

**SECTOR ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS (GSGDA
2010-2013)**

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

**MONITORING & EVALUATION
FOR**

JANUARY 2012 TO DECEMBER 2012

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 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 also enable the Sector to assess the progress and achievements of its projects and programmes. It will again 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 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 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, 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 and 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**. 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. 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. During the year under review, the sector facilitated a 50 million EURO facility from BNP Paribas, a French credit agency, in order for Ghana Police Service to acquire a total of one thousand one hundred and ten (1,110) vehicles of various types, as well as other security equipment. About half of the assorted vehicles and security equipment had been delivered and handed over to the Police. Police Service acquired two (2) Units of Mobile clinics (with theatres) and five (5) units of ambulances to enhance work at Police Hospital. Dialysis centre was inaugurated in April, 2012 at the Police Hospital to cater for the needs of Police Officers and the general public at large. The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) took delivery of One Hundred and Fifty-Two (152) new Fire-fighting vehicles and equipment through EXIM BANK of USA and the BELGIAN governments. Thus, though the SMTDP is still undergoing serious review with the stakeholders every aspect of the Plan is activated and being implemented since the 2010 Budget which was informed by the SMTDP.

1.2 Purpose of the M&E Plan for the year 2012

The Purpose of the M&E plan for the period under review were to assess whether Sector Medium Term Development Plan (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 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 2012 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

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:

- Reduction in overall crime level in the country
- Improvement in crime detection rate
- 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

2.2 Development Programmes and Sub-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.

2.3 Programmes/Projects Status of for the 2012

Reduction in Overall Crime Level in the Country

One objective of the Sector's Crime Management Programme is to maintain law and order, protection of life and properties, prevention and detection of crime, apprehension and prosecution of offenders. The programme aims that with prudent internal security strategies and operations the levels of crime and their impact on the country can be reduced to an acceptable level. In the 2012, the Service committed itself to undertake certain key policing activities and achieving certain specific objectives. A review of the Service's performance suggests that a lot have been achieved. These include the maintenance of relative law and order to the level that the populace has been able to go about their socio-economic activities without any major security hindrance; reduction in most of the major crimes, averaging 14%; the arrest and successful prosecution of many of the hardened criminals; and improved management of road safety issues.

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 and further to 228,653 in 2012. The steady reduction in the overall crime level could also be attributed to the fact that the Service intensified day and night patrols on the highways, commercial and residential suburbs of the major cities across the country; coupled with the provision of operational logistics and other facilities which aided the personnel in the conduct of their duties.

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

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 1:699 by the end of 2013. Although this target is 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. Contrary, because of the Government directives which put a hold on recruitment into public sector institutions, between 2009 and 2010, coupled with other variable factors, the situation worsened in 2010.

In the year 2011, the Service recruited about 4,000 personnel with about 1,900 of them trained at the various Police Training Schools across the country. This 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 puts enormous pressure on the Service in terms of the deployment of officers on frontline duties. The (PPR) which was estimated at 1:993 in 2010 improved marginally to 1:976 in 2011 though was still nowhere near the target set for 2013. In the same vein, during the year under the review, the Service recruited and trained about 5,000 personnel resulting in the total police population being 29,117 with the ratio being 1: 847 as at December 2012.

Again, the change is still extremely small, it is hoped that the basic conditions would be created to enable the Service achieve its target in that regard. For instance, 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, 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 2011, 10% of 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 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 coupled with the fact that data for measuring the change was also not available as at the time. 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 are being made by the Service in collaboration with its partners to set up more Community Police Unit in all the regions.

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. To achieve this, the Sector through its Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Management Programme in 2009 launched an aggressive campaign to raise public awareness of the harmful effects of illicit drugs on the economic, social, political and cultural aspects of the country and its security.

During the year under review, a total of thirty seven (37) narcotic drug cases were recorded. The cases resulted in the arrest of forty-four (44) suspected persons involving thirty eight (38) male and six (6) female. Also a total of thirteen (13) postal seizures were made without any arrest. The period also saw an increase in the number of NACOB's special operatives at the airport and the cargo village. This has resulted in 24 hour shifts at both units.

It is noted that, in 2011, the agency recorded eighteen (42) narcotic drug cases with resultant arrests of sixty-seven (67) suspected persons connected whilst about forty-four (44) cases of narcotic drugs recorded in 2010 of which twenty-four (24) of the accused persons were convicted.

Also, according to the Ghana Police Service, the Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse reduced marginally from 525 to 491 cases in 2011 and 2012 respectively. This development might be attributed to increase in sensitization programmes particularly by NACOB on the harmful effects of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking during the period under review through second cycle schools, tertiary institutions, faith-based organizations, different radio programmes across the entire country, various talk shows on television as well as mounting of photo exhibitions at various programmes. NACOB also honoured invitations to the various security agencies as Guest Lecturers during their training programmes.

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.

Again, the Service 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 the 2010 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. During the reporting period, **the total arrest recorded by the Service was Six hundred and eleven (611) persons** of various nationalities for breaking Immigration Laws and Regulations, representing over **35** percentage increase over last year's figure which stood at four hundred and fifty (**450**). Of this number, three hundred and

fourteen (**314**) persons were found to be without Work Permit or Residence Permit. Two hundred and thirty-five (**235**) persons out of the 314 persons were repatriated while the remaining seventy nine (**79**) were fined. The remaining two hundred and ninety seven (**297**), out of the total number of persons arrested were found to have committed minor immigration offenses, out of which one hundred and twenty (120) were fined and the rest cautioned and discharged.

The significant increase in the number of arrested persons in 2012 is as a result of the joint operations organized under the umbrella of the National Security Council Secretariat to flush out foreigners engaging in illegal mining in the country and also some operational strategies adopted by the Service in the second quarter of 2012. This positive development could also be attributed to the establishment of Intelligence Unit within the GIS to enforce intelligence-led operations.

A total of **127,064** permits of various categories were issued by the Service in 2012.

Below is the breakdown of the permits issued:

1. Residence Permit (both Renewals and fresh applications)	---	40,633
2. Extension of Visitors Permit	---	25,258
3. Re-entry visa	---	4,305
4. Emergency Entry Visa (this includes transit Visas)	---	45,138
5. Work Permit	---	7,580
6. Immigrant Quota	---	2,641
7. Diplomatic	---	1,509

A table Representing Permits Issued by GIS in 2012 with 2011 as the base year.

S/NO	PERMIT TYPE	TIME SPENT IN PROCESSING	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
1.	Residence Permit - Immigrant Quota	To process and issue all applications received after 8 working days upon receipt	The processing time for this permit has gone up from 5 working days to 8 working days representing 60% increase in the processing time over last year's time.
2.	Residence permit- Others	To process and issue all applications received within one week upon receipt.	There was no significant change over last year's performance. As you may respectfully recall there was a 50% reduction in the processing time in 2011 over that of 2010. This performance did not see any marked change in 2012.
3.	Emergency Entry Visa Section	To process and issue all applications received within 3 working days upon receipt.	The processing time for this permit increased from 2 working days to 3 working days representing 50% increase over last year's processing time
4.	Work Permit	To process all applications received within three (3) weeks, or 15 working days	There was a noticeable reduction in the processing time of 4 weeks or 20 working days in 2011 to 3 weeks or 15 working days in 2012. This represents 25 percentage reduction in the processing time of 2011
5.	Extensions	To process and issue all applications received within 5 working days upon receipt	This indicator did not record any change in processing time last year
6.	Re-entry visa	To process and issue all applications received within 3 days upon receipt	This indicator did not record any change in processing time last year
7.	Processing of Passengers at entry points	It takes on the average a maximum of 2 minutes 30 seconds to profile a passenger at major GIS entry points i.e. KIA, Elubo, Aflao and Tema	The processing time of passengers at entry points increased to 3 minutes from 2 minutes 30 seconds representing an increase of 25 percentage over 2011 processing time.
8.	Arrests	Number of persons arrested	611 persons were arrested in 2012 for committing various immigration offences this represents 35.7 percentage increase over the number of persons arrested in 2011, which was 450

Performance of GIS in 2012 in Particular Reference to the Indicator Mentioned above

Residence Permit:-This indicator did not see any marked changes in 2012. While some applications were processed and issued within one (1) week or 5 working days from the date of receipt, others were issued within four (4) days from the date of receipt. On the average, however, it is of conclusion that this indicator did not witness any significant change within the reported period.

Emergency Entry Visa ;- Due to the influx of persons of security concern to the country during the period under review, the Service instituted measures to ensure that only legitimate persons were afforded the opportunity and necessary assistance. These measures unfortunately saw an increase in the processing time of Emergency Entry Visa from the usual two (2) working days from the date of receipt of an application to an average of three (3) working days from the date of receipt of an application.

Immigrant Quota: - The processing time for this permit has gone up from **5** working days to **8** working days representing **60%** increase in the processing time over last year's time. This was as a result of security concerns anticipated during the reporting period.

Work Permit: - Due to the strategic premium placed on the processing and issuance of work permit and also the realigning of our operational processes to facilitate speedy work processes in our operational setup, the turnaround time for processing work permits saw a distinct reduction to the hitherto four (4) weeks of the processing time to three (3) weeks. This also translated into the number of work permits issued in **2012** as the number increased from **3,295** in 2011 to **4,753** in 2012 which represents **44.25** percentage increases over the 2011 figure.

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. In 2011, total number of displaced persons during disasters recorded across the country was, 228,328 comprising 40,590 from the northern sector and 187,738 from the southern sector. In 2012 the

total number of displaced persons from recorded disasters was 101,516 indicating an approximate reduction of 44.4%.

It is worth noting that irrespective of how effective and efficient one strategizes to prevent disasters, certain disasters cannot be prevented. As a result, NADMO responded to various disaster/emergencies including Bushfires and Domestic/Industrial Fires nationwide (especially Upper West, Upper East, Northern, Volta and Brong Ahafo); Anthrax (Upper East, Upper West and Northern Region), Army Worms (Volta) countrywide and responded also to the national flooding. Total of **6,500** individuals and their dependants benefitted from the implementation of Alternative Livelihood Programme for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs), costing GH¢2,029,830.00 in food crop farming, Grass- cutter rearing, snail and mushroom production, guinea fowl rearing and tree seedling raising and planting. Thirty (35) farm groups (500 individual farmers) of flood victims in the three (3) Northern regions were assisted with agricultural inputs to cultivate at least two (2) acres of vegetable farm.

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.

Unfortunately, the picture was to the contrary during the year under review. In 2012, the Service responded and efficiently extinguished 4,094 fire outbreaks representing about 300% of that of 2011. Interestingly, in 2012, the Service issued 5,893 fire certificates - more than double of 2011 figure of 2,453. Radio and television programmes on fire safety education undertaken were 30. Twenty-two (22) persons and 55 companies were trained in fire related incidence. The persons and institutions trained in 2012 were far below the 322 persons trained in fire-related incidents in 2011. Additionally, whilst the Service stepped up its sensitisation programmes resulted in sixty-

four (64) Radio and Television programmes in 2011, it could only do a little below 50% of that of the previous year. Report from the Service Investigation Department indicates that the increase in the fire outbreaks during the period under review were as result of over aged electrical installation in public and private institutions; usage of inferior electrical appliances which cannot withstand power fluctuations; negligence on the part of the citizenry on fire related materials and non-adherence fire safety regulations.

Reduction in the proliferation of small arms and illicit weapons

There are challenges obtaining data on illicit arms in Ghana due to ineffective collaboration and cooperation between key institutions such as the Police Service and the Commission and the Ministry of the Interior. A baseline survey conducted in 2004 put the figure of illicit arms in circulation at 220,000; a figure which might have increased after eight (8) years. To address this gap, the Commission is conducting a baseline study in 2013 to determine the number of illicit arms in circulation in Ghana.

The target for 2012 by the Commission was to educate and sensitise the general public on the dangers involved in the illegal circulation of arms in order to discourage engagement in the illegal activity. The Commission intensified its public education and sensitisation on the dangers involved in the illegal circulation of arms in 2012 to discourage people from engaging in the illegal activity and to encourage them to surrender illicit arms to the Police. That was expected to contribute to reducing the level of circulation of illicit arms.

It is on record that, the year 2012 recorded an increase in illicit arms seizures, most of which were imported industrial arms suspected to have been sold by licensed arms importers to unauthorised purchasers in contravention of the law. The Security Agencies impounded illicit arms and cartridges at Achimota (being exported to Nigeria), Aflao, and Anwiankwanta (being imported into Ghana), and there were other seizures from criminals at crime scenes by the Police nationwide.

However, the Commission must sensitise stakeholder on the relevance of data on firearms, and encourage information sharing and inter agency cooperation and coordination. The capacity of the Commission must be built to enable it play its coordination and monitoring role effectively.

Capacity of key actors must be built to collect data on arms seizures. The Commission must be supported to establish systems to capture data on arms imports and monitor same to prevent their diversion into the illicit market.

For the past few years the Sector through its Small Arms Management Programme had 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.

Improvement in Operational Logistics and Equipment

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. In 2011, 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 Ankafu 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 Ankafu were also handed over to the Prisons with additional Thirty-two (32) housing units nearing completion at Ankafu. Moreover, work on the second phase of the Ankafu prison, which comprises an educational complex, Officers' Mess, hospital, workshops and external fence wall extension is in progress.

During the same year (2011), GNFS took delivery of 98 fire fighting tenders whiles 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 working 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.

During the year under review, the sector facilitated a 50 million EURO facility from BNP Paribas, a French credit agency, in ordered for Ghana Police Service to acquire a total of one thousand one hundred and ten (1,110) vehicles of various types, as well as other security equipment. About half of the assorted vehicles and security equipment had been delivered and handed over to the Police. Police Service acquired two (2) Units of Mobile clinics (with theatres) and five (5) units of ambulances to enhance work at Police Hospital. Dialysis centre was inaugurated in April, 2012 at the Police Hospital to cater for the needs of Police Officers and the general public at large.

Also, an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was introduced to enhance investigation of cases by the Criminal Investigation Department. Forensic Laboratory of the Police Service has been added to the facility to enable the Police carry out D.N. A. profiling locally. Police Forensic Laboratory was equipped with document section that can examine fake currencies, documents, signatures, identity cards, passports as well as Electrostatic Detection Apparatus that can pick indent of written materials which have been taken away. Modern Ballistic Section which can examine all kinds of firearms has been established for the Service. Accompanying this is a modern shooting range which helps the CID to undertake this examination. The Biochemistry section is also well equipped with modern equipment to examine all kinds of drugs.

A Document Fraud Expertise Centre has been set up, the first in sub-Saharan Africa, to prevent identity theft, document fraud and to fight irregular migration including human smuggling and trafficking for the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS); Three-storey dormitory block was constructed at GIS Training School, Assin Fosu. In April 2012, a major part of the US\$7.5m Japanese grant for Flood Mitigation Equipment for flood prevention and mitigation was been received and commissioned. The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) took delivery of One

Hundred and Fifty-Two (152) new Fire-fighting vehicles and equipment through EXIM BANK of USA and the BELGIAN governments.

The Ghana Refugee Board has established a new Refugee camp for Ivoirians namely Ampain in Elembele District of the Western Region, Fetentaa in Berekum District of Brong Ahafo Region and the recently-opened one at Egyeikrom in the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem (KEEA) District of Central Region.

Improvement in Human Resource Base

In addition to improving the Police-population ratio, the Ministry also envisage to increase the personnel 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 trained at the various Police Training Schools across the country in 2011. 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. GIS completed the process of recruiting 750 persons during 2011; NACSA, with 4 staff in 2010, recruited 16 core staff for the operations of the Commission in 2011; NADMO began the year 2011 with staff strength of 4,183. Recruitment during 2011 was 1,210.

A total of 100 personnel and 20 serving Officers are undergoing cadet training while 300 recruits passed out, with 300 under training and the last batch of 300 have been notified to report in November, 2012 for recruit training. NACOB recruited 200 officers while 250 are pending recruitment.

The Police Service organized refresher courses and in-service training for about 5,000 personnel of various ranks in 2011; while 180 officers of Prisons Service received professional and career training; 68 released to pursue graduate and undergraduate courses in 2011. In the same year, GNFS trained 1,665 fire volunteers nationwide for Antibush Fire Campaign; besides training 198

officers in various fire related disciplines including oil and gas to enhance GNFS operational efficiency. NACSA organized capacity enhancement training for 38 Security personnel on Border Control and Management.

2.4 Update on disbursement from funding sources

Items	Amount Utilised	2012 Budget
Compensation	507,872,476.54	286,164,598.00
Goods & Services	45,858,196.36	69,172,005.00
Assets	35,865,096.00	18,750,000.00
Total	589,595,768.90	406,207,643.00

During the period under review, the Sector was allocated a total sum of **GH¢ 406,207,643.00** as against the total amount of **GH¢ 589,595,768.90**. The amount utilised included that collected by GIS and its 20% IGF retention donor assistance that were budgeted for.

2.5 Update on Indicators and Targets

ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2012 TARGET	2010 BASELINE	2011 BASELINE	2012 INDICATOR LEVEL	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY	Police citizen ration	The ratio of the total # of Police officers to the country's population.	39,744 by 2013 About 1:648 by 2013	Total # Police- 23,124 PPR1:1,037	Total # of police 23,744 PPR 1:976	Total #. of police 29,117 Ratio 1:847	Steady progress yet the expected target of (1:727) for 2012 was not achieved
	% change in police officers' deployed on frontline duties.	The change in total # of Police officers on frontline duties as a %.	10%	Na	23,605	25,218	Steady progress to be made with recruitment.
	Level of community/neighborhood patrols in urban areas	The amount of Police officers' time spent on community/ neighbourhood patrols in urban areas.	10%	Na	18, 250 hrs (10men @ 5hrs daily)	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=234,242 %change: 3.9%	Reported cases 231, 908 % %chg: -1.0	Reported cases 228,653 % chg: -1.4	Steady progress.
	Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation(report from Police)			Police –	104	145 % chg: 39.4	
	Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and abuse			Na	Police – 679 NACOB -44 NACOB -21	Police – 525 NACOB -42 NACOB -31	Police – 491 NACOB -37 NACOB -10

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	DEFINITION	2012 TARGET	2010 BASELINE	2011 BASELINE	2012 INDICATOR LEVEL	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY	Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Change in the number of reported cases of fire outbreaks	Na	Fire outbreaks -2,708 Rescue Operations 409	Fire outbreaks - 2,638 Rescue Operations 399	Fire outbreaks -4,094 Rescue Operations -	Retrogressing as far as the proceedings years records are concerned
	Rate of recorded internally displaced persons during Disaster across the Country	Change in the rate of Disaster Risks	20%	Total=173,473	228,238	101,672 (44.4 %.)	Steady progress
	Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without resident/ work permit	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants processed and arraigned before court.	Na	84(100%)	153(34%)	314(48%)	Steady progress
	Percentage change in the amount of time spent on processing permits/documents	The change in amount of time spent in processing work/resident permits and other documents expressed in percentages	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work permits=5wks Resident permits=4wks Extension of visitors' permits / validation=2wks Re-entry visa=2wks Emergency entry / transit visa = 72 hrs 	Work permits=4wks Resident permits=1wk Extension of visitors' permits / validation=5 Working Days Re-entry visa=3days Emergency entry / transit visa = 48 hrs	Work permits=3wks Resident permits=1wk Extension of visitors' permits / validation=5 Working Days Re-entry visa=3days Emergency entry / transit visa = 72 hrs	There has been steady progress with marginal reduction in amount of time spent particularly in processing work/resident permits and other documents.
	Percentage change in time spent in checking documents (processing time of passengers) at entry points .	The change in amount of time spent in checking documents, expressed in percentage (turn around time in processing passenger)	-15%	3 Minutes (100%)	2.5 Minutes -- 33.33% (33.33% reduction)	3 Minutes (25% increased)	Processing time increase by 25 % over 2011 due to security concerns.
	Percentage change in immigration officer's frontline time	The change in amount of time spent on frontline duties by immigration officers, expressed in percentage	10%	Na	Na		
	Percentage change in illegal arms in circulation	rate of illicit Small Arms in circulation	Na	Na	Na	Na	Baseline data in not available

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 in the years ahead after the elections 2012, 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.

2.7 Evaluations Conducted, their Findings and Recommendation

During the period under review, though the Sector intended to evaluate its activities, projects and programmes and went ahead to assess the need for an evaluation; developed clear ideas on the rationale and objectives; determined the type of the evaluation to be carried out; the methods, scope and timing; identified and analyzed stakeholders; considered the cost implications; put together terms of reference (TOR); and discussed the TOR with the key stakeholders; commissioning and rolling out the evaluation was impeded by financial constraints and administrative hurdles.

However individual agencies were able to undertake Ex-ante Evaluation, Mid-Term Evaluation, and Terminal Evaluation through their internal project teams. The Sector also through its ministerial familiarization tours and visits was able to carry out some of these evaluations depending on the level and the stage of the projects.

Furthermore, the Sector is planning to embark on **Process Evaluation** in order to measure the strategies and activities of the project, project quality including quality of resources, and whom it is reaching.

It also the intention of the Sector to do **Impact Evaluation** to find out the long term effects of the its projects and programmes as the SMTDP 2010-2013 comes to end.

2.8 Participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

The sector 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. This resulted in the general acceptance of the projects by all the stakeholders especially the primary beneficiaries.

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues Addressed and those yet to be addressed

The revenue generated for the period between January and July 2012 by the Ministry's Headquarters and its agencies amounted to **GH¢ 16,571,616.99** thus exceeding the half-year target of **GH¢10,984,602.28**

In the 2012 Budget, the Police Service committed itself to undertake certain key policing activities and achieving certain specific objectives. A review of our performance (from 1st January 2012 to 31st August, 2012) suggests that a lot have been achieved. These include the maintenance of relative law and order to the level that the populace has been able to go about their socio-economic activities without any major security hindrance; reduction in most of the major crimes, averaging 14%; the arrest and successful prosecution of many of the hardened criminals; and improved management of road safety issues.

The Service also succeeded in introducing policing measures such as the deepening of intelligence-led policing through the improvement of the reward to informant system;

establishment of Marine Police Unit to ensure safety of the Oil and Gas industry and aquatic areas of the country; and training of about 5,000 personnel in addition to recruiting about 4,000 more, among others.

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 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.
- Adoption of better and new strategies by the Ministry in conjunction with National Security Council Secretariat, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to address comprehensively and on a sustainable manner the menace posed by alien herdsmen, especially the Fulanis.
- Work in collaboration with all stakeholders to design and implement Conflict Prevention and Management Strategy after 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

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.

The Sector was allocated an amount of **GH¢ 406,207,643.00 in 2012**. At the end of 2012, the Sector had spent an amount of **GH¢589,595,768.90** 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.

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.

- Establishment of Endowment / Revolving Fund for the Ministry.
- Revamping and Retooling of the NADMO, NACOB, Ghana Immigration Service, and Prisons Service with operational equipment.
- The need to provide of 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
- Proposed Ministerial Office Complex Annex: (a 4-Storey office Complex Annex, with about 40 offices and State of Art Conference facility and underground parking) which is in tandem with the construction of NADMO Headquarters, Regional and District offices intended to be financed by Chinese Partners.
- Provision of a permanent office accommodation for the National Commission on Small Arms, Gaming Commission, Ghana Refugee Board and National Peace Council.

