPR of 1: 747. In 2014, The Police Service recruitment drive (3,000 personnel with 1,900 in training) has led to the improvement in Police-Population Ratio (PPR) from 1:747 in 2013 to 1:724 in 2014. Currently, the strength of the Service has increased from 29,117 to 32,117.

The plan of the Sector to recruit more personnel is hindered by inadequate resources, particularly limited number of Police Training Schools across the country, inadequate residential

accommodation, among others. It is against this background that the Sector welcomes the Government efforts in tackling infrastructural needs of the Agencies under the Ministry.

Extension of Internal Security Presence

Equity in the distribution of resources and services is one of the major criteria in the Medium Term Development Framework. The Sector is aware of the limited presence of internal security in certain communities across the country. It is therefore projected that by the end of planned period, such communities would be provided with internal security cover. In order to achieve that target, the Service embraced the Community Policing Concept to supplement the traditional way of policing. It also stepped up regular swoops at crime-prone areas/communities to arrest criminals, recover weapons and other objects employed by criminals to perpetrate heinous crimes.

The Sector through its National Policing Agency continued the implementation of the Tent-City System and Street Policing Programmes. Additionally, the Service intensified Day- and- Night patrols on highways; commercial and residential suburbs of the major cities across the country.

It is admitted that with the increase of the PPR at a rather decreasing rate; the target of 10% increase set for the planned period would not have been possible to achieve coupled with the fact that data for measuring the change was also not available as at the beginning of the programme in 2010. It gratifying to report that, in 2012, the amount of Police Officers' Time spent on community/ neighbourhood patrols in urban areas which used to be 18, 250 hrs (10men @ 5hrs daily) in 2011 was increased to 21,900 hrs (12 men @ 5 hrs daily). The change in total number of Police Officers deployed on frontline duties has also seen some steady progress with 25,218 deployed on frontline duties in 2012 as against 23,605 officers in the previous year. Efforts were being made by the Service in collaboration with its partners to set up more Community Police Unit in all the regions.

It is in this view that the Service in 2013 established the National Patrol Department to engage in the Ghana Police Service frontline service delivery. The Department commenced the Visibility and Accessibility Patrol on February 2013 has since its establishment made tremendous impact on the security of Ghanaians. The Department which is operating Static Patrol Men & Vehicles, Mobile Motor Bike Patrols as well as Mobile Covert Patrols have provided reassurance stemming directly from a belief that they have a significant deterrent effect, as far as crime is concerned, with an average of four (4) patrol men manning each duty point to show Police Visibility & Accessibility. The Service intends to roll out Visibility & Accessibility Patrols alongside Community Policing strategy nationwide following acclamation.

Reduction in overall Drug Trafficking and abuse Levels

One of the key objectives of the Sector is to reduce the level of drug trafficking and abuse in the country.

Between January and October 2014, a total of twenty-eight (28) narcotic drug cases were recorded which resulted in the arrest of thirty (30) suspected persons. The suspects were made up

of twenty-nine (29) males and one (1) female. Also a total of thirty-two (32) postal seizures were made without any arrest.

Table below shows the nationality distribution of the suspects arrested/Convicted.

Nationality distribution of the Suspects arrested

Country (Nationality)	No. of Arrests	Percentage (%)
Ghanaians	10	38.46
Nigerians	12	46.15
Spanish	1	3.85
British	1	3.85
Ivorian	1	3.85
Burkinabe	1	3.85
Total	26	100

The period saw seizures totaling a gross weight of **63.52 kilograms** of various narcotic drugs including postal seizures.

Types of drug seized, weight and percentage

Narcotic Drugs	Weight (kg)	Percentage (%)
Cocaine	21.44	9.51
Heroin	17.33	7.69
Cannabis	172.27	76.42
Speedball	5.97	2.65
Methamphetamine	7.71	3.42
Cannabis Oil	0.002	0.001
“Dihydrocodeine Tablets (30mg)	0.5	0.22
Gold Particles Suspected To Be Narcotic Drugs Seized	0.20	0.09
TOTAL	225.42	100

The Joint Port Control Unit (JPCU) in the year 2014 examined nine hundred and thirty-two (932) containers coming from different parts of the world to the Tema Port. Containers are targeted taking into consideration those coming from source countries and first time importers.

Six hundred and ninety four (694) cartons of Tramadol valued at fourteen thousand two hundred and eighty US Dollars (\$14,280.00) was seized at the port during this period.

With the additional new officers posted to Tema, the JPCU/SEACOP opened a new duty post at the Tema Fishing Harbour. Though the Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority is yet to provide office space for the fishing harbour team, data and other information are being gathered by the team for further analysis.

Additionally, a security check-desk for exports is to be opened soon to gather and analyze all export data through the port of Tema. The desk will be managed in collaboration with other state agencies.

Between January and October 2014, twenty nine (29) persons were convicted for drug offences.

NACOB carries out its preventive programmes in all regional and zonal offices in the country to bring to the fore the debilitating effects of the use of drugs on the individual, family, community and the nation as a whole. This was achieved through two departments namely; Institution-Based Prevention Programme Department (IBPPD) and Community-Based Prevention Programme Department (CBPPD). The table beneath gives details of schools, communities, churches, media houses and other identifiable institutions and audiences that have been sensitized in the entire country.

Details of sensitization programmes carried out

Schools		Community – Based/ Faith - Based		No. Media Houses Visited
No of Schools	Audience	No of Community/ Faith Based	Audience	
483	275,371	128	55,186	179

NACOB made weekly visits to the following treatment centres using the Recovery Dynamics approach to offer counseling, intervention and technical support to its patients:

- Pantang Hospital
- Achimota Hospital
- Accra Psychiatric Hospital
- Valley View Clinic
- Department of Psychiatry, Korle Bu Hospital
- Chosen Rehab, Abofu
- House of St. Francis, Ashiaman
- Remar Rehabilitation Center, Abofu- Accra

The total number of persons for the above treatment centres counselled from January – June 2014 was Eighty six (86).

NACOB is responsible for the monitoring of imports and exports of precursor chemicals with the aim of preventing over stocking, diverting and use of the chemicals in the manufacture of illicit drugs.

The following activities took place within the period;

Import Permits Issued Out	Total No. Of Permits: 280 Total Quantity (kg): 12,835,673.39 Total Quantity (L): 6,732.32
Import Authorizations Issued Out	Total No. Of Authorizations: 72 Total Quantity (kg): 837,324.68 Total Quantity (L): 263,450.4
Local Purchase Authorizations Issued Out	Total No. Of Authorizations: 3 Total Quantity (kg): 550 Total Quantity (L): -
Renewal Of Registration	Total No: 146
Site Audit Inspection	Total No: 90
Precursor Chemicals Registration	Total No. Of Companies: 32

Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prison Inmates

Another development projection relates to the reformation and rehabilitation of Prison inmates to reduce recidivism. This specific task will help reduce the cost associated with prisoners' maintenance and at the same time allow them to contribute to socio-economic development. From 2011 to 2013, the average total inmates population increased by 3.9%. However, the remand populations reduced by 1.2% while the convicts' population increased by 5.4%. The authorized capacity of the 43 prisons establishment nationwide is 9,875 and the total average of 13,916 reflects an overcrowding rate of 40.9%. From the above analysis it is clear that within the period, the overcrowding situation in the country's prisons has worsened from 13,397, 13,475 and 13,916 in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

In this regard, the Sector through its Custody of Inmates and Correctional Services Programme projected that the country's prisons which houses about 13,000 inmates as at December 2009 would have been decongested by 15% by December 2013. To this end, through the "Justice for all Programme" a total of three hundred and forty (340) remand prisoners appeared before the courts in 2011 resulting in 130 discharges and one hundred and forty-four (144) bails as well as fourteen (14) convictions. The reduction in this regard was about 2.5% of the number of inmates in the prisons, representing about 50% of the target set by the sector in 2011. In 2012, the "Justice for all Programme" attended to 140 inmates resulting in 49 discharges, 64 were granted bail and one 29 dismissed cases with no convictions. During the reviewed year, 119 cases were treated leading to 30 discharges, 45bails, 2 convictions with 42 cases dismissed. Thus, between

2011 and 2013, the “Justice for all Programme” attended to 599 inmates resulting in 204 cases discharged, 224 bails, 30 convictions with 141 dismissed cases.

The Service in accordance with the on-going Inmates’ Educational Programme planned and budgeted for 62, 10 and 42 inmates to register and sit for the NVTI, SSSCE, and BECE examinations respectively. This target however was achieved amidst various challenges. Candidates who sat for the NVTI were 90 as against the estimated 62 inmates, the number of SSSCE candidates rose to 29 instead of the budgeted number of 10 inmates and BECE candidates fell short by 29 due to space and inadequate instructors.

The Service is grappled with the problem of overcrowding. The Service therefore intensified interventions to help minimize the overcrowding levels. One of such interventions is the continuation of the construction of officers residential facilities attached to the Ankaful Maximum Security Prison, to enable more officers to be transferred there. As at the time of writing this report, Phase I involving inmates housing blocks have been completed while Phase 2 comprising of residential accommodation for officers posted to the facility to ensure that inmates’ population which stands at about 810 could be increased to correspond with the staff strength till the attainment of the 2000 capacity.

Additionally, the Service has established a Paralegal Unit with desk officers in all the prison establishments to help address the issue of remand prisoners with expired warrants. A new Prison has been partly completed at Ankaful to reduce the Level of overcrowding situation in the Prisons. Plans are underway to convert two of our existing facilities into remand facilities to further ease the congestion. “Justice for All” programme is ongoing to speed up the trial of remand prisoners towards the reduction of prisoner population. Key players in the Criminal Justice System in Ghana have initiated discussions leading towards the introduction of Non-Custodial Sentences such as Community Service, Suspended Sentence, Parole and Probation. A proposed Prisons Service Bill which seeks to improve upon prison conditions if passed into an Act will be helpful in this direction. The Paralegal Unit has also been established to help catalyse the legal processes of the Criminal Justice System there by facilitating the hearing of the cases of remand prisoners whose warrants had expired.

Comprehensive Monitoring of Immigrants

Migration has both positive and negative consequences as far as socio-economic development is concerned. There is, therefore, the need to put in place an effective and efficient monitoring mechanism to manage the situation. It is in this regard that the Sector continues to review and strengthen its enforcement strategies and pursue intelligence led operations. In 2014, a total of **103,980** permits of various categories were issued by the Service during the period January to December, 2014.

Summary of Total Permits Processed in 2013 and 2014

TYPE OF PERMITS	2014	2013	VARIANCE
Residence Permit	36,691	46,245	(9,554)
Re-Entry	2,903	5,987	(3,084)
Extension of Visitor's Permit	20,178	33,817	(13,639)
Emergency Entry/Transit Visa	35,860	40,466	(4,606)
Work Permit	6,846	5,917	929
Immigrant Quotation	(was added to RP)	2,475	
Diplomatic Permit	1,502	1,564	(62)
TOTAL	103,980	136,471	(32,491)

A critical analysis of the data however, indicates that there was a general decline in the number of permits processed in 2014. All the permits except Work Permit recorded marginal increase of Nine Hundred and Twenty-Nine (929) representing 15.70% increase over the same period last year, all the other permits issued by the Service recorded major negative variances. In all, a total of One Hundred and Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty (103,980) permits of various categories were issued in 2014. This figure compared to a total of One Hundred and Thirty Six Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-One (136,471) permits of various categories issued by the Service in 2013 shows a decrease of about 23.81% percentage point over last year's figures.

Arrest

A total of Three Hundred and Three (303) persons of varying nationalities were arrested during the period under review. This number includes One Hundred and Twenty-Five (125) Nigeriennes suspected to be involved in illegal mining and One Hundred and Seventy-Eight (178) others of varying nationalities arrested for breaching immigration laws and regulations.

Disembarkation and Embarkation

With reference to embarkation and disembarkation, a total of Eight Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Two (833,432) arrivals and Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty-Six (875,936) departures were recorded in the year, indicating decreases of 4.34% and 2.27% respectively over the same period last year. Out of the total arrivals and departures obtained, Ghanaian travellers recorded 260,052 and 305,431 representing 31.20% and 35.87% respectively of the total arrival and departure figures, ECOWAS travellers recorded 194,093 and 179,913 also representing 23.28% and 20.54% respectively of the total arrival and departure figures, while Other nationals obtained 379,341 and 390,592 respectively representing 45.52% and 44.59% of the total arrival and departure figures.

Analysis of the Performance of various Permits issued by the Service during the period under review

Statistics show considerable decrease in the number of permits issued by the Service in **2014** as compared to those issued in **2013**.

Residence Permit

While measures were put in place to ensure speedy yet intelligence driven processing of applications, there was no change in the processing time of this category of permit in 2014. On the average applications were processed and issued within one (1) week or 5 working days from the date of receipt.

Emergency Entry Visa

The continuous influx of persons of security concern to the country in recent times, remains a great concern to the Service. This notwithstanding, the Service instituted measures to ensure that only legitimate persons were afforded the opportunity and necessary assistance to enter, reside and depart Ghana. The processing time for this permit takes on the average two (2) working days to process receipt of an application.

Work Permit

Due to the strategic premium placed on the processing and issuance of work permit, the turnaround time for processing work permits is two (2) weeks. This duration is the same as that of last year.

Processing Time

On the average **1 minute 45 seconds** is spent in processing passengers at the major entry points.

Reduction in Disaster Risks across the country

The Sector through its Disaster Risks Management Programme, planned to reduce the number of disasters across the country. In 2014, the programme continued with its aggressive public education on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; desilted and widened main river channels like the Kpeshie, Mokuse, Gbeemi, Lafa, Odaw in Accra and Tema. Other projects that were undertaken during the period under review were:

- **Information brochures on the various types of disasters** were printed and distributed throughout the country to enhance Public Awareness Creation/sensitisation.
- **Drafting of contingency plans, extensive negotiations and numerous meetings** with stakeholders as a result of the Burkinabe's crisis, to enable NADMO and the country take measures to avert possible influx of returnee, combatant who may pose a threat to the security of our country.
- **Two hundred and two (202) participants** attended various capacity building courses in disaster management. The courses were International Disaster Management Incident Command System, Planning & Implementation Application Course/Public Information

Operation, Conflict and Crisis Management. NADMO collaborated with the Bournemouth University Disaster Management Centre, UK, the North Dakota National Guard, U.S.A. and the Ghana Armed Forces and Staff College (GAFSC). **One hundred and ninety-five (195) staff trained for emergency rescue at Asutuare (the topic was Confidence building and team work in Disaster management)**

- took part in the World Civil Defense day on 1st March. This annual event organised to acknowledge the important role played by civil societies in times of disasters. The theme for this year's celebration was **“Civil Defense and Culture for a Safer Security”**
- organised the Disaster Risk Reduction day on 13th October. The theme for this year's celebration was **“Resilience is for life”**
- responded to over three hundred (300) various disasters/emergencies including Domestic/Industrial Fires and Bushfires nationwide, Anthrax (Upper East), Army worms (Keta in the Volta Region), countrywide windstorms and flooding which affected **forty two thousand three hundred and seventy one persons (42,371)** and other government establishment were also supported.
- **11,123,752.50** Ghana Cedis worth of assorted food and non-food relief items (rice, cooking oil, treated maize, used clothing, bathing and washing soaps, cement, polytank etc.) were procured and distributed to victims of various disasters.

The Sector is strengthening its disaster risks prevention, response, reduction mechanism and social mobilization to reduce disaster risks across the country. Currently, the Ministry has submitted a Cabinet Memorandum for an approval to a Bill to change the status of the NADMO from an organisation to a Service. The objective is to strengthen the operations of the Organisation. In brief, the Bill seeks to replace Act 517 which established by expanding, changing or adding new provisions to supplement the existing ones in certain areas of disaster prevention, mitigation, search and rescue. It is also to develop and strengthen the capacity of the organisation to carry out its functions effectively and to enable it cope with local and sub-regional, regional and international disaster response initiatives. The new Service will seek to enhance the capacity of society to prevent and manage disasters and to improve the livelihood of the poor and vulnerable in rural communities through effective disaster management, social mobilisation and employment generation.

Reduction in Fire and Safety Risks

Fire and safety risks are still a serious threat to the development of Ghana. The recorded incidence of fire outbreaks were 2,708, 2,506, 3,233, 4,577 and 4,083 in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. In 2014, the Service recorded..... The trend analysis of incidence of fire outbreaks since 2009 indicates that not much has been achieved in the reduction of fire outbreaks during the planned period. This unfortunate situation could be attributed to the fast rate of expansion of the cities without proper planning, inappropriate development of market centres in the major cities, springing up of high rise buildings with little or no consultation with the Service, and storage of chemicals in wrong places coupled with inadequate logistics, as well as the cover up of hydrants.

The Sector is making frantic efforts to reduce the prevalence of fire outbreaks particularly markets fires by embarking on vigorous public sensitization and providing technical assistance and advice to traders in the various markets, MMDAs, schools, and other institutions nationwide on fire safety measures. The GNFS is collaborating with the Water Company to ensure that there is adequate provision of fire hydrants to enhance firefighting. Besides, the Service has stepped up its fire audit inspections in collaboration with the Electricity Company of Ghana and Ghana Port and Harbour Authority in order to ensure that organizations and establishments nationwide have genuine fire certificate and electrical cables for their buildings.

In 2013, GNFS carried out public education in over 300 establishments and companies nationwide including MMDAs, lorry parks, educational institutions, markets, etc. Further, The Service embarked on fire education and training for 52 companies resulting in the issuance of 1,159 training certificates to the participants. The Service undertook fire education in 12 main markets in the country, and inspected other public institutions. GNFS trained 542 civilians to augment the Anti-Bush Fire Volunteers nationwide between 2010 to date.

Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons

Ghana conducted her first baseline survey on small arms in 2004. After almost ten (10) years of the baseline survey, it is believed that the small arms dynamics may have changed rendering the 10 year old study quite irrelevant. Therefore, to understand and appreciate the small arms problem in Ghana today, it was necessary to conduct a new baseline survey to assess current situation and new trends in illicit small arms acquisition, circulation, production and misuse. In view of this, the Commission with support from the UNDP commissioned the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) to conduct a baseline survey on small arms in Ghana. This was to serve as the basis for appropriate interventions and donor support to control small arms and gun violence in the country. As part of the final activities, the Commission together with selected Security Agencies and the KA IPTC visited armouries across the ten regions of Ghana to ascertain the management practices around the armouries. This was a follow-up to the data collection on small arms through the administration of questionnaires and focus group discussions across the ten (10) regions of Ghana.

In line with the Commission's mandate of educating the general public, the Commission did some awareness raising and sensitisation in both the electronic and print media. Officials of the Commission featured on Multi TV and Viasat 1 TV Morning Show programmes, TV3 News 360, GTV Breakfast Show and Joy FM News Night to educate the public. Two feature articles were also published in the Daily Graphic for the same purpose. Marking and tracing of weapons are very crucial in the control of arms and in the prevention of pilfering of same.

Marking of weapons promote accountability, easy identification and retrieval of lost or stolen weapons and is an obligation under the ECOWAS Convention, the United Nations Firearms Protocol and other International Instruments on SALW. To ensure this good practice, which enhances efficient and effective stockpile and inventory management of arms, as well as fulfil Ghana's obligations under the above-mentioned Conventions, the Commission facilitated,

supervised and funded the marking of some weapons of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) in the Greater Accra Region. Marking of weapons have been undertaken and 14 more Units of the GAF in Burma-Camp (in addition to the 2 Units which were undertaken last year) have been completed, the rest of the Units in other parts of Greater Accra could not be marked due to financial constraints. As part of the process of reviewing the legislation on firearms to conform to the ECOWAS Convention and other International Instruments on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), and to be in tandem with the current realities of our time, a Consultant was commissioned to review and harmonize legislations on small arms and light weapons in Ghana. A zero draft has been submitted to the Commission and various levels of consultations are being undertaken to enable the Commission present its comments to the Consultant.

Refugee Management

Refugee Management in general has implication for internal security and socio-economic development. The latter, arising out of the unbudgeted expenditure related to the influx of refugees into the country as well as the social problems that accompanies it. The Ghana Refugee Board (GRB) is an agency under the Ministry of the Interior. The Board is essentially responsible for managing all issues relating to refugees and asylum seekers, in accordance with the GRB Law 305b 1992, the UN Convention on Refugees, AU and ECOWAS protocols. During the year under review, the Board carried out the under-mentioned projects.

- Initiated action to restructure the Ghana Refugee Board and transfer the temporary staff unto government payroll.
- Drafted National Policy on Refugee Management (Refugee Commission Bill) intended to change the Board to Commission is ready for submission to cabinet.
- Drafted document on the Operational Manual for the Secretariat and Scheme of Service for staff are currently with the Management Services Division of the Head of the Civil Service.
- Completed local integration process for over 1000 former Liberian refugees.
- Facilitated voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees.

Gaming Regulation

The Gaming Commission is a body cooperate established by the gaming act 2006 (act 721) with the main purpose of regulation, controlling, monitoring and supervising the operations of games of chance in the country. The Commission aims to create and maintain a viable, fair and respectable gaming industry for all with gaming interest as well as stakeholders. The commission is governed by a ten (10) member board. The Commission generated total non-tax revenue of 2,986,324.00 for the period January – October, 2014. This amount represents 235.7% increase of the commission's revenue target of 1,266,996.00 for January through July 2014.

Considering the fact that 1,564,522.80 was generated for the whole of 2013, it is worth stating that there has been a tremendous improvement in the revenue generation for the year under review.

2.4 Update on disbursement from funding sources

SOURCE		2014		
		MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR		
		APPROVED BUDGET (GH¢)	ACTUAL RECEIPTS (GH¢)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (GH¢)
1	GoG			
	Compensation of Employees	910,103,638.00	825,019,195.25	825,019,195.25
	Use of Goods & Services	46,211,173.00	19,614,534.31	19,614,534.31
	Non-financial Assets	7,462,249.00	300,53.65	300,53.65
2	IGF	11,145,411.00	40,382,384.00	0.00

2.5 Update on Indicators and Targets

ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

	INDICATOR	TYPE OF INDICATOR	DEFINITION	BASELINE INDICATOR 2013	TARGET 2014	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
	Police citizen ration		The ratio of the total # of Police officers to the country's population.	Total #. of police 33,467 Ratio 1:747	1:747	Steady progress yet the expected target of (1:648) for 2013 was not achieved
	% change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties.		The change in total # of Police officers on frontline duties as a %.	25,218		Steady progress to be made with recruitment.
	Level of community/neighbourhood patrols in urban areas		The amount of Police officers' time spent on community/neighbourhood patrols in urban areas.	21,900 hrs (12 men @ 5hrs daily)		Efforts being made to set up more CPU's in all the regions.
	Change in reported cases of overall crimes level		Change in the number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murders.	Reported cases 198,355 % chg: -1.4	194,355	Steady progress.
	Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation(report from Police)			145 % chg: 39.4		
	Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse			Police – 371		Steady Decline
					35	

	INDICATOR	TYPE OF INDICATOR	DEFINITION	BASELINE INDICATOR 2013	TARGET 2014	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
	Reduction in the number of foreigners arrested without resident/work permit by 25% by the end of 2014	Outcome	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants arrested	1,216	Reduction in the number of irregular migrants by 25% by the end of the period under review	303(75% reduction)
	Percentage decrease in the amount of time spent in processing permits/documents by the end of 2014	Outcome	Number of days spent in processing permit	-Work Permit =2wks -Residence Permit = 1wk -Extension of Visitor's Permit/validation =2wks -Emergency entry/Re-entry = an average of 2 working days	-Within 2wk Within 1wk Within 1 wk(50% reduction) -Within 2 working days	-Within 2 wks. -Within 1 wk -Within 1 wk(50% reduction) -Within an average of 2 working days
	Percentage decrease in the time spent in checking documents by the end of 2014	Outcome	Amount of time spent in profiling a traveller	1minutes 45 seconds	1minutes 45 seconds	1 minutes 45 seconds
	Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks		Change in the number of reported cases of fire outbreaks	Cases reported (NACOB)= 27 Police =371 Cases disposed off (NACOB) = 37		Steady progress.
	Rate of recorded internally displaced persons during Disaster across the Country		Change in the rate of Disaster Risks	Fire outbreaks = 5,489 Rescue Operations= 612	4,391	Steady progress.

Highlights of Strategies and Activities undertaken in 2014 by the Sector

Maintaining Law, Order and Crime Prevention

- Establishment of the Police Patrol Department and Marine Police Unit
- Introduction or implementation of the Police Visibility Programme
- Implementation of the Tent City Programme at strategic places in cities

Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Management

- Arrested 8 persons of various nationalities
- Visited and sensitised over 183 schools and 47 communities on the dangers of drug abuse and trafficking

Fire Management, Rescue and Extrication

- The Service has trained and equipped 623 people with fire fighting and Safety Techniques
- Weekly Radio and Television programs were undertaken with the view to educating the general public on Fire Safety and Prevention Strategies

Disaster Risk Management

- Desilting of drains in major flood prone areas -Embark on aggressive public education on disaster prevention and mitigation.

Border Security and Migration Services

- Reviewed the Service Charter
- Trained field officers and supervisors to gather information across the country

Small Arms and Light Weapons

- Marked and capture records on weapons of the GAF in the Greater Accra Region

Custody of Inmates and Correctional Services

- Continue with its inmates' education for inmates

Conflict Management

- Launched the electronic conflict map of Ghana in Kumasi and UCC.
- Inaugurated nine (9) Regional Peace Councils and trained 91 members.
- Organised awareness programme for 105 Journalists

Refugee Management

- Printing and issuing of Conventional Travel Document (Passport) to Refugees

Gaming Regulation

- Carried out monitoring exercises at various gaming centres
- Educate stakeholders in the gaming industry on the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2008 in March 2014.

2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

Periods before, during and after Elections in Ghana are usually characterized by higher levels of labour agitations and unrests, demonstrations by Civil Society Organizations (CSOS) and greater levels of conflicts. In order to maintain and sustain peace, it is crucial to provide adequate resources for the Security Agencies to undertake intensive monitoring to detect criminal activities early enough to effectively counteract any untoward activities. Ghana can only continue to enjoy accelerated socio-economic development and attract local and foreign investors, when premium is placed upon the protection of human life and property. It is equally important to assure investors of the safety of their valuable investment from the ravages of fires, floods and other disasters.

2.7 Evaluations Conducted, their Findings and Recommendation

During the period under review, though the Sector intended to embark on all types of evaluations, commissioning and rolling out the evaluation was impeded by financial constraints and administrative hurdles.

This notwithstanding, individual agencies were able to undertake evaluations through their internal project teams. The Sector also through its ministerial familiarization tours and visits carried out some of these evaluations depending on the level and the stage of the projects.

Furthermore, the Sector did review its activities by use of quarterly performance reports, mid-year as well as annual reports received from the agencies.

2.8 Participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

The Ministry, through its implementing agencies did systematic recording and periodic analysis of information that has been determined and recorded by stakeholders themselves with the assistance of relevant actors in its M&E processes.

3.0 WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed

The rolling out of Police Visibility & Accessibility Patrols which begun in February 2013 has made tremendous impact on the security of Ghanaians. The project which is made up Static Patrol Men & Vehicles, Mobile Motor Bike Patrols as well as Mobile Covert Patrols has a significant deterrent effect, as far as crime is concerned.

Issues yet to be addressed

- Inadequate knowledge on some of the baseline situation of the indicators.
- Low budgetary allocation for the Sector's programme, projects and activities.
- Late release of funds for Sector's programme, projects and activities affects M&E activities.
- Lack of appreciation of the need to embark on vigorous M&E activities.
- Lack of adequate logistics and equipment for M&E activities.
- Weak collaboration with stakeholders.
- Intensification of the monitoring and regulation of the activities of Private Security Organisations (PSOs) to ensure greater sanity in the sector and better adherence to its regulations.

- Inadequate training facilities for the Security agencies
- Inadequate Residential and Office Accommodation for Security Agencies and other Services.
- Procurement of modern Communication equipment for Security Agencies.
- Provision of more logistics for Border Patrol Unit of GIS.
- Inadequate funding for National Strategic stocks for Emergency Response.
- Lack of haulage trucks to cart bulk emergency relief items into the regions, districts and communities, as well as vehicles for general administration, supervision and emergency assessment.
- Inadequate search and rescue equipment, communication equipment and relief distribution tracking systems.
- Re-introduction of the Alternative Development Programme for those involved in cultivation of cannabis.
- Conduct of Baseline Survey on the trafficking and abuse of drugs; proliferation of illicit arms.
- Establishment of Drug Rehabilitation Centre.

3.2 Recommendations

The establishment of an adequate set of indicators to track the results of programme is an iterative process whereby the set of indicators and performance targets is improved and adjusted, particularly in the early years of programme implementation, as the availability of baseline data improves. The Sector should therefore conduct the required surveys and/or research to come out with sufficient knowledge on the baseline situation and specific targets in the development of future Sector programmes.

There is the need for budget realignment, rescheduling of activities and its effect on the sector plan cannot be over-emphasized limited budgetary and non/late release of funds to cater for its human resource and training needs, other logistics and service activities.

Development Partners (DPs) or Donors shy away from funding the Security Agencies (except a few such as UNDP), since they argue that the maintenance of safety and security should be the responsibility of national Governments. It is therefore essential that Government of Ghana

(GoG) allocations to the Ministry are scaled up to meet the basic requirement of the sector to enable it deliver on its mandate.

Measures will also be put in place to request that the amount of Internal Generation Fund (IGF) retention be increased, eg. For the construction of residential accommodation for the Border Patrol Unit of Ghana Immigration Service which are in remote areas.

- The need to provide adequate budgetary/allocation
- The need for timely release of funds
- The need to attract, recruit, train and retain qualified PPME personnel.
- The need to provide training / orientation on M&E for management.
- The need to provide adequate logistics and equipment for M&E activities.
- The need to source funding for M&E, motivate and provide incentives for M&E personnel,
- The need to train core M&E focal persons from the various agencies at all levels under the sector