



Ghana Immigration Service Performance Report 2016



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Executive Summary

With its vision to deliver excellence in migration management for national development, the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) set itself to improve upon its readiness to meet the ever evolving migration challenges globally.

To achieve the above, it needed the right caliber of human capital in the right numbers and quality. For this reason, the Service granted **1.47%** of its personnel study leave to study relevant courses of their choices, recruited **367** personnel (**313** recruits and **54** cadets) to augment its staff strength and promoted **1,559** Officers to various ranks. In addition, **340** officers of diverse ranks were also given further training to increase their efficiencies, and **247** officers were transferred to various Commands of the Service for strategic operation and administrative reasons.

The GIS appreciates the Government's support to the Service, though its budgetary proposals are always cut beyond expectation. In 2016, the Service submitted a budget proposal of **GH¢155,716,534.16** to the government out of which **GH¢124,659,964.00**, was approved, representing **80.05%**. Out of the approved budget, **88.25%** (**GH 110,022,833.74**) was released from Government of Ghana (GoG).

The GIS envisaged to generate **GH¢76,650,189.23** through its activities over the year. However, through stringent measures put in place by management, the Service realized **GH¢94,069,911.45**, that is **22.73%** above the projected figure. A total amount of **GH¢18,813,982.29**, that is **20%** of the total collection was retained by the Service and **GH¢75,255,929.16** was paid into the Consolidated Fund account.

Having a law without its enforcement is as useless as not having it at all. For this reason, the Service through its enforcement activities, nationwide, arrested **120** foreigners who breached various immigration laws. In addition, **130** other nationals were removed from the country. This comprised of **27** deportations and **103** repatriations.

In respect of document fraud cases, the GIS received **274** for investigation. Out of these, **126** were found to be fraudulent, representing **46%** of the total investigation.

Permit Issuance, which happens to be one of the core mandates of the GIS, saw an increase of **16.39%** over that of 2015. The Service issued **130,820** of various permits to various foreigners as well as Ghanaians with foreign passports.

The Border Patrol Unit of the Service, over the year worked under very challenging conditions. Nonetheless, the following interceptions were made: **35** parcels of substance suspected to be India Hemp, **33** jerry cans of petrol, **2** motorbikes, Nissan Micra vehicle, **14** bags of rice (50Kg each) and **1** bag of Flour (50Kg) which were all being smuggled.

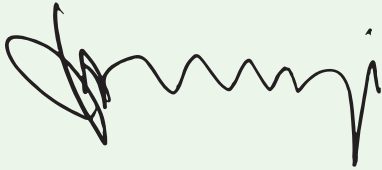
The period under review recorded **932,579** total arrivals of travelers into the country and **969,634** total departures with a respective percentage increase of **3.87%** and **5.9%** over 2015 figures. Out of these, Ghanaian travellers recorded **317,909** arrivals and **360,740** departures, representing **12.90%** and **15.32%** of total arrivals and departures respectively over last year.

All Commands of the Service worked tirelessly around the clock under challenging conditions to see the Service attain this height in diverse ways.

On behalf of the GIS Council, Management and Staff, I wish to express our appreciation to the Government of Ghana, the Ministry of the Interior, partner security services and our key stakeholders for the various supports they offered the Service during the period under review.

Lastly, I wish to congratulate all senior and junior officers of the Service, including the auxiliary staff for their valuable contributions that have brought out the excellence we all sought to achieve.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kwame Asuah Takyi', with a stylized flourish at the end.

KWAME ASUAH TAKYI
[COMPTROLLER-GENERAL]



Acknowledgement

The GIS Council, Management and the entire staff appreciate the unflinching support received from the Government of Ghana and the Ministry of the Interior over the period under review. Special mention is made of the Ministry of the Interior's leadership and guidance to the Service in various administrative and operational issues.

The Service shall forever be grateful to the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department for the support received in all activities that led to the passage of the Immigration Service Act, 2016 (Act 908) and the Immigration Service Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2245) within the year. It is not common in the country to have an Act of Parliament and its regulations passed within the same year. We are indeed grateful.

We equally appreciate the contribution of our stakeholders. Particular mention is made of the European Union, our development partners for the Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA) project and our co-implementer, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) who through the project, is helping to build the capacity of the GIS to achieve its vision and mission.

The GIMMA and other projects on-going could not have been materialized without the unrelenting efforts of the Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Department who wrote proposals and coordinated the implementation of the projects. Your effort is duly acknowledged.

We wish to appreciate the effort of all Regional and Sector Commanders; Departmental, Sectional and Unit Heads of the Service for your immense contributions. To all officers, we say a big thank you for your support and contributions in diverse ways.

Thank you all.



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1.1 VISION

Delivering excellence in migration management for national development.

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

To build a stronger and better Ghana by operating a fair but firm Immigration control that regulates and facilitates the movement of people through Ghana's borders, and efficient and effective residence and work permit systems that meet the social and economic needs of the country.

1.3 MANDATE

The Ghana Immigration Service derives its mandate from the Immigration Service Act, 2016 (Act 908), Immigration Act, 2000 (Act, 573) as well as their associated Legislative Instruments (L.I 2245 of 2016 and L.I 1691 of 2001). These laws are the fundamental guide to the operations and administration of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS).

1.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

To achieve its vision, the Service has set for itself three strategic objectives and they are as follows:

1.4.1 Managing Migration in the National Interest:

By promoting migration that contributes to the economic, social and developmental interests of Ghana; and facilitating the border crossings of legitimate travelers at authorized routes.

1.4.2 Defend Against Irregular Migration:

By detecting, preventing, and deterring border crossings at unauthorized routes; and stopping threats at the entry points.

1.4.3 To Contribute To National Security:

By tackling immigration related crimes; collaborating with other Ghanaian agencies; and Working with other states to improve the quality of operations.

1.5 GOVERNING BODY

The governing body of the Ghana Immigration Service is the Council. Its functions include advising the Hon. Minister for the Interior on matters of policy in relation to migration management in Ghana and ensuring efficient administration of the Immigration Service.

1.6 MEMBERSHIP OF THE GIS COUNCIL

The current membership of the GIS Council is:

Hon. Cletus Avoka	————	Chairman
Dr Ahmed Abdulai Jinapor	————	Member
Mr. John Owusu Amankrah	————	Member
Mr. Robert OrracaTetteh	————	Member
Nana Essilfuah Boison	————	Member
Mr. Mustapha Ahmed	————	Member
Felix Yaw Sarpong (Compt. Gen., GIS)	————	Member
Mrs. Adelaide Annor Kumi (Chief Director, Rep of The Minister for the Interior)	————	Member
Alexander Grant Ntrakwa (Director of Passports)	————	Member
Louis Francis Aikins (Dept. Com. of Immigration)	————	Secretary

1.7 ESTABLISHMENT

The GIS is made up of the following establishments:

- i. GIS Headquarters
- ii. Eleven Regional Commands
- iii. Immigration Service Academy & Training School
- iv. Fourteen Sector Commands
- v. Four Major Controls (KIA, Paga, Aflao and Elubo)
- vi. Two Sea Port offices (Tema and Takoradi)
- vii. Forty-One District Immigration Commands
- viii. Thirty-Six Approved minor border controls

1.8 OBJECT

The object of the Service is to

- a) Ensure the effective administration and management of migration in the country; and
- b) Contribute to national security.

1.9 FUNCTIONS

For the purpose of achieving the above object, the Service shall

- a) Subject to existing laws, examine travel documents of persons entering or leaving the country through the borders;
- b) Ensure the application and enforcement of laws relating to the immigration and employment of non-Ghanaians in the country;
- c) Advise on and implement international co-operation agreements with other countries and international organisations on matters relating to migration;
- d) Manage and patrol the borders of the country ;
- e) Through the Comptroller-General or the duly authorized representative of the Comptroller-General, issue visas for entry into the country and permits of residence or work in the country; and
- f) Perform any other functions required by law.

The Ghana Immigration Service in performing these functions, collaborate with some State and Non-State actors.

1.10 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE GIS

The Ghana Immigration Service Council is the highest authority in the Service. It is mandated to perform advisory and supervisory roles.

The next in command of the structure is the Comptroller-General of Immigration (CGI), who is responsible for the general administration of the Service. The CGI is ably assisted by three Deputy Comptroller-Generals. These Deputies are in charge of Finance and Administration, Command Post and Operations and Legal Research & Monitoring. Together, they constitute the GIS Directorate.

The Directorate and selected Senior Officers drawn from Headquarters, Greater Accra and Tema Regions and Kotoka International Airport (KIA) form the GIS Management Team. Administratively, there are Eleven **(11)** Regional Commands, Fourteen **(14)** Sector Commands and Forty One **(41)** District Commands.

1.11 ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL STRUCTURE

The Comptroller-General of Immigration is Mr. Felix Yaw Sarpong, who is the head of the Service. His three deputies are:

- Mrs. Judith Mawunyo Dzokoto-Lomoh, Deputy Comptroller-General - Finance and Administration
- Ms. Victoria Ninette Baaba Asare, Deputy Comptroller-General – Legal Research and Monitoring
- Mr. Bonaventure Agortimevor, Deputy Comptroller-General – Command Posts and Operations



The Department with its mandate to analyse and formulate plans and programmes; and coordinate implementation strategies, as well as to develop, monitor and evaluate all programmes and projects of the Service, never reneged on these responsibilities during the period under review.

2.1 Policy Development and Implementation

As the general mandate of the Department indicates, it joined hands with other relevant Departments/Sections/Units of the Service to facilitate the development and processing of various laws and Policy documents such as the Immigration Service Act, 2016 (Act 908), Immigration Service Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2245), Legal Handbook, Training Syllabus, Training Policy, and Human Resource Policy and Procedures Manual.

2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department planned to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation visits to all the eleven (11) Immigration Regions. In all, six regions were visited. These monitoring and evaluation trips, have helped to put many officers In-charge on the high alert on many issues that hitherto were taken for granted, for instance the need to keep records of every activity that goes on within their commands and the need to have asset register properly kept. The Department collated quarter, mid-year and annual reports of the Service and submitted same to the Ministry of the Interior over the period.

2.3 Planning and Budgeting

The Department played a lead role in the budget development and its defence at the Ministries of the Interior and the Finance and Economic Planning.

Additionally, the Department played a lead role with regards to preparation of budgets that facilitated the implementation of various nationwide sensitization and training programmes within the year under review.

2.4 Project Coordination

The PPME Department continued to coordinate activities and programmes of the various Departments, Sectors, Sections and Units of the Service. It coordinated the organisation of diverse sensitization programmes throughout the country. The Department currently is managing the implementation of the GIMMA project which seeks to develop the capacity of the GIS to improve upon its effectiveness and efficiency.



3.1 Audit Assignment

The period under review saw some planned audit exercises carried out through some selected Commands of the Service to ensure compliance with operational and financial controls including rules and regulations. Out of twenty-one **(21)** audit assignments approved by management, eighteen **(18)** of them were successfully carried out. This represents **85.71%** completion of target.

The Regions visited were Eastern, Central, Western, Volta, Upper West, Upper East, Northern, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Tema, and the Greater Accra. Other Commands include, Kotoka International Airport, Management Information Systems, Band, Document Fraud Expertise Centre, Immigration Service Academy & Training, Headquarters Stores and Tailoring Shop.



HUMAN RESOURCE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

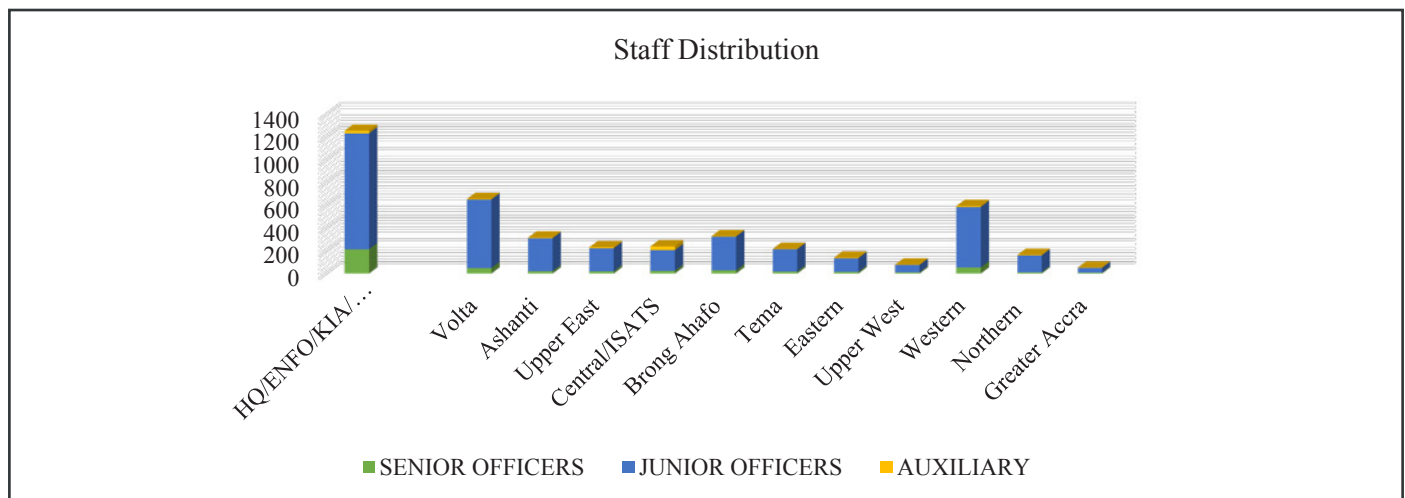
4.1 Staff Distribution

The total staff strength of the Ghana Immigration Service as of 31st December 2016 stood at Four Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy (4,270) and the distribution was as follows:

Table 1: Staff Distribution as of December, 2016

STATION	SENIOR OFFICERS	JUNIOR OFFICERS	AUXILIARY	TOTAL
HQ/ENFO/KIA/DFEC	213	1,017	24	1,254
Volta	48	602	5	655
Ashanti	21	289	6	316
Upper East	20	202	9	231
Central / ISATS	24	182	33	239
Brong Ahafo	28	297	4	329
Tema	18	196	3	217
Eastern	15	120	5	140
Upper West	11	65	3	79
Western	54	530	9	593
Northern	11	148	5	164
Greater Accra	8	42	3	53
TOTAL	471	3,690	109	4,270

Fig. 1: Graphical Representation of Staff Distribution as of December, 2016



From table 1 and fig. 1 above, it is observed that apart from HQ/ENFO/KIA/DFEC, Volta Region has the highest concentration of officers (655), followed by Western (593). This is due to the numerous entry points in these regions. Ashanti region also happens to be the region without an entry/exit point, but have the highest figure (316). This can be attributed to the highest number of District Commands (16) in the region. Ashanti region has the highest number of district commands as compared to the rest of the regions of the Service.

4.2 Attrition Rate

A total attrition of Twenty-Two (**22**) was recorded in 2016. The table below compares attrition rate from 2014 to 2016.

Table 2: Comparison of Attrition Rate from 2014 to 2016

CAUSE OF ATTRITION	2016	2015	2014
RETIREMENT	9	5	6
DEATH	10	15	21
DISMISSAL	2	1	5
RESIGNATION	1	0	8
TOTAL	22	21	40

It is observed from table 2 above that attrition through death, has been above ten (**10**) since 2014. This calls for a thorough investigation and institution of proper health care scheme which go beyond only National Health Insurance Scheme, to support the health care needs of officers.

4.3 Transfers

Based on the operational and administrative exigencies of the Service within the period under review, a total of Two Hundred and Forty-Seven (**247**) officers were transferred as compared with One Thousand, One Hundred and Nineteen (**1,119**) Officers in 2015, representing a transfer reduction rate of **77.92%**. This was made up of One Hundred and Eighty-Four (**184**) senior officers and Sixty Three (**63**) junior officers.

4.4 Promotions

A total of One Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty-Nine officers (**1,559**) of various ranks were promoted out of One Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Four (**1,674**) who were due as at 31st December, 2016. This is about **93.13%**.

The table below gives details of promotions effected as of the end of 2016.

Table 3: Promotion Activities within 2016

RANK		NUMBER DUE FOR PROMOTION	NUMBER PROMOTED
FROM	TO		
ASST. COM.	DEPT. COM.	06	06
C/SUPT	ASST. COM.	05	05
SUPT.	C/SUPT.	58	58
DSI	SUPT	92	0
ASI	DSI	23	0
SNR. INSPT	ASI	96	96
INSPT.	SNR. INSPT.	07	07
ASST. INSPT.	INSPT.	59	59
ICO	ASST. INSPT.	124	124
AICO I	ICO	391	391
AICO II	AICO I	813	813
TOTAL		1,674	1,559

The backlog of promotion within the senior officer category in 2016 was as a result of the absence of the Immigration Council. It is hoped that when the Council is constituted and inaugurated, promotion activities would continue.

4.5 Interdiction

The GIS as a security institution, does not compromise on discipline. Therefore, Officers who fall foul to be ethical standards of the Service are appropriately penalised. Consequently, One (1) Senior and One (1) Junior Officers who were suspected to have gone contrary to the standards, were interdicted.

4.6 Recruitments

Having the right calibre of personnel and in their required numbers is key to the achievement of organizational goals. Therefore, the GIS within the period recruited Three Hundred and Sixty-Seven (367) qualified applicants (313 SHS and 54 Graduates) to undergo recruit and cadet trainings respectively.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

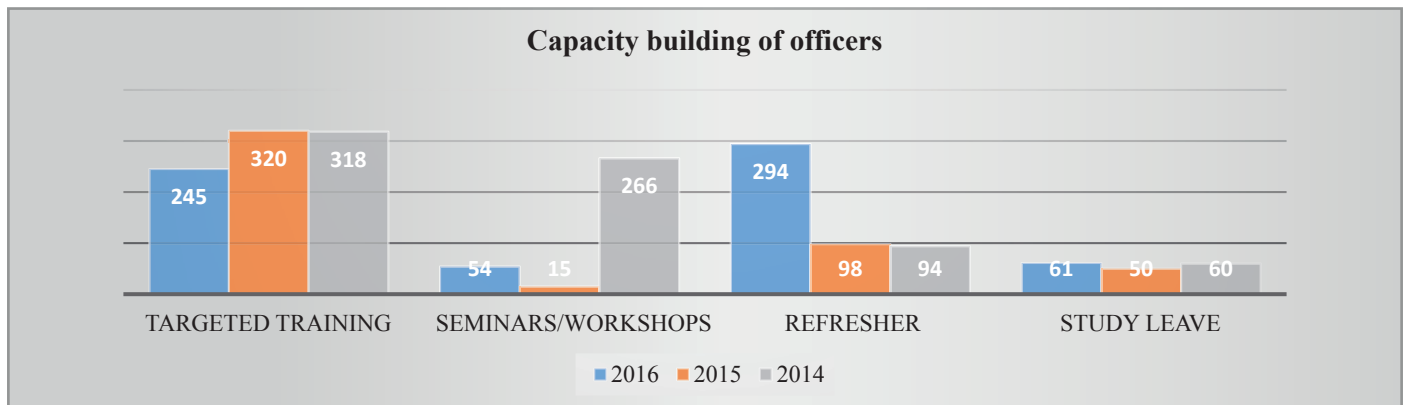
5.1 Capacity Building

Capacity building is essential to the growth and development of every modern organization. It is for this reason that the GIS over the period trained and re-trained a number of its officers to enhance their effectiveness and efficiencies. The table below summarizes the activities of training within the past three years.

Table 4: Capacity Building Activities

YEAR	TARGETED TRAINING	SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS	REFRESHER	STUDY LEAVE
2016	245	54	294	61
2015	320	15	98	50
2014	318	266	94	60

Fig. 2: Graphical Representation of Capacity Building Activities



From table 4 and fig.2 above, the nominal figures indicate that Seminars/Workshops were gradually reducing whilst refresher programmes increased from the previous years figures. Targeted training fluctuated and dipped in 2016. More attention therefore needs to be shifted to Seminars/Workshops.

5.2 Entry Level Training

Ninety-eight (**98**) officer cadets successfully underwent six (6) months training at ISATS- Assin Fosu. Additionally, **367** personnel (**313** SHS and **54** Graduates) started their recruit and cadet trainings respectively at the ISATS.

5.3 Study Leave

Total of Sixty-One (**61**) personnel were granted study leave to study various relevant courses of their choices. This figure, is **22** percentage increase over the previous years figure of **50**. They were made up of Nineteen (**19**) senior and Forty-Two (**42**) junior officers for the 2016/2017 academic year. This represents **1.47%** of the total staff strength of the Service which is in line with the study leave policy of the GIS.

In a related development, two (**2**) senior officers were also granted scholarships by the Service to pursue some relevant courses.

5.4 Training Policy & Syllabus Manual

The Training Section in conjunction with the Training Syllabus and Curriculum Committee, developed a new Training Policy and Syllabus for the Service. The documents captured the following modules: Operational Skills, Management Competence, Personal Competence, and Environmental Awareness. This is to be used to teach and develop the human resource capacities of the Service.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

6.1 Budget

Out of a total approved budget amount of One Hundred and Twenty-Four Million, Six Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Sixty-Four Ghana Cedis (**GH¢124,659,964.00**), One Hundred and Ten million, Twenty-Two Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirt-Three Ghana Cedis, Seventy-Four pesewas (**GH¢110,022,833.74**) was released from GoG, representing **88.25%**. In the case of Assets, there was no approved budget from the GoG, and this does not augur well for the infrastructural development of the Service.

The breakdown of the various financial activities for the year are as follows:

Table 6: Comparative Analysis of GOG Budget & Releases 2015 & 2016

ITEMS	YEAR 2015			YEAR 2016		
	ANNUAL BUDGET GH¢	RELEASES GH¢	VARIANCE	ANNUAL BUDGET GH¢	RELEASES GH¢	VARIANCE
Compensation of Employees	93,824,876.21	95,798,084.95	1,973,208.74	109,070,934.00	109,922,833.74	851,899.74
Goods and Services	1,595,790.00	145,970.19	(1,449,819.81)	150,000.00	100,000.00	(50,000.00)
Assets	5,183,163.00	0.00	(5,183,163.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	100,603,829.21	95,944,055.14	4,659,774.07	109,220,934.00	110,022,833.74	801,899.74

6.2 Compensation of Employees

The annual budget approved for employee compensation was One Hundred and Nine Million, Seventy Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty-Four Ghana Cedis (**GH¢109,070,934.00**), out of which One Hundred and Nine Million, Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Three Ghana Cedis and Seventy-Four Ghana Pesewas **GH¢109,922,833.74** was released, representing **100.78%**.

6.3 Goods & Services

The total budget approved for the year for goods and services was One Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢150,000.00**). A total of One Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (**GH¢100,000.00**), representing only **66.66%** of the approved budget was released. This affected administrative work very badly since this budget line covers expenditure on vital recurrent administrative cost.

6.4 Assets

There was no budgetary approval from GoG for assets in 2016. However, there was IGF approval of **GH¢ 6,173,779.00** for assets. This lack of approval from GoG for assets is gradually becoming the norm since there has not been GoG approval for assets from 2014 to date. Three fiscal years without any GoG approval for assets to the Service has continually brought an increasing huge infrastructural deficit to the GIS.

6.5 Revenue (IGF)

The Service within the period, targeted to generate Seventy-Six Million, Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand, One Hundred and Eighty-Nine Cedis and Twenty-Three Pesewas (**GH¢76,650,189.23**) through its activities. However, at the end of 2016 Ninety-Four Million, Sixty-Nine Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eleven Cedis and Forty-Five Pesewas (**GH¢94,069,911.45**) was collected. This represents a positive variance of **GH¢17,419,722.22**, representing **22.73%** increase above the projected revenue figure for the year.

A total amount of Eighteen Million, Eight Hundred and Thirteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty-Two Cedis and Twenty-Nine Pesewas (**GH¢18,813,982.29**), that is, **20%** of the total collection was retained by the Service and Seventy-Five Million, Two Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-Nine Ghana Cedis, Sixteen pesewas (**GH¢75,255,929.16**) was paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Table 7: Comparative Performances of 2016 and 2015 IGF

Year	Projection (A)	Actual Collection (B)	20% Retention	80% To CF	Variance (B-A)
2015	52,380,133.41	72,795,705.40	14,559,141.08	58,236,564.32	20,415,571.99
2016	76,650,189.23	94,069,911.45	18,813,982.29	75,255,929.16	17,419,722.22

Fig. 3: Comparative IGF Performances of 2016 and 2015

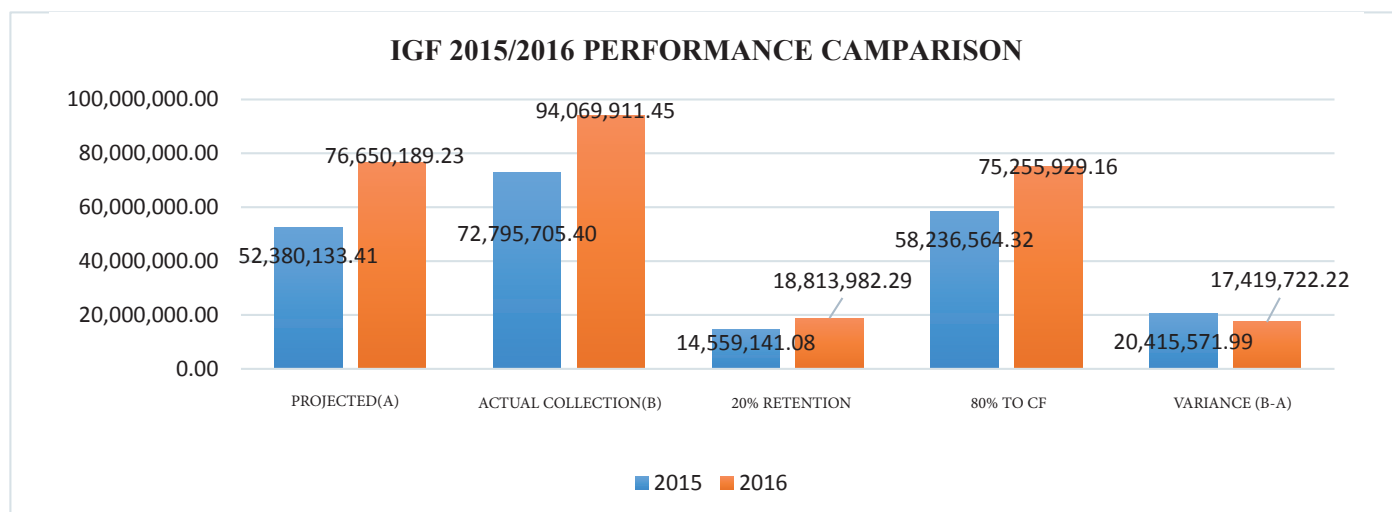


Table 7 and figure 3 above, show IGF performances for 2016 and 2015. The increase in the 2016 performance as seen, is as a result of an interplay of a number of factors including the stringent measures put in place by the monitoring efforts of the Financial Monitoring Team of the Service. The training of Officers from the Finance Department; the use of appropriate financial software by the Department; and vigorous enforcement activities embarked upon by the Enforcement Unit of the GIS, all contributed to this achievement.

COMMAND POST AND OPERATIONS

The operation and enforcement activities of the Service were as indicated in the table below:

Table 8: Breakdown of Operation and Enforcement activities

YEAR	ARREST	GHANAIS REFUSED ENTRY INTO OTHER COUNTRIES	OTHER NATIONALS REFUSED ENTRY INTO GHANA	REMOVAL OF OTHER NATIONALS FROM GHANA		REMOVAL OF GHANAIS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES		STOWAWAYS
				REPATRIATION	DEPORTATION	REPATRIATION	DEPORTATION	
2016	120	1,245	209	103	27	42	732	62
2015	289	827	206	424	3	274	1,004	75
2014	303	725	57	495	16	109	2,360	91

From the table 8, it can be observed that Arrest over the years is reducing significantly. This could be attributed to gradual compliance with immigration laws by individuals and relevant bodies as a result of vigorous educational programmes organised by the GIS.

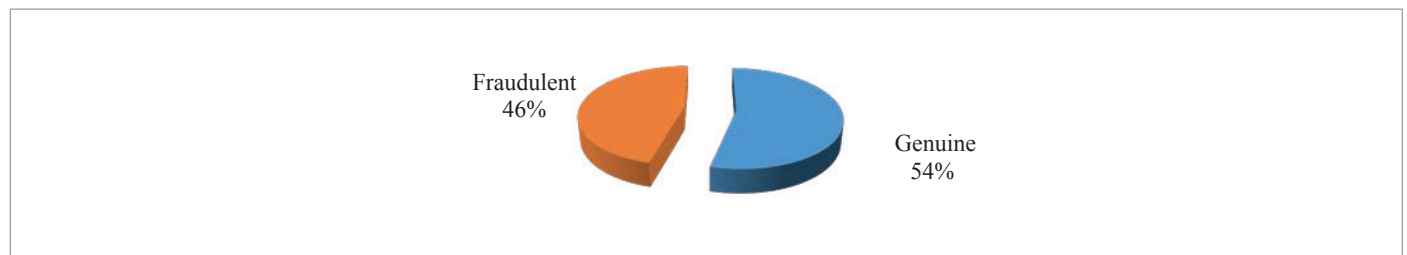
The number of Ghanaians being removed from other countries, as observed from the table above, is gradually reducing since the last two years. This is an indication that migrants are gradually using the regular means to travel and adhering to immigration laws of various countries. This also tells that the regular education campaigns embarked upon by the Migration Information Centre (MIC-Sunyani) and Migration Information Bureau (MIB-Accra) are yielding some positive results.

7.1 Fraud Cases

A total of two Hundred and Seventy-Four (**274**) fraudulent cases were referred to the Document Fraud Expertise Centre for the period under review. Out of this number, One Hundred and Forty-Eight (**148**) were detected to be genuine whilst One Hundred and Twenty-Six (**126**) were found to be fraudulent. This represents **54%** and **46%** respectively of the total number of cases reported during the period.

The cases received for investigations included: Verification of passports, Visas, Introductory Letters, Residence Permits, Suspected Imposters, Birth Certificates, Verification of Dual Citizenship Card, Verification of Residence Card, and Counterfeit Stamp Impressions.

Fig. 4: Percentages of Fraudulent and Genuine Cases Received and Processed



7.2 Intelligence Gathering

The Intelligence Unit within the year under review investigated Eighty-Five (**85**) cases; that is **42.28%** of cases handled in 2015 (**201**). Seventy-Eight (**78**) of these involved foreign nationals and Two (**2**) Ghanaians who were suspected to have breached immigration laws and regulations. In addition, Five (**5**) officers of the GIS were equally investigated on professional conduct as a measure to ensure high professionalism among officers.

Since security is a shared responsibility, the Service through the Intelligence Unit, responded to Sixty-Nine (**69**) request for various information and intelligence required by a number of law Enforcement and Non-law Enforcement agencies. The requests from the Non-Law Enforcement agencies were basically from financial institutions who in most cases needed information on work and residence permits of some foreigners.

The Service also responded to Nine (**9**) requests from foreign missions accredited to Ghana. These were mainly in the area of capacity building of personnel from the Intelligence Unit.

7.3 Permits Processing

The Service through prudent measures, issued One Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Eight Hundred and Twenty (**130,820**) various categories of permits to Foreigners as well as Ghanaians with foreign passports. This is **16.39%** increase over 2015 figure of One Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety-Five (**112,395**). It is worthy of note that the 2015 figure had no Ashore Pass component.

Table 9: Breakdown of Permits Issued

No.	Types of Permit/Visa	No. Issued In 2015	No. Issued In 2016	Variance
1	Residence Permit/ Immigrant Quota	38,411	44,481	6,070
2	Re-Entry	3,453	2,319	-1134
3	Extension of Visitor's Permits	16,781	17,654	873
4	Emergency Entry Visa (EEV) /Transit Visa	41,935	46,203	4,268
5	Ashore Pass	-	6,219	-
6	Work Permit	10,095	12,344	2,249
7	Diplomatic Permit	1,720	1,600	-120
	TOTAL	112,395	130,820	18,425

It is observed from table 9 above that, Emergency Entry Visa (EEV)/Transit Visa (**46,203**) recorded the highest, followed by Residence Permit/Immigrant Quota (**44,481**), Extension of Visitor's Permit (**17,654**), and Work Permit (**12,344**) respectively, with Diplomatic Permit recording the lowest (**1,720**).

7.4 Border Patrol

The Border Patrol personnel within the year under review, patrolled the country's borders day and night under very challenging circumstances to secure the borders. Notwithstanding the challenging conditions, modest successes such as the following were chalked:

Table 10 Interceptions made through Border Patrols

STATION	INTERCEPTION	QUANTITY
Poasi Out-Post under Menuku Sector	Suspected Indian Hemp	35 parcels
Paga	Petrol Vehicle (Nissan Micra)	11 Jerry cans 1
Akanu	Rice Flour Petroleum Products Children being trafficked	14 bags (50kg each) 1 Bag (50kg) 12 gallons 4



8.1 General Embarkation and Disembarkation

Ghana's strategic position as a beacon of democracy in Africa, coupled with its good governance, tourist attraction, as well as the oil industry continue to make it more attractive to people from across the globe. This resulted in an increase in the arrival and departure of travellers by **3.8%** and **5.9%** of 2016 figures over that of 2015 respectively.

In terms of mode of transportation, Air travel recorded the highest of the distribution for the period under review with **837,189 arrivals (89.77%)** and **874,531 (90.19%)** departures, followed by land with **94,585 (10.14%)** arrivals and **93,768 (9.67%)** departures. Finally, sea travels being the least patronised, recorded **805 (0.09%)** and **1,335 (0.14%)** arrivals and departures respectively.

The period under review recorded Nine Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-Nine (**932,579**) total Arrivals and Nine Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand, Six Hundred and Thirty-Four (**969,634**) total Departures with respective percentage increase of **3.87%** and **5.9%** over the 2015 figures.

The breakdown and the detail analysis are as follows:

Table 11: Monthly comparative analysis of Arrivals and Departures for 2016

MONTH	TOTAL		PERCENTAGE (%)	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
JAN	76,957	80,353	8.25	8.29
FEB	67,905	69,126	7.28	7.13
MAR	75,463	76,123	8.09	7.85
APR	71,727	80,581	7.69	8.31
MAY	75,269	79,425	8.07	8.19
JUN	75,296	80,190	8.07	8.27
JUL	88,648	85,093	9.51	8.78
AUG	90,620	94,613	9.72	9.76
SEP	78,917	86,216	8.46	8.89
OCT	79,082	80,678	8.48	8.32
NOV	72,632	77,750	7.79	8.02
DEC	80,063	79,486	8.59	8.20
GRAND TOTAL	932,579	969,634	100.00	100.00

Fig. 5: Monthly Trend of Arrivals and Departures

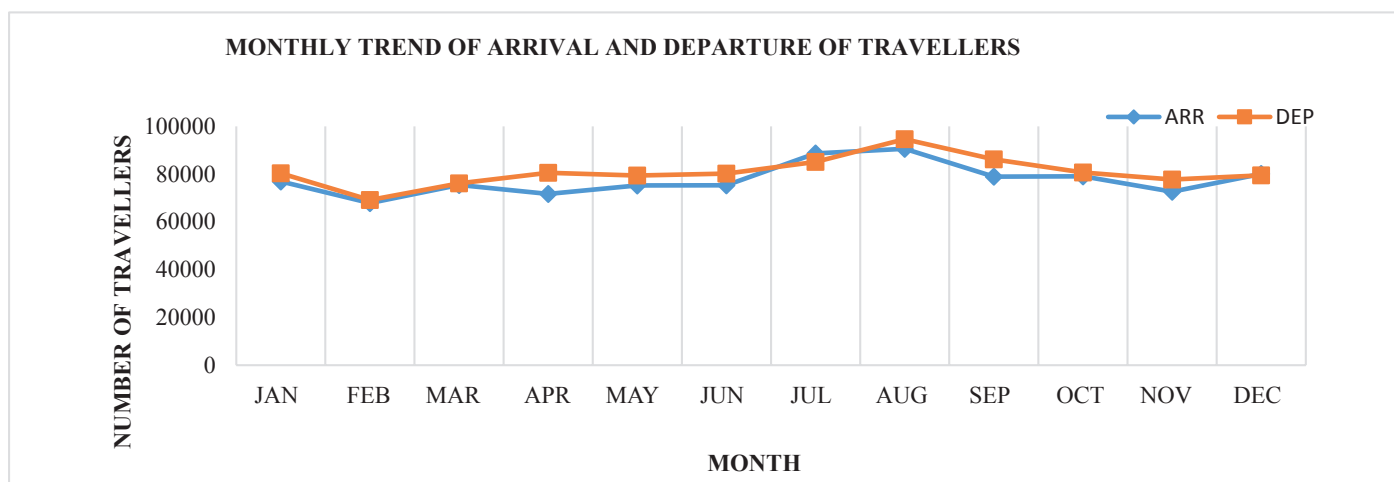
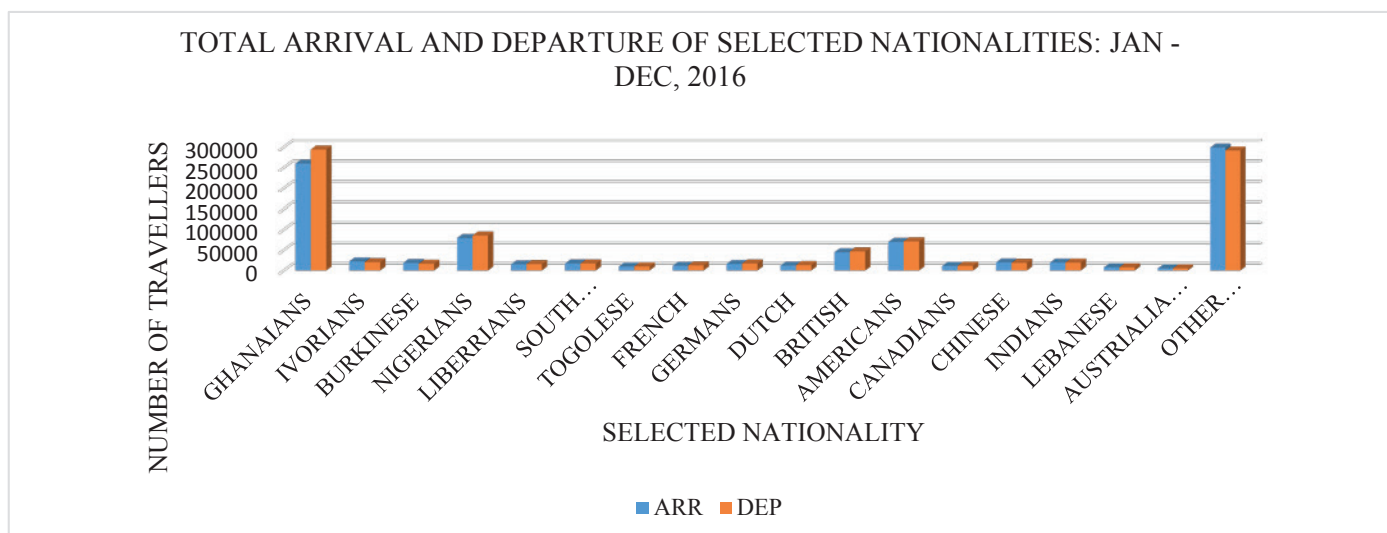


Table 11 and figure 5 indicate a fluctuating trend. The fluctuating trends recorded for both Arrivals and Departures have been the usual case over the years. February, as seen from the table and the figure above, was the least in both Arrival and Departure. This is due to the winter season in Europe and America which limits travels into the sub region. The reverse is true for the highest records of both arrival and departures in the month of August, which happens to be in the summer periods where most people travel in and out of the country.

Table 12: Comparison of Nationals Who Were Frequent In the Country

NATIONALITY	1ST QUARTER		2ND QUARTER		3RD QUARTER		4TH QUARTER		TOTAL		PERCENTAGE	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
GHANAIAANS	67,313	81,274	73,856	88,047	31,549	35,890	86,806	88,543	259,524	293,754	27.83	30.30
IVORIANS	7,206	7,164	7,299	5,809	3,626	2,934	7,524	7,060	25,655	22,967	2.75	2.37
BURKINESE	5,869	5,773	4,591	4,132	2,487	1,910	5,084	4,413	18,031	16,228	1.93	1.67
NIGERIANS	28,532	32,563	24,072	25,564	7,888	6,964	18,608	20,184	79,100	85,275	8.48	8.79
LIBERRIANS	3,938	4,980	4,651	4,459	1,480	1,434	4,611	4,577	14,680	15,450	1.57	1.59
SOUTH AFRICANS	4,879	4,814	5,100	5,014	1,766	1,663	4,972	5,321	16,717	16,812	1.79	1.73
TOGOLESE	2,318	2,655	2,942	3,039	1,201	1,193	2,965	2,870	9,426	9,757	1.01	1.01
FRENCH	3,360	3,671	3,530	3,630	1,209	1,111	3,266	3,743	11,365	12,155	1.22	1.25
GERMANS	5,032	5,035	3,869	4,500	2,093	2,438	4,806	4,755	15,800	16,728	1.69	1.73
DUTCH	3,507	3,754	3,334	3,491	1,186	2,032	3,740	3,725	11,767	13,002	1.26	1.34
BRITISH	13,327	13,804	11,591	13,254	5,370	6,648	13,963	12,877	44,251	46,583	4.75	4.80
AMERICANS	17,997	19,528	23,020	22,494	8,536	9,967	20,138	19,085	69,691	71,074	7.47	7.33
CANADIANS	3,228	3,478	3,330	3,613	1,005	1,086	3,417	3,034	10,980	11,211	1.18	1.16
CHINESE	5,502	5,698	5,991	5,308	2,196	1,863	5,691	5,669	19,380	18,538	2.08	1.91
INDIANS	5,920	5,137	5,749	6,036	2,283	1,845	5,124	6,065	19,076	19,083	2.05	1.97
LEBANESE	2,336	1,990	2,029	2,478	1,170	826	1,905	2,268	7,440	7,562	0.80	0.78
AUSTRIALIANS	1,483	1,689	1,278	1,307	448	434	1,619	1,458	4,828	4,888	0.52	0.50
OTHER NATIONALS	38,578	22,595	36,060	38,021	182,692	185,684	37,538	42,267	294,868	288,567	31.62	29.76
TOTAL	220,325	225,602	222,292	240,196	258,185	265,922	231,777	237,914	932,579	969,634	100.00	100.00

Fig. 6: Arrival and Departures of Selected Nationalities

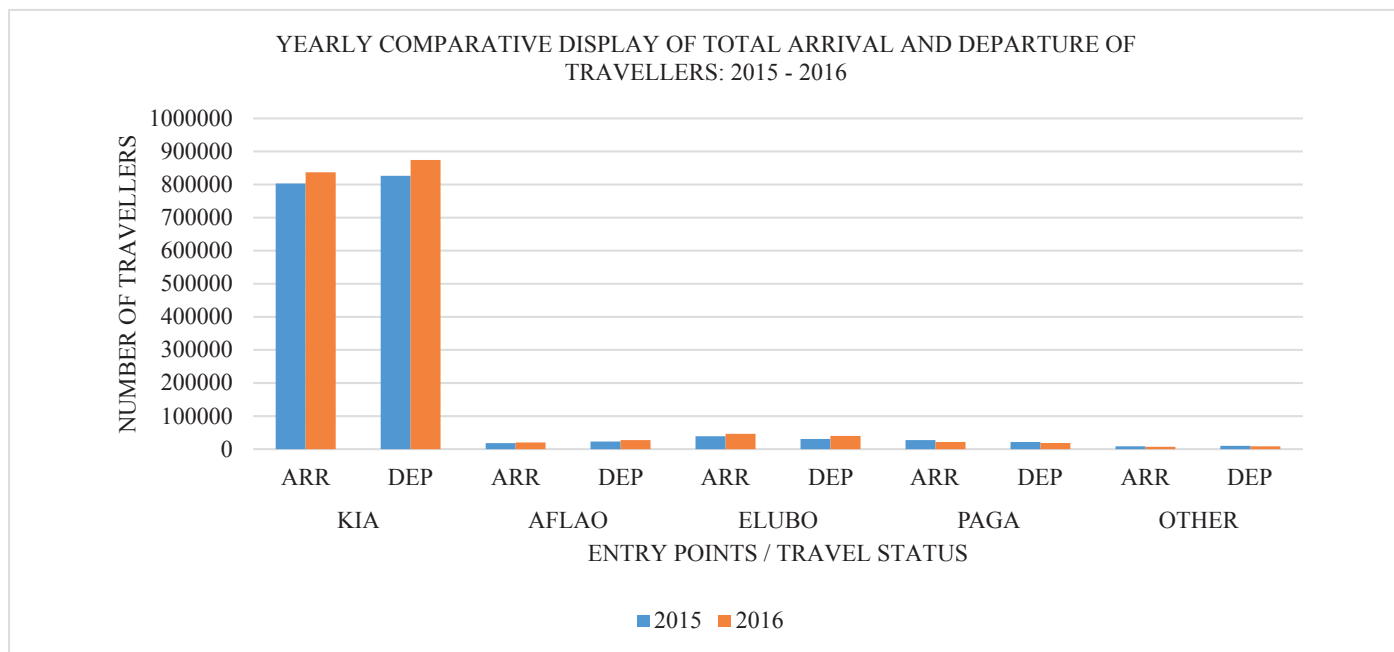


From table 12 and figure 6 above, out of the selected nationalities, aside Ghanaians who regularly visited their home country. Nigerians, Americans and British nationals mostly visited Ghana with their respective Arrival and Departure percentages as follows: Nigerians **8.48%/8.79%**, Americans **7.47%/7.33%** and British **4.75%/4.8%**. The high number of Nigerians patronizing Ghana is largely due to the economically friendly environment in Ghana and the usual business mindedness of Nigerians who would want to take that advantage of the prevailing situation. Again the proliferation of private tertiary educational institutions in the country is equally a factor and attracts most of these Nigerians.

Table13: Comparative Analysis of Travellers at the Four Major Entry/Exit Points

MEANS OF TRANSPORT	2015		2016		% CHANGE	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
KIA	803,242	826,340	837,189	874,531	4.05	5.51
AFLAO	18,429	23,121	20,259	27,625	9.03	16.30
ELUBO	38,905	30,834	46,112	39,914	15.63	22.75
PAGA	27,357	21,466	21,702	18,810	-20.67	-12.37
OTHER	8,591	9,792	7,317	8,754	-14.83	-10.60
TOTAL	896,524	911,553	932,579	969,634	3.87	5.99

Fig. 7: 2015 and 2016 Annual Arrivals and Departures of Entry/Exit Points



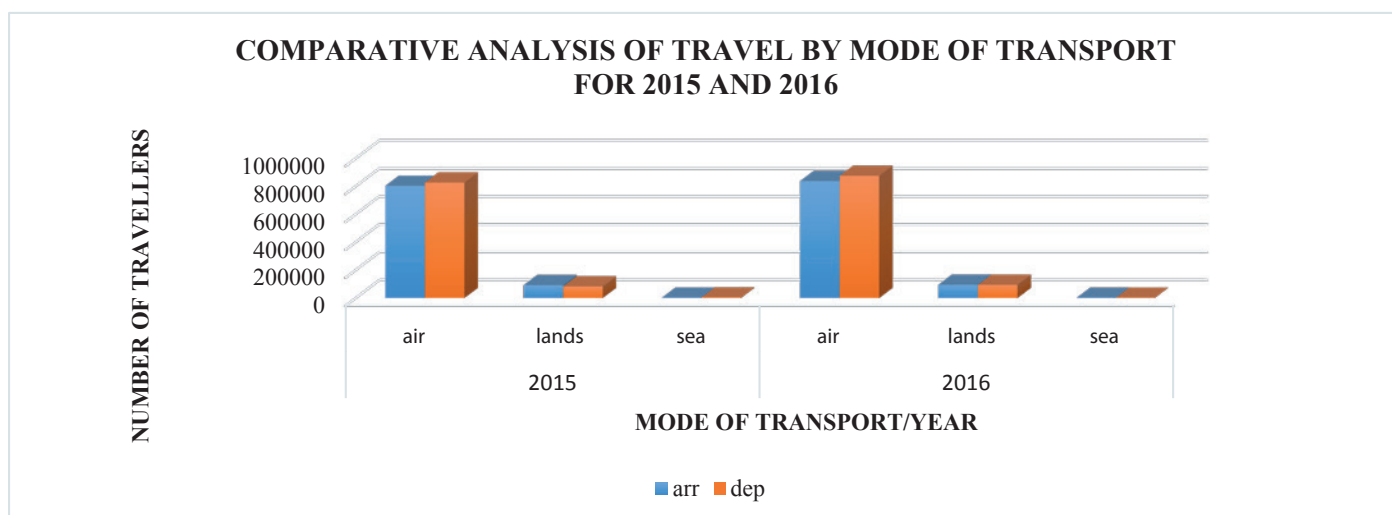
From Table 13 and figure 7 above, the Entry/Exit point with the highest flow of traffic was the KIA with **4.05** and **5.51** percentage changes in Arrivals and Departures respectively for 2015 and 2016. This is due to the fact that the KIA is the only International Airport in the country, and air travel patronage is now very high. KIA is followed by Elubo and Aflao with percentage increases of **15.63/22.75**, and **9.03/16.30** of Arrivals and Departures respectively between 2015 and 2016. It is quite worrisome to see Aflao which used to be the second major Entry/Exit point after KIA to be consistently falling in the rankings in recent times.

From the above, it is also observed that Paga and the others recorded a negative percentage changes in both Arrival and Departure figures. Obviously, as air travel increases, there would be an inverse relationship where some of the land entry points would record negative percentage changes. It is therefore not surprising that the Paga figure for 2016 decreased when compared with the 2015 figure.

Table 14: Comparative Analysis of Migration by Mode of Travel for 2015 and 2016

MEANS OF TRANSPORT	2015		2016		% CHANGE	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
AIR	803,242	826,340	837,189	874,531	4.05	5.51
LAND	91,724	82,316	94,585	93,768	3.02	12.21
SEA	1,558	2,897	805	1,335	-48.33	-53.92
TOTAL	896,524	911,553	932,579	969,634	3.87	5.99

Fig. 8: 2015 and 2016 Comparatives of Mode of Transport



It is observed from Table 14 and figure 8 that Air travel continues to gain popularity in the country because it is the fastest, safest and most convenient. It recorded **89.77%, 90.19%** of total 2016 Arrivals and Departures which represents **4.05% and 5.51%** change increases in Arrivals and Departures between 2015 and 2016. Sea transportation is however, continually dwindling in popularity as seen in the reduction in percentage change of negative **48.33 and** negative **53.92** in Arrivals and Departures in 2015 and 2016 figures respectively.

8.2 Hajj Operations

The Ghana Immigration Service in collaboration with all relevant organizations/stakeholders effectively facilitated the departure and arrival of pilgrims from two points; Accra and Tamale for the first time. The Pilgrims were airlifted by **Nas Air** to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in August and returned between 26th September and 3rd October 2016. In all, Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Fifty-Nine (**5,459**) pilgrims left the country. Out of the total number that departed, Five Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven (**5,277**) arrived with the group. The Table 16 below indicates the breakdown of Hajj pilgrims.

Table 15: Breakdown of Hajj Pilgrims, 2016

GENDER	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
MALE	2,124	2,004
FEMALE	3,335	3,273
TOTAL	5,459	5,277

From table 15 above, it is observed that, out of the **5,459** pilgrims who departed, One Hundred and Eighty-Two (**182**) could not be accounted for on arrival as the figure shows (**5,277**) arrivals. No official reason was given, but it could be attributed to the fact that they might have returned individually with different flights. It could also be seen from the table above that females participated in the Hajj more than males as it has usually been. A total of Three Thousand, Three hundred and Thirty-Five (**3,335**) females and Two Thousand, One Hundred and Twenty-Four (**2,124**) males departed, representing a variance of One Thousand, Two hundred and Eleven (**1,211**) females more than males.

9.1 Naturalization

As the laws require, naturalization processes begin and end with the Ministry of the Interior. The Service therefore, collaborated with the Ministry to process cases as presented below:

Table 16: Naturalization Cases Processed in 2016

NO. OF FRESH APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR IN 2016	NO. OF PROCESSED APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM ENFORCEMENT IN 2016	NO. OF APPLICATIONS FORWARDED TO THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR IN 2016
98	112	140

From table 16 above, the Service received **98** fresh applications from the Ministry of the Interior in the 2016. The Enforcement Unit processed **112** cases which was made up of fresh as well as pending cases from 2015. The Service forwarded a total of **140** processed cases which also included backlog cases to the Ministry of the Interior. This total number of **140** cases submitted to the Ministry of Interior is **119%** change of the 2015 figure of **64**. This overwhelming increase in performance could be attributed to inter sectorial coordination measures put in place by the Service to improve upon its service delivery in general, and the processing of naturalization application in particular.

9.2 Criminal Cases

A total of six (**6**) criminal cases were referred from the AHSTIP and the Operations Units to the Legal Directorate for prosecution.

Details of the cases were as tabulated below:

Table 17: Status of Criminal Cases Handled in 2016

S/No	NATURE OF OFFENCE	NO. OF CASES	REMARKS/OUTCOME
1.	Migrant Smuggling	1	Investigations are on going
2.	Human Trafficking	4	Cases still under investigations.
3.	Fake stamps	1	Accused fined and passport confiscated

9.3 Civil Cases

During the year under review, the Service defended a number of civil cases in court. Some of these cases were handled solely by the Legal Directorate, whilst others were handled jointly by the Directorate and the Attorney General's Department. The table 18 below gives the details of civil cases the Service handled during the year under review.

Table 18: Status of Civil Cases Handled in 2016

S/No	NAME OF SUIT	COURT	NATURE OF THE CASE	REMARKS
1.	HANSOL LTD VRS GIS	High Court	Illegal Mining	On going
2.	KWAME TAKYI VRS GIS	High Court	Unlawful Interdiction.	On going
3.	VERONICA ADDY VRS GIS	High Court	Unlawful Interdiction	On-going
4.	OPHELIA MACLEOD VRS GIS	High Court	Protection of Fundamental Human Rights	On-going
5.	KAFAROV RAMAZAN VRS. GIS AND 4 OTHERS	HIGH COURT	Protection of Human Rights	On-going
6.	VICENTIA SOGBE VRS GIS	Court of Appeal	Mad Vicentia Sogbe has appealed against Judgment delivered by High Court in favour of the GIS	On-going
7.	STEPHEN OPOKU VRS GIS	Supreme Court	Stephen is yet to serve GIS with his written submission.	On-going

9.4 Other Matters

During the year, the Directorate reviewed Five (5) Bilateral and Multilateral Visa Agreements received from other Ministries and Departments.

9.5 Bilateral Relations

Within the period in review, the following bilateral meetings were held towards signing of an agreement, though none was conclusive: Ghana – South Africa, Ghana – Burkina Faso, Ghana – Niger, Ghana – Nigeria and Ghana – Russia.



PUBLIC AFFAIRS

10.1 Media Relations

The Ghana Immigration Service through the Public Affairs Unit over the period, kept the general public informed about the activities and programmes of the Service. The Unit granted interviews to a host of media stations such as DW TV, Star FM, Citi FM, Joy FM, Multi TV, Oman FM, Accra FM, Ultimate Radio, GTV, Light FM, Light TV, TV3 News, Home base TV and Finder newspaper to educate and inform the public on various migration issues.

10.2 Press Releases

The public was also informed about all major policies and decisions that had a direct bearing on them, and especially its clients. The peak of these releases was the information about the new Immigration Service Act (**Act 908**) of 2016 and its provisions.

PROCUREMENT

11.1 Procurement Activities

For effective and efficient service delivery, tools, equipment and other logistics are key. As part of the Service's desire to provide officers with the needed work tools, some specific procurements were made. The table below is a summary of procurements made in 2016.

Table 19: Summary of Items Procured in 2016

S/NO	ITEM	QUANTITY	COST (GH¢)	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Uniform and Accessories	10 Various	123,346.58	Complete supply
		18 Various	1,485,326.50	Supplied to stores
		6 Various	2,968,830.00	Contract signed, awaiting supply
2.	Tyres & Batteries	8 Various	47,056.00	Complete supply
		13 Various	106,460.00	Supplied to stores
3.	Tonnors/Cartridges	12 Various	13,940.00	Supplied to Stores
4.	Stationery/Printing	24 Various	232,522.59	Supplied to Stores
5.	Hardwares	8 Various	38,048.63	Supply Complete
		13 Various	171,995.12	Supply Complete
		6 Various	148,457.50	Supplied to Stores
6.	Office Equipment	10 Various	248,390.00	50% Supplied
		6 Various	148,457.50	Supplied to Stores
7.	Building Materials	3 Various	87,649.82	Supplied to Stores
8.	Curtains and Accessories	Various	73,434.22	Supply Completed
9.	Money Counting Machines	6 pcs	10,200.00	Supplied to Stores
10.	Musical Instruments	5 Various	85,070.00	Supply Completed
11.	Electricals & Electronics	43 Various	322,520.98	Supplied to Stores
12.	Fixtures & Fittings	12 Various	146,345.00	Supplied to Stores
13.	Vehicles/Motor Bikes	7 Various	4,443,894.54	Fully Supplied
14.	Flags	5 various	26,598.00	Supplied to Stores
15.	Cleaning materials and detergents	Various	93,778.74	Supplied to Stores
16.	Stamps	Various	22,857.39	Fully Supplied
17.	Others	Various	110,939.07	Supplied to Stores

STORES UNIT

12.1 Stores Activities

The Unit has the responsibility to receive and distribute all goods acquired by the Service to the various Commands for their effective use. The breakdown of the distribution of various items in 2016 were as follows:

Table 20: Summary of Items Distributed In 2016

S/NO	ITEM	QUANTITY	ISSUED TO	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Protective Clothing	2,390 pcs of 12 Various	Held in stores for official use	Completed
2.	Uniform and Accessories	14 Various	Officers	Completed
3.	Curtains	33,553 yards	Office and Official Residences	Completed
4.	Flags	156 pcs of 2 Various	CG & DCGs, Management, Regional and Sector commanders	Completed
5.	Command flags poles	25 pcs	Command Vehicles	Completed
6.	Pullovers (GIS logo)	4,400 pcs	Officers	Completed
7.	Vehicles	14 of 3 Various	Transport unit	Completed
8.	Vehicle Land Cruiser V8	1	CG	Completed
9.	Vehicle Pajero 7 seater	4	CGI & Deputies	Completed
10.	Vehicle stickers	200 pcs	GIS pool vehicles	Completed
11.	Vehicle parts	544 pcs of 3 Various	Transport unit	Completed
12.	IPSU Assorted equipment	258 pcs of 10 Various	Immigration Professional Unit (IPSU)	Completed
13.	Printing Items	10,795 pcs of 9 Various	Various Departments and Units	Completed
14.	Stationery	Various	Various Depts., Sections & Units	Completed
15.	Electronic & Electricals	Various	Various Depts., Sections & Units	Completed
16.	Toners and Cartridges	361 various	Held in stores for official use	Completed
17.	Musical Instrument (woofer, speaker and amplifier)	2 Sets	Band Unit	Completed
18.	Tailoring equipment	Various	Ho, Tamale & Kumasi Tailoring unit	Completed
19.	Building materials	Various	KIA	Completed
20.	Motorbikes	13	Transport Unit	Completed
21.	Household	Various	Various Commands	Completed
22.	Cookies	Various	GIS Training School	Completed
23.	Computer and Accessories	503 pcs of Various	Various Commands	Completed
24.	Office Furniture	Various	Various Commands	Completed

12.2 Donations

Provision of security is not the business of one institution. For this reason, some organizations over the year made some donations to the Service to assist in its activities. The table below indicates donations received in 2016.

Table 21: List of Items Received from Donors in 2016

S/NO	ITEM	QTY	DATE OF RECEIPT	DONOR INSTITUTION
01.	Motorbikes	120 pcs	24-06-16	Japan Motors
02.	Gota Handsets	400 boxes	24-06-16	National Security
03.	Assorted pistols & ammunitions	9 various	24-06-16	Accra High Court
04.	Desktop computers	20 sets	24-06-16	China Trader Chamber of commerce
05.	Protective Gear	250 pcs of Various	21-12-16	China Embassy in Ghana
06.	Protective Gear	150 pcs of Various	26-09-16	US Embassy in Ghana
07.	GPS (compass)	54 pcs	26-09-16	US Embassy in Ghana
08.	Camp beds Tents Rain coat Generator	40 pcs 30 pcs 40 pcs 5 sets	21-11-16	IOM

PROJECTS AND ESTATES

13.1 General Project and Estates

During the period under review, the Service carried out the following activities.

Table 22: Details of Projects Carried out within the Period

TYPE OF PROJECT	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	COST		IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
			INIT. BUDGET	ACTUAL EXPT.	
Border Patrol Projects	construction of 4-storey, 1-bedroom block of 24-flats with external and associated works	Bawku			Mobilization payment had just been paid
		Elubo	GH¢2,999,880.00		35% done
	construction of a 4-storey, 1-bedroom block of 24-flats with external and associated works	Dadieso	GH¢2,100,000.00		45% done
	Construction of 3-storey, 2-bedroom block of 6flats, and 3-bedroom bungalow with external and associated works	Gonokrom			Completed
	Repainting and other works on the newly constructed 3-storey, 2-bedroom block of 6flats and a 3-bedroom bungalow with external and associated	Menuso			Completed

Renovation of staff quarters	Renovation after roof was ripped off	Kulungugu			About 45% done
Rehabilitation of RCs bungalow	Making the property habitable and benefit the status of the RC	Ho	GH¢2,999,880.00		Work done was about 50%
Reconfiguration of DC-Gs Officers		Accra	GH¢2,100,000.00		75% Completed
Painting of entire HQ buildings		Accra			90% Completed
Renovation of C-Gs residence		Accra			100% Completed
Renovation of Airport Barracks	First Phase	Accra			100% Completed
Airport OIC's Residence	Courtyard and other parts	Accra			Fully Completed
Renovation of Sector Commander's Bungalow		Aflao		GH¢56,000.00	Completed
Re-painting	Administration Block, Fence wall, Hostel, Parade Square building				Completed
Construction of ICT Lab.	70 Seater Capacity laboratory with furnishing	Assin Foso			Completed
Gravelling	The parade square and tattoo grounds				Completed
Construction of prefabricated structures for five border posts.		Antokrom, Sewum, Yakasi, Horjorkope and Afegame			At various levels of completion
Provision of office accommodation	Construction of three container office buildings	Tema		\$53,031.00	Completed
Expansion of Operation's Block	Expansion of office accommodation at the headquarters	Accra	GH¢1,078,786.56	Gh¢3,100,000.00	Completed

TRANSPORT

14.1 Transport Operations

The importance of transport in the activities of an organization such as the GIS cannot be downplayed. The Service however, continues to face serious challenges in terms of Command and Operational vehicles. Inadequate budgetary allocation to the Service continues to contribute to this challenge. Nonetheless, the total register of vehicles by the Service as of 31st December, 2016 was Two Hundred and Twenty-Three (**223**) fleet, a difference of Nine (**9**) as compared to **214** of the year 2015. Out of this number, Sixty-Eight (**68**) that is, **30%** were off the road as against **39%** in 2015. Out of the off road figure, Twenty-Seven (**27**) are serviceable. One Hundred and Fifty Five (**155**) representing **70%** were in good condition which was an improvement upon **61.2% (131)** of 2015.

Subsequently, some Regions, Departments, Sectors, Sections and Units do not have Operational or Command vehicles to support their activities.

Table 23: Fleet of Vehicles as Of December 31, 2016

TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	ON ROAD	OFF ROAD
STATION WAGON	49	38	13
PICK-UP	139	96	41
BIG BUS	8	5	3
MINI-BUS	2	2	0
TRUCK	2	1	1
SALOON	13	8	5
4X4 CROSS COUNTRY JEEP	4	0	4
TROOP CARRIER	2	2	-
WATER TANKER	1	1	-
CESSPIT EMPTIER	1	-	1
AMBULANCE	2	2	-
TOTAL	223	155	68

On issues of motorbikes, there were One Hundred and Twelve Motor Bikes **(112)**. Forty-Four **(44)** of them were off the road whilst Sixty-Eight **(68)** were on road. The breakdown is as follows:

Table 24: Aggregation Of On - Road and Off-Road Motorbikes

TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER	ON ROAD	OFF ROAD
HONDA 125	25	12	13
YAMAHA AG-200	18	18	0
BAJAJ BOXER BM 150	20	20	0
YAHAMA 125	3	0	3
F. PRIMA 125	9	0	9
HONDA 250	26	15	11
FEIYING 125	5	0	5
ZHONGTIAN 125	1	0	1
HONDA 750	5	3	2
TOTAL	112	68	44

SPORTS

15.1 Sports Activities

As the saying goes “a healthy mind lives in a healthy body”, the GIS has over the years made conscious effort to keep a vibrant Sports Section within the Service. The Section over the period under review, participated in competitions and tournaments organized by National and International Sports Associations locally and internationally.

Table 25: Details of Sporting Activities within the Year

SPORTS TYPE	COMPETITIONS PARTICIPATED	POSITION
Athletics	Two officers were selected to participate in the African Championship in South Africa and the Olympic Games in Rio, Brazil.	
Table Tennis	Top eight (8)	1st and 3rd in males, 3rd and 5th in females categories
	National club Knock-out	Male team was 1st while female team was 5th
Volleyball	Greater Accra League	Female 3rd, males 4th
	National	Both teams 2nd
	African Zone III (held Yamoussoukro (Cote d'Ivoire).	Female 2nd ,
	Top Six (6)	Female 2nd , Male 6th
Football	2015/2016 Season	Female team reached semi-finals
	2016 Best Eight Premier Teams' Tournament	Female team, 1st
	Greater Accra Division II League	Male team, 3rd.
Weightlifting	Two coaches of the team, ICO Nii Otinorang Ankrach and ICO Samuel Addo Allotey were commissioned and appointed members of the coaching and technical committee of the Ghana Weightlifters' Federation.	

NB: In Volleyball, two officers, AICO II Rashida Aminu and AICO II Evelyn Hazel were part of the National team who won the Solidarity Cup in Burkina Faso.

Football: The female team participated in the 2016 Best Eight Premier Teams Tournament and emerged winners with the Best Player and Joint Top Scorer Awards. Three Officers of the female team were invited for the Women's Africa Cup of Nations qualifiers and tournament. They were ICO Patricia Mantey, AICO II Rosemary Ampem and AICO II Agnes Quaye.

15.2 Donation

The female team received some sports equipment from the Ghana Football Association. The items included Fourteen **(14)** football boots, Fourteen **(14)** shoen guards, Fourteen **(14)** hoses, Ten **(10)** footballs and Fourteen **(14)** Jerseys for officials. In addition, the team was given money for participating in the Sanford FA Cup tournament.

BAND

16.1 Band Activities

The Service Band, over the year, performed at several functions to entertain the general public. Among the programmes attended was Bands Competition for Security Agencies (BACOSA). The 2016 BACOSA programmes were organized by the Ministry of the Interior in collaboration with the National Peace Council, as Peace Campaign towards the 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. Consequently, the Band performed in the following regions: Ashanti, Upper East, Northern, Volta and Greater-Accra.

In addition to the above, the Band had a total of fifty two **(52)** performances in 2016. These comprised, thirty-eight **(38)** private engagements and fourteen **(14)** official programmes.



MAJOR CHALLENGES

17.1 LOW BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

The GIS as a growing institution, requires major budgetary allocation to help it develop its infrastructure to a level that will enable it improve upon its efficiency and effectiveness in this dynamic world where migration has become very complex and evolving. However, the budgetary allocations to the Service have usually fallen below expectations. In addition, releases for Assets have continually been nil for the past three years.

17.2 OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

As the Service is growing in terms of number of personnel and Commands, it is expected that office accommodation would increase to commensurate with the expansion. However, this has not been the case. Though the Service has tried various means to increase its office accommodation, it still remains a great challenge. The GIS has no befitting National Headquarters nor a single Regional Headquarters office block of its own. Some measures have been put in place to address some of these challenges. Nonetheless, this remains a great challenge.

17.3 INADEQUATE LOGISTICAL SUPPORT (ARMS AND AMMUNITION)

The Immigration Service Act, 2016 (Act 908) empowers officers of the Service to bear arms. Consequently, all needed assessments concerning the procurement, storage and distribution of arms and ammunitions have been concluded and needs financial backing for its full implementation.

17.4 TRANSPORTATION CHALLENGES

The expansion in the administrative and operational mandate of the GIS by Act 908 has necessitated an increase in vehicular needs. Unfortunately, the number of vehicles are not increasing. In addition, our Commands operate in difficult terrains, mainly along the borders of the country, which causes quick and irreparable damages to the few vehicles the Service owns. This has resulted in inadequate vehicles to support the operational and administrative work of some critical Commands. Presently, the Service does not have a single special purpose vehicle to patrol some difficult terrains at certain times of the year.



18.1 PROJECTIONS FOR 2017

It is the projection of the Service for the year 2017 to carry out the following;

18.2 OUTLOOK 2017

- 1) Enhance revenue generation and monitoring activities
- 2) Five (5) Year Strategic Plan (2017-2021) Validated and launched
- 3) Sensitization of Officers on the Five (5) Year Strategic Plan.
- 4) Embark on an extensive Border Patrol infrastructural development.
- 5) Procure and deploy Border Surveillance Systems.
- 6) Identify other Border Posts and restructure the Sector system to include the identified Borders
- 7) Work towards the amendment of Immigration Act 2000 (Act, 573) to include among others, identified borders.
- 8) Embark on Integrated Border Management Programme
- 9) Intensify border patrol along the borders.
- 10) Strengthen the Enforcement and Intelligence Units throughout the country.
- 11) Conduct rigorous enforcement activities to flush out irregular migrants in the country
- 12) Operationalize the e-immigration project.
- 13) Build the capacity of Officers and Men through continuous training.
- 14) Start the construction of three (3) Regional Offices.
- 15) Construct Armories and Magazines at selected commands.
- 16) Develop a comprehensive ICT Strategy.
- 17) Extend tailoring Unit to three regions of the Service.
- 18) Procure operational logistics. (Special Purpose/All -Terrain Vehicles, Command Vehicles, etc).
- 19) Sensitize Officers on the GIS HR Policy and Plan.
- 20) Procure appropriate technology to facilitate effective monitoring of residence and employment of foreign nationals in Ghana.



CONCLUSION

The year under discussion was very challenging, owing to the number of challenges like inadequate vehicles, inadequate office space and low budgetary allocations. Nonetheless, with the support of the Government, development partners, stakeholders and the general public, some successes were chalked. A major success chalked by the Service within the year was the coming into force of the Immigration Service Act, 2016, (**Act 908**), and its subsequent regulation, Immigration Service Regulations, 2016 (**L.I. 2245**).

The Service still anticipates a more fruitful 2017 as it looks forward to implementing the provisions of the Act 908 and the L.I. 2245. The Service therefore calls on all personnel of the Service, Development Partners, stakeholders and the general public to contribute their quota to see the vision of the GIS come to pass in the year, 2017.

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Performance Report
2016**