



**MINISTRY OF THE  
INTERIOR**

**2018 ANNUAL  
PROGRESS REPORT**

FEBRUARY, 2019

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Sector Medium Term Development Plan (SMTDP) is a four (4) year Development Plan which covers all programmes, projects and activities under the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework, Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021. The framework builds on the successes and addresses the challenges of its immediate predecessor, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented over the period 2014-2017.

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 the implementation of its programmes 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 and also communicate how effectively and efficiently the Sector is meeting its Medium Term Development Plan objectives.

## **1.1 PURPOSE OF M&E FOR THE STATED PERIOD**

The Purpose of the M&E plan for the period under review was to assess whether the Sector Medium Term Development Plan (SMTDP) targets were met; identify the appropriate interventions that would increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries; document lessons learnt 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.

## **1.2 PROCESSES INVOLVED IN CONDUCTING M&E**

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 2018 activities, including skilled personnel for the Sector's team, getting the funding and other operational logistics to undertake M & E activities was a big challenge.

The Sector however conducted some form of M&E, which involved collecting and collating information gathered and analyzing information. There was also field visits to projects being undertaken to obtain first-hand information on progress of work done.

### **1.3 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SMTDP**

The Ministry has, over the years, identified **the creation of a stable, peaceful, congenial and secure environment as its broad strategic objective**. It involves improving 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 for the past years has yielded a lot of remarkable results with the security agencies being equipped with some of their critical operational needs which were not available before 2016. For instance, the Ghana National Fire Service has almost completed the procurement process for the purchase of two (2) Hydraulic Platforms, which the Service lacked and hence could not fight fire in high rising buildings.

The Ministry has also been able to maintain relative peace and order in the country. The activities of Private Security Organisations have been regulated to curtail the menace associated with vigilante groups.

### **1.4 DIFFICULTIES OR CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

- Non-retention of part of IGF for the Ministry and some of its Agencies adversely affecting their operations.
- Inadequate staff in the PPME Directorate of the Ministry and its Agencies.
- Inadequate budgetary allocations coupled with delays in release of funds
- Unavailability or inadequate Water Hydrants/Water Sources for firefighting operations.
- The non-existence of Fire Stations in newly developed communities
- Inadequate or unavailability of operational vehicles and logistics for the Ministry and its Agencies.
- Proliferation of Small Arms and Trafficking of Illicit weapons.
- Absence of Informant and Intelligence Gathering System for intelligence on Illicit Arms Trafficking and Gunrunning.
- Lack of National Database on Small Arms and Light Weapons
- Late issuance of commencement certificates

## **2.0 M&E ACTIVITIES REPORT**

### **2.1 Broad/ Sector Policy Objective – Stable, Peaceful, Congenial and Secure Environment**

The Ministry's broad strategic objective is to have a stable, peaceful, congenial and secure environment. The Agenda for Job (2018-2021) contains eleven (11) Policy Objectives that are relevant to the Sector Ministry and its Agencies under the under-listed thematic areas

- a. *Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements***
- b. *Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability***

### **2.2 Strategic Policy Objectives**

The Ministry, in pursuit of its broad objective and in compliance with the Agenda for Jobs and other policy interventions, adopted the following strategic policy objectives to guide its effort to fulfill the national policy objectives:

- Enhance Public Safety
- Enhance security service delivery
- Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination
- Promote proactive planning for Disaster prevention and mitigation
- Integrate Ghanaian diaspora in National development
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system
- Ensure the rights and entitlements of children
- Address recurrent devastating floods
- Improve participation of civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development
- Promote discipline in all aspect of life
- Corruption and Economic Crimes

### **2.3 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

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

- Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
- Number of disaster incidence recorded across the country
- Number of DVGs formed, trained and equipped

- Accident statistics (road crashes, maritime accidents, train derailments, air traffic accidents)
- Number of road traffic fatalities
- Number of serious injuries
- Number of flood warning stations constructed/ rehabilitated
- Police-citizen ratio
- Percentage change of reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population
- Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime
- Percentage change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflict (15%)
- Fire officer-citizen ratio
- Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks
- Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit
- Overcrowding rate in prisons

## **2.4 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS (PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS FOR 2018)**

### **a. National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)**

i. NADMO responded to a total number of **2,007** occurrences of various disasters during the year. In all **314,644** persons were affected with **172** recorded deaths and **331** injured during the **year 2018**. A total of 28,095 houses and 1,073 schools were also affected.

ii. No DVG was formed, however, a total number of 45 DVGs were trained and 13 were equipped.

iii. No flood warning stations constructed/ rehabilitated. There is however Web-Emergency Operation Centres (Web-EOC) in place at the Headquarters and in all the ten Regions. The Web-EOC is a platform that I used in getting early warning information. It is hopeful that all the NADMO districts would have the Web-EOC to efficiently address disaster.

### **b. Ghana Police Service**

#### **i. Accident Statistics:**

A total number of 13,645 accidents were recorded. 22032 vehicles were involved in traffic accident in 2018. Recorded cases of pedestrians knocked down was 3,257. A total number of persons killed in road accidents were 2,341. The number of people injured in 2018 road accidents were 23,677.

## ii. Police-Citizen Ratio

As at 2018, the Police-Citizen ratio was 1:800.

## iii Crime Statistics

The reported cases overall crime was 213,436. The table below is the details

CASE REVIEW	2017	2018	% CHANGE
Cases reported	201,936	213,436	5.7
Cases refused	10,166	8,937	-12.1
True cases	191,770	204,499	6.6
Cases sent to court	24,350	25,428	4.4
Cases convicted	7,753	8,470	9.2
Cases acquitted	707	659	-6.8
Cases awaiting trial	15,890	16,299	2.6
Cases closed	26,173	30,792	17.6
Cases under investigation	141,247	148,279	5.0

iv. Number of reported cases of drug-related crimes was 903.

## c. National Peace Council

The National Peace Council strengthened the capacity of 29 MMDCEs in the Brong Ahafo Region in conflict resolution, trained 16 women and 14 youth in the Northern and 22 members of the Alavanyo/Nkonya Insider Peace Building Committee region in conflict management and resolution. The purpose of the programmes was to equip the people with the skills of resolving and preventing potential conflicts, hence improving the performance of the Council by

reducing the occurrences of conflicts as well as maintaining peace and security. Also the peaceful and safety nature of the country attracted investors therefore improving the performance of the socio-economic development of the nation.

In summary, the Council managed, resolved and prevented **twenty-eight (28)** conflicts during the year under review.

#### **d. Narcotics Control Board**

##### **Number of Reported Cases of Drug Trafficking and Abuse 2018**

No. of cases recorded	16
No. of persons arrested	25
No. of persons sent to court	25
No. of cases sent to court	16
No. of cases convicted	2
No. of cases pending trial	14
No of cases under investigation	Nil
No. of cases discharged	1
No. of cases acquitted	Nil
No. of males involved	19
No of females involved	5

#### **e. Ghana National Fire Service**

##### **i. Recorded cases of fire outbreaks 2018**

The Service managed 4,896 of undesired fires against the 5,928 undesired fires that was recorded in 2017. Comparatively, 1,032 fires were reduced in the year 2018. This presupposes that more lives and properties were saved.

##### **ii. Fire Officer-Citizen Ratio**

The Fire Officer-Citizen ratio for 2018 was **1:3695**.

Furthermore, fire safety audit and inspection of premises were carried out at 2,649 premises as against 2,744 target set for the year. Also, the Service responded to 715 road traffic rescues and undertook 1,538 public fire safety awareness programmes to sensitize the general public on fire safety measures.

## f. Ghana Immigration Service

i. Within the period under review, the Service conducted **1,753** inspections at various companies, **997** inspections at various hotel, **15** inspections at Residential premises and **126** inspections at educational institutions as well as other sites. These inspections resulted in the **arrest** of **544** foreign nationals including **123** of them working/residing in the country without permit as against **312** arrested in 2017. This represents **60.58%** reduction against the number arrested in 2017.

The reduction in the number of arrest made within the period could be attributed to the intensified public educations on compliance of GIS laws carried out by Service in the preceding years.

### ii. Breakdown of Permits Issued in 2018

No.	Types of Permit/Visa	No. Issued In 2017 (A)	No. Issued In 2018 (B)	Variance (B-A)
1	Residence Permit/ Immigrant Quota	40,522	44,254	3,732
2	Re-Entry	2,800	2,722	-78
3	Extension of Visitor's Permits	14,606	18,816	4,210
4	Emergency Entry Visa (EEV) /Transit Visa	63,784	70,815	7,031
5	Ashore Pass	3,526	6,315	2,789
6	Work Permit	11,060	17,277	6,217
7	Diplomatic Permit	1,575	3,937	2,362
8	Permanent Residence	-	182	182
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>137,873</b>	<b>164,318</b>	<b>26,445</b>

### **g. Ghana Prisons Service**

Overcrowding rate in Prisons for 2018 was **52.54%**. The reduction in recidivism (re-offending) was 4.5% as against the 4.0% recorded in 2017. Additionally, the Ghana Prison Service is providing both formal and informal training to the inmates to enable the prisoners have employable skills in the society upon discharge from the prison.

### **2.5 UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENT FROM FUNDING SOURCES**

<b>SOURCE</b>		<b>2018</b>		
		<b>MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR</b>		
		<b>APPROVED BUDGET (GH¢)</b>	<b>ACTUAL RECEIPTS (GH¢)</b>	<b>ACTUAL EXPENDITURE (GH¢)</b>
1	GoG			
	Compensation of Employees	2,109,050,507.00	1,678,120,983.73	1,677,335,016.93
	Use of Goods & Services	60,075,620.00	54,769,766.00	54,556,372.03
	Non-financial Assets	60,000,000.00	16,727,912.00	16,647,912.00
2	IGF	31,794,803.00	123,120,710.96	14,401,189.34

## **2.6 Update on critical development and poverty issues**

The following were the critical development updates:

- a. During the past years, there had been chieftaincy disputes between two families in Bimbilla (Naa Andani Dasana Abdulai and Naakpa Naa Salifu Dawuni families), which had led to needless deaths, destruction of property and underdevelopment. However, with the efforts of the National Peace Council and the Ghana Police Service, there was a ruling by the Supreme Court in favour of the Dasana family. This was accepted by the Dawuni family and there has been relative peace in Bimbilla ever since.
- b. To effectively monitor the country and ensure peace and security, the Ghana Police Service has installed CCTV cameras in some critical areas in Accra and in twenty (20) Police Stations across the country.
- c. The Ghana Police Service intensified the mobile patrols in the communities following receipt of 30 Double cabin-pickups and 65 motorbikes from the Government to combat motorbikes menace in the country.
- d. Five (5) Police stations have been automated; they have migrated from analogue to digital system. These are Nima, East Legon, Airport, Ministries and Nungua Police Stations
- e. The Ghana National Fire Service initiated the process to purchase 2 Hydraulic Platforms to respond to fire cases when they occur in high rising buildings.
- f. The Ghana Immigration Service initiated the process to procure portable radio and DMR trunked systems. The equipment would ensure timely intelligence information sharing and management to enhance border security and curb the activities of smugglers and traffickers along the borders.
- g. Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two (2,892) illicit weapons were collected by the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NCSALW) for destruction. This would to some extent control crime and conflicts in the country.

## **2.7 Updates on 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.

## **2.8 Evaluation and Participatory M&E**

During the period under review, though the Sector intended to embark on all types of evaluations, commissioning and rolling out the evaluations was however 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 monitoring visits carried out some level of evaluations depending on the level and the stage of the projects.

Furthermore, the Sector reviewed its activities through the of quarterly performance reports, mid-year review meetings as well as annual reports received from the agencies.

## **3.0 THE WAY FORWARD**

### **3.1. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed**

#### **3.1.1 Key Issues Addressed**

a. Reduction in crime rate: With the introduction of the Transformational Agenda by the Police since 2017, it would have tremendous impact on the security of Ghanaians. Also, the introduction of E-Policing and installation of CCTV cameras in some police stations and principal streets will enable a more reliable monitoring of activities in the country to ensure peace and security. 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 on crime.

b. Fighting Fire in high rising building: The procurement of Hydraulic Platform would enable the Ghana National Fire Service address fire that occur in high rising buildings.

c. Reduce overcrowding: The renovation of remand Prisons in Nsawam would reduce overcrowding in the prisons.

#### **3.1.2 Issues yet to be addressed**

- Low budgetary allocation for the Sector's programme, projects and activities.
- Lack of appreciation of the need to embark on vigorous M&E activities.
- Inadequate logistics and equipment for M&E activities.
- Weak collaboration with stakeholders.
- Inadequate training facilities for the Security agencies
- Inadequate Residential and Office Accommodation for Security Agencies and other Agencies.
- 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.

### **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 are 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 also the need for budget realignment. Rescheduling of activities and its effect on the Sector plan cannot be over-emphasized.

Development Partners (DPs) shy away from funding the Security Agencies (except a few such as UNDP and UNICEF), 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's (GoG) allocations to the Ministry are scaled up to meet the basic requirement of the sector to enable it deliver on its mandate.

Measures should also be put in place to request that the amount of Internal Generation Fund (IGF) retention be increased, e.g. for the construction of residential and office accommodation for the Agencies.

The following are therefore recommended:

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

### 3.3 ANNEX 1:

#### MATRIX FOR STATUS OF THE 2018 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
<b><i>THEMATIC AREA 3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</i></b>						
<b><i>(GOAL: SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE RESILIENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT)</i></b>						
<b>FOCUS AREA 8 – DISASTER MANAGEMENT : NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO)</b>						
Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Total number of persons affected by disasters	210,488	20 % reduction of baseline - 168,390	314,644	49.48% increment as compared to 2017. Public Education activities nationwide organized on hazards such as floods, army worm, tidal waves windstorm, rainstorms, disease epidemics, etc to sensitize the public on these hazards and their related issues
	Number of disaster incidence recorded across the country	Total number of disaster occurrence recorded across the country	1,099 occurrences recorded	Reduction by 5% 1,044	2,007	88% increment as against 2017. Assessment of safety of schools and health facilities was conducted especially in disaster prone areas would help reduce disaster occurrences.
	Number of DVGs formed, Trained and equipped	DVGs formed, trained and equipped nationwide	81 DVGs trained and equipped	Formed – 110 DVGs Trained & Equipped - 50	DVGs: Formed – Nil Trained – 45 Equipped - 13	More trainings for DVGs and equipping them with the skills and logistics would help them address disaster timely when they occur.
<b>FOCUS AREA 9- TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR) : GHANA POLICE SERVICE</b>						

OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	INDICATOR STATUS 2018	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
Ensure safety and security for all categories of Transport users	1. Accident statistics	Number of accidents for each transport mode	8,651	7,141	13,645	There was a 57.73% increment in recorded cases of road accident. More education on safety driving would be embarked on to reduce road accidents.
	- Road crashes		6	4		
	- Maritime accidents		54	0		
	- Train derailments		1	0		
	- Air traffic accidents					
	Number of road traffic fatalities	Count of persons killed	2,076	1,708	2,341	There was a 12.77% increase in the number of road traffic fatalities as compared to 2017.
	Number of serious injuries.	Count of persons seriously injured	<b>12166</b>	4,340	23,677	Number of persons seriously injured was 94.62% increase in 2018 as compared to 2017
<b>FOCUS AREA 14: DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL: NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO)</b>						
Address recurrent devastating floods	3. Number of flood warning stations constructed/rehabilitated	Count of national advanced flood warning systems installed for forecasting floods	-	5	-	No flood warning stations constructed/rehabilitated. There is however Web-Emergency Operation Centre (Web-EOC) in place at the Headquarters and in all the ten Regions of NADMO. It is hopeful that all the NADMO districts would have the Web-EOC to efficiently address disaster.

OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	INDICATOR STATUS 2018	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
<b>THEMATIC AREA 4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY</b> <i>(GOAL: MAINTAIN A STABLE, UNITED AND SAFE SOCIETY)</i>						
<b>FOCUS AREA 6 - HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY:</b>						
<b>GHANA POLICE SERVICE</b>						
Enhance security service delivery	Police-citizen ratio	The ratio of the total number of police officers to the country's population	Total # of police:33,002 Ratio: 1:877	1:665	Total no of Police: 32,347 1:916	There was a percentage increase of 4.45% of citizens to police in 2018 as compared to 2017. This shows that much has to be done to improve the Police Citizen ratio. It is hope that with the recruitment of more officers, it would improve the Police Citizen ratio.
	Percentage change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population	Reduction in incidence of crime	177,241	5%	213,436	There was a percentage increment of 20.42% reported cases of crime in 2018 as compared to 2017. With more police visibility and patrols as well as the installation of CCTV cameras, it would control the incidence of crime
	Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	Drug related cases reported	644	50	903	Due to effective surveillance by the Police and the NACOB, there was a high recorded cases of drug-related crime.

OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	BASELINE 2017	TARGET 2018	INDICATOR STATUS 2018	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
	<b>NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL</b>					
	Percentage change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts (%)	Conflicts managed, resolved and prevented	22	15% reduction	28	There was a 27.27% increase in the reported cases of communal and chieftaincy conflicts for 2018. It is however hope that continues dialogue, negotiation and mediation would help reduce the incidence of communal and chieftaincy conflicts.
	<b>NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD (NACOB)</b>					
	Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	Drug related cases reported	15	50	16	There was percentage increment of 6.67 in 2018 as compared to 2017. This therefore indicated a steady progress
Enhance public safety	<b>GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE</b>					
	Fire officer-citizen ratio	Ratio of total number of fire officers to total population	1:3,998	1:700	1:3566	The 2018 figure of Fire Officer-Citizen ratio, being 1:3566 indicates that there was an improvement of 10.56% . This shows that much is being done to improve the Fire officer-Citizen ratio to meet the UN standard, which is 1:800. It is hopeful that when the recruitment of more officers, the ratio would further improve.

INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	BASELINE 2017	TARGET	INDICATOR STATUS 2018	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidents of bush fires and domestic fire disasters	5,487	20% reduction	4,896	There was steady progress in the recorded cases of the number of fire outbreaks recorded, with a decrease percentage change of 10.77%.
<b>GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE</b>					
Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants processed and arraigned before court	312 % chg. = 158.3%	15% reduction	123	There was an astronomical decrease of 60.58% against the previous year's figure. This could be attributed to intensified public education in preceding year.
<b>GHANA PRISONS SERVICE</b>					
Overcrowding rate in prisons	Change in prison population expressed as a ratio of total holding capacity	39.07%	≤35%	52.54%.	Unfortunately, the overcrowding rate in the prisons was high at 52.54%

