

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

SECTOR ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS

(GSGDA 2010-2013)

JANUARY 2011 TO DECEMBER 2011

Introduction

The creation of awareness on the expected findings of the M&E in the implementation of the Sector's activities, projects and programmes hinge on accurate and timely reportage. The Sector's Annual Progress Report (SAPR) therefore gives the sector opportunity to inform its stakeholders on the progress, problems, difficulties encountered, successes and lessons learned during implementation of programs and activities during the period under review. The report will enable the Sector to assess the progress and achievements of its projects and programmes. It will also help the stakeholders to focus on the results of activities which also enable the necessary improvement of subsequent work plans. The report will form the basis for decision-making and learning at the programme level as well as, communicating how effectively and efficiently the Sector is meeting its SMTDP objectives.

Purpose of the M&E plan

The Purpose of the M&E plan for the period under review were to assess whether SMTDP developmental targets were being met; to identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the SMTDP and project designs to achieve better impact; identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries; document lessons learned from the implementation of programmes and projects; Improve service delivery and influence the allocation of resources in the sector; demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency; and to reinforce ownership of the SMTDP and build M&E capacity within each Sector.

Scope of the Annual Process Report

The scope of the SAPR will comprises what the Sector intended to carry out and how it is responding and also look at the facilitating factors that helped the Sector to achieve some activities faster than expected. The report will further look at the processes involved and difficulties encountered in its operations by discussing the status of the administration of the SMTDP programmes, projects and activities. In this regard, the report will put across any changes in staffing, organizational development issues, managerial issues, or results on special awards conditions during the reporting period.

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 by comparing what the Sector planned to spend to what it has actually spent and whether there is the need for budget realignment, rescheduling of activities and its effect on the budget, etc. Besides, report will also capture the update on Indicators and Targets / Indicator Data & M&E Report Databases. It will discuss the Sector's progress in collecting and storing project indicator data; report on the baseline figures and provide a brief analysis of the new information. Finally, the report will give update on critical developments and poverty issues, evaluations conducted and its findings, recommendations as well as participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

Last but not the least is the way forward which will encompass notable lessons, innovations, etc. The section will cover briefly any lessons learned during the recording period, interesting anecdotes suggesting programme impacts, or small success stories. Moreover, issues requiring immediate assistance or attention of the stakeholders will be captured in this section.

Goal and Objectives of SMTDP

The Ministry has, over the years, identified **the creation of a stable, peaceful, congenial and secure environment as its broad strategic objective**. In order to achieve this broad objective and in compliance with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda [GSGDA] and other policy interventions, specific objectives were developed.

Sector Goal

The goal of the Sector is to provide a safe and secure environment where socio-economic activities will thrive within the confines of the law, to enable Ghana to attain the status of middle – income country.

M&E activities, projects and programmes status for the period

Sector Objectives

The Sector has identified the under-mentioned strategic objectives in conformity with the Medium Term Development Policy Framework for 2010-2013 respectively at a workshop with all Departments and Agencies under the Sector Ministry held at Forest Hotel, Dodowa on 26th and 27th June 2010. These sector objectives are 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.

In order to ensure that the Sector uses indicators to track its activities, projects and programme results, all its stakeholders participated in the indicator selection process. The process was initiated as part of the definition of programme results carried out together with the main programme stakeholders.

1. Reduction in overall crime level in the country
2. Improvement in crime detection rate
3. Significant improvement in police-population ratio

4. Extension of Internal Security Presence
5. Regulation of the activities of Private Security Organisation (PSOs)
6. Reduction in overall drug trafficking and abuse levels
7. Reformation and rehabilitation of prison inmates
8. Comprehensive monitoring of immigrants
9. Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons
10. Reduction in disaster risks across the country
11. Finalization of the policy on Early Warning System
12. Reduction in fire and safety risks

Development Programmes

- Management and Administration Programme,
- Crime Control, Detection and Prevention Programme,
- Humane Custodial, Reformation and Rehabilitation Programme,
- Fire Prevention and Management Programme,
- Narcotics and Psychotropic Control and Management Programme
- Migration for Development Programme,
- Armed Violence, Human Security and Conflicts Reduction Programme
- Small Arms Control and Management Programme
- Border Control and Immigration Management Programme
- Early Warning, Conflicts and Disasters Management Programme
- Private Security Management and Control Programme,
- Displacement and Refugee Management Programme,
- Game of Chance Control and Revenue Mobilization Programme,

Status of Selected Indicators

Reduction in Overall Crime Level in the Country

It is expected that with prudent internal security strategies the levels of crime and their impact on the country can be reduced to an acceptable level. The Ghana Police Service in collaboration with other Security Agencies has maintained law and order to the level that the populace has been able to go about their socio-economic activities without any major security hindrance. This achievement was made possible by deepening intelligence-led policing through the improvement of the reward to informant system; thus many of the hardened criminals were arrested and successfully prosecuted or being prosecuted. This has helped in reducing the major crimes from 234,242 in 2010 to 231,908 in 2011.

Significant Improvement in Police-Population Ratio

Another key sector development projection is the improvement of the Police - Population ratio. As at 31st December 2009, the ratio stood at 1:927. The Sector intends to bring this ratio to 1:699 by the end of 2013. Although this falls short of the approved United Nations standard which is 1:500, it is hoped that the sector will double its efforts to bridge this gap. During the year under review, the Service recruited about 4,000 personnel with about 1,900 of them in trained at the various Police Training Schools across the country. This has led to the increase in the total number of Police personnel from 23,124 in 2010 to 24,818 in 2011. Though this was good indication, it still puts enormous pressure on the Service in terms of the deployment of officers on frontline duties. The Police Population Ratio (PPR) which was estimated at 1:1,993 in 2010 improved marginally to 1:976 in 2011 though is still nowhere near the target. The Sector's attempt to recruit more personnel is hindered by inadequate resource, particularly limited number of Police Training Schools across the country as well as inadequate residential accommodation.

Extension of Internal Security Presence

Equity in the distribution of resources and services is one of the major criteria in the MTRF. The Sector is aware of the limited presence of internal security in certain communities across the country. It therefore projected that by the end of 2011, 10% of these communities will be provided with internal security cover. In order to achieve this 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 again 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 2011 would not have been possible to achieve though data for measuring the change was also not available as at the time of compiling this report.

Reduction in overall Drug Trafficking and Abuse Levels

One of the key development programmes of the Ministry is to reduce the level of drug trafficking and abuse in the country. The Sector through its Narcotics and Psychotropic Prevention and Management Programme, recorded eighteen (18) narcotic drug cases with resultant arrests of twenty-seven (27) suspected persons connected as against forty-four (44) cases of narcotic drugs recorded in 2010. By the end of December 2010, a total of twenty-four (24) of the accused persons were convicted whiles Twenty (20) cases were pending trial at the various courts with five (5) cases under investigation. The reduction in drug seizures and arrests in 2011 might be attributed to the increase in the number of the Sector's special operatives at Kotoka International Airport; the establishment of a security check desk at the Aviance Cargo Village and the Port of Tema; and the setting up of a Special Drug Investigations Unit (SDIU) in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of USA during the review period.

Improvement in Operational Logistics and Facilities

Operational and logistical facilities such as office and residential accommodation units, vehicles and motorbikes are indispensable when it comes to the maintenance of law and order. The Sector therefore projects that by 31st December, 2013 all Agencies under it would have been adequately resourced with the provision of vehicles, motorbikes and appreciable number of accommodation units. During the year under review, the sector facilitated the acquisition of building facilities at Ayinase in the Western Region to be used as training school and barracks by Police. The first phase of a modern Maximum Security Prison at Ankaful in the Central Region was completed and commissioned. Also, thirty-two (32) and sixteen (16) housing units to house subordinate and superior officers respectively at Ankaful were also handed over to the Prisons with additional Thirty-two (32) housing units nearing completion at Ankaful. Moreover, work on the second phase of the Ankaful prison, which comprises an educational complex, Officers' Mess, hospital, workshops and external fence wall extension is in progress. Also, GNFS took delivery of 98 fire fighting tenders while GIS purchased residential accommodation for officers at Dansoman in Accra, Kumasi and Menuso border post in the Volta Region. The Sector through its border control and migration management also constructed 3- storey dormitory block and fence wall at GIS Training School in Assin Fosu. Additionally, as part of the Service's desire to provide officers and men with the needed work tools, contracts were awarded for the procurement of uniforms, accessories, footwear and equipment. A scanner was installed at Aviance Cargo village and the Aflao border to enhance the operational effectiveness of NACOB.

Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prison Inmates

Another development projection relates to the reformation and rehabilitation of Prison inmates so as 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. In this regard, the Sector through its Humane Custodial, Reformation and Rehabilitation 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. Additionally, recidivism in Prisons and reintegration of prisons inmates, which measures improvements in Public Safety in relation to Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prison Inmates is of great concern to the Sector. Though facts and figures about the baseline is yet to be obtained, the Sector through the Centre for National Distance Learning and Open School (CENDLOS) programme, had forty-five (45) candidates sat BECE exams, with 100% pass. Progressively, ten (10) inmates/candidates who constitute the first batch of SHS students were registered for Nov/Dec. in 2011 WASSCE; Ultra modern ICT Centres were established at five (5) prisons and Prisons Officers Training School (POTS). As a result some of these practical reformation and rehabilitation programmes the service has been successful in providing safe custody of prisoners as evident in the minimal escape rate of 0.1% as against last year's figure of 0.6% and also low mortality rate of 0.01%.

Comprehensive Monitoring of Immigrants

Migration has both positive and negative consequences as far as Ghana's socio-economic development is concerned. There is, therefore, the need to put in place an effective and efficient monitoring mechanism to manage the situation. In this regard, the Sector through its Border Control and Immigration Management Programmes projected 30% increase in the arrest of people with fraudulent documents on its 2010 figure which was 390. In 2011, four hundred and fifty (450) persons of various nationalities were arrested for breaking Immigration Laws and regulations, representing 27% of the projected target which was 30%. Though a little below the target, this development was made possible due to the establishment of Intelligence Unit within the GIS to enforce intelligence-led operations and monitor foreign nationals to ensure that they comply with the laws and regulations of Ghana. The Unit monitored about 98 companies/Hotels/Guest Houses/Dwelling Places and Schools. Offenders were punished according to the dictates of the immigration laws. Out of these, 288 persons were repatriated or deported, 47 of them were fined and 153 were prosecuted. A total of 312,320 Ghana Immigration permits of various categories were issued to non Ghanaians in 2011. (Table representing Permits Issued by GIS in 2011 showing the Processing Time/Period as Appendix B.)

Reduction in Disaster Risks across the country

The Sector through its Early Warning, Conflict and Disaster Management Programme, plans to reduce the number of disasters across the country by 20% by the end of 2013. It is worth noting that irrespective of how effective and efficient one strategizes to prevent disasters, certain disasters cannot be prevented. It is therefore the projection of the Ministry to improve by 30% by the end of 2013, its efficiency in the delivery of emergency services such as relief, counseling and resettlement, so as to mitigate the impact of such disasters. In this regard, NADMO received and resettled 17,960 Ghanaian returnees from Libya in their home regions and communities, between 26th February and June, 2011. Similarly, NADMO also received 19,455 Ivorian Asylum seekers and Ghanaian returnees from La Cote D'Ivoire. Moreover, it assisted 137,967 persons who were affected by floods in Eastern, Central and Volta regions between February and July, with 56 deaths, costing about GH¢2,762,880.00 (in 6,077 households, 9,267 houses, in 439 communities). Furthermore, a total of GH¢18,046,495.70 worth of assorted relief items were supplied to persons and communities affected by the various disaster types country-wide. The Sector also continued to administer the Buduburam and the Krisan/Sanzule Refugee Camps during the period of report. More so, NADMO assisted 60,214 Disaster Volunteer members, in 2,848 Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) and encouraged them to register and engage in income-earning activities. Additionally, about 6,500 individuals benefitted from the implementation of a GH¢2,029,830.00 Alternative Livelihood Programme for Disaster Volunteer Groups and their dependants; sensitized market women and the general public on the causes and prevention of fires in market places; undertook public education on the causes of wildfires, their prevention and safety in the forest and savanna zones in the country; organized several workshops, seminars and courses in which about 1,200 people, including about 200 NADMO personnel and 500 NADMO Platform/Technical Committee members and other stakeholders participated to develop their skills in disaster management, Climate Change Adaptation and Data Collection.

Reduction in Fire and Safety Risks

Fire and safety risks are still a serious threat to Ghana's development. To this end, the Sector, through the implementation of practical fire prevention strategies, intends to reduce the rate of fire outbreaks which was 2,584 in 2009 by 25% annually. The expectation of the Sector is that by the end of 2013, the incidence of fire outbreaks had been reduced to 748. It is therefore gratifying that the Sector through its Fire Prevention and Management Programmes, responded to 1,335 fire outbreaks in 2011 instead of the 1,329 figure set for the period; representing 24% of (6 incidence below) the 25% annual reduction target projected on the 2010 target which was 1,772 as against the recorded figure of 2,110. This success story could be attributed to practical fire prevention strategies and activities that the Service embarked upon during the year under assessment. For instance, the Service issued 2,453 fire certificates - more than double of 2010 figure of 1,184; and trained 322 persons in fire-related incidents. It also stepped up its sensitisation programmes resulted in sixty-four (64) Radio and Television programmes as against 60 in 2010, and thereby educating the citizenry on the dangers of fire and how to prevent them in order to ensure a safer environment. GNFS also trained 1,665 fire volunteers nationwide for Antibush Fire Campaign. Additionally, GNFS attended to 173 Road Traffic Rescue incidents saving many lives.

Improvement in Human Resource Base

In addition to improving the Police-population ratio, the Ministry also envisages to increase the personnel levels in all its Agencies by an average of 30%. The human resource base will also need to be equipped with the requisite skills and expertise, and the Ministry projected that by the end of the year 2013, 80% of the skills requirement of the personnel would be provided. Police Service recruited about 4,000 personnel with about 1,900 of them in training at the various Police Training Schools across the country in 2011. The service also organized refresher courses and in-service training for about 5,000 personnel of various ranks in the Service; while 180 officers of Prisons Service received professional and Career Training during the year under review with 68 released to pursue graduate and undergraduate courses. GNFS trained 1,665 fire volunteers nationwide for Antibush Fire Campaign; aside recruiting 1,000 personnel for the Service as part of 2010 financial clearance; the Service also received approval to recruit extra 1,000 personnel as part of 2011 financial clearance to beef up the existing work force. The numerical strength of Fire Service personnel therefore increased from 5,000 to 6,000 in 2011. Additionally, Fire Service trained 198 officers in various fire related disciplines including oil and gas to enhance GNFS operational efficiency. GIS completed the process of recruiting 750 persons during the period under review; NACSA, with 4 staff in 2010, recruited 16 core staff for the operations of the Commission and organized capacity enhancement training for 38 Security personnel on Border Control and Management. NADMO began the year 2011 with staff strength of 4,183. Recruitment during 2011 was 1,210.

Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons

In its bid to prevent and combat the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and related materials in the country through advocacy, public sensitisation, and formulation of appropriate policies in close collaboration with stakeholders, the Sector through its Small Arms Control and Alternative Livelihood Programme mobilized, engaged and dialogued with Blacksmiths/Gunsmiths in the Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Volta, Central and Western Regions on Alternative Livelihood Programme for them. It again embarked on fact-finding mission to the Western frontier to assess the capacity gaps of Security personnel manning the borders as far as the proliferation SALW is concerned. The Commission also since 2001 to date has destroyed **4,925** confiscated illicit weapons in Police armoury. The Commission developed a Firearms Safety Manual for gun owners and the general public to educate them on firearms issues and engaged the various mass media to sensitise the general public on the dangers of illicit small arms and their control, as well as legislations on firearms. Additionally, the Commission developed a National Strategic/Action Plan and developed a Resource Mobilization Document to assist in mobilizing additional financial resources. The challenges of the Commission during the year under review include: inadequate office space; inadequate and late release of funds for Commission's activities; inadequate operational logistics such as vehicles and ICT equipment; frequent power outages with no standby generator; and withdrawal of support for the Commission's activities by the UNDP.

Challenges Encountered during the year under Review

- Inadequate knowledge on the baseline situation of the indicator
- Low budgetary allocation for the Sector's programme, projects and activities
- Late release of funds for Sector's programme, projects and activities and M&E activities
- Inadequate competent and skilled M&E personnel for M&E activities,
- Lack of adequate logistics and equipment for M&E activities,
- Weak collaboration with stakeholders

Ways to overcome some of these challenges

- Provision of adequate budgetary/allocation
- Timely release of funds
- Attracting, recruiting, training and retaining qualified PPME personnel.
- Providing training / orientation on M&E for management.
- Provide adequate logistics and equipment for M&E.
- Source funding for M&E, motivate and provide incentives for M&E personnel,
- Train core M&E focal persons from the various agencies at all levels under the sector

Update on Disbursement from Funding Sources

Summary of Expenditure Returns for the Period January to December 30, 2011				
Items	Total Approved	Releases to Date	Actual Expenditure	Balances
P.E	194,217,426.00	322,129,091.01	322,129,091.01	(127,911,665.01)
Administration	46,991,172.00	173,076,856.00	172,222,228.49	(125,231,056.49)
Service	14,780,833.00	11,272,441.32	9,617,653.19	5,163,179.04
Investment	8,150,000.00	31,259,727.08	30,740,455.19	(22,590,455.19)
Grand Total	264,139,431.00	537,738,115.41	534,709,428.65	(270,569,997.65)

During the period under review, the Sector was allocated a total sum of **GH¢264,139,431.00** as against the total budgetary requirements of **GH¢ 873,075,943.98**. The amount was aside the amount collected by GIS and its 20% IGF retention of **GH¢ 2,198,000.00** and **GH¢162,386,003.00** Donor assistance that were budgeted for.

Financial status of the Sector

The Sector budgeted for an amount **GH¢ 1,037,659,946.98 in 2011** and was allocated an amount of **GH¢264,139,431.00**. At the end of 2011, the sector exceeded its budget by **GH¢270,569,997.65** representing a little above its allocation. There is therefore the need for budget realignment, rescheduling of activities and its effect on the sector plan cannot be over-emphasized. Over the years the Sector has been allocated limited budgetary requirement to cater for its human resource and training needs, and other logistics and service activities. This has led to serious shortages of human resource base with the requisite skills and expertise, acute shortage of office and residential accommodation for the agencies, inter alia. The Sector has no other alternative than to resort to the procurement of foreign loans in order to keep the country safe and secure.

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.

Update on critical developments and poverty issues

Election years 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 in 2012 before, during and after the elections, 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, undertake

public sensitization campaigns in the electronic and print media and public fora as well as exhibit visible and deterrent Police presence, especially in crime-prone areas. If Ghana is to continue to enjoy accelerated socio-economic development and attract local and foreign investors, business people as well as tourists, it is important that 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.

Lessons Learned during the Recording Period

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.

Way Forward

The Sector should 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.

Small Success Stories

The revenue generated for the period between January and August 2011 by the Ministry's Headquarters and its agencies was **GH¢ 12,934,720.51** thus exceeding the half-year target of **GH¢8,411,498.22**.

The Sector has been able to reduce crime rate, especially that pertaining to robberies, drug trafficking/abuse, chieftaincy, inter-ethnic and land conflicts, murders and car snatchings, though the rate is still at an unacceptable level. There is therefore the urgent need to provide the Internal Security Agencies with the necessary logistics to enable them bring the crime rate further down.

Issues Requiring Immediate Assistance

- Work in collaboration with Election Management bodies and CSOs to design and implement Conflict Prevention and Management Strategy for the 2012 General elections.
- Inadequate budgetary allocation.
- Inadequate Operational Vehicles for Security Agencies.
- 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.

APPENDIX A: Ghana Police Service (GPS)

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2010 BASELINE	2010 TARGET	2011 INDICATOR LEVEL	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	1. Police Citizen Ratio	The ratio of the total number of Police officers to the country's population	Total # Police- 23,124 -1:1037	-39,744 by 2013 -About 1:648 by 2013	Total # of Police: 24,818 Ratio 1:976	Target not achieved.
	2. Percentage Change in Police officers' deployed on frontline duties.	The change in the total number of Police officers' on frontline duties expressed as a percentage	N/A	10%	N/A	Lack of data
	3. Level of community / neighborhood patrol in urban areas.	The amount of police officers' time spent on community / neighborhood patrols in urban areas.	N/A	10%	N/A	Lack of data
	4. 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=234,242 %change: 3.9%	N/A	Reported cases = 231,908 % change:1.0% (decrease)	Steady progress

APPENDIX B: Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)

A total of 312,320 Ghana Immigration permits of various categories were issued to non Ghanaians in 2011, below is the breakdown:

1. Residence Permit (both Renewals and fresh applications)	---	30,818
2. Extension of Visitors Permit	---	23,136
3. Re-entry visa	---	5,141
4. Emergency Entry Visa(this includes transit Visas)	---	41,615
5. Work Permit	---	3,295

A table Representing Permits Issued by GIS in 2011 Showing the Processing Time/Period

S/NO	PERMIT TYPE	TIME SPENT IN PROCESSING	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1	Residence permit	To process and issue all applications received within one week upon receipt	-50% (50% reduction)
2	Emergency Entry Visa Section	To process and issue all applications received within 2 days upon receipt	-75% (75% reduction)
3	Immigrant Quota	To process and issue all applications received within one week upon receipt	-50% (50% reduction)
4	Work Permit	To process all applications received within one month ,	-50% (50% reduction)
5	Extensions	To process and issue all applications received within 5 working days upon receipt	-28.6% (28.6% reduction)
6	Re-entry visa	To process and issue all applications received within 3 days upon receipt	-40% (40% reduction)
7	Processing of Passengers at entry points	It takes on the average a maximum of 2 minutes to profile a passenger at the major entry points ie KIA, Elubo, Aflao and Tema.	-33.33% (33.33% reduction)

Four hundred and fifty (**450**) persons of various nationalities were arrested for breaking Immigration Laws and regulations in 2011. Offenders were punished according to the dictates of the immigration laws. In all 288 persons of this number were repatriated/deported 47 of them were fined, and 153 were prosecuted.