



**IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH
PARLIAMENT OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC OF GHANA**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND
INTERIOR**

ON THE

**2023 ANNUAL BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE MINISTRY
OF THE INTERIOR**

DECEMBER 2022

REPORT ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE 2023 FINANCIAL YEAR.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In compliance with article 179 (1) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, the Hon Minister responsible for Finance, Mr Ken Ofori Atta, presented the 2023 Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government for the year ending 31st December 2023 to Parliament on Thursday, 24th of November, 2022.

In accordance with Orders 140(4) and 158 of the Standing Orders, the Annual Budget Estimate for the Ministry of the Interior was referred to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Defence and Interior by the Rt Hon Speaker for consideration and report.

2.0 DELIBERATIONS

The Committee on Wednesday, 14th December 2022 met to consider the Annual Budget Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior and its agencies. The Committee was assisted in its deliberations by the Hon Minister responsible for the Interior, Mr Ambrose Dery, the Hon Deputy Minister, Madam Naana Eyiah Quansah, the Chief Director, Mrs Adelaide Anno-Kumi, and Officials from the Ministries of the Interior and Finance.

3.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The Committee referred to the underlisted documents during the consideration:

- i. The 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana;
- ii. The Standing Orders of the Parliament of Ghana;
- iii. The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2022 financial year;
- iv. The Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 926);

- v. The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2023 Financial Year;
- vi. The Annual Budget Estimate of the Ministry of the Interior for the 2022 Financial Year;
- vii. Committee Budget Report for 2022;
- viii. Written and oral presentation of the Ministry of the Interior; and
- ix. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework for 2022-2025 for the Ministry of the Interior.

4.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES

The Ministry of the Interior seeks to achieve the following Adopted Sector Policy objectives:

- Enhance public safety;
- Enhance security service delivery;
- Ensure the safety of life, property and social well-being;
- Strengthen national preparedness against terrorism and crime;
- Minimise incidence of trafficking;
- Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users;
- Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development;
- Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation;
- Institute anti-money laundering system; and
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels.

4.1 GOAL

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 to enhance its status as a middle-income country to achieve higher growth and development.

The Ministry relies on the underlined agencies to achieve this mission:

- Ghana Police Service (GP);
- Ghana Prisons Service (PS);
- Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS);
- Ghana Immigration Service (GIS);
- National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO); and
- Narcotics Control Commission (NACOC).

Additionally, the Ministry has oversight responsibility over the following:

- National Peace Council (NPC);
- Ghana Refugee Board (GRB);
- National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NACSA);
- Gaming Commission of Ghana.

To accomplish the mandate of the Ministry, these agencies are responsible for handling specific operational functions to achieve the objectives of the Ministry.

5.0 2022 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Ministry operates under five distinctive programmes namely:

- Management and Administration;
- Conflict and Disaster Management;
- Crime Management;
- Migration and Refugee Management; and
- Gaming Regulations.

5.1 MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (MINISTRY'S HEADQUARTERS)

In the year under review, the Ministry undertook some programmes translating them into working documents to be used by all agencies under it.

5.2 CONFLICT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

5.2.1 National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons marked all of the newly procured weapons of the Ghana Immigration Service and developed an Arms Management System for Ghana Immigration Service to capture data and inscriptions on their marked weapons.

The Commission in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service identified 424 seized and confiscated illicit small arms in Police Exhibit Stores and Armouries in the Bono East Region.

The Commission, supported by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG) from the UK, facilitated the destruction of thirty tonnes of obsolete and surplus bombs and ammunition from the armouries of the Ghana Armed Forces.

5.2.2 Ghana National Fire Service

The Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) in 2022 extinguished 4,995 fire outbreaks, partook in 24 flood rescue operations, attended to 486 road traffic collision incidents, and organised 8,174 public fire safety education programmes. The Service inspected and issued 7,295 permits, 3,737 new fire certificates and renewed 10,601 fire certificates. A total of 820 fire volunteers were trained. In addition, the Ghana National Fire Service completed the construction of dormitory blocks with classrooms and a dining hall at the Fire Academy Training School (FATS) in Accra.

5.2.3 National Peace Council

The National Peace Council held a two-day public dialogue and sensitisation programme on violent extremism and terrorism at Aflao, Sampa, Bongo and Elubo. The Council during the year managed the Bawku, Dorba and Kadinga conflicts. The Council together with the Northern Regional House of Chiefs (NRHC) dialogued with the feuding parties in the Karaga chieftaincy. The Council also provided technical support to Dagbon Constitution Review Committee

(DCRC) to draft and adopt a new constitution to replace the 1930 Dagbon Constitution. The Council again intervened in the Ayawaso North invasion issue of ejecting illegal occupancy of government land since 1963.

5.2.4 National Disaster Management Organisation

The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) performed 6,229 public education programmes on major hazards. It undertook 5,775 field trips for assessment and monitoring and 89 simulation exercises in preparation for flooding and other disasters. Furthermore, NADMO engaged 2,163 communities in disaster risk reduction, dredged and de-silted 408 drains, and attended to 1,552 emergencies. NADMO also provided aid to 15,772 disaster victims and collated data to draft the Ghana Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

5.2.5 Ghana Prisons Service

Ghana Prisons Service enrolled 231 juveniles and 1,212 adults on National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) Programmes. The Service also prepared 576 adults and 116 juveniles for Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE). 400 inmates commenced senior high school programmes and another 70 began various degree and diploma programmes under the watch of the Service. The newly completed Camp Prison at Nsawam constructed by the Church of Pentecost was handed over to the Service. The Service, in addition, completed 2 No. 5-bedroom bungalows, 2 No. 4-storey 8-unit blocks of 2-bedroom flats and 1No. 4-storey 8-unit block of 3-bedroom flats at Ankaful.

5.2.6 Ghana Police Service

The Ghana Police Service hired 5,000 personnel to supplement the manpower of the Service. Furthermore, the Police Administration created a Central East Regional (CER) Police Command headquartered in Kasoa to handle security challenges in the vicinity. The Service also established two additional Formed

Regional (CER) Police Command headquartered in Kasoa to handle security challenges in the vicinity. The Service also established two additional Formed Police Units (FPUs) in the Ashanti and Northern Regions and Regional Intelligence Departments in all 18 police regions. The Service set up a Cold Cases Unit at the Criminal Investigations Department (CID), deployed a specialised Anti-Armed Robbery Taskforce (AATF), established a Motorbike Patrol Unit in designated major cities, and introduced a Police Mounted Squadron and a Canine (K-9) unit to aid in patrolling.

5.2.7 Narcotics Control Commission

The Narcotics Control Commission gazetted Regulations, 2022 (L.I. 2440) passed by Parliament. The Commission arrested 20 suspects and seized 23,535.55 kg of illegal drugs. The Commission performed inspections on 9 vessels and undertook 154 body scans, 1,058 baggage scans and 816 examinations at the Tema Port. The Commission also registered 9,842 cargoes for export among others. The Commission enforced precursor control measures and registered 13 new companies, issued 78 import permits, renewed 122 precursor chemical licences, and 195 clearance permits.

5.2.8 Ghana Immigration Service

Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) embarked on relentless day and night patrols throughout the country to secure the borders. The Service, in conjunction with other security agencies established 'Operation Conquered Fist', 'Operation Motherland', and 'Operation Calm Life'. The Service captured 8,403 irregular migrants for breach of immigration laws, saved 43 victims from being trafficked, and arrested 28 persons attempting to stow away. The Service issued 110,810 entry, transit, and re-entry visas, work, residence, indefinite, and right of abode permits to various applicants. In addition, 3,921 foreigners were denied entry and 705 were repatriated. The Service prosecuted 36 foreign nationals for breach of immigration-related offences. Checkpoints were established in the following

areas; Naro, Kunchugu, Takpo, Tubong, Wakawaka, Tanoboase, Tainso, Adadiam, Anomatoape, Nasia, Sampa, Nkasiem, Dorimon, Ga.

The Yendi sector command was also commissioned.

5.2.9 Refugee Management

The Ghana Refugee Board handed out 289 refugee passports and 1,389 asylum registration certificates in the year 2022. The Board also received and recorded 253 new asylum seekers into the country. The Board performed interviews for Ivorian refugees who sought exemption during the execution of the Cessation Clause. The Board decided on 306 exemption appeal cases with 8 families consisting of 24 individuals receiving approvals.

However, the appeals of 298 families, made up of 1,003 individuals were declined. In all 3, 794 Ivorian refugees were repatriated following the invocation of the Cessation Clause.

5.2.10 Gaming regulations

The Gaming Commission worked with the Sports Betting Group Ghana Limited (Betway) and the Sports Writers Association of Ghana to educate sports journalists on the “Bet the Responsible Way” Campaign. The Commission executed the ban on the operation of analogue gaming machines and took possession of 4,293 illegal slot machines.

6.0 2022 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The total allocation for the Ministry and its Agencies to run and undertake their outlined programmes and activities for the 2022 fiscal year was **Five Billion, One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Million, Eight Hundred and Nine Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHS5,167,809,000)**. The Table below shows the breakdown of the summary of expenditure by economic classification and sources of funding.

Table 1: Financial Performance for 2022 (January-October, 2022)

EXPENDITURE ITEM (A)	2022(Jan-Oct) APPROVED GH¢ (B)	2022(Jan-Oct) REVISED BUDGET GH¢ (C)	RELEASES AS AT 2022 (Jan-Oct) GH¢ (D)	VARIANCE (Jan-Oct GH¢ (=C-D))	VARIANCE %
Compensation of Employees	5,029,578,000	5,029,578,000	4,202,499,487.79	827,078,512.21	16.44
GOG	5,024,993,000	5,024,993,000	4,198,637,781.63	826,355,218.37	16.44
IGF	4,585,000	4,585,000	3,811,706.16	773,293.84	16.87
Goods and Services	81,398,000	72,494,397	40,540,157.09	31,954,239.99	44.08
GOG	52,625,000	43,721,367	12,181,353.01	31,540,013.99	72.14
IGF	28,773,000	28,773,030	28,358,804.08	414,225.92	1.44
CAPEX	56,833,000	42,675,868	17,707,132.45	24,968,735.55	58.51
GOG	41,882,000	27,724,868	5,674,568.97	22,050,299.03	79.53
IGF	14,951,000	14,951,000	12,032,563.48	2,918,436.52	19.52
TOTAL	5,167,809,000	5,144,748,265	4,260,696,777.33	884,051,487.67	17.18

Source: Ministry of the Interior Presentation on the 2022 Budget Estimate

7.0 2023 PROGRAMMES AND OUTLOOK

The Ministry of the Interior together with its Departments and Agencies will perform the following programmes and projects for the 2023 financial year.

7.1 CONFLICT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

7.1.1 National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons

In the coming year, the Commission will undertake marking of police weapons to ensure that the remaining 10 per cent of unmarked weapons are marked. It will also continue with the collection and destruction of weapons.

7.1.2 Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)

The Service will continue its fire prevention education programmes throughout the nation, and undertake renovation and maintenance of fire stations and other fire installations.

7.2 MIGRATION AND REFUGEE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

7.2.1 Ghana Immigration Service

In 2023, the Service will process and issue visas including entry, transit, and re-entry visas; work, residence, and indefinite permits; digitise embarkation and disembarkation cards, and investigate and prosecute persons who flout immigration laws and regulations.

7.2.2 Ghana Refugee Board (GRB)

The Ghana Refugee Board seeks to continue its education of refugees and the general public on how to relate well with each other. It will also undertake camp and border monitoring and conduct voluntary repatriation exercises.

The final draft scheme of service which has been handed over to the Public Service Commission is expected to be approved. A five-day training for defensive driving will be conducted for all GRB drivers. The Board intends to conduct three (3) joint monitoring missions in the various camps together with the UNHCR (GRB & UNHCR). Three (3) stakeholders' meetings will be organised for collaborating Government agencies in refugee-hosting districts.

7.3 GAMING REGULATIONS PROGRAMME

7.3.1 Gaming Commission

In the year 2023, the Commission aims to educate seven (7) casinos and eighteen (18) sports betting companies on Anti-Money Laundering and create effective compliance and supervision programmes.

7.4 CRIME MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

7.4.1 Ghana Police Service

The Service will establish Formed Police Units (FPUs) in the remaining police regions to ensure effective and efficient public order and crowd control. The Service will also retrain and retool the existing Crime Combat and Action Units to be proactive in fighting violent crime. The Service intends to deploy 1,500 men to increase patrol duties in communities and highways to curb the rising spate of armed robbery. The Service will also expand traffic surveillance centres across the country to reduce indiscipline and carnage on our roads. In addition, the Service will continue to build the capacity of personnel in public relations, weapons training and criminal investigations in line with international best practices.

7.4.2 Narcotics Control Commission

The Commission will undertake measures to eliminate the import and export of narcotic drugs, plants and precursors for illicit purposes by land, sea and air. The Commission will continue to collaborate with the relevant authorities to arrest and investigate offenders connected with the production, processing and trafficking of narcotic drugs. The Commission intends to collaborate with the coastal landing sites of fishermen against the importation and exportation of narcotic drugs.

In 2023, the Commission has plans to establish a security check desk at each point of entry and exit of the country. Additionally, the Commission shall

continue the destruction or disposal of narcotic drugs or plants that have been seized or confiscated.

The Commission will liaise with foreign governments, international agencies, and local bodies on the transfer of technology; the exchange of experts; and the establishment and maintenance of a system to monitor, prevent and curtail international dealings in narcotic drugs or plants.

7.5 National Peace Council (NPC)

The Council will undertake a political trust-building programme to strengthen trust and reduce suspicion among political parties to enhance national cohesion, political tolerance and unity, as well as continue with conflict reduction interventions.

The Council is expected to collaborate with stakeholders in key conflict areas and promote efforts that will address and curb chieftaincy conflicts in the country. In addition, the Council will undertake advocacy campaigns to stop violent extremism and vigilantism in some selected regions and districts.

7.6 Ghana Prisons Service

The Ghana Prisons Service will continue inmates' skills development programmes and provide formal and non-formal education for eligible inmates. In addition, the Service will collaborate with the Church of Pentecost to complete both the Damongo and Pomposo Prisons Camp in the Savana and Ashanti Regions respectively.

7.7 National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

In 2023, the Organisation will continue public education campaigns on disaster risk reduction, intensify sensitisation programmes on earthquakes as well as review and validate the national strategic plan on disaster risk reduction and contingency plans. NADMO will also embark on field trips for hazard mapping,

assessment, and strengthening of community resilience for early warning by setting up flood information systems in selected regions and districts.

NADMO will continue to desilt drains and other water bodies to prevent flooding and promote disaster risk reduction in schools. NADMO will also organise stakeholder meetings and community durbars for information sharing on disaster risk reduction.

8.0 BUDGETARY ALLOCATION FOR 2023

The total budgetary allocation to the Ministry of the Interior and its agencies for the 2023 financial year is **Five Billion, Six Hundred and Nineteen Million, Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-Two Ghana cedis (GH¢5,619,566,342)** to aid the Ministry to operate and undertake its outlined programs for the year.

Table 2: 2023 Allocations by Economic Classification

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	GOG	IGF	DONOR PARTNERS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE %
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION	5,483,843,893	8,039,582	-	5,491,883,475	97.73
GOODS AND SERVICES	23,748,850	54,516,793	-	78,265,643	1.39
CAPEX	15,440,290	33,976,933	-	49,417,223	0.88
TOTAL	5,523,033,033	96,533,308	-	5,619,566,341	100
PERCENTAGE %	98.28	1.72	-	100	

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2023 Financial Year

Table 2 above indicates that the Ministry's total allocation is made up of 98.28 per cent GoG allocation and only 1.72% of the Ministry's budget is sourced from Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

The Table shows that 97.73 per cent of the Ministry's budget catered for compensation and only 1.39 per cent and 0.88 per cent have been allocated to Goods and Services and CAPEX respectively.

Table 3: Comparison of 2020-2023 Budgetary Allocation Based on Economic Classifications

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATIONS	2020	2021		2022		2023	
	Amount (GH¢)	Amount (GH¢)	%	Amount (GH¢)	%	Amount (GH¢)	%
COMPENSATION	2,958,103,624	3,295,319,942	11	5,029,578,000	53	5,491,883,475	9
GOODS AND SERVICES	159,597,541	70,523,752	-56	81,398,000	15	78,265,643	-4
CAPEX	45,278,468	45,037,880	-1	56,833,000	26	49,417,223	-13
TOTAL	3,162,979,633	3,410,881,574		5,167,809,000		5,619,566,341	8.74

Source: The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2023 Financial Year

Table 3 suggests that Goods and Services have seen a decrease in budgetary allocation by **Three Million, One Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty-Seven Ghana Cedis (GH¢3,132,357.00)** representing a 4 per cent decrease. Capital Expenditure allocation also decreased by 13.05 per cent in 2023.

Table 4: 2023 Budget Ceilings for Agencies under the Ministry of the Interior

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR				
MDAs	CoE GH¢	G&S GH¢	CAPEX GH¢	TOTAL GH¢
MINT(HQR)	6,057,542	12,058,934	10,700,000	28,816,476
NACSA	2,522,897	950,000	330,000	3,802,897
GHANA REFUGEE BOARD	1,491,164	1,050,000	310,290	2,851,454
NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL	5,178,431	850,000	250,000	6,278,431
GHANA POLICE SERVICE	3,257,318,917	11,928,950	700,000	3,269,947,867
GHANA PRISONS SERVICE	510,046,336	3,398,353	700,000	514,144,689
GH. NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE	824,297,443	5,479,345	700,000	830,476,788
GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE	617,214,676	21,603,877	21,053,877	659,872,430
NATIONAL DISASTER MGT. ORG.	163,254,567	4,550,000	500,000	168,304,567

NARCOTICS CONTROL COMMISSION	96,461,920	2,794,726	550,000	99,806,646
GAMING COMMISSION	8,039,582	13,601,458	13,623,057	35,264,097
GRAND TOTAL	5,491,883,475	78,265,643	49,417,224	5,619,566,341

Source: Ministry of the Interior Budget Estimate for 2023

9.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.0.1 Variation In Figures For The Total Budgetary Allocation

The Committee noted that the total allocation to the Ministry of the Interior as captured in the Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2023 Financial Year is **Five Billion, Six Hundred and Nineteen Million, Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-Two Ghana Cedis (GHC5,619,566,342)**. However, the total sum of allocation to Compensation, Goods and Services and CAPEX amounts to **Five Billion, Six Hundred and Nineteen Million, Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-One Ghana Cedis (GHC5,619,566,341)**.

The Committee was informed by the officials of the Ministry of Finance that the difference of One Ghana Cedis (**Gh¢1.00**) was a result of the GIFMS budget model (hyperion) used in capturing the budget which runs decimal figures to the nearest whole number.

Table 5: Showing the Economic Classification for 2023

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	AMOUNT (GH¢)	PERCENTAGE (%)
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES	5,491,883,475	97.73
GOODS AND SERVICES	78,265,643	1.39
CAPEX	49,417,223	0.88

TOTAL	5,619,566,341	100
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Source: Ministry of the Interior's Budget Estimates for 2023

Table 5 focuses on the totals and their respective percentages concerning the Ministry's total budgetary allocation for the financial year 2023.

The Committee observed that the total allocation to Goods and Services was less than 2 per cent (1.39%) of the Ministry's total allocation. This amount was woefully inadequate for the effective implementation of the mandate of maintaining peace and security.

The Committee urged the Ministry of Finance to provide an upward revision of the allocation of goods and services to the Ministry to carry out its mandate.

9.1 CHALLENGES

The Committee observed that year after year, the Ministry continually faces the following:

- Inadequate operational vehicles and logistics for the Ministry and some of its Agencies;
- Lack of Fire Hydrants/Water Sources and protective wear for firefighting operations;
- Lack of Fire stations in newly developed communities;
- Insufficient office and residential accommodation;
- Unavailability of funds to cater for the medical bills of inmates;
- Outstanding arrears for fuel for Ghana Police Service and Fire Service; and
- Lack of rehabilitation centres for the Narcotics Control Commission.

The Committee bemoans the Ministry's inability to overcome the above challenges which occur year after year due to inadequate funding.

The Committee, therefore, urges the Ministry of Finance to provide adequate funds to the Ministry of the Interior.

9.2.1 Release of funds

The Committee was informed by the Ministry that the release of additional funds to agencies by the Ministry of Finance was not timeous. This the Committee noted did not ensure budget reliability, predictability, transparency and accountability as required by the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) framework. This makes the planning and implementation of objectives by the Ministry rather challenging.

The Committee, therefore, urges the Ministry of Finance to release monies allocated to the Ministry timeously.

9.3 GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE (GNFS)

9.3.1 Incremental jump in compensation

The Committee observed that there had been an unusual increment in compensation for April with an amount of GH¢60,746,689.54 compared to compensation for March of GH¢47,649,022.83.

The Committee again observed an increase in compensation for October with an amount of **GH¢56,583,822.55** compared to **GH¢51,635,100.03** for September 2022.

It was explained that the spikes observed were arrears paid to recruits who were previously not on the payroll and the payment of the cost of living allowance respectively.

9.3.2 Fire hydrants usage by the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)

The Committee was informed that fire hydrants across the country especially in and around Accra Central had either low water pressure or disconnected pipelines, thus rendering them unusable. The fire hydrants in the country were also under the management of Ghana Water Company Limited.

The Committee noted the need for a policy review of custodianship of the fire hydrants from its current manager, the Ghana Water Company Limited to GNFS.

The Committee recommended further dialogue between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources to resolve the policy

issues regarding the ownership and usage of fire hydrants. The Committee also recommended that boreholes should be drilled in areas where the water table is low to serve as sources of water for fire hydrants.

9.3.3 Extra funding and internally generated funds retention

The Committee observed that an amount of Sixty-Eight Million, Seven Hundred and Ninety Thousand, Two Hundred and Fourteen Ghana Cedis, Forty Four Pesewas (GH GH¢68,790,214.44) not captured in the budget of the GNFS was paid directly by the Ministry of Finance to its creditors. The Committee was informed that the extra funding was expended by the GNFS on outstanding bills that were not paid in the year 2021.

The Service was not allowed to retain its IGF for 2022 but has now been granted approval to retain 33 per cent of its IGF for the year 2023.

9.4 GHANA REFUGEE BOARD

9.4.1 A refugee camp sited near Atuabo Gas Plant

The Committee noted the siting of the Krisan Refugee Camp near the Atuabo Gas Plant posed a significant security threat. Concerns were expressed about the likelihood of terrorists infiltrating the ranks of the refugees and wreaking havoc on critical infrastructure such as the Atuabo gas plant. To this end, the Committee recommended the relocation of the Krisan Refugee Camp.

The Ministry however, assured the Committee that steps would be taken to properly screen persons who seek to be granted refugee status in the country to avert danger.

9.5 GHANA PRISONS SERVICE

9.5.1 Feeding rates for inmates

The Committee observed that the allocated amount of **One Ghana Cedi, Eighty Pesewas (GH¢1.80)** which translated to **Sixty Ghana Pesewas (60p)** per meal for inmates at the Prisons was woefully inadequate and needed an urgent review. The ration rates required an upward revision to reflect the current economic situation.

The Committee therefore, recommended that the Prisons Service collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture on its planting for food and jobs programme to produce food to augment Government allocations in respect of ration.

9.6 GHANA POLICE SERVICE

9.6.1 Landguards Challenge

The Committee observed that despite the presence of the Formed Police Unit in some parts of the country, the land guard menace continues to persist especially in prime locations of the country.

The Committee urged the Service to be proactive in dealing decisively with the land guard menace.

9.7.2 Medical Examinations for Recruits

The Committee noted that the process of recruitment required medical examinations from which a total of Two Million, Seven Hundred and Twenty-Six Thousand, Two Hundred And Ninety Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,726,290) was realised. The Committee noted that the Ministry engages service providers to carry out these examinations on its behalf due to lack of equipment and personnel with such expertise. The medical examination charges are used for services rendered by the service providers. To ensure this amount is retained in subsequent recruitment processes, the Committee recommends to the Ministry as part of the Ghana Police Service's expansion drive, to recruit medical professionals to perform such examinations. The Ministry was also urged to procure the needed equipment to enable it to generate funds from these processes.

9.7.3 Revenue generation from peacekeeping

The Committee observed that the Ghana Police Service could generate additional revenue to supplement its budgetary allocation through the peacekeeping missions it embarks upon. The Committee noted that the United Nations compensate agencies up to an amount of 25 per cent of the value of the equipment that is used for the missions. The Committee, therefore, urged the Ghana Police Service to focus on building its capacity to take full advantage of peace support operations.

9.8 GHANA IMMIGRATION SERVICE

9.8.1 Capacity Building

The Committee noted that the Ghana Immigration Service is the first line of defence for the country against threats at the entry points of the country. It is therefore imperative that the Service be adequately resourced and capacity built to ensure optimum protection of Ghana's entry points.

The Committee observed that the Immigration Service retained only 15 per cent of its IGF. Given that allocations to the Immigration Service were woefully inadequate, the percentage of IGF could not support fully the implementation of its programmes and activities during the year.

The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Finance grants an upward adjustment of 33 per cent of IGF retention for the Service just like other Services to enable it to deliver on its mandate optimally.

9.9 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)

9.9.1 Untimely release of funds

The Committee noted that NADMO, a key Actor in disaster management was inadequately resourced. The Committee expressed concern about the delayed release of 3 per cent of the Common Fund into the disaster fund provided for under the National Disaster Management Act. This has impacted negatively on the output of NADMO. The Committee therefore as a matter of urgency request the Common Fund Administrator and the Ministry of Finance to comply with its statutory obligations in relation to NADMO.

9.11 NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL (NPC)

9.11.1 Insufficient funds

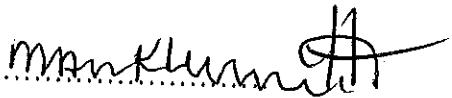
The Committee noticed that the budgetary allocation for the NPC was only enough for the compensation of employees thus, making the Council unable to undertake its programmes and activities for the year.

The Committee request the Peace Council to publicise its work and achievements as leverage to secure additional funding.

10.0 CONCLUSION

After careful consideration and examination of the annual Budget Estimates of the Ministry of the Interior and its Agencies, the Committee request that the Ministry will require additional funds to meet its numerous obligations. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the House to adopt its report and approve the sum of **Five Billion, Six Hundred and Nineteen Million, Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-Two Ghana Cedis (GHC5,619,566,342)** for the Ministry of the Interior to ensure the safety and security of citizens and to promote peace across the nation.

Respectfully submitted.



**HON KEN OHENE AGYAPONG
(CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE
ON DEFENCE AND INTERIOR)**



**MRS GIFTY JIAGGE GOBAH
(SENIOR ASSISTANT CLERK
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
AND INTERIOR)**

December 2022

