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AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ORGANIZED-CRIME IN CONTEMPORARY
GHANA AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY

by

Nii Amartey Laryea

B.A., Saint Cloud State University, 2007

A Thesis

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty

of

St. Cloud State University

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree

Master of Science

St. Cloud, Minnesota

May, 2009

Dennis Nunn
Dean
School of Graduate Studies

AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN CONTEMPORARY
This thesis submitted by Nii Amartey Laryea in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science at St. Cloud State University is hereby approved by the final evaluation committee.

Nii Amartey Laryea

PURPOSE:

This paper sets out the reasons for the prevalence of organized criminal activities in Ghana. This study is based on an epidemiological qualitative study conducted by the author on his visits to Ghana.

METHODOLOGY:

The approach adopted in this paper involves discussing the use of qualitative research in organized-crime, and focusing in particular on the causes, distribution, control and recommendation.

FINDINGS:

The paper delineates the need for more research on the rise of organized criminal networks in Ghana.

D. Lee Gilbertson
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May 2009
Month Year

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May 2009
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Approved by Research Committee:

D. Lee Gilbertson
D. Lee Gilbertson Chairperson

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents, my two little children, John and Naashika who are 5 and 4 years old respectively. Additionally, I dedicate this work to my nieces and nephew: Vanessa, Inshira, Nii Ayi, Queen, Priscilla and Benedicta.

My sincere thanks to Dr. Pious, Dr. Andanage, and Dr. Koffi.

I am especially appreciative of Dr. Lee Gilbertson, for his guidance, thought provoking contribution and patience with me throughout the academic career in St Cloud State University.

Public Relations Officer Kwaku Dampah of Ghana Police (Accra Central) for his help while I was collecting data for this Project. A special thanks to Moussa for his encouragement and support.

Finally, my profound gratitude goes to my family for their support without which my dream would never come to fruition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Writing an academic research paper is an insurmountable task and while I bare the sole responsibility for any probable mistakes and weakness in this thesis, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the people without which this Masters Program would not have been possible.

My sincere thanks to Dr. Prout, Dr. Andzenge, and Dr. Koffi.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This qualitative epidemiological study examines organized crime in contemporary Ghana and its impact on society. The author identifies and describes the environment that engenders organized crime in Ghana, the general characteristics of individuals involved in organized crime, the types of crimes they commit, and the nature of associated issues in Ghanaian society.

Although there were few official statistics to draw upon for this study, it was apparent that the rate at which criminal network activities are growing is alarming. For instance, most common crimes that the author will exhaustively explain in latter chapters are home invasions and street theft for which there are partial data. For example, according to the Ghana Criminal Investigation Department (CID) crime statistics show that 1399 robbery cases reported in 2005 jumped to 1949 cases in 2006. Narcotic/drug trafficking cases reported in 2005 were 464 and increased to 559 cases in 2006, an increase of (20.5%). Fraud cases (most of which are Internet-related) were reported to increase from 12,561 in 2005 to 23,652 cases in 2006. Rape cases were reported to increase from 533 in 2005 to 724 cases in 2006; a (5.9 %) increase. Murder rose from case 393 cases in 2005 to 412 in 2006; a (4.8 %) increase. Crimes such as armed robberies, drug trafficking, internet fraud and human trafficking lack

adequate statistics or no statistics. Therefore, the absences of such statistics were replaced with in-persons interviews.

Given the upheaval of organized-criminal network activities in the present state of the country, it is incumbent on the government to restructure the various law enforcement agencies, and to create incentives in order to curb bribery and corruption. Bribery and corruption, in the various interviews conducted, were viewed as the major factors that stymie progress and impede upon the good works of law enforcement agencies. In a nutshell, the government must reward law enforcement agents with good incentives, better salaries, and punish those agents who go against the law. By so doing, it will help maintain discipline and integrity in the Ghanaian criminal justice system.

RESEARCH PROBLEM AND QUESTIONS

A number of challenges presented themselves in providing an accurate picture of organized crime in Ghana. Such challenges include the difficulty of gathering reliable information by Ghanaian law enforcement on essentially concealed practices. Therefore, this study provides a limited statistical estimates relating to the overall extent of pertinent organized criminal activities in Ghana. In cases where a few of such statistics were available, great caution was taken to substantiate the legitimacy of the statistical figures.

Crime figures are extremely perilous in Ghana because so much crime goes undetected, and can only be estimated on the basis of arrests and interceptions, supplemented by intelligence estimates. The extent of organized crime is then inferred on the basis of these data. To delve into this phenomenon, the author addresses the following

research questions: 1) What are the causes of organized-crime in Ghana? 2) What are the preventive measures? 3) What is the role of law enforcement agencies in addressing the phenomenon? 4) What is government doing to address unemployment issues; which in a way foster crime?

RESEARCH METHOD SELECTION

As mentioned above, the law enforcement agencies in Ghana do not publish wide-ranging figures on crime seizures or arrests; therefore, statistics are more than usually hard to come by. Another problem encountered was the lack of willingness of the Ghanaian law enforcement agency to collaborate with the author to investigate the sources, patterns, trends and organization of criminal activities in the country. An additional hurdle worth noting during this study was the innate behavior of criminals not to easily cooperate in academic research, so as to know their motives behind their crimes. Due to this, and based on the various interviews, it can only be postulated that, all the crimes committed were for pecuniary gains.

Knowing this, it was understood how loosely the Ghanaian law enforcement agencies lack communication among its army of officers and their West African Regional counterparts, and how incompetent they deal with information pertaining to within the country and cross-border criminal activities. With these in mind, the information for this study was gathered using personal interviews with Ghanaian locals (who provided only first names, and in some cases insisted to retain their anonymity); members of the Ghana law enforcement agencies during field research visits to Ghana in 2006, 2007, and 2008.

RESEARCH POPULATION AND SAMPLING

The two target populations for this study reflected the two research methods (i.e., archival analysis and in-person interviews) and data from the Internet (n=70 websites). They were conceptualized as comprising all textual sources that addressed the issues within the study's research questions (i.e., research articles, government documents, and Internet sites) and specific government officials within the criminal justice system of Ghana. The archival sources used in partially aiding this study are: 1) **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** (UNDOC, 2007); 2) Recent recorded incidents of organized-criminal activities in various media (print and other sources); 3) partial data from Ghana Police; and 4) information from Bureau of National Investigations (BNI).

Careful attention was given to the various in-person interviews conducted. The following procedures were taken into account. An 'all inclusive' approach was taken into account while interviewing. This was done in order to eschew targeting a specific group of people for the study.

First, the author chose five specific regions (hot beds) where organized-crimes are prevalent. The author then conducted in-person interviews with (n=30) people in each of the five regions (Accra, Central/Western, Kumasi and Northern) of the country. In the case of the Northern region, the subject of organized-crime is focused on tribal and ethnic clashes over disputed resources. Locally manufactured guns become all too common and necessary for the settlement of various disputes.

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

Study Layout

This study offers enormous insight on how organized-criminal networks have evolved in Ghana. During the study, the author learned a lot by conducting several in-person interviews with Ghanaian locals, collecting data from UNDOC, and recent incidents of crimes reported in print media. In Chapter 1, the author discusses the research problem faced while collecting data in Ghana. In Chapter 2, the author goes in-depth laying out the contributory factors that accounts to organized-criminal activities. In Chapter 3, the author identifies the individuals involved in organized crime and the types of crimes committed. In Chapter 4, the author expressed certain issues that have given rise due to organized crime. One of these issues expressed here is neighborhood justice. Lastly, in Chapter 5, the author offers recommendation and implications for the present phenomenon.

Defining Organized Crime

The meaning of organized crime in the Ghanaian context is nebulous, since scholars in the field of criminology have not come to grip with an exact definition of the phenomenon given the inaccessibility of data on the phenomenon. A definition that comes close to this phenomenon is derived from the *2005 Report of the UN Seminar on International Crime Control* which states: “this phenomenon is usually understood as a relatively large group of continuing and controlled criminal entities that carry out crimes for profit and that seek to create a protective system against society by illegal means such

as violence, intimidation, corruption and large-scale theft.” Furthermore, the United Nations Convention also defines organized crime as “a structured group of three or more persons existing for a period” (UN Convention, 2005). Based on the definitions above, it can be clearly stated that, any group that use illegal means to amass wealth or conduct a well-orchestrated crime on continuous basis without regards to social norms or respect for societal legal framework is considered organized crime.

In the broader context, organized-crime can be classified under four categories. In *The American Mafia*, Joseph L. Albini outlined the four types of organized crime as follows:

1. Political-social organized crime—the goals of the people who engage in this sort of organized crime do not directly seek financial gain, rather they seem to have an impact on the political-social edifice. Example of this would be “terrorism, rebellion, or the activities of the Ku Klux Klan” (Albini, 1971).

2. Mercenary organized crime—(this category of organized-crime befits the condition in Ghana) people who engage in this type of crime tend to seek a direct financial profit. Examples here may include “racketeering, extortion, organized theft, confidence games, and other forms of profit-oriented crimes” (Albini, 1971).

3. In-group organized crime— here, direct financial gains tend not to be the goal of participants of a crime; “instead, the purpose lies in the individual’s psychological and social gratification from belonging to a group that engages in deviant and criminal activity. Here would be included the hedonistic or violent gangs that engage in thrills or

violence but do so for the adventure itself, such as the adolescent and street-corner gangs found in most cities that frequently engage in street fights or “rumbles” over territory” (Albini, 1971).

4. Syndicated organized crime—(this category of organized-crime befits the condition in Ghana). The goal of a criminal in this category is to achieve monetary gains “by providing illicit goods and/or services through the use of threat, the use of violence, and by attaining forms of police or political protection to safeguard the criminal from legal interference. Examples of this would be gambling, prostitution, and drug syndicates” (Albini, 1971).

RESEARCH DESIGN

Data Collection and Processing

Data for this study was gathered in three ways. One, the author personally interviewed 150 Ghanaian locals and recorded their answers in a notebook. The following were questions asked: 1) How safe are you given the rise in criminal networks in the country? 2) What are you or your neighborhood doing about it? 3) Is your government doing a great job protecting you? 4) Are murders, drug trafficking, child trafficking and forgery on the rise? 5) What is the economic outlook? Secondly, the author derived information from local Ghanaian newspapers on recent criminal occurrences. This was very import, since the sources from the ‘print’ were beneficial to buttress claims by interviewees.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Being a native of Ghana, the author perceives a general lack of feeling of safety among other citizens, foreign visitors and businesses. Therefore, the primary goal of this study is to look at the causes of this phenomenon based on the interviews and attempt to paint a clearer picture of organized crime in Ghana that will lead to a better understanding of the problem and associated issues, which may in turn increase feelings of safety among stakeholders. A secondary goal is to provide a document that may assist government officials in addressing the problem of organized crime and its associated issues in society.

Chapter 2

CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

In viewing organized criminal activities in Ghana, the economic environment deserves enormous consideration. Ghana's abysmal economic story has been the lynchpin of outcry of the majority of the Ghanaian people. Based on the personal interview with the Ghana Police Department, Officer Kwaku Dompheh, *public relations officer (PRO), recounted that, the emergence of this phenomenon can be traced to the 1980s, when the State's economy was near collapse, and the country caved in to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity programs and Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). Faced with massive unemployment and economic hardship in the country, many looked for ways to make ends meet, and by this process several illicit practices were cultivated, which fit the definition of organized-crime.

"The domestic economy continues to revolve around agriculture, which accounts for about (40%) of GDP and employs about (50%) of the work force, mainly small landholders" (CIA Fact Book). Ghana's dependent on "agriculture, forestry and fishing provide about (60%) of total employment; retail trade is the second most important source, accounting for (21%) of total employment. Manufacturing provides

about (5%) of total employment; the service industries (10.2%); and construction (2%) of total employment. Transport/communications/ utilities provide (1.7%) of total employment; mining (0.3%) finance /insurance/ real estate (0.3%) and wholesale trade accounts for (0.5%) of total employment” (ILO, 2007).

The country has a population of 23,461,523 (IMF data, 2008) people, and has lots of natural resources, among which gold, cocoa, timber and diamond are sold for foreign exchange. Ghana’s stance on the global economic stage is a paradox; because, though the country has numerous mineral resources as addressed above, the country still runs its budget on foreign assistance from the West.

With the limited funds to run the country in the midst of abundant resources, and an economy that is service-based, jobs are difficult to create and hard to come by. The government’s inability to create jobs has paved way for massive unemployment and specifically rampant graduate unemployment. This has given rise to illegal criminal activities in the country.

Various local newspapers daily report the state of the economy and its effects on the employment. One article reads “There is no single day you do not hear one complaining about graduate unemployment. This is the problem facing us. Graduate unemployment is the situation where university graduates do not get jobs to do after going through the academic ladder successfully” (All African, 2008). While conducting this study, it was noted that, unemployment is one major problem in Ghana in particular and the African Continent as a whole. Many students graduate from universities without

the hope of getting a job simply because there are fewer jobs to accommodate the thousands of students who graduate.

The unemployment level in Ghana is (11%), according to the CIA Fact Book 2000 estimate. Labor force by occupation is divided as follows: *agriculture*: (56%), *industry*: (15%), *services*: (29%) (2005 est.). Recent estimates show that, the level of unemployment has increased dramatically given the pending global economic crisis.

One interviewee stated that the problem of the state of the country is undoubtedly of social and political dimensions. On the social front, there is inflation in the country and standard of living has risen. Many Ghanaians are unable to have a decent square meal and life has become generally distasteful for them. With high rate of inflation, even people who strive hard to engage in some form of businesses never escape the probability of failure; hence the mass unemployment in the country. Under such conditions, the temptation for people to engage in inelegant means of livelihood is high because the good old adage states that, "an idle hand is a devil's tool." Therefore the waves of armed robbery, snatching of cell phone and immeasurable minor incidents are rooted in unemployment.

One cause of unemployment is the problem of modernity in the urban centers. There has been the problem of rural-urban drift in the country. People moving from villages and small towns to the attraction of the urban centers become down founded to realize the uneasiness and lack of jobs in the cities. Faced with the dilemma of returning to their villages or staying in the cities, most chose to stay in the cities to accommodate menial jobs that cannot be sustained given the living standard in the urban centers. These

menial jobs are unpredictably unsecured. Therefore, the problem created by rural-urban drift, and to some extent modernity, is unemployment. It is therefore not shocking to note that, the majority of people engaged in criminal activities are the youth who aspire to migrate to the urban centers.

As economic situation becomes burdensome, the more individuals and group of people tend to engage in illegal practices (drug trafficking, internet fraud and human trafficking) which are accepted as the norm in the society. One avenue where Ghana's economy generates funds is through remittance (sending money). "Private transfers were estimated at about US \$1.5 billion in 2005, and have grown over the year. They result from Ghana's high rates of emigration of skilled workers, with estimates indicating that private remittances originate mostly in the USA and Canada (50%) and the United Kingdom (25%)" (UNODC, 2007).

Another aspect of the economic outlook of Ghana is tourism. According to Ghana Tourism Board, "Tourism receipts have also grown steadily over the past five years and are projected to reach US\$ 1 billion in 2006. As in other regions, the human and financial resources of the Diaspora have an enormous potential to contribute to the development of the country through direct engagement with families and community groups" (GTB, 2006). The following data from Bank of Ghana, World Bank, IMF, and Tourism Board Estimates indicate the economic outlook of Ghana over the few several years.

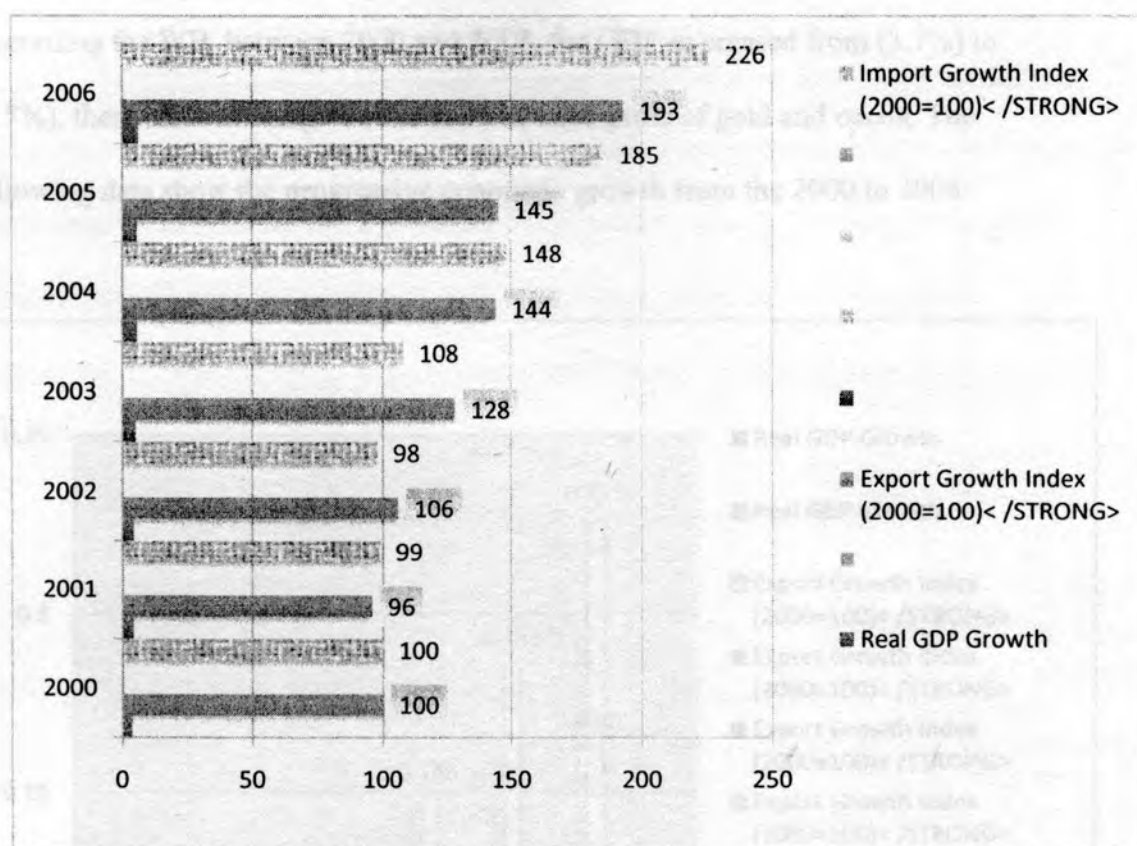


Figure 1

Economic Growth Rates

In recent years, economic growth rates according to the World Bank, has put Ghana on track to meet the (millennium development goal) MDG on halving poverty levels by 2015; since poverty levels have dropped from (52%) in 1992 to (28.5%) in 2005. "Economic growth has averaged (4.5%) from 1983 through 2000, but accelerated to (5.6%) in 2004 and (6.2%) in 2006 (World Bank, 2006).

Ghana's acquiescence and acceptance into the highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) category has boosted Ghana's economic growth over the last several years.

According the WB, between 2000 and 2008, the GDP in creased from (3.7%) to (6.7%), these came about given the continuous exports of gold and cocoa. The following data show the progressive economic growth from the 2000 to 2006.

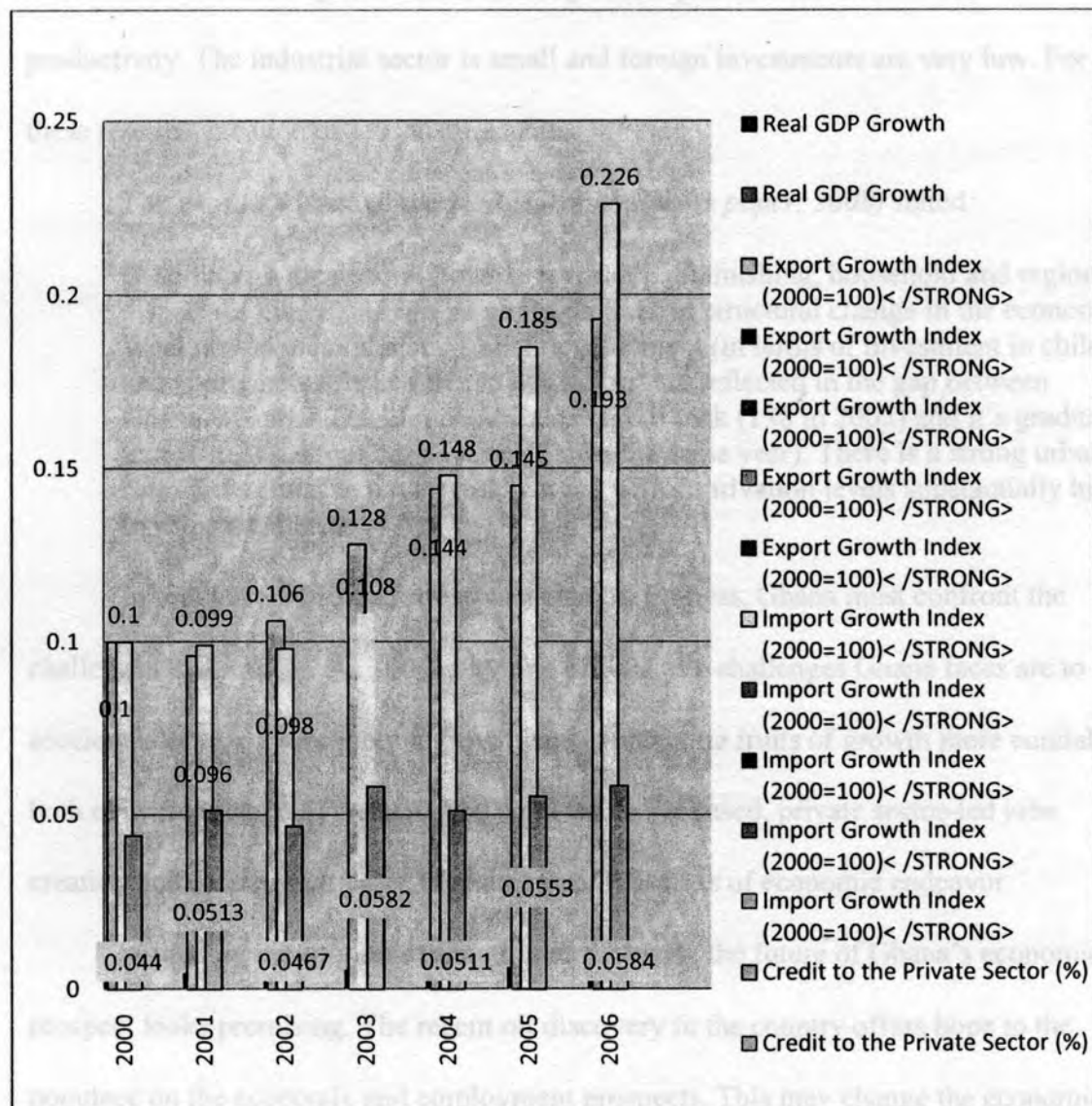


Figure 2

Economic Growth Rates

Although the recent economic policies have had an impact on the overall expansion of the economy, the makeup of the economy has substantially not change. The economy (according to IMF) is based on agriculture (40% of GDP and 50% of the workforce). Outdated agricultural technologies and practices have led to low productivity. The industrial sector is small and foreign investments are very low. For these reasons, creation of jobs is miniscule.

The February issue of the *Daily Graphic* (News paper, 2008) stated:

Even though the general poverty levels are diminishing, household and regional disparities linger, and are linked to the lack of structural change in the economy. Weaknesses in human and social development (in terms of investment in children and young people's health and education) are reflected in the gap between Ghana's Human Development Index (HDI) rank (138 in 2003) and it's gradually increasing GDP per capita rank (121 in the same year). There is a strong urban-rural differential in poverty indicators, with deprivation levels substantially higher in some rural areas.

In order to make headway in this economic abyss, Ghana must confront the challenges that it faces. As alluded by one official, the challenges Ghana faces are to accelerate the current economic growth and to share the fruits of growth more equitably both objectives can only be achieved by more broad-based, private sector-led jobs creation and by ensuring value for money in all aspects of economic endeavor.

Although, the economic situation looks bleak, the future of Ghana's economic prospect looks promising. The recent oil discovery in the country offers hope to the populace on the economic and employment prospects. This may change the economic landscape in the country since it will employ the masses. According to one government official, the authorities with support from its development partners are designing a

transparent petroleum revenue management system that suits Ghana's development needs, as well as a fiscal responsibility law that would incorporate key elements of petroleum management.

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Another way of viewing organized-crime in Ghana is through the spectrum of the social environment. Although, Ghana has made tremendous strides toward social development and in most cases referred to as an icon in progressive democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), there are several social ills that the country faces. Among these ills are social deviancy, minimal homelessness, morality decay and persistent unemployment that hinder progressive socio-economic development of the country.

The chief of these social ills is minimal homelessness which is steadily growing in Accra. Case in point is Darkuman, a suburb of Accra, Ghana, which used to be quiet suburb unknown to numerous rural-urban drifters and homelessness. As this study progressed, it was noted that, there were several women who have made shelter out of stalls and stores on the streets of Darkuman. These women who are locally called 'kaya-yee' which literally means *head potters* or 'women who help carry goods on their heads' in exchange for puny tips, sleep on the streets of Darkuman "tro-tro" station with their infant children.

This condition of homelessness and servitude is a social havoc, in that, most of the children of these women lack the parental guidance and are more often than not, lack basic education, social etiquettes and contribute to the greater social problems such as

robberies and other crimes. In a larger picture, this creates the culture of social irresponsibility, moral decay, and social deviancy. Therefore armed robberies and other social ills can be attributed to the upbringing of these children who do not have parental guidance.

In Ghana, organized crime is also connected to the problems and the opportunities offered by international migration in the 1980s. In comparison to other African states, Ghana has a reasonably moderate literacy rate and generally high standard of education, which was an enabler for international labor markets competition. Recent available data from the CIA Fact Book indicate the rate among the following African States.



Figure 1

Breakdown of Literacy Rates

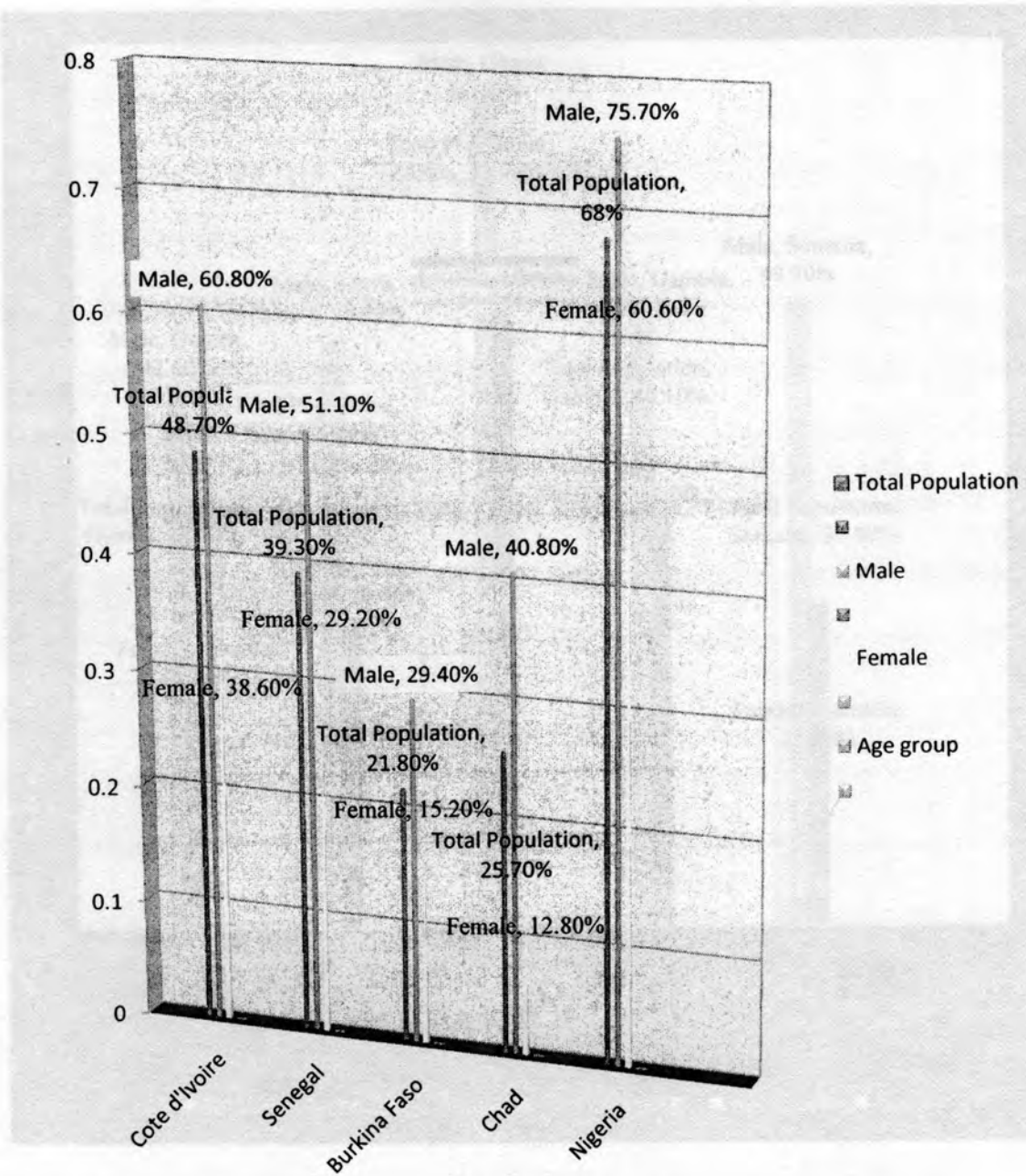


Figure 3

Breakdown of Literacy Rates

Figure 3

Breakdown of Literacy Rates

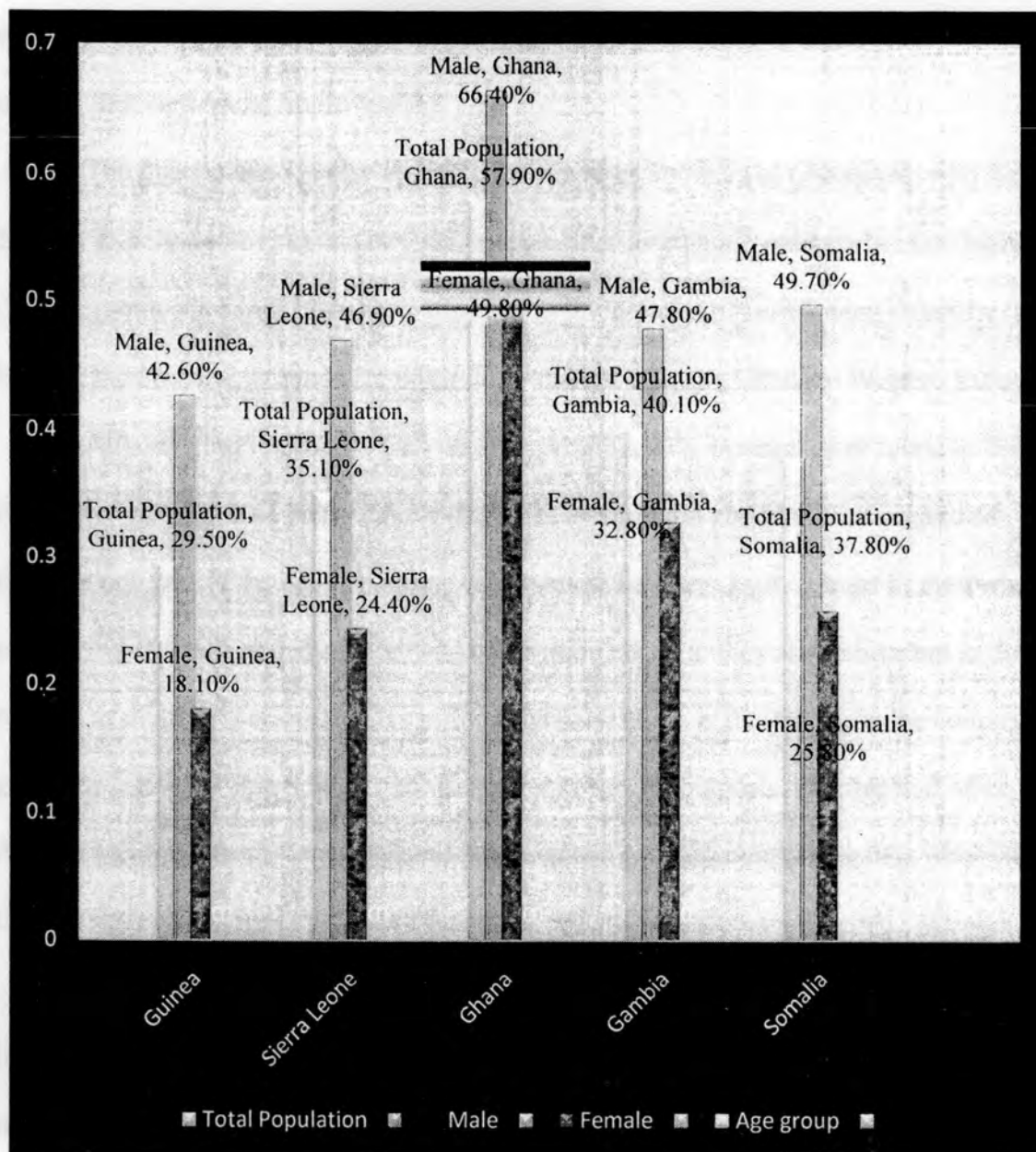


Figure 3

Breakdown of Literacy Rates

Given the above literacy rate, Ghanaians became one of the first countries among West Africans in modern times to migrate widely, chiefly with the onset of major

economic problems in the 1970s and early 1980s. Migrants looked to the West in search of economic and social improvement.

The phenomenon is also attributed to the large numbers of Ghanaians, who were forcibly expelled from Nigeria in 1982, and as other foreign job markets became more difficult, some appear to have been attracted to illicit forms of enrichment; therefore, this became the breeding grounds for illicit drug trafficking, from Ghana to Western Europe.

Although, all the people interviewed recognized the insurgence of crime in the country, almost none of them believe that there is a cultural acceptance of organized crime in any part of the country. Some commented that, they know groups of men who engage in persistent armed robbery and other illicit acts but, they are ambivalent to dub the acts as organized crime. Others stated organized crime is flourishing in the country, given the lack of efficient border patrol agents in various outposts. Cocaine and other drugs are shipped from Venezuela and Afghanistan into the country by gangs who re-ship these drugs to Europe or the United States for redistribution.

One local interviewee stated: "there is no overt public support for organized crime in parts of the country, although there is ambivalence towards sudden wealth which in most cases is preceded by acts of organized crime. The sudden wealth is treasured but not the illicit activity." Regarding internet fraud, one local interviewee, described how potential operators may be recruited, commented "trust and reliance and mutual exchange of privileges are the essential codes of conduct. Members of a gang are able to cooperate among themselves, and resolve disputes by negotiation, thus minimizing the chance of police intervention. These observations, suggest a lack of clarity concerning organized

crime: typically, individualistic and cynical criminals may also depend on high degrees of trust with their partners-in-crime. Organized crime in Ghana may reflect social attitudes in various contexts” (Mr. Oppong, personal interview, December 29, 2008).

As noted by one interviewee, local gun manufacturers in the 1990s to early 2000, smuggled guns to certain factions of rebels in neighboring countries involved in civil wars. These blacksmiths have pursued these activities in the northern part of the country which continues to destabilize that part of the region. As one blacksmith (artisan) stated, “it is important to manufacture these guns, although it is illegal, I have to make ends meet. What I once produced is now in mass production, making it unbearable for me to sell any of my past products” (anonymous, December 30, 2008).

As noted by a police officer Okain, “These people believe in criminal activities” referring to the ‘crime epidemic’ “the criminals have managed to develop a strong relationship with the upper echelons of the Ghana police department, immigration and Customs.” Although other police officers disagree with this assertion, one cannot help but to believe the assertion made. One Ghanaian local complained “the custom officers and the police have managed to cooperate with the criminals and these criminals are able to use Ghana, as major cocaine and heroin hub, the authorities know about these dealings”. Another interviewee noted: “we believe these drug dealers are creating problems for us, some kids in junior high school are using marijuana, all because of the abundance of drugs in this country” (anonymous, January 09, 2009). Another person also noted, “the authorities are accepting bribes to let these drugs into the country because, their monthly salaries are not enough to keep up with their family responsibilities” Abu stated, “once

these criminals are unable to distribute the drugs to United States and Europe, the Ghanaian people are going to be the targeted market" (Abu, December 30, 2009).

One has the impression that, this is not an activity of people who consider themselves professional criminals. They consider themselves as traders who profit from differential tariffs across national borders, in regard to goods that are not themselves illegal. In similar vein, the manufacture of guns in the country (Ghana) makes use of traditional organizations, in which members are bound to secrecy by swearing an oath.

Indeed, interviewees have also noted that, in some communities, criminal groups may supply welfare services (especially during festivities) that are currently neglected by the state or regional authorities, a development that also suggests a certain degree of ambivalence regarding the activities of certain categories of law-breakers. "It is hardly surprising that at a time when welfare services are neglected by states, in an era of state retrenchment and structural adjustment, non-state groups that propose to perform such services are likely to grow in stature" (UNODC, 2006). The psychological climate of the times stimulates crime in other ways too, and notably through the get-rich-quick mentality that has become characteristic of a region in which medium-term investment and employment prospects have become risky in the extreme. It appears that not only is the economic environment such that it may encourage people to resort to crime to make money, but so too are some aspects of the general political and social environment.

In some cases, such as that of the blacksmiths (artisans), other respectable and

honest people may engage in illegal activities without appearing to consider this as posing a moral problem. Some activities that are technically illegal may involve vast numbers of people who surely do not all consider themselves professional criminals. (UNODC, 2007)

But those activities and smuggling may find their way to other regions to destabilize the peace.

Organized crime should be looked at in terms of modernity. The lack of jobs in small towns and villages, unattractiveness of agriculture to the youth has encouraged a continuous surge in rural-urban drift. People come to the urban centers with no promise of viable jobs. Recent outbreak of civil wars in neighboring countries has led to an influx of refugees and other migrants to a country without enough jobs for its own citizens. The open immigration policy has opened doors to all kinds of people into the country. Rebels and victims of recent civil wars in neighboring countries were allowed into the country. Given the weak criminal justice system, criminals find it very easy to infiltrate into the Ghanaian society. Such infiltration destabilizes the peace of the citizenry in the form of the violence that is orchestrated by criminals.

Chapter 3

NATURE OF CRIME

COMMENTS

In this study, the historical context and socio-economic conditions that have paved way and given rise to this phenomenon are considered. In addition, the broad political context that has made the country particularly susceptible to the organized criminal activities and even more vulnerable in the foreseeable future is examined. Furthermore, the impact of difficult economic circumstances, a characteristic of most third world countries and indeed Ghana as one of the Global-South countries is emphasized. Animus and tensions among groups which creates sporadic ethnic rivalry in the northern part of the country is discussed. Intermittent war in neighboring States which has partially made guns readily available on cross-border “black markets” for would-be organized criminals and the State’s weakness on crime crackdown, as well as specific conditions conducive to corrupt practices is discussed. The degree to which some forms of organized criminal activities are simply accepted as normal “business” activities by their perpetrators is examined.

Organized crime is prevalent throughout Ghana. In this study, it was noted that, due the continuous criminal activities of this phenomenon, the level of crime in Accra is

similar to the level of inner city crime throughout the United States. For example, according to the Ghanaian criminal investigation department (CID) crime statistics, in 2005, robbery cases reported jumped from 1399 to 1949 cases in 2006. Narcotic drug trafficking cases reported in 2005 was 464 and increased to 559 cases in 2006, an increase of (20.5%). Fraud cases (most of which are internet) reported increased from 12561 in 2005 to 23,652 cases in 2006. Rape cases reported increased from 533 in 2005 to 724 cases in 2006, a (5.9%) increase. Murder case reported in 2005 was 393 and increased to 412 in 2006, a (4.8%) increase. In comparison to some of the related crimes in Minnesota, murder cases reported in 2005 was 115 and increased to 125 cases in 2006 (FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 2008).

The most common crimes, which the author will exhaustively explain in latter chapters are street theft, home invasions, and armed robberies, drug trafficking and human trafficking. According to the Ghana CID* records on thefts, in 2005, 55,001 theft cases were reported and in 2006 the reported cases were 57,644, a (4.8%) increase. In one of the interviews, it was noted that, beggars on the street may grab jewelry cell phones, or distract the victim while pick-pocketing. In most cases the person is not the sole actor of a vicious act but, being supported by other people. Once the crime is successfully executed, the person is helped with a car or motor-cycle in waiting to eschew capture. A street person committing crime, therefore, is part of an organized network of criminals, who work as individuals as circumstances permit but, once a successful crime is attained, the proceeds or stolen items go to the whole group (the criminal organization).

A participant involved in this study recounted that “criminals will sometimes use motorcycles and drive by unsuspecting pedestrians and hastily seize their bags.”... He further stated “there have been repeated reports of muggings carried out by groups of men (organized criminals).” Most of the dangerous undertakings of organized crimes, according to Ghana police officials are orchestrated at night. The trend of armed robbery is growing steadily as recorded by Ghana Criminal Investigation Department (CID). The CID records indicated that, 1,399 robbery cases were reported in 2005 and increased to 1,949 in 2006, a (39.3%) increase. Perpetrators run their tasks with fire arms that are locally manufactured by blacksmiths or cross-border black market. Recent United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report on Ghana reveals that, “small pistol costs about 10 Ghanaian *Cedis** (about \$10), and there is higher profit margin for blacksmiths—who organize themselves into loose collectives providing different components of each gun—from making longer-barreled weapons, which sell for up to 800 *Cedis* (\$800). So local blacksmiths feed a clandestine trade behind scores of murders and hundreds of armed robberies in Ghana each year” (UNODC, 2007). The report further stated “Industrial weapons are getting harder and harder to get in Ghana because of restrictions on the international arms trade and the local guns are filling the gap. They may look heavy and crude but they are no less dangerous” (UNODC, 2007).

More so, based on the research conducted by the (UNODC, 2007) in collaboration with the Ghanaian government, it was noted that 80% of the crimes committed using guns involves locally-made weapons, which are seen used increasingly in the cities for everything from cellular phones theft, bag snatching to armed robberies.

Other harmful weapons such as knives and machetes which are easily accessed are used frequently. Other forms of criminal activities that will be stressed in the next couple of chapters are financial scams (such as the 419 scams on the Internet that are common in Ghana. People falsely claiming that they are a part of an organization, government, or charity); gold and diamond scam deals. Criminals may also engage in the sale of fake gold and diamond dust. In most cases, what is purported to be gold or diamond dust are really pure African sand, and when business are transacted without fully knowing what one is buying, thousands of dollars are gained by these criminals by means of scamming.

In summary, based on the numerous interviews, it was concluded that, there were several factors that contribute to the criminal network in Ghana. One police officer stated: "the government can mitigate this phenomenon by way of introducing stringent laws to fight corruption and restructure the law enforcement system which at the moment is understaffed and weakened by corruption" (Officer Okain, 2007).

In the course of the study, one interviewee noted "Ghanaian criminal groups are highly gooey in personnel and in methods of operation" (Aboagye, personal interview, January 11, 2007). A Customs officer noted "although there is a degree of structure to these organizations, their hierarchical composition and relationships are not comparable to those of more traditional criminal organizations in United States or Europe." It was noted from the various interviews that, the structure of organized criminal networks in Ghana may range from independent entrepreneurs to highly organized syndicates. These groups are able to change and adapt as needed, both in the nature of the criminal

activities they pursue, and in the members they employ (mostly males ages 18 to 35). This flexibility allows them to remain in operation and insulate themselves from law enforcement.

Although crimes committed by groups of Ghanaian criminal networks may seem unrelated, connections and patterns are being developed in criminal activities from Internet fraud to drug trafficking, human trafficking and forgery. The speed with which some of these groups react to enforcement efforts and the adoption to new techniques demonstrates the effectiveness of their inter-group aptitude allocation and the organization between the various syndicates.

DRUG TRAFFICKING

Drug trafficking is a major issue in Ghana. It is a national security issue, as stated by few of the interviewees, drug money are used in some political campaigns. The drug trafficking problem has produced corrupt law enforcement agencies and government officials through bribery. This bond between criminals and officials, once again makes it almost impossible to gather information on organized criminal network in the country.

Although cases of drug trafficking exist in (Ghana) West African police and court records from as long ago as the 1930s, the region's emerging role as a transit point for global movements of narcotics can be said to have become a serious problem only in the early 1980s. According to almost all accounts, it was pioneered in this region by Nigerians, soon joined by others, and police forces in Ghana and Sierra Leone both allege that drug trafficking was introduced to their countries largely by Nigerian criminals seeking new operating locations. (UNODC, 2006)

Ghanaians have now created their own criminal networks using Ghana as the main transit zone as the main entry point for cocaine, marijuana, and other vices for exported to other

destinations, especially United States and European States. In seizure reports gathered by UNODC over the period 2000-2004, more than 1.4 tons of cocaine had been seized en route to West Africa or from West Africa to Europe, not including two unusually large seizures of 2.29 and 7.5 tons. There is also an important import and re-export trade in heroin, notably from South Asia. The key entry points are Ethiopia and Kenya, with Egypt to a lesser extent. Cargoes are then trafficked from east to West Africa (Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire) forming the hub of the trade in West Africa.

In regard to Ghana, a place now known for the burgeoning drug enterprise and smuggling, as stated earlier, no comprehensive figures for drug-related arrests are available. The *Ghanaian statesman* reported the following numbers of arrests for the period 2006: Convictions in drug cases involving 100 grams or more increased in 2006. During the year, courts delivered 33 drug-related convictions in such cases, including 4 for arrests made in 2006 and 29 for arrests made in 2005. In addition to a number of Ghanaians, courts sentenced citizens of Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Guinea, Belgium, and Germany in cases involving cocaine and heroin trafficking. Despite these positive trends, at year's end courts still had 96 cases pending that involved 100 grams or more; of these, 52 were for 2006 arrests and 44 were for older cases. The Narcotic Control Board (NCB) reported that the price of cannabis increased sharply in 2006, possibly as a result of eradication efforts. The price of a small parcel of cannabis (the size of a loaf of bread) in 2006 was approximately 100,000-150,000 (\$10.86 - \$16.29), while a wrapper or joint sold for 2,000-5,000 (\$0.22 - \$0.54), from two to five times the price in 2005. The NCB and other law enforcement agencies continued their successful cooperation with US law enforcement agencies in 2006 until the eruption of the narcotics scandal, which forced US agencies to reduce cooperation until the NCB could reconstitute itself. There were no narcotics-related extraditions to or from the United States in 2006. (*The Ghanaian Statesman*, 2008)

Immigration and Customs officers noted: "the drug transport business appears to be dominated by men, although women sometimes work as couriers. Most offenders appear to be between the ages of 18 and 35." With all the caveats considered above concerning the lack of statistics or other hard evidence, it appears to be reasonably well

established that there are illicit producers of cannabis for the international drug trade; major transit hub for Southwest and Southeast Asian heroin and, to a lesser extent, South American cocaine destined for Europe and the US. Example of drug trafficking and corruption is detailed in the *Ghana Daily Newspaper*:

On 7 January 2006, the police raided a private residence in the port city of Tema, Ghana and arrested six people in connection with the import of over 675 kilograms of cocaine from Venezuela, with an estimated value of US\$140 million. The goods had been imported into the country through the port of Tema. The six, four British, one German and a Ghanaian were granted bail of just US\$200,000, provoking a national outcry in Ghana. Subsequently, a higher court overturned the ruling and rejected bail. The uproar was such that the judge who had sat in the original case was later transferred from Accra to the Northern Region, some 850 kilometers away. (*Ghana Daily Newspaper*, 2008)

This shows the merger between drug money influence and government officials, especially law enforcement agencies. The drug trafficking argued by most of the interviewees is the hot issue of the day in Ghana.



Drug Money seized by law enforcement

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

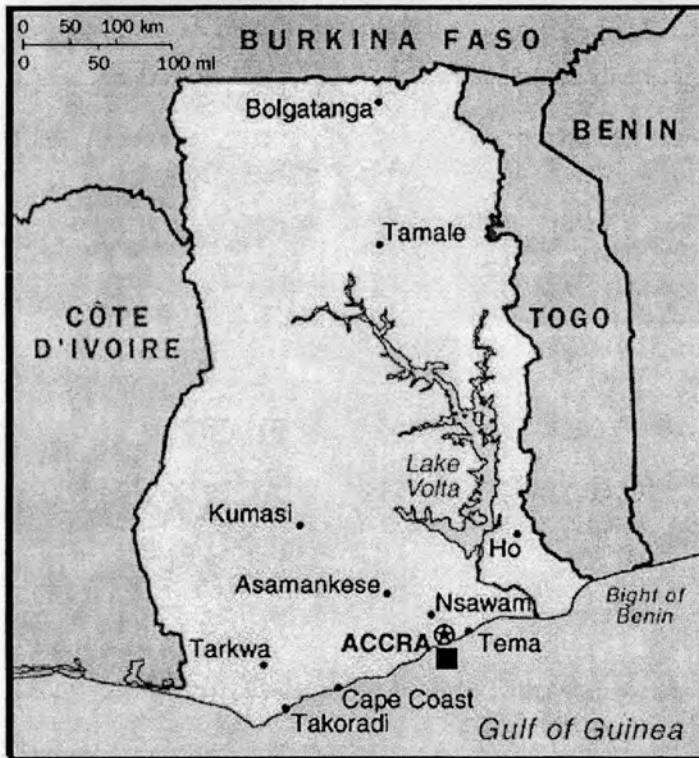
Human trafficking in the region takes place in a variety of ways. It was recounted by one interviewee that “child trafficking is an organized crime involving recruiters, transporters, receivers, distributors and employers.” One form is that of agricultural slavery. In that, children are sent to farms of extended relatives or friends as wards in distant locations to work from sun rise to sunset. Some parents put their children into these situations in order to help fend for themselves or their younger children.



Fishing Children Draw Nets on the
Shores of Lake Volta, Ghana



Several Children Entrapped by Child (Human) Trafficking





“Other children are bought from villages in the hinterlands to coastal towns to perform fishing jobs, head potters, and engage in domestic servitude or shepherds, classified work which deprived a child below 18 of their basic rights. Abusive, hazardous, exploitative and harmful to the health, safety and the development of the child are few of the words that can be used to describe their working conditions”(anonymous, personal interview, January 02, 2009).

More so, children under subjugation go under poverty, parental neglect, sexual and physical abuse toxic substances, sexual abuse, exploitation, illiteracy and high crime rate are some of the negative impacts of human trafficking. Although the few educated interviewees saw the evils of human trafficking, most of the people who are not educated saw nothing wrong with human trafficking. This is the main reason why most of the non-

governmental institutions in the country protesting and working to the end of these acts are Westerners. The masses of the people interviewed in Ghana thought nothing bad about it since they are seriously interested in their economic endeavors.

INTERNET FRAUD

The emergence of the internet has created a new tool for criminals. The use of the internet to scam victims has presently inundated various inboxes with fraudulent mails. In Ghana as well as Nigeria, the internet is used for conducting "419"; a tactic of fraud practiced. Advanced-fee fraud, via cyberspace, appears to be a field in which some Ghanaians have mastered and have capitalized on in the absence of employment. The lack of employment has flooded various internet café with young men who chat on line with people from United State and Europeans, as stated by one interviewee.

One observer noted: It is sad to note that most internet cafes seen on the streets of Accra (capital Ghana) have now been turned into fraud centers for the youth. Young men engaged in these acts, according to sources, are of the view that, it is the fastest way of getting rich. Some of these boys go to the internet cafés search through webs sites to find foreigners who want to marry African ladies, especially white people. These impostures defraud these victims by pretending as if they are ladies who are also into internet dating, by sending pictures of African ladies to these foreigners who are eager to date.

The various interviews conducted on the streets of Accra also revealed something more to this fraud. It was noted that, most of these boys do not only use their brains and intelligence, but also seek assistance from voodoo priests, which is normally referred to

“Agbala”, a sort of incantation, which helps them to get whatever they ask from their victims. The activities perpetrated by these criminals reflect the opposite of Weber’s ‘delay of gratification’ in that, although these fraudsters do not have jobs, they intend to live lavishly on the accounts and hard work of other people.

Some cafe owners in Accra stated that internet fraud was now common. Some further said they make money out of it, by introducing the young guys to the websites where people in search of females to date post their photographs and other necessary information. Some also said some of these young men come to the café to buy their time for months, and some for even a year. Some further stated it was also an opportunity for them, the owners, because the cafes are always busy, and they make a lot of money. It was an opportune time to interview a person who not only engaged in the internet fraud but, on several occasions visited with voodoo priests in order to execute his fraud. In the interview with Kojo, he stated he started this act about 6 years ago, and it has helped him tremendously. He claimed he guardians stopped catering for him because of poverty; he dropped out of school, and was introduced into this fraud business by friends. He noted the thrilling aspect of the business was the help the voodoo priest offers. He noted “once I visit the voodoo priest with the picture of the fraud victim (foreigner), it makes it easier for me to get whatever I need from the foreigners.” It came as no surprise to see young kids as young as 19 and 21 owning ‘hammer’ and other expensive cars due to their criminal activities. At the end of various interviews conducted, one interviewee who wished to maintain his anonymity stated that because of the intensity of these cyber crimes FBI agents have been coming to cafes tracking down potential fraudsters.



Busy Internet café in Accra

FORGERY

There are several types of forgeries in Ghana. Some of the types of forgeries in Ghana are passport forgeries, currency counterfeiting, and fake overseas visas. Forgery may be a lucrative business in itself. According to the interviewees involved in this study, many U.S. and local currencies are counterfeited by individuals in the country. But they noted that, the most common forgery is Ghanaian passport. Furthermore, it was noted in this study that most sophisticated forgeries are required for other criminal intents. Such forgeries may include but not limited to drug traders or human traffickers who may require special documents (birth certificates or baptismal record) in order to follow their trade.

ARMED ROBBERY

Armed robbery is one of the common crimes orchestrated by criminal networks in Ghana, as commented by a local. There is a clear relationship between the existence of organized chaos and the incidence of armed robbery because, war proliferates weapons. In Ghana's case, although unemployment, civil unrest and civil wars in neighboring

countries are arguably the main attractions to robberies, local blacksmiths (artisans) adds to the contributive factors to armed robbery upheaval in the country. Blacksmiths make guns readily available to potential criminals.

Although there are no comprehensive reports on cases of armed robberies, it was however noted based on various interviews that, armed robbery incidence do occur due to the social environment of joblessness which has given rise and inclination to robberies. It was noted also, armed robberies have increased in Ghana today due to the following:

1. The lack of interest of the youth to enter into agro-based industries but, have accommodated rural-urban drift which continue to perpetuate the unemployment cases.
2. The presence of refugee from war-torn neighboring countries who are not promised of potential jobs in the country. Unemployed refugees and unemployed locals find it necessary to merge for a common cause of robbery. In some cases some of refugees who have engaged in handling guns in their countries.
3. The presence and the supply of locally made guns by blacksmiths become all too important for their criminal operations. The presence of the local arms manufacturers ala Blacksmiths contributes to recent surge in the number of weapons use in recent robberies.

There has been countless armed robbery activities at the nations international airport, networks, some Ghanaians in Diaspora have laid out their concerns and fears to various Ghanaian news outlets and media houses of going home (Ghana). It was noted

that, lack of employment has paved way for young girls going into prostitution. Most of the prostitutes as was noted had pimps. Though the pimps may not be as sophisticated as pimps in the United States, most of the Ghanaian pimps are armed robbers themselves. Therefore propositioning a prostitute in most cases leads to robbery in of itself in of itself.



Locally made guns



Armed robberies take various forms. An incident narrated was headlined in (*The Chronicle, January 06, 2009*) another local paper read:

Date - 2008-10-09 Security alert: lock your vehicle doors while in motion. You wouldn't believe what happened to me over the weekend, we really have to be careful at all times. On Saturday the 4th of October, 2008, at approximately 7:30 pm, I was driving around Opebea (a suburb in Accra) - airport road in Accra, traffic was heavy so all vehicles including mine had slowed down and were moving at a snail pace.

Then suddenly a decently-dressed gentle-looking man emerged from the jammed up vehicles opened the front passenger-side door of my vehicle and sat in. Before I could shout at him, he pulled out a pistol and motioned to me to shut up. Two others, also decently dressed concurrently opened the back doors and joined quietly while traffic was moving slowly. One of them asked how I was doing and I told him it's been fairly well, then the one wielding the gun told me to keep calm and cooperate with them or else I will be long gone. They searched my car and found an amount of GHc 1,620.00, (\$1500 equivalent) 2 mobile phones and a brown envelop containing a passport and 2 pictures. Having collected these items, one of them said to me THANKS MAN, WE SHALL MEET AGAIN. They jumped out of the vehicle while still in traffic and escaped through the jammed up vehicles. I packed the vehicle in total dismay and for over 15 minutes I remained thunderstruck. I later saw a friend who accompanied me to the police station to lodge a complaint and also drove me home. The whole incident was to me like a flash of light. Please, watch out and always be careful.

The November 2008 of the *Daily Guide* noted, it appears no single day goes off without an armed robbery incident been reported in the media. Coupled with the rate at which it occurs in the country is the tragic dimension on which armed robbery has taken in the country. Almost everybody in this country is a potential victim of robbery. This sometimes deposits a phantom of fear in the people. This menace is gradually eroding our name as a peaceful nation in turbulent West Africa. If people should live in a constant threat of robbery then it tells us the seriousness of the problem.

Gone were the days when lone ranger thieves were coming to our homes to steal stereo machines and video cassette players however, just less than two decades small pilfering has graduated to draconian armed robbery. Today when armed robbers storm in your home or office they no longer after sound systems or its equivalent but rather cash, jewels and mobile phones. Those days when they came they were not interested in taking their would-be victim(s) life (lives). Now what has become common about almost every armed robbery is also the attempt to take the life of the would-be victim.

The newspapers report this almost everyday, and it is incidences of these kinds that put the citizenry into a jittery position about the rising tide of criminal incidence.

Chapter 4

CONTROLLING CRIME AND EXISTING EFFORTS

Neighborhood justice is one of the troubling techniques used in crime prevention. This, according to various people interviewed, is the right way to judge these criminals in these hard times. In many cases, especially in robberies, mobs take matters into their own hands and deal with captured robbers in any way they see fit. This is mostly done for the sake of deterrence, and to alert the government to increase police force to guard against violence and robberies against the public, as alluded by an interviewee.

Others interviewed stated, they are frustrated and fed up with how the criminal justice system works because, robbers who are arrested get in jail, pay bribes to government officials and get released. Therefore, mob or neighborhood justice is the best deterrent to bribery and deterrent for robberies.

According to the locals, police enforcement in various communities is minimal. A majority of the police officers lack police professionalism. Like many police administrations in the global south, Police officers in certain places in Ghana lack basic amenities such as cars, bullet proof vests and cuffs to make arrest. Therefore, when crime is reported, some police officers require the reporter of the crime to hire a taxi or other form of transportation to the scene of the crime. The conveyance to the scene of the crime is paid for at the expense of the victim or the reporter of the crime.

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Such inadequacies of basic resources have paved way for corruption in various law enforcement agencies in the country.

Chapter 3

RECOMMENDED EFFORTS

Based on the various interviews held with government officials and Ghanaians of all walks of life, it was noted that, although Ghana has made tremendous strides to curb the incidence of crimes, Bribery and corruption are seen as loopholes, thereby allowing criminal activities to flourish and outlive any crime legislations passed. It should be incumbent upon social scientists in the country to expand research of such nature to help alleviate the ills of society and offer solutions to mitigate the problem of organized crime. Additionally, clues can be taken from advanced countries that have had similar problems with criminal networks and how they were solved.

To solve the problem of organized crime in Ghana, the following steps have to be considered. There should be a clear distinction among the four categories of organized crime. These "distinctions among structures and functions that characterize the formation and operation of the criminal groups differ from one another. Therefore, the methods of combating them both socially and legally will differ" (Albin, 1971). The condition in Ghana befits mercenary-organized-crime and syndicated-organized-crime categories. This study therefore recommends the restructuring of the Ghana criminal justice system in the following steps.

1. Law enforcement personnel should be well-paid. Without a well-paid job,

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1. Law enforcement personnel should be well-paid. Without a well-paid job,

officers may always seek to accept bribes, which will in effect crumble the entire system.

2. There should be Internal Affairs (IA) in the police department, which will investigate potential “dirty cops.” Educating law enforcement officers against corruption is not enough. Incentives should be given to hard working law enforcement agents. Having these in place, corruption can be reduced, and drug money can be eliminated from politics and police department across the country. In addition, the government must increase the scope of its intelligence apparatus.
3. Drug smuggling/trafficking should be seen as a national security issue. If drug trafficking and drug monies are eliminated from politics, then the country’s democracy will be ousted by drug dealers influencing the government.
4. In addition, any response to the drug trafficking problem must be a holistic one, which relies not only on strengthening police ability to confront the problems but, government’s responsibility to counter the problem.

It was noted that in September 2008, the office of the attorney general drafted a Bill which seeks to establish a Serious Fraud and Organized Crime Office as a specialized agency to monitor and investigate economic and organized crime. The objective of the bill is to detect and prevent organized crime, help eradicate economic crime and take the profit out of crime. It would tackle money laundering, human trafficking, cyber crime and computer-related offences. (Joy News, 2008)

But, organized criminal network cannot be solved solely by Ghana or within the borders of Ghana but, tremendous help must come from neighboring countries and the international community. More so, the ports and borders should be corruption-free zones.

Without the political will, the problem cannot be solved, and will have a lasting effect not only on Ghana, but the whole region as well.

5. Government (law enforcement) must institute mechanism to profile and dismantle potential organized criminal networks.
6. Jobs should be created by the government to curb the problem of unemployment. The government can do so by making agriculture attractive. This can be done by providing incentive and well-paid jobs. The government should also provide incentive for the Ghanaians Diaspora and encourage them to invest in Ghana. Encouraging investment should not be limited to firms in the West, China or India.
7. Vigorous punishment and sentencing of heinous offenses should be established to serve as deterrent to others.

This gradation is not necessary if punishment is only a means of defense. No doubt there would be danger for society if the most serious offences were treated as simple transgression; but it would be greater, in the majority of cases, if the latter were treated in the same way as the former. Against any enemy, we cannot take too much precaution. The person who violates or disregards the law is not made to suffer in relation to his wrongdoing; he is simply sentenced to comply. (Durkheim, 126)
8. Financing neighborhood-watchdog to help mitigate the offensive daily robberies.
9. The government should create a cyber watchdog to track down the fraudsters (by having the association Internet Service Providers cooperate to deal with this menace.

10. Government should scale back some necessary lavish spending that is mostly associated with African leaders, and divert the funds to fight the burgeoning menace for the public good.
11. There should be a moral-crusade intended to demonize human (child) trafficking. At the same token, the government should open more orphanages for parents who are unable to take care of their children.
12. There should be a cut in Military budget and the fund diverted to the police force. This will enable the government to recruit young men and women who are educated, yet are finding it difficult to secure jobs.
13. Joint Army-police co-operation should be established and strengthened to engage vigorously in the fight against crime. This will ameliorate crime rates in the country. Should this 'joint co operation' is considered, soldiers should be warned against usurping their military skills by abusing civilians, and encroaching on civil liberties.
14. There enforcement agencies should institute profiling in a limited fashion. This form of profiling should be done in a way to assuage the encroachment of suspects' liberties and freedoms. This will in effect reduce crime occurrences in the country and will provide safety to the citizenry.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIXES

Sample of Internet Mail Fraud

Dear Friend

My name is Adams Kai, the Regional manager of a branch of BCI-BANK CHINA LTD Yantai China. I am a Christian married with two kids. I have packaged a financial transaction that will benefit both of us. As the regional manager of the bank, it is my duty to send financial reports to my head office in the capital city of Acrea China. On the course of the last year 2007 end of the year report, I discovered that the branch in which I am the manager made Three Million Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand US Dollars And One Nine One Million Five Hundred And Fifty Thousand (4,590,000,000) of which my head office is not aware of which it never be aware of it. I have a new plan to the head office to send 50% of the amount to you.

As an officer of the bank, I cannot be directly involved in this money that I am involved in request for your assistance to receive this money into your bank account. I agreed to put with 30% of this fund to you with 20% shall be for me. I wanted to assure you that there are practically no risks involved in this. It's going to be a bank-to-bank transfer. All I need from you is to send me the original report of this fund. If you accept this offer, I will send you my bank response with your full details.

Your direct cell number, fax number, e-mail and your current residential address for further details and information. Please The fund will be TT Transfer Wire Transfer.

Please reply
With regards,
Adams Kai

APPENDIX A

Sample of Internet Mail Fraud

Sample of Internet Mail Fraud

Dear Friend.

My name is Adams Kofi, the Regional manager of a branch of SG-SSB- BANK GHANA LTD Tema Ghana. I am a Ghanaian married with two kids. I have packaged a financial transaction that will benefit both of us. As the regional manager of the bank, it is my duty to send financial reports to my head office in the capital city of Accra Ghana. On the course of the last year 2007 end of the years report, I discovered that my branch in which I am the manager made Three Million Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand US Dollars And The Sum Of one Million Five Hundred And Fifty Thousand (1,550.000.00) of which my head office is not aware of and will never be aware of it. I have since then PLACED this fund on a SUSPENSE ACCOUNT without

beneficiary. As an officer of the bank, I cannot be directly connected to this money thus I am compelled to request for your assistance to receive this money into your bank account. I intend to part with 20% of this fund to you while 80% shall be for me. I do need to assure you that there are practically no risks involved in this. It's going to be a bank-to-bank transfer. All I need from you is to stand as the original depositor of this fund. If you accept this offer, I will appreciate your timely response with your full details, your direct cell number, fax number, your banking details and your current residential address for further details and information. : Note: The funds will be TT Transfer (Wire Transfer).

Please reply

With regards,

Adams Kofi

Sample of Internet Mail Fraud

Office of the Governor
Central Bank of Nigeria
Tinubu Square, Lagos, Nigeria
Date: 3 Feb, 2007
Our ref: Can/La/Okd/2007
To: Enlana
Payment file: Can/Pay/07
Anne Brownberry

As Mr. Enlana asked, the secretary to Prof. Charles Soludo, the executive governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), the Central Bank of Nigeria is the parent bank of all commercial banks here in Nigeria. I was instructed to further contact with you by the then the executive governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (C.B.N) on an urgent basis, kindly note that your funds were deposited and re-deposited into the "Special Savings Account" of the central bank, because you did not directly provide them to the right beneficiary.

APPENDIX B

My boss the executive governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (C.B.N) was visited in his office by three persons at Lagos, namely these men were accompanied by one Enlana, their visit was highly risky for us. Sample of Internet Mail Fraud These men in power and they said that they came to collect the monies of account funds left over of \$500 million which rightfully belong to you as shown in your file with us, on your behalf and by your authorized staff. After their lengthy traditional dance with drumming, which proved that you actually were given the full authority of these funds. Below is list of the documents which they intended to forward today.

1. Letter of introduction.

2. High court injunction.

3. Order to release

Due to the nature of his job, he cannot afford to make any mistake in releasing these funds to anyone except you who is the designated beneficiary. I have found that the Enlana has asked them to release back whatever he deposited, but that from you Enlana. Kindly clarify as an old hand before we make this payment to these beneficiaries after Enlana who is Mr. Enlana. Kindly be clear that payment to the people would address of my boss, Prof. Charles Soludo, the executive governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Sample of Internet Mail Fraud

Office of the Governor.
Central bank of Nigeria
Tinubu, square, Lagos- Nigeria.
Date 3 Feb, 2009.
Our ref: Can/Ox/Okd1/2007
Telex: Embank.
Payment file: Can/Fan/07.
Attn: Beneficiary,

I am Mrs. Naomi Asher, the secretary to Prof. Charles Soled; the executive governor of the central bank of Nigeria (C.B.N), the central bank of Nigeria is the parent bank of all commercial banks here in Nigeria. I was instructed to initiate contact with you by my boss the executive governor of the central bank of Nigeria (C.B.N) on an urgent issue, kindly note that your funds were re-called and re-deposited into the "federal suspense account" of the can last week, because you did not forward your claim as the right beneficiary.

My boss the executive governor of the central bank of Nigeria (C.B.N), was visited in his office by three gentlemen today, really these men were unexpected by him because their visit was impromptu. He had to ask them why they came to see him in person and they said that they came to collect the inheritance/ contract funds bill sum of us\$20 million which rightfully belongs to you as shown in your file with us, on your behalf and by your authorization. Note that they actually tendered some vital documents which proved that you actually sent them for the collection of these funds. Below is list of the documents which they tendered to this bank today:

1. Letter of administration.
2. High court injunction.
3. Order to release.

Due to the nature of his job, he cannot afford to make any mistake in releasing these funds to anyone except you who is the recognized true beneficiary to these funds. Note that my boss has asked these men to come back tomorrow so he can verify this fact from you first. Kindly clarify us on this issue before we make this payment to these foreigners whom came on your behalf. Kindly to direct your response to the private email address of my boss, Prof. Charles Soludo, the executive governor of the central bank of Nigeria cbn,

below for quicker deliberation and response from him on the release of your funds to you. Please remember to indicate a phone number he can reach you on in your response.

Email: so_ludocharles@live.com

Note that for security reasons you have been assigned a code/password which is (TT722FGN), please note that this code is the reference number for your transfer and it's being disclosed to you alone, guard this jealously and all your email response should carry this code as the subject.

Yours faithfully,
Mrs. Naomi Asher.
Secretary.

To the Governor.
Central bank of Nigeria
Tinubu square, Lagos- Nigeria.

Statement of confidentiality: "the information in this email and in any attachments may contain confidential information and is intended solely for the attention and use of the named Addressee(s). It may not be disclosed to any person without authorization. If you are not the intended recipient, or a person responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient you are not authorized to and must not disclose, copy, distribute or retain this message or any part of it.

Field Study Questions

1. Are the law enforcement agencies required to report the number of arrests made annually? Field Study Questions
2. What are the reasons for the increase in arrests?
3. How are officers treated when working in the field?
4. How are officers treated by the police department when arrested?
5. Are officers treated differently in various jurisdictions?
6. Are law enforcement officers paid enough?
7. Are there any other reasons for the increase in arrests?

APPENDIX C

Field Study Questions

Field Study Questions

1. Are the law enforcement agencies capable to thwart the present surge in armed robberies? Field Study Questions
2. What are the common crimes committed?
3. How are robbers treated when caught in the act?
4. How are robberies treated by the police department after arrest?
5. Are sentences stringent enough to serve as deterrent?
6. Are law enforcement officer paid enough?
7. Are good incentives in place to eschew criminal acts?
8. What can be done to develop a dependable crime statistics? What can be done to curb the problems addressed? How is the government of Ghana cooperating with neighboring countries on the subject of organized crime? Is the government competent enough to address the rise in organized crime? Are various communities doing yeoman's job to quell the rise in crime in general?