

PARLIAMENT OF GHANA LIBRARY

IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT  
OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC OF GHANA

# REPORT

*of the Committee on Defence and Interior*

ON THE 2019 BUDGET ESTIMATES  
OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

DECEMBER, 2019

Acc No 819 C  
Class No BF INTER 119

# **REPORT ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE 2019 FINANCIAL YEAR**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Hon. Minister for Finance, Mr. Ken Ofori-Atta, in compliance with article 179(1) of the Constitution, presented the 2019 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government to Parliament on Thursday, 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.

Pursuant to Orders 140(4) and 158 of the Standing Orders, the Rt. Hon. Speaker, Prof. Aaron Michael Oquaye, referred the Annual Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior to the Committee on Defence and Interior for consideration and report.

## **2.0 COMMITTEE DELIBERATION**

The Committee met on Monday, 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2018 to consider the Estimates of the Ministry. The Hon. Minister for the Interior, Mr. Ambrose Dery, the Hon. Deputy Minister for the Interior, Mr. Henry Quartey, Heads of the Agencies under the Ministry, as well as officials of the Ministry of Finance were all in attendance to assist the Committee in deliberations. The Committee is grateful to the Minister and all the officials for their support.

## **3.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS**

The Committee referred to the following documents during its deliberation:

- i. The 1992 Constitution
- ii. The Standing Orders of the Parliament
- iii. The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2018 Financial Year
- iv. The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the 2019 Financial Year
- v. The 2019 Estimates of the Ministry of Interior

#### **4.0 MISSION OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR**

The Ministry of the Interior is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the internal security of the country is maintained.

The goal of the Ministry is to provide a safe and secure environment, where socio-economic activities will thrive within the confines of the law to enable Ghana enhance her status as a middle-income country to achieve higher growth and development.

The Ministry relies on the under-listed Agencies in the pursuit of its mission.

- i. Ghana Police Service (GP)
- ii. Ghana Prisons Service (PS)
- iii. Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)
- iv. Ghana Immigration Service (GIS)
- v. National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and
- vi. Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)

Additionally, the Ministry has oversight responsibility over the:

- vii. National Peace Council (NPC)
- viii. Ghana Refugee Board (GRB)
- ix. National Commission on Small Arms (NACSA) and
- x. Gaming Commission (GC).

Pursuant to the mandate of the Ministry, these Agencies have the responsibility of handling specific operational functions in order to achieve the objectives therein.

#### **5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY IN 2018**

The Ministry operates under five distinctive programmes namely:

- (P1): Management and Administration

- (P2): Conflicts and Disasters Management
- (P3): Crime Management
- (P4): Migration and Refugee Management
- (P5): Gaming Regulations

Below is the summary of the programmes and achievement during the period under review:

## **A. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**

### **Ministry of the Interior (Headquarters)**

The Ministry through its Agencies has been able to maintain relative peace and order in the country and offered services to the general public effectively.

The Ministry received Cabinet approval for the Narcotics Control Commission Bill and the Public Holidays Amendment Bill to be submitted to Parliament. The Prisons Service Bill is at AGs Department for advice and the Public Order (Amendment) Bill is ready for submission to Cabinet.

The Ministry also submitted the final Sector Medium Term Development Plan (SMTDP), 2018-2021 to NDPC for approval and the 2017 Final Accounts prepared and submitted to Controller and Accountant Generals Department (CAGD). Additionally, the quarterly report on MDA's compliance with the service delivery standards in the Charter have been completed and copies forwarded to the Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS).

## **B. CONFLICTS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons**

The Commission under the Weapons Collection and Destruction Programme seized 2,892 illicit arms from the Ashanti Region and confiscated them.

They facilitated the Global discussions on the National Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in Geneva. Furthermore, the Commission organized a meeting to brief the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Interior and Defence on the National Arms Control List as well as a meeting with the relevant Institutions such as Civil Society Organizations, Academia and International Organizations to review the Legislation establishing the Commission.

The Commission sensitized the public on the dangers of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation and abuse.

### **Ghana National Fire Service**

The Fire Service intended to train 4000 Fire Volunteers but was able to train only 1,212 this year. This is to ensure reduction of bush fires. The Fire Service also undertook 1,437 fire safety awareness programmes to sensitize the public on fire safety measures. The Fire Service conducted fire safety audit and inspections on 2,280 premises, managed 4,896 undesired fires and responded to 715 Road Traffic Rescues.

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

NADMO organized 1,797 Public Education activities nationwide on hazards such as floods, armyworm infestation, tidal waves windstorm, rainstorms, disease epidemics, etc. to sensitize the public on these hazards and their related issues. Also 400 smallholder farmers in 15 communities from South Tongu and Zabzugu were trained in Climate Smart Agriculture.

They also embarked upon 1,276 Field Trips to assess emergency situations in hazards prone areas. Assessment of safety of schools and health facilities in the Kwabre East Municipal, Ashanti Region and flood prone areas in Shama District.

NADMO spearheaded a fumigation exercise at Abone in Bosumtwi District (Ashanti Region) to rid the communities of snake invasion and organized community durbars (Operation Thunderbolt) to educate the inhabitant on the intended Bagre Dam spillage in the Garu District, Bolgatanga East District and Bawku west District as well as some municipalities.

## **NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL**

The National Peace Council strengthened the capacity of 29 MMDCEs in the Brong Ahafo Region in conflict resolution. Sixteen women and fourteen youth in the Northern Region as well as 22 members of the Alavanyo and Nkonya Insider Peacebuilding Committee were trained in conflict management and resolution. Membership of the committee includes 12 males and 10 females.

The National Peace Council organized peace education seminars for second cycle schools and religious bodies in Brong Ahafo, Upper West and Western Regions. They engaged the families in the Bimbilla conflict and the Local Mediation Committee (LCM) on emerging issues after the Supreme Court verdict.

## **C. CRIME MANAGEMENT**

### **Ghana Police Service**

The Ghana Police Service strengthened their visibility concept by training and dispatching 15,000 Community Police Officers to various duty posts. As part of the Transformational Agenda, the Ghana Police Service received 200 saloon and 108 pick-up vehicles from the Government. Furthermore, the Service received 114 motorbikes to combat proliferation of transport (Okada) motorbike in the country. Eighty-eight (88) new personnel riders were trained and deployed to Pwalugu and other major cities to assist in combating armed robbery and other violent crimes in the country. 450 personnel were trained for the “Operation Vanguard” leading to the arrest and prosecution of illegal

miners, 525 officers in Basic Detective, Intermediate Detective, Firearms and Ammunitions Management and Domestic Violence Case Management. To reduce the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, the Police MTTD in collaboration with the Road Safety Commission embarked on road safety campaign on both the print and electronic media across the country.

### **Ghana Prisons Services**

The Ghana Prisons Service prepared and presented 47 inmates for the Basic Education Certificate Exams (BECE), 77 for the National Vocational and Technical Institute (NVTI) and 9 for West African Secondary School Certificate Exams (WASSCE) and this has resulted in the reduction of the recidivism rate from 4.0 percent recorded in 2017 to 3.5 percent in 2018. The Service has recruited additional 1,000 personnel who are being trained to augment their current human resource capacity. They cultivated 1,113 acres of various crops as well as produced 859 livestock.

### **Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)**

The Narcotics Control Commission Bill has been approved by Cabinet and currently at the Office of the Attorney General to be submitted to Parliament for approval. NACOB educated the general public on the harmful effects of drug abuse throughout the country. Counselling sessions were held with clients at various rehabilitation centers' throughout the country. Over 464 inmates at the various rehabilitation Centre's were taken through counselling. NACOB further intensified its surveillance activities throughout the country. Thus, 10 cases were recorded, arrested 17 drug traffickers and convicted 2 persons. NACOB continued the monitoring of activities of companies in the distribution-chain (import, distribution, use, and re-exportation) of precursor chemicals in the country to prevent the diversion of these chemicals in the manufacture of illicit drugs.

## **D. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE MANAGEMENT**

### **Ghana Immigration Service**

The Ghana Immigration Service during the period under review trained 32 Officers in various disciplines such as Human Trafficking, Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa [FMM West Africa], African Frontex Intelligence Community [AFIC] Regional Workshop and Integrated Crisis Management [ICM] Course. The Service visited and inspected 3,640 companies, 317 Hotels, 57 Educational institutions, 16 dwelling places and other sites, to ensure compliance with the Immigration Laws of the country. Two hundred and two (202) persons of varying nationalities were arrested for breaching the immigration laws. The Service carried out 5 educational campaigns to sensitize the public on dangers associated with irregular migration

### **Ghana Refugee Board**

The Board conducted 3 joint monitoring missions to the various refugee camps and registered 281 asylum seekers into the country as well as printing eighty four (84) Convention Travel Documents (CTD's) for refugees. The Board also received Liberian passports from UNHCR for 352 Liberians and acquired resident permits for 142 refugees. They conducted three (3) Special RSD Missions to regularize pending cases on camp and issued 346 refugee ID cards to refugees from different countries.

## **E. GAMING REGULATION**

### **Gaming Commission**

The Gaming Commission partnered with the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and is in the process of rolling out the advocacy campaign



on preventing underage persons from gaming. The Commission is working on the draft instructions to amend the Gaming Act 2006, (Act 721). The Commission in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service conducted taskforce operations into illegal gaming activities resulting in the seizure of 350 illegal gaming machines and closure of four (4) illegal Casino operators. The Commission initiated an action to ban all street slot machines and to phase out analogue machines to prevent minors from gaming. Three (3) staff were sponsored to undertake training in leadership development programme for gaming regulators in South Africa.

## 6.0 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR 2018

### Financial Performance as at October, 2018

The highlights of the economic performance of the Ministry for 2018 are provided below:

Total allocation to the Ministry was GH¢ 2,260,920,930. This amount represented 0.9% of national GDP, 3.7% of national expenditure, 7.6% of MDA allocation and 4.5% of domestic revenue. A greater percentage of the allocation to the ministry was spent on compensation of employees (93% of total allocations) while the other economic classifications (goods and services and capital expenditure) each had about 3% of total allocations.

MDAs	G O G						
	CoE	Actuals	G&S	Actuals	CAPEX	Actuals	TOTAL
MINT(HQR)	4,000,000.00	1,707,557.23	2,700,935.00	1,996,934.34	1,000,000.00	0.00	3,704,491.57
NACSA	669,722.00	289,336.57	600,000.00	389,671.69	200,000.00	200,000.00	879,008.26
REFUGEE BOARD	738,124.00	553,593.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	300,000.00	220,000.00	1,373,593.00

PEACE COUNCIL	3,968,106.00	2,190,117.20	600,000.00	400,000	200,000.00	0.00	2,590,117.20
POLICE SERVICE	1,325,355,657.00	1,095,763,047.00	18,874,685.00	19,109,154.00	37,000,000.00	0.00	1,114,872,201.00
PRISONS	225,972,709.00	143,902,792.20	13,000,000.00	12,760,612.00	4,000,000.00	3,227,912.00	159,891,316.20
FIRE SERV.	293,484,094.00	215,060,521.72	11,200,000.00	11,200,000.00	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	239,260,521.72
IMMIGRATION	142,922,216.00	122,409,739.80	500,000.00	100,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.00	122,509,739.80
NADMO	88,871,525.00	77,389,219.95	10,000,000.00	6,400,000.00	500,000.00	0.00	83,789,219.95
NACOB	23,068,354.00	18,069,092.26	2,000,000.00	1,600,000.00	800,000.00	0.00	19,669,092.26
GRAND TOTAL	2,109,050,507.00	1,677,335,016.93	60,075,620.00	54,556,372.03	60,000,000.00	16,647,912.00	1,748,539,300.96

As is to be expected, GoG has been the largest source of funding to the Ministry for the year under review. In 2017, GoG support to the ministry was about 98% while IGFs' was 1%. There was allocation for donor support however, and that contributed the remaining 1% to the ministry. However, in 2018 there was no donor support, thus GoG had to provide 99% to the ministry while IGFs continued with its constant support of 1%.

The amount for compensation of employees increased from 92% in 2017 to 93% in 2018. There was however a reduction in the allocation for Goods and Services which reduced by half from 6% in 2017 to 3% in 2018. This reduction was present in the nominal values quoted for both years as well, recording a difference of GH¢ 26,808,037 between both years. There was a 1% increase however, in allocation for Capital Expenditure, which increased from 2% in 2017 to 3% in 2018.

#### **SUMMARY OF 2018 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

	Approved	Releases	Actuals	Variance
CoE	2,109,050,507.00	1,678,120,983.73	1,677,335,016.93	430,929,523.27

Goods and Services	60,075,620.00	54,556,372.03	54,566,700.34	5,519,247.97
Capex	60,000,000.00	16,727,912.00	16,527,912.00	43,272,088.00
	2,229,126,127.00	1,749,405,267.76	1,748,429,629.27	479,720,859.24

A total sum of GH¢ 2,260,920,930 was the budgetary allocation for 2018 to the Ministry as presented by the Minister of Finance. However, the appropriated budget for the Ministry was pegged at GH¢ 2,085,645,424, a difference of about GH¢ 175,275,506 resulting in about 8% of the initial budgetary allocation. As at October 2018, an amount of GH¢1,228,891,330 had been released to the ministry, indicating a deficit of GH¢ 856,754,094, which represents about 41% of the appropriated budget and 38% of the initial budgetary allocation.

#### Internally Generated Funds(IGF) as at October, 2018

I G F								
MDAs	2018		2018 RETENTION					
	PROJECTION	ACTUAL COLLECTED	CoE (APPROVED)	ACTUALS	G&S (APPROVED)	ACTUAL	CAPEX (APPROVED)	ACTUAL
MINT(HQR)	9,836,821.52	7,892,805.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GAMING	24,381,655.00	15,322,824.73	3,700,239.00	1,679,215.60	1,796,878.00	1,559,255.55	5,638,043.00	117,386.38
POLICE	8,094,571.32	4,944,196	0.00	0.00	3,807,825.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRISONS	166,036.66	70,584.50	0.00	0.00	12,735.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
GNFS	2,033,115.62	1,673,553.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GIS	122,421,821.89	92,630,032.30	0.00	0.00	9,000,000.00	6,800,678.92	7,080,005.00	4,533,785.94
NACOB	1,680,477.50	586,714.13	0.00	0.00	470,534.00	203,688.32	201,657.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	168,614,499.51	123,120,710.96	3,700,239.00	1,186,394.23	15,174,859.00	8,563,622.79	12,919,705.00	4,651,172.32

#### 7.0 OUTLOOK FOR 2019

In 2019, the Ministry of the Interior intends to collaborate with its Departments and Agencies to perform the following programme of activities:

## **A. CONFLICTS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons**

In the ensuing year, the National Small Arms Commission will mark weapons of the Security Agencies, collect and destroy seized illicit small arms from Police armories and exhibit stores. The Commission will also intensify public education and awareness on armed violence and development, complete the Small Arms Legislation review to conform to adopted treaties and international instruments, standard and best practices in the control of small arms.

### **Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)**

GNFS will continue to organise regular fire prevention and safety education programs in various local languages and procure firefighting equipment and accessories to enhance their operations.

### **National Peace Council (NPC)**

NPC will continue to empower peace actors and the Governing Board of the Council with mediation and conflict resolution skills. Conflict mediation will continue in Bimbilla, Bawku, Alavanyo and Nkonya and other conflict hotspots areas in the country. The Ministry will also support the early warning and response meetings of Regional Peace Councils and conduct training for traditional and religious leaders in conflict prevention and management.

### **National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)**

In 2019, NADMO will educate institutions and communities on natural and man-made disasters, equip the public with strategies on disaster risk reduction, as well as strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters.

## **B. CRIME MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

### **Ghana Prisons Service**

The Prisons Service will modernize agriculture to increase farm produce and expand livestock production to supplement government budgetary provisions.

The Ministry will facilitate the speedy passage of the Non-Custodial Sentence Bill into law to help ease congestion of the Prisons. The Prisons Service will improve security procedures and safety as well as modernize infrastructure to reduce the incidence of escapes.

### **Ghana Police Service**

The Police Service will continue with the implementation of the Police Transformational Agenda, enhance the Police visibility and accessibility programme across the country, minimise the incidence of crime through increase in frontline Police and intelligence gathering. The Service will organise courses in weapons handling, counter-terrorism, riot control methods, leadership and management to improve the professional performance of officers and men. The Service will also continue to contribute fully in international engagements with the United Nations (UN) and other relevant bodies in maintaining peace and security across the world.

### **Narcotics Control Board (NACOB)**

NACOB will continue with the sensitization programmes on narcotics and psychotropic substances.

## **C. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

### **Ghana Immigration Service**

Ghana Immigration Service will continue to investigate breaches of immigration laws and regulations, prosecute persons who breach the laws and patrol the country's borders to ensure border security and integrity. The

Service will also provide vital travel information to would-be migrants and educate the public on the legal ways of migrations as well as roll out the implementation of the e-Immigration project.

### **Ghana Refugee Board**

In 2019, the Refugee Board will assist in the general well-being and care of refugees and asylum seekers in the country.

## **D. GAMING REGULATIONS PROGRAMME**

### **Gaming Commission**

Gaming Commission will procure a Central Electronic Monitoring System (CEMS) and intensify monitoring of gaming operations to increase mobilization of non-tax revenue. The Commission will also issue and renew licenses to operate casinos and any other games of chance as well as investigate complaints received from companies and the public.

## **BUDGET ALLOCATION**

The total allocation for the 2019 fiscal year to the Ministry an amount of GHC 2,409,071,562. This is 3.3% of total national expenditure, a departure from the usual increases that was recorded in previous years, i.e. from 2.9% in 2017 to 3.7% in 2018.

GOG is funding a greater percentage of the Ministry's operations for 2019, with 98% of total allocations. IGF continued with the tradition of supporting with 1% of total allocation while support from donor partners is expected to contribute about 0.4% of total allocation of the Ministry. 71% of total funds to the Ministry would be earmarked for crime management, while conflict and disaster management would take about 20% of the total budget. Migration and refugee management follows at a far third with 8% of the Ministry's budget, management and administration manages with only 1% and gaming regulation with the lowest allocation pegged at an insignificant 0.4%.

IGF plays a near insignificant role in the allocations of the Ministry of the Interior, but for the fact that it finances in full, the entire administration of gaming regulations and in part, crime management as well as migration and refugee management

**Table 3: DISTRIBUTION OF 2019 CEILING**

MDAs	GOG			
	CoE	G&S	CAPEX	TOTAL
MINT(HQR)	4,408,659.00	3,535,635.00	2,050,000.00	9,994,294.00
NACSA	926,355.00	750,000.00	980,000.00	2,656,355.00
REFUGEE BOARD	991,676.00	800,000.00	340,000.00	2,131,676.00
PEACE COUNCIL	1,980,000.00	750,000.00	580,000.00	3,310,000.00
POLICE SERVICE	1,352,723,896.28	20,000,000.00	20,354,080.00	1,393,077,976.28
PRISONS SERVICE	250,972,709.00	14,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	273,972,709.00
FIRE SERVICE	318,484,094.21	12,000,000.00	18,545,920.00	349,030,014.21
IMMIGRATION	167,922,216.51	500,000.00	4,200,000.00	172,622,216.51
NADMO	105,816,912.00	11,600,000.00	7,300,000.00	124,716,912.00
NACOB	27,364,797.00	3,000,000.00	3,150,000.00	33,514,797.00
GRAND TOTAL	2,231,591,315.00	66,935,635.00	66,500,000.00	2,365,026,950.00

**IGF Allocations for 2019**

MDAs	2019	2019 RETENTION			
	PROJECTION	CoE	G&S	CAPEX	TOTAL

MINT(HQR)	12,512,403.51				
GAMING	25,600,737.84	2,329,756.00	3,055,667.00	4,854,873.00	10,240,296.00
POLICE SERVICE	8,268,000.67		5,407,845.00		5,407,845.00
PRISONS SERVICE	107,850.00		43,140.00		43,140.00
GNFS	2,134,771.40				0.00
GIS	141,818,183.89		11,061,818.00	7,374,512.00	18,436,330.00
NACOB	900,000.00		150,000	147,000.00	297,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	191,240,291.53	2,329,756.00	19,718,470.00	12,376,385.00	34,424,611.00

The summary of the total approved 2019 budget for the Sector Ministry is indicated below:

<b>GoG</b>	<b>2,365,026,950.00</b>
<b>IGF</b>	<b>34,424,611.00</b>
<b>DP</b>	<b>9,620,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,409,071,561.00</b>

The allocation for Compensation for the Ministry experienced a shortfall of GH¢421,974,156.00. The proposed budgetary allocation for compensation is GH¢ 2,653,565,471.00 and not GH¢2,231,591,315.00 projected by MoF. There is a shortfall in the projection for the retention of IGF and Immigration Service is projecting to retain GH¢19,854,545.74 and not GH¢18,436,363.91 indicated by MoF. The Gaming Commission intends to spend a total of GH¢10,596,989.00 based on the capping of the IGF as follows:

Compensation GH¢ 2,856,566.00



Goods& Services GH¢ 3,923,723.00

CAPEX GH¢ 3,816,700.00

## **8.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee observed that the agencies under the Ministry encountered some challenges due to the inadequate funding and delays in the release of funds. This hindered the Ministry's performance for 2018. Some of the key challenges are highlighted below:

- **GAMING COMMISSION**

### **Passage of Legislative Instrument**

The Committee observed that the Legislative Instrument to give effect to the Gaming Act, 2006 (Act 721) has still not been passed. The operational performance of the Commission is therefore affected and this situation need to be addressed to ensure unimpeded operations by the Commission.

### **Gaming Administration and Electronic Monitoring System**

The Committee also observed that the Commission lacks a Gaming Administration and Electronic Monitoring System. The Gaming Administration and Electronic monitoring System has the responsibility of enhancing the process of work, monitoring and enabling revenue generation. The absence of these systems stalls the operations of the Commission.

### **Regional offices**

The Committee further observed that seven regions in the country do not have regional offices to coordinate the activities of the Commission. Impliedly, there are some areas whose residents are unaware of the oversight responsibilities of the Commission. There is the need to establish the presence of the

Commission nationwide, increase visibility and equip it to monitor gaming activities across the country.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee recommends that in combating illegal gaming operations, taskforce exercises and efficient collaboration with external stakeholders (Police, MMDA's, Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Ghana Ports and Harbors Authority (GPHA), Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Traditional Authorities among others should be enhanced.

The Committee recommends that regional offices be established in all three regions in the country to register the presence of the Commission and increase visibility to effectively monitor and regulate gaming activities.

Accordingly, the Committee seeks the expeditious passage of the Gaming Amendment Bill and the development of Legislative Instrument to give effect to the Act.

### **• NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL**

#### **Inadequate office space**

The Committee noted the inadequate office space for the Headquarters of the Council and some of its Regional Offices. The absence of these basic infrastructure in the offices made the work of the council difficult in those respects. Logistics continue to constitute a huge asset whose relevance cannot be underestimated. Reports suggesting the absence of these assets even at the Headquarters of the Council raises significant discomfort and needs immediate redress.

#### **Insufficient Budgetary Allocation**

The Committee observed that releases of budgetary allocations to the Council are often stalled for considerable lengths of time. In addition, the allocations

made to the Council are insufficient and that affected the operations of the Council.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee recommends that the Peace Fund be operationalized to ensure consistent supply of funds to the Committee. The operationalization of the Peace Fund would enable the Council resources and manage its activities as is constitutionally designed and fulfil its mandate to the state.

The Committee also recommends that the renovation of the office building should be expedited. It is necessary to complete the project as scheduled due to the magnanimous role played by the National Peace Council.

## **GHANA REFUGEE BOARD**

### **Budumburam Insecurity**

The Committee was informed of the increasing insecurity at the Buduburam Settlement. To a large extent, the insecurity at the settlement is due to the encroachment by criminal elements and indiscriminate police raids. The task of the Board in administering refugee operations in the country is undermined if the security of such endeavors is compromised.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

The Committee recommends the pursuit of workable stakeholder solutions in response to the Buduburam situation. Such stakeholder engagements would help in identifying the core causes of the problem and helps deduce pragmatic solutions.

The Committee also recommends accelerated progress on dialogues concerning the development of the Legislative Instruments guiding the operations of the Board and the closure of the Togolese situation, in respect of the need to protect the interests of the country.

- **GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE (GIS)**

**Inadequate Budgetary Allocation**

The Committee noted that budgetary allocation to the GIS is woefully inadequate. Out of the GH¢ 402,351,967.70 presented as the annual budget for the Service, approval was given for only 47.49% of this amount. The amount is less than half of the amount needed to ensure the efficient running of the Service. The shortfalls could frustrate the work of the service.

**Accommodation deficits**

The Committee was also informed of the accommodation deficits the Service is faced with. The Committee noted the absence of a functional Headquarters the Service can operate from. All Regional Immigration offices are reportedly housed in two or three rooms in the Ministries building in the various regions. Ostensibly, this spells inefficiency for the operations of the Service.

**Logistical Support**

The Committee also noted that the Service lacked the logistical support to ensure successful operations across the country. Plans of the service to procure arms and ammunitions to the tune of GH¢ 4,200,000 reflects the dire need the Service has of such logistics to keep immigration activities in the country safe and properly coordinated.

**RECOMMENDATION**

The Committee recommends that the Service should develop proactive means of increasing its IGF to enable it fund its operations. It is to enable the service continue its operations in times where there is a delay in the release of funds.

The Committee also recommends that the logistics and accommodation needed by the Service be provided and plans for same communicated to the Service, to enable an appropriate tracking of progress in dealing with these challenges.

- **GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE**

- Inadequate funding**

The Committee observed the challenges associated with providing enough fuel to meet with the huge cost of firefighting. Estimates available to the Committee suggests that the Service utilizes a minimum of GH¢1,500.00 on every fire attended.

The Committee noted that it is essential to provide adequate logistics to officers of the Service. The campaign to encourage home fire safety with the alias 'Dumgya Project' is a resolution the Committee finds meritorious. The Committee observed that most home fires are preventable, a reality that should cast significant slur on the fact that such home fires are noted for claiming the most lives. The Committee recommends that education on fire prevention and other projects in the campaign be intensified and given as much support as is needed.

- IGF Retention**

The Committee is informed that the Service is yet to receive approval for the retention of 100% of its IGF, though it consistently exceeds IGF targets set by the Ministry of Finance. While this is intended to increase government revenue streams, it is important to note that such responsibilities presents considerable challenges to the ability of the Service to operate, particularly in light of the paltry budgetary allocations it has to deal with. The Committee observed that payments that would accrue to the service during the 'Dumgya Project' would require 100% retention, given the conditions of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement that would enable the operationalization of the campaign.

- **NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)**

- Insufficient office accommodations**

The Committee observed that NADMO had insufficient office space at the regional and district levels and this affects the effective operations of the Organisation.

The Committee noted that the Organization was dealing with insufficient logistics such as official vehicles and motor bikes. These logistics are vital in disaster operations at the national, regional, district and zonal levels.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

The Committee recommends the commencement of diagnostic review of NADMO's institutional and operational capacity. Such review should take stock of the assets available for the Organization and forensic review of the logistics needed by the Organization for the efficient and effective discharge of its duties.

- **GHANA POLICE SERVICE**  
**Outstanding payments**

The Committee noted that the Police Service has outstanding payments for the provision of Goods and Services in their 2018 budgetary allocation. This outstanding amount is to the tune of GH¢ 15,836,121.14. The Committee noted that the nonfulfillment of such responsibilities by government could present significant challenges to the smooth running of the operations of the services as below;

Rent owed to Landlords and ladies - GH¢ 2,400,000.00

Unpaid bills from Goil for fuel supplied in 2018 - GH¢ 13,436,121.14

- **GHANA PRISONS SERVICE**  
**Inadequate allocations**

The Committee observed that the service is struggling to pay medical bills of inmates. This is as a result of the inadequate allocations made in the budget towards the Service. Medical expenses of inmates are borne by the Service and it is important that government commits to providing the funds needed to meet this charge.

### **Outstanding prisoners ration bill**

The Committee observed the plausibility of insecurity developing due to the delay in paying the outstanding prisoners ration bill. This probable breakout of insecurity arises as a response to the irregular supply of ration by suppliers. The Service takes responsibility for the nutritional needs of inmates. Government has to respond as soon as it can to ensure there is no breakdown in prisons in the country.

The Committee took note that prison facilities in the country are inadequate and the existing ones highly dilapidated. The Committee recommends a quick response and strategy to deal with the situation. Such a response must be published to the attention of all stakeholders to keep the image of the Service.

The Committee also observed that the Service is dealing with inadequate offices and residences. This, coupled with the lack of command and operational vehicles impugns the work of the service.

### **8.0 CONCLUSION**

The Committee, after a careful examination of the draft estimates is of the considered view that the level of budgetary allocation for the Ministry of the Interior unfortunately remains far from adequate. If Ghana is to continue to enjoy accelerated socio-economic development and growth, it is important that we place premium on protection of human life and property.

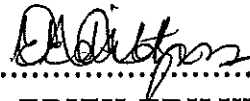
It is therefore important that the budgetary allocation is reviewed with the urgency that it deserves to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Ministry and its Agencies.

This notwithstanding, the Committee recommends to the House to approve the total of **Two Billion, Four Hundred and Nine, Seventy One Thousand, Five Hundred and Sixty One Cedis (GH¢2,409,071,561.00)** made to the Ministry of Interior for the Financial Year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019.

Respectfully submitted.



.....  
**HON. SETH KWAME ACHEAMPONG**  
**CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON**  
**DEFENCE & INTERIOR**



.....  
**MS. EDITH EDILYN ADJEI**  
**CLERK, COMMITTEE ON**  
**DEFENCE & INTERIOR**