

GUIDE ON THE USE OF MIGRATION DATA IN GHANA



Elaborated within the framework of the Rabat Process

Project financed by the EU

Project implemented by ICMPD and FIIAPP



Rabat Process
Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development



ICMPD
International Centre for
Migration Policy Development

FIIAPP
COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA

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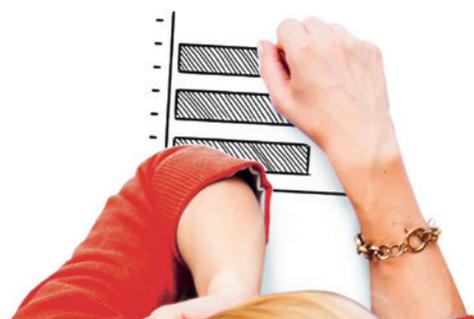
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Foreword

Adelaide ANNO KUMI, Chief Director of the Ministry of the Interior of Ghana

Ghana which was formerly Gold Coast, became independent from British colonial rule on 6th March, 1957. It was the first black African colony to achieve independence. There are 58 Ghanaian dialects. The official language of the country is English, but French and Hausa are two other major languages spoken in the country. Ghana's constitution guarantees freedom of Religion and Association. Christianity, Islam and Traditional Religions are the major faiths practiced in Ghana.

The 2010 population census indicates that Ghana's population is estimated at 24,791,073.

Ghana has been described as an eco-tourism haven and continues to hold out a lot of attractions, notably; rich mineral resources such as gold, diamonds, manganese, limestone, bauxite, iron ore, as well as, various clays and granite deposits; extensive forests, which are arguably the best managed in West Africa, with 252 permanent forest reserves in the rain forest zone alone; rich marine fishing resource (tuna and game fishing); beautiful landscaping, inviting sunshine, pristine beaches, exotic wildlife and exciting national parks and game reserves; rich culture and tradition and a world acclaimed warmth and hospitality of its people. Due to the varied tourist attractions in the various parts of the country, as well as, the peace enjoyed in the country under the democratic dispensation, many people, both locals and foreigner migrants decide to stay in Ghana, either for leisure or greener pastures.

Some Ghanaians, especially the youth also migrate to other countries, for greener pastures and better conditions of life. Unfortunately, a number of the migrants especially from the Regions in the middle belt travel through illegal means, and in the process lose their lives.

Ghana faces the challenge of gathering data on internal and external migrants. The country does not always get the accurate information of people travelling in and out the country, since some of them go through illegal means.

The preparation of this Guide on the Use of Migration Data in Ghana, initiated under the Rabat Process, is a very laudable idea that goes to enhance migration and development in the country. Through the use of this migration data, the Guide's objective will support policy making and planning in Ghana.

The Guide defines its framework, the aim of the guide, the methodology, technical working groups convened and the current migratory situation (Section 1); identifies the mapping of Migration Data, specific recommendations and information (Section 2); establishes the tools and practices supporting evidence-based policy making (Section 3); and makes relevant recommendations for the short, medium and long terms, for better use of migration data in Ghana (Section 4).

Ghana has developed its National Migration Policy, and has submitted it to Cabinet for consideration. The Policy when approved by Cabinet would help provide continual status updates on the issues presented in this Guide.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process), the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and FIIAPP for considering Ghana for this exercise. I wish to also express our gratitude to other Development Partners and Ghanaian Collaborators whose valuable inputs and support made this exercise a reality.

All are encouraged to make very good use of this guide.



Adelaide ANNO KUMI

Chief Director of the Ministry of Interior of Ghana

Foreword

Lukas GEHRKE, Director of the Rabat Process Support Project

More than ever, the international community is committed to improving decision-making processes by relying on evidence-based policies. This commitment is also reflected in the post-2015 development agenda, with the idea of creating a global partnership for sharing development data and in a number of other forums, including those on migration issues.

Despite the growing awareness of the role of data, challenges linked toⁱ the creation of integrated data management and collection platforms; andⁱⁱ the processing and sharing of data in a coherent and coordinated manner persist. This situation is often exacerbated by the fact that the main institutions in charge of data management lack the capacity to fully carry out their mandate. In the area of migration, the effectiveness of harmonised migration policies depends on the existence of reliable data.

The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development, more commonly known as the Rabat Process, has recognised the importance of being actively engaged in the field of migration data. The 59 partner countries, the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) decided to make the use of data for evidence-based policy making a priority of the third phase of the dialogue (2013-2015). The new Rome Declaration and Rome Programme for 2015 to 2017 that frame the new dialogue phase also reflect this major priority.

To support the implementation of the above mentioned priority, National Guides on the Use of Migration Data have been developed in the framework of the Rabat Process Support Project, financed by the European Union and implemented by a Consortium composed of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International and Ibero-American Foundation of Public Administration and Policies (FIIAPP). Ghana is one of the four pilot countries developing such a tailor-made guide, the other four being Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. These guides are valuable tools that list the main producers and users of data at the national level, present national and regional good practices and make recommendations. Existing, reliable data is key to better policy making and to understand the increasingly complex and interdependent migration field.

The Guide on the Use of Migration Data in Ghana is a useful resource for all national institutions and key stakeholders working together to tackle the challenges encountered with the creation of better migration. Developed on the basis of a set of existing tools and national, regional and international resources, this guide is tailored to Ghana's needs and provides guidance for the use of migration data in Ghana and contributes to meeting the challenges and seizing the opportunities related to migration. The Interministerial Steering Committee on Migration, led by the Ministry of the Interior, has been strongly committed to this activity, enhancing its visibility and ensuring ownership of the final tool.

I wish to specifically thank Mr. David Agorsor, Director of the Migration Unit of the Ministry of the Interior, and Mrs Adelaide Anno-Kumi, Chief Director of the Ministry of the Interior and Focal Point of the Rabat Process. I also wish to thank the national experts Mr. Godwin Odei Gyebi and Dr. Margaret Delali Badasu for their active participation in the development of this guide.

My gratitude also goes to the team of the Rabat Process Support Project for facilitating the activity and for their active engagement in the development, revision and editing of the Guide.

To conclude, I would like to commend the commitment of Ghana to the question of migration data. As a country that has been very active in improving migration data management for many years, Ghana is on the path to integrating and harmonising its data, and acts as an example not only for neighbouring countries but across the African continent.

Lukas GEHRKE
Director of the Rabat Process Support Project



ⁱ The creation of integrated data management and collection platforms

ⁱⁱ The processing and sharing of data in a coherent and coordinated manner

List of Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AU	African Union
BoG	Bank of Ghana
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EC	European Commission
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EMPRETEC	Entrepreneurs and Technology (Emprendedores y Tecnología)
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAR	Greater Accra Region
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GEA	Ghana Employers Association
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMB	Ghana Migration Bureau
GMHP	Ghanaian Migrant Health Professionals
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRS	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HTMB	Human Trafficking Management Board
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
i-Map	Interactive Map on Migration
IMWG	Inter-Ministerial Working Group
ISSER	Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research
MIB	Migration Information Bureau
MIDA	Migration for Development in Africa
MMB	Migration Management Bureau
MoELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoFARI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoWAC	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MTOs	Money Transmitter Operators
MU	Migration Unit
NAPRM-GC	National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLC	National Labour Commission
NMB	National Migration Bureau
NPC	National Population Council
NRG	Non-Resident Ghanaian

List of Acronyms

OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEC	Public Employment Centre
REMADE	Returning Enterprising Migrants Adding Development and Employment
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SWAC/OECD	Sahel and West Africa Club/OECD
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNPD	United Nations Population Division
UoG	University of Ghana
WB	World Bank
WMIDA	Migrant Women for Development in Africa

Glossary

Asylum Seeker

Person seeking to be admitted into a country awaiting decision on his/her application for refugee status.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

Border/Boundary/Frontier

Line separating the land territory or maritime zones of one State from another.

[Source: *Handbook on migration terminology, IOM, 2011*]

Brain Drain

Emigration of trained and talented individuals to a third country, due to causes such as conflict or lack of opportunities in their country of origin.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

Citizenship

Citizenship is the legal bond between an individual and a State. It is described as "a legal bond having as its basis a social fact of attachment, a genuine connection of existence, interests and sentiments, together with the existence of reciprocal rights and duties...the individual upon whom it is conferred, either directly by law or as a result of the act of the authorities, is in fact more closely connected with the population of the State conferring the nationality than with any other State."

[Source: *Nottebohm case, (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala), 1955*]

→ Ghanaian

Ghanaian by birth means born by at least one Ghanaian parent.

[Source: *Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for official Statistics in Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service, 2013*]

→ Citizenship (Ghana)

In Ghana, a person may become a citizen as stated in the Constitution based on the following:

- a. A person who, on the coming into force of this Constitution, is a citizen of Ghana by law shall continue to be a citizen of Ghana.
- b. A person born in or outside Ghana after the coming into force of this Constitution, shall become a citizen of Ghana at the date of his birth if either of his parents or grandparents is or was a citizen of Ghana.
- c. A child of not more than seven years of age found in Ghana whose parents are not known shall be presumed to be a citizen of Ghana by birth.
- d. A child of not more than sixteen years of age neither of whose parents is a citizen of Ghana who is adopted by a citizen of Ghana shall, by virtue of the adoption, be a citizen of Ghana.

[Source: *Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992*]

→ Dual/Multiple Citizenship

Dual/multiple citizenship refers to the status of an individual who is a citizen of two/ more states. Under the Citizenship Act, a Ghanaian residing abroad has the possibility to hold dual citizenship, and does not lose his/her citizenship upon the voluntary acquirement of a foreign nationality.

[Source: *MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010*]

→ Dual Citizenship (Ghana)

The Citizenship Act, 2000 established in Article 16(1), "A citizen of Ghana may hold the

citizenship of any other country in addition to his citizenship of Ghana".

Dual citizenship may be awarded to anyone who is either born in Ghana or has parents of Ghanaian origin. However, for some host nations, dual citizenship is not allowed.

[Source: *GhanaianDiaspora.com*]

→ Naturalisation

It is the granting by a State of its nationality to an alien through a formal act on the application of the individual concerned. In Ghana, an alien could be granted a naturalisation status through the following means:

- a. A woman married to a man who is a citizen of Ghana or a man married to a woman who is a citizen of Ghana may, upon making an application in the manner prescribed by Parliament, be registered as a citizen of Ghana.
- b. A person who was married to a person who, but for his or her death, would have continued to be a citizen of Ghana.
- c. Where the marriage of a woman is annulled after she has been registered as a citizen of Ghana she shall, unless she renounces that citizenship, continue to be a citizen of Ghana.
- d. Any child of a marriage of a woman registered as a citizen of Ghana shall continue to be a citizen of Ghana unless he renounces that citizenship.
- e. Where upon an application by a man, for registration it appears to the authority responsible for the registration that a marriage has been entered into primarily with a view to obtaining the registration, the authority may request the applicant to satisfy him that the marriage was entered into in good-faith; and the authority may only effect the registration upon being so satisfied.
- f. A man seeking registration and residing permanently in Ghana.

[Source: *Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992*]

Country of Origin/Transit/Destination

- a. Country of Origin: A country where a person or a group of persons originate(s), i.e. country of his/her nationality or in the case of stateless persons the country of usual residence.
- b. Country of Transit: a country through which a person or a group of persons travels, possibly involving temporary settlement, on the way to a given country of destination.
- c. Country of Destination: A country that is the destination for a person or group of persons.

[Source: *MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010*]

Diaspora

The term "diasporas" refers to expatriate groups which applies to expatriate populations abroad and generations born abroad to foreign parents who are or may be citizens of their countries of residence. It conveys the idea of transnational populations, living in one place, while still maintaining relations with their homelands, being both "here" and "there".

[Source: *Engaging Diasporas as Development Partners for Home and Destination Countries: Challenges for Policymakers, IOM, 2006*]

Diaspora (Ghana)

Ghanaians resident abroad and peoples of African descent; people of Ghanaian origin and heritage living outside Ghana, irrespective of their citizenship and nationality, and people of African descent who are willing to contribute to Ghana's national development.

[Source: *Diaspora Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration*]

Emigrant Communities

Populations outside their country of origin, usually sustaining ties and developing links both with their country of origin and across countries of settlement/residence.

[Source: *MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010*]

Evidence-based Migration Policymaking

The process of developing effective migration policies and ensuring their coherence with other areas based on a comprehensive, reliable, proactive platform of analysis, commonly referred to as a knowledge base or evidence.

[Source: Migration Profile: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011]

Family Reunion/Reunification

The process of bringing together family members, particularly children, spouses and elderly dependents. Family reunion/reunification enables persons to exercise their human right to family life outside of their country of origin.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

Foreign Students

Persons admitted by a country other than their own for the specific purpose of following a particular programme of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country.

[Source: Migration Profile: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011]

Governance of Migration

System of institutions, legal frameworks, mechanisms and practices aimed at regulating migration and protecting migrants.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

Migrant

A person undergoing a (semi-)permanent change of residence, which involves a change of his/her social, economic and/or cultural environment.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

a. **Return Migrant:** a person born at his/her current place of residence but who had moved out and lived outside his/her locality of birth for more than a year and has stayed in the current locality for a year or more or intends to do so. This return may or may not be voluntary. Return migration includes voluntary repatriation.

[Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey – Report of the Fifth Round, Ghana Statistical Service, 2008]

b. **Non-migrant:** a person born at his/her current place of residence who has never stayed away for a year or more.

[Source: Ghana Living Standards Survey – Report of the Fifth Round, Ghana Statistical Service, 2008]

c. **First Generation Migrant:** term referring to a foreign-born migrant who physically moved from one country to another country.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

d. **Second Generation Migrant:** term referring to children, born in a new country to first generation migrants (but did not move themselves).

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

e. **Migrant Worker:** a person, who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

f. **High-level Skilled Migrant:** a migrant performing a job for which a specific advanced degree, years of experience or copious on-site training are required.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

g. **Low-level Skilled Migrant:** a migrant performing a job that does not require very much specific training and can be performed by many people without the need for advanced degrees or years of experience.

[Source: *MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010*]

→ **Migrant Flow/Stock**

a. **Migrant Flow:** number of migrants counted as moving to or from a country to access employment or to establish themselves over a defined period of time.

Migrant Stock: number of migrants residing in a country at a particular point in time.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

→ **Migrant Integration**

The process by which immigrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. The particular requirements for acceptance by a receiving society vary greatly from country to country; and the responsibility for integration rests not with one particular group, but rather with many actors: immigrants themselves, the host government, institutions, and communities.

[Source: *Integration: The Role of Communities, Institutions, and the State, Rinus Penninx, Migration Policy Institute, 2003*]

Migration

A form of geographic or spatial mobility involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic units.

[Source: *Ghana Living Standards Survey – Report of the Fifth Round, Ghana Statistical Service, 2008*]

a. **Circular Migration:** the fluid movement of people between countries, including temporary or long-term movement which may be beneficial to all involved, if occurring voluntarily and linked to the labour needs of countries of origin and destination.

[Source: *Migration Profile: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011*]

b. **Forced Migration:** movements of populations caused by the need to flee from danger, persecutions and violence.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

c. **Immigration:** process by which the national of a country moves into another country for the purpose of settlement.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

d. **In-migration:** entering one administrative area from another subdivision to take up residence.

[Source: *Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service, 2013*]

e. **Internal Migration:** a movement of people from one area of a country to another for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (for example rural to urban migration).

[Source: *Handbook on Migration Terminology, EU-IOM, 2011*]

f. **Irregular Migration:** secret or concealed migration in breach of immigration requirements. It can occur when a non-national breaches the entry regulations of a country, or having entered a country legally overstays in breach of immigration regulations.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

g. **Temporary Migration:** a non-permanent migration implying return or onward movement.

[Source: *MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010*]

h. **Outmigration:** leaving one sub-division of the country to take up residence in another.

[Source: *Compendium of Statistical Standards, 2013*]

i. **Net Migration:** the net effect of immigration and emigration for an area.

[Source: *Compendium of Statistical Standards, 2013*]

j. Total/Gross Migration: all the migration that has taken place in the year. It could be in- and out-migration when the calculation is about internal migration; and immigration and emigration when considering external migration.

[Source: *Compendium of Statistical Standards, 2013*]

→ Migration Mainstreaming

A phenomenon recognizing, on one hand, that migration policies can no longer take a purely restrictive approach but must consider how changes in the migration governance framework influence socio-economic and environmental issues, and on the other hand, that other sectoral policies (for example, labour market regulation, employment, social welfare, economic development) should account for the development impact of migration.

[Source: *Migration Profile: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011*]

→ Migration Profile

Originally conceived as snapshot overviews of most recent migratory trends, migration profiles now include impact analysis and are accompanied by a wide range of capacity-building and partnership development objectives.

[Source: *Migration Profile: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011*]

→ Migration Quota

A quantitative restriction. In the migration context, many countries establish quotas, or caps, on the number of migrants to be admitted each year.

[Source: *Handbook on Migration Terminology, EU-IOM, 2011*]

→ Migration Rate

Any rate that measures the relative frequency of migration within a population.

[Source: *Compendium of Statistical Standards, Variables and Concepts for Official Statistics in Ghana, Ghana Statistical Service, 2013*]

Nationality

A legal bond between a state and an individual implying reciprocal rights and duties.

[Source: *MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010*]

Native Population

Persons born within the country or area; foreign-born population is defined as persons born outside the country or area. The country or area of birth is based on the national boundaries existing at the time of the census.

[Source: *United Nations Statistics Division, 2004*]

Pull/Push Factors

a. Pull Factors: factors that attract migrants to the country of destination.

b. Push Factors: factors that drive migrants to leave their countries of origin.

[Source: *Atlas on Regional Integration in West Africa: Population Series, ECOWAS-SWAC/OECD, 2006*]

Quality of Data

In the civil registration system or in the vital statistics system, quality of data is measured according to their degree of completeness, correctness (accuracy), timeliness and availability.

[Source: *Migration Profile: Making the Most of the Process, IOM, 2011*]

Refugee

Under UNHCR's mandate, any person who is outside his or her country of origin or habitual residence and is unable or unwilling to return there owing to a well-founded fear of persecution

for one of the reasons set out in the 1951 Convention, or owing to serious and indiscriminate threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalized violence or events seriously disturbing public order.

[Source: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners, Global Migration Group, IOM, 2010]

Remittances

a. **Financial Remittances:** Earnings and material resources transferred by international migrants or refugees to recipients in their country of origin.

b. **Social Remittances:** Usually defined as the ideas, practices, identities and social capital that flow from receiving to sending country communities. Social remittances are transferred by migrants and travellers or they are exchanged by letter or other forms of communication, including by phone, fax, the internet or video.

[Source: MTM: A Dialogue in Action/Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices, Joint ICMPD-IOM Project, 2010]

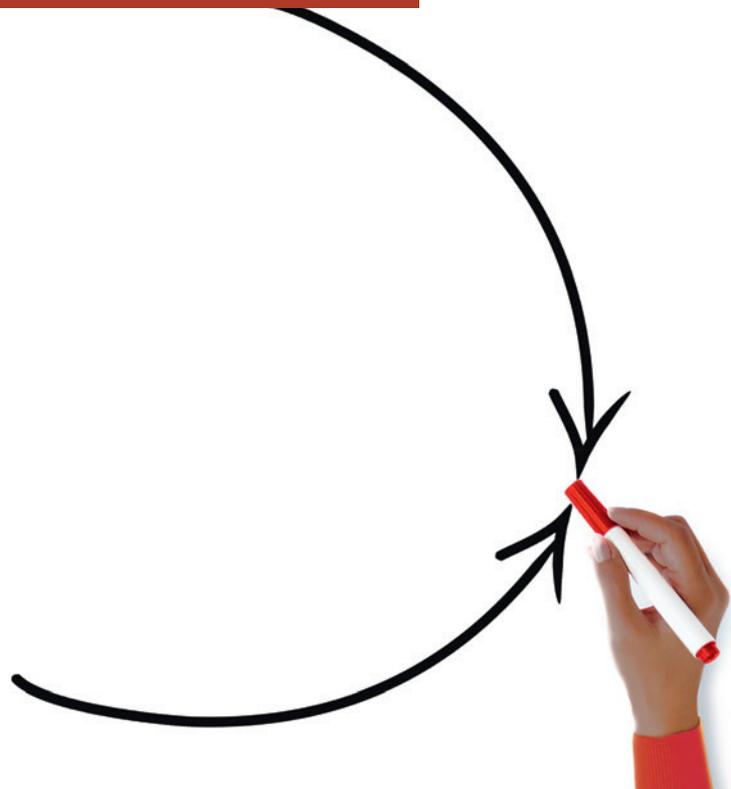
Trafficking in Human Beings

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

[Source: Data and Research on Human Trafficking: A Global Survey. Offprint of the Special Issue of International Migration, 43.1/2, 2005]

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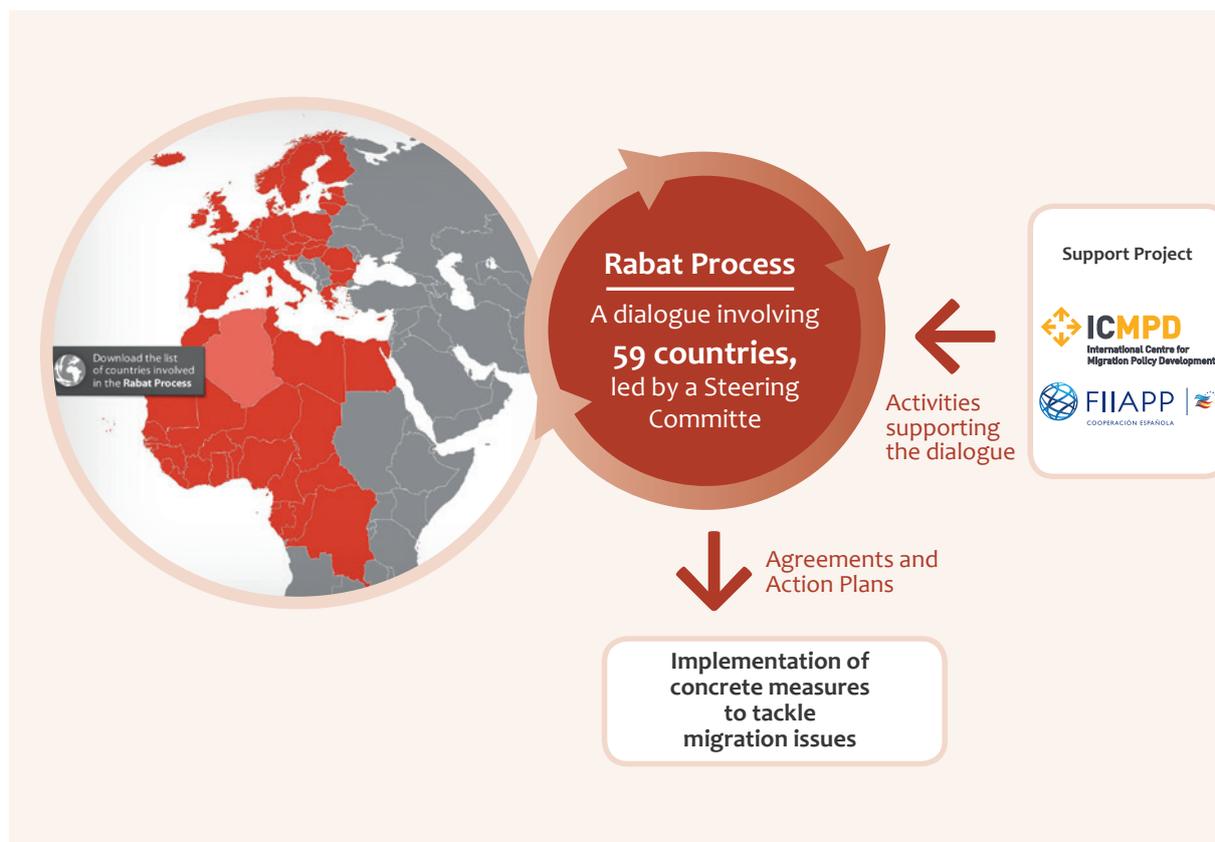
Context



1. FRAMEWORK



Developed within the framework of the Support Project to the third phase of the **Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process)**, this guide was financed by the European Union and elaborated by a consortium led by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International Latin American Foundation for Public Administrations and Public Policies (FIIAPP).



This guide contributes to the cross-cutting objective to support public policy making and planning at national level through the use of migration data.

2. AIMS OF THE GUIDE



- List available sources of migration data and its users
- Highlight good practices and tools for using migration data to support policy making
- Contribute to policy coherence on migration and harmonization of migration policies at national level

3. TARGET BENEFICIARIES



National authorities (at technical and policy levels) in the field of migration are the target beneficiaries of the guide. This guide has been disseminated to other stakeholders, including Rabat Process countries, through the Interactive Map on Migration (i-Map) platform (www.imap-migration.org) and the Rabat Process website (www.processusderabat.net).

- The Interactive Map on Migration (i-Map – www.imap-migration.org)



- The Rabat Process website (www.processusderabat.net)



4. METHODOLOGY BEHIND THIS GUIDE



This guide is tailor-made for Ghana.

The production of this guide was facilitated by the **Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Migration (IMSCM)** under the coordination of the Migration Unit of the Ministry of the Interior.

Beyond a finished product, this tool has been conceived as a process characterized by a structural, participatory and inclusive approach, which facilitates the guide's sustainability and simplifies future updating. The sections are independent and can be updated separately.

This guide was produced in collaboration with two national experts, Dr. Delali Margaret Badasu from the University of Ghana and Mr. Godwin Gyebi Odei from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).

Sources of migration data

Most data (presented here) are generated from different sources such as the National Population and Housing Censuses, nationwide sample surveys, arrival and departure halls in airports and at national borders, passport registration applications at the Ghana Immigration Service, visa applications and formal remittance transfers. In addition, several stakeholders-most of whom belong to the IMSCM-were interviewed.

Types of migration data

The data collected from these sources include visas, work permits, residence permits, citizenship applications, statistics on asylum seekers and refugees, travel statistics, demographic data on immigrants and emigrants, data on countries of origin and destination, and statistics on migrant businesses and labour migration, among others. The guide identifies various sources on these topics rather than one "umbrella source". The diversity of sources illustrates the richness of migration data in Ghana.

Data access and availability are core issues. The guide integrates "Comments" boxes that tackle these issues, including the issue of clearance. The institution responsible for clearance is available when identified.

Registers

Registers mean regularly or continuously updated data systems containing information about persons' current status, (for example general population register, register of legally resident foreigners/aliens registers, income register, tax register, employment/unemployment register, social insurance register, matters of education, asylum issues).

Counts (aggregate statistics, based on registers or on primary data collection)

Counts mean a count of events linked to persons (such as birth, death, naturalisation, migration etc.) or a count of persons (for example count of prison population, persons at school) at a certain reference date or within a certain reference period. The count may be register based or based on primary data collection.

Censuses and Register-Based Censuses

The term census refers exclusively to general population and housing censuses. Other types of datasets which sometimes may also be called "censuses" (for example census of the prison population, etc.) shall be classified as counts. Censuses and register-based censuses, i.e. datasets extracted from population and/or other registers at a certain point in time used as replacements for regular censuses.

Sample Surveys

Sample surveys refers exclusively to sample based surveys which involve interviews with respondents. Other types of sample based datasets (like samples drawn from administrative registers for statistical purposes) are described as either a count or registers (as applicable).

[Source: Promoting Comparative Quantitative Research in the Field of Migration and Integration in Europe (PROMINSTAT), Final Report, 2010]

Conclusion

The guide describes the various institutions, departments and agencies (MDAs) responsible for producing and using migration data in Ghana at the local, national and international levels. These include both private and public institutions. In order to ensure the sustainability of the guide, not only are updates made possible, but also synergies with other projects have been considered. For instance, potential synergies with the Ghana Integrated Management Approach (GIMMA), a project financed by the European Union and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), have been discussed. The project aims to enhance the existing knowledge management system on migration through the establishment of a data management framework, the development of a national migration database and the analysis of migration data available for policy makers.

THE MECHANISMS OF COOPERATION FOR MIGRATION IN GHANA

1. The Migration Unit

Migration is currently considered a very important element in the global development agenda. In November 2004, Ghana hosted a Conference on Migration and Development, under the auspices of the United Nations. Regional meetings were held in various parts of the world leading to a

report by the Global Coalition on International Migration on the nexus between migration and development. Cabinet gave approval for the establishment of the Migration Unit within the Ministry of the Interior in February 2006 to coordinate the activities of all governmental institutions whose activities affect or are affected by migration. The physical establishment of the Unit was overly delayed until July 2008 due to lack of office space. The Migration Unit was set up with equipment and technical support from IOM in July 2008.

Vision: to achieve the effective management of migration as a tool for sustainable development of Ghana.

Mission Statement: "To contribute to Ghana's economic and social development by providing key support to Government of Ghana's efforts to better integrate migration into its national development framework".

Objectives:

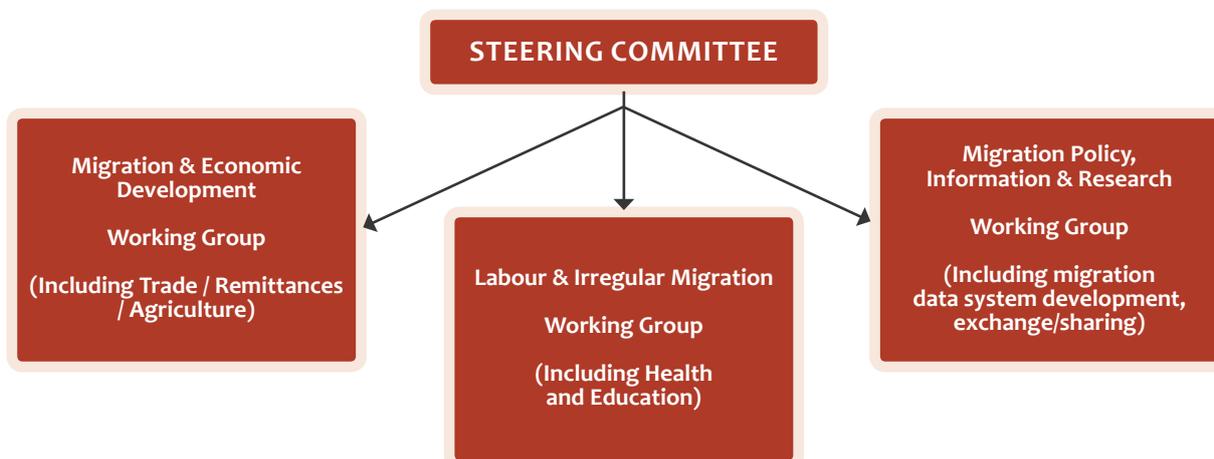
1. Ensure that the link between migration and development is clearly and practically made in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) revision for effective implementation of follow up activities, while aligned strategically with the rest of the GPRS and its action plans.
2. Ensure that migration is mainstreamed into district plans, sector plans, and the ten-year national development plan.
3. Identify various options for managing migration for the benefit of socio-economic development and poverty reduction that can be measured in objective, quantifiable manner, and for which progress can be monitored.
4. Design effective strategies aligned with the overall national development planning in general and with Multi-Donor Budgetary Support approach.

Functions of the Migration Unit:

The Bureau would inter alia:

- Provide reliable data and documented information on migratory flows and stock of the country.
- Improve legal and policy environment for the management of migration.
- Develop country's capability to manage migration for development.
- Create awareness in migratory flows to enhance growth and poverty reduction.
- Help establish a more flexible policy for remittances transfers for effective development.

Organs of the Migration Unit:



2. The Inter-Ministerial Committee

The Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Migration (IMSCM) is coordinated by the Migration Unit. It was inaugurated on Thursday 26th June, 2008. The Committee has been meeting once every month to, first, fashion out a policy framework, and then, discuss a wide range of migration issues.

The Honorable Minister of the Interior and the Cabinet will give the final approval to the document. Once it is officially endorsed, the institutional framework for implementation of policies, projects and programmes related to migration should be implemented.

A Ghana National Migration Commission (GNMC) should be established by an Act of Parliament as an independent body responsible for the coordination of migration-related programmes in Ghana, as well as for leading the implementation of the national migration policy. The GNMC would ensure that migration-related issues receive priority attention in national discourse and resources required for effective implementation by the State.

The GNMC would play the following roles: advise the government on issues pertaining to the preparation of migration-related legislation; share in the responsibility for the implementation of the national migration policy; prepare international agreements in the field of migration; review existing legislation on migration for the purpose of identifying gaps and inconsistencies with the Constitution and with international conventions; institute mechanisms for data exchange at both local and international levels.

Functions of the Inter-Ministerial Committee:

The Inter-Ministerial Committee would advise the Minister to develop a coherent and comprehensive migration management policy which would be linked with Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy and National Development Plan.

Functions of IMSC Related to Overall Policy Guidance:

- Develop the vision and mission of the National Migration Bureau, as well as set plans for its future;
- Develop the organizational policy of the National Migration Bureau;
- Create the public relations policy of the National Migration Bureau;
- Make recommendations for mainstreaming migration into the national development plan;
- Advise on policy matters relating to migration issues thus ensuring that migration is reflected in their sector strategies;
- Liaise with other stakeholders to formulate policies on migration matters;
- Be responsible for budgetary oversight and fundraising; and
- Prepare guidelines for disbursement of funds and monitor their utilization.

3. Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)

The Inter-Ministerial Committee has identified three (3) thematic working groups. Each of the thematic working groups comprises of one designated Focal Person/Technical staff knowledgeable in the area from the relevant Ministry, Department or Agency and Civil Society Organization (CSO). The Thematic Working Groups are:

I. Thematic Working Group on Migration and Economic Development: this Group deals with issues such as migration and trade, remittances management, agriculture sector migration, diaspora mobilization and involvement in the economic development of the country, among others.

II. Thematic Working Group on Regular and Irregular Labour Migration: this Group deals with issues such as legal labour migration policy and administrative structure development, Health and Education Sector Migration, as well as irregular migration and trafficking. Under AENEAS 2006 Project, the Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment is developing a labour migration policy for Ghana.

III. Thematic Working Group in Migration Policy, Information & Research: this Group deals with issues such as migration data system development, exchange/sharing, policy development, educational campaigns, among others.

4. The Secretariat

The Secretariat performs the administrative and the executive functions of the Inter-Ministerial Committee related to executing and implementing migration policy; coordinating the implementation of migration policy; and monitoring and supervising migration-related initiatives. The Secretariat is headed by a Director.

MEMBERS OF THE IMSCM

The Committee is chaired by the Honorary Deputy Minister for the Interior

- Ministry for the Interior
- Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
- Ministry of Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
- Ministry of Finance
- National Development Planning Commission
- Ghana Immigration Service
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Centre for Migration Studies University of Ghana, Legon,
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) as observer

5. FAST FACTS



Ghana was a major destination of international migrants, especially after it attained independence in 1957. Better economic conditions and political affinity of the sending countries with Ghana as well as colonial ties were major pull factors that made the country **attractive to immigrants**. Immigrants constitute no less than 10 percent of the total national population until in 1969 when a political instrument, the Aliens Compliance Order, was purposely implemented to deport undocumented immigrants from the country. Since then, immigrants

have constituted just a little more than 3 percent of the total national population (Ghana statistical Service 2013). Improving **socioeconomic conditions, peaceful political environment** as well as the **production of oil** that started in 2010, are expected to serve as **pull factors** that can make Ghana a preferred destination of immigrants from the African region and beyond. Regarding emigration, Ghanaians have been migrating in and out of the country for the past four decades, largely due to poor economic conditions in the country particularly in the past. Perceived greener pastures abroad has accounted for **emigration** from the country in more recent times (even as before) despite the country's recent relatively better living conditions. The recent political and economic stability in the country has shown some evidence of **return migration**.

"A growing demand for data production and quality migration data has emerged".

A growing **demand for data** production and quality migration data that migration stakeholders could use for transparent and evidence-based policies has emerged. However, data on migration are collected by individual departments and ministries involved in migration management in Ghana. No joint **data management platform** exists, referral procedures between the different bodies remain unclear and data collection and sharing is rarely coordinated or consistent. These (data management platforms) have been hampered by the fact that data are not always made available by relevant institutions, and as a result it is difficult to collect existing information on migration. However, releasing administrative data on visas, border control, residence, and work permits, on consular registers, asylum seekers, and apprehended irregular migrants in particular can offer rich information on migration **flows and stocks** in fine detail and at minimal additional cost. Although the **difficulties** to be faced for extracting statistical data from these data sources are real. As detailed in the Migration Profile of Ghana (IOM 2009, p.94-95): "Some of the immigrants and emigrants enter or leave the country through unauthorized routes. Since **Ghana's borders** are not effectively patrolled, it becomes difficult to obtain information on some movements. In view of this, many immigrants are staying in the country without permit and information on them does not reflect in the GIS database. For instance, some nationals of ECOWAS member states enter the country as short-term emigrants but often stay beyond the mandatory 90 days. Existing data from GIS does not allow a meaningful analysis due to the fact that the characteristics of immigrants and emigrants are not provided".

Furthermore, it is also not clear whether data collected use the same definitions, concepts and standards, which makes it difficult to produce and analyse **comparable data**. Most migration data is census data that is usually collected every ten years and therefore often **outdated**. In addition, the administrative data are usually **not fully disaggregated**, which makes it difficult to capture and analyse migration trends. The inability of migration data to be aggregated at regional level may be due to differences in coverage, definitions of variables used and timeframe of collected data. This is largely because various government institutions involved in migration issues collect and process specific data and information in accordance with their compartmentalized needs. "The data collected from persons arriving in and departing from Ghana has not been disaggregated by sex, age, occupation, level of education, etc. Also, GIS is unable to provide information on the characteristics (age, sex, nationality, educational attainment, marital status, occupation, etc.) of immigrants who applied for or are granted residence permit".

There are several **recent initiatives** that have contributed to laudable progress towards better data generation.

In 2009, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) facilitated in preparing **Ghana's Migration Profile** (MP) in support of strategic policy planning at the national level. The MP-a statistic based report describing the country's migration situation and with evaluation of the

effectiveness of migration policies for managing the migration phenomenon—will be upgraded within the framework of the **Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA, 2014-2017)**. When the original MP was developed, Ghana did not have an explicit migration policy although it had introduced several initiatives to deal with specific migration issues (such as the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II that considers the consequences of migration and migration policy on development). Following a series of reviews with extensive coordination, the Migration Unit (MU) of the Ministry of the Interior set up an **Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee** that supervised the drafting of a national migration policy—which marks a significant milestone in migration management in Ghana. The draft policy, completed in March 2014 has received validation from relevant stakeholders and waiting for cabinet approval. Plans are also far advance to sensitize the general public on the importance of the migration policy document. Until the endorsement process is complete, however, no steps can be taken towards its implementation.

"The Government of Ghana is currently enhancing the existing knowledge management system on migration by establishing a national migration data framework and a national migration database".

Since a successful migration management approach requires not only a strong institutional framework, policy, sufficient technical expertise and infrastructure, but also the availability of reliable and up-to-date migration data, the Government of Ghana is currently enhancing the existing knowledge management system on migration by establishing a **national migration data framework** and a **national migration database** under the **GIMMA project**. The project has been developed in direct consultation with the following key stakeholders for effective migration management: the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), the main partner and beneficiary of this action; the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS), the institution developing and hosting the migration database and offering data-related trainings; the Migration Unit (MU), the entity playing a key coordination role between the project and the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Migration (IMSCM); the Centre for Migration Studies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFA & RI), key partners; the Ministry of Finance (MoF); the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, whose labour migration information system will be part of the migration data framework; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), key project partners with experience and expertise working with communities; and the International Organization for Migration, IOM. The project ensures that synergies between existing national and regional projects are identified and maximized.

Another relevant initiative is developed by the Diaspora Affairs Bureau, DAB of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration which is currently **drafting a diaspora engagement policy**, with the Support of ICMPD under the initiative MIEUX. Within this framework, the DAB has sent surveys to all Ghanaian Missions Abroad, inquiring about the number of Ghanaians abroad and their profiles. They will draft the policy based on their findings by August 2015.

At the regional level, the project **"Support Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa"** (FMM West Africa), funded by the European Union, and implemented by IOM, ICMPD and ILO has been launched in Ghana in May 2014. FMM WA will support the Ghanaian government in facilitating ECOWAS citizens' movement within the region. The project will also **strengthen the capacities** of key national institutions in ECOWAS Member States in migration data collection and management based on the regional guidelines and common operating procedures for migration data collection and management, including support for the **integration** of a **migration module** in population censuses, household surveys, labour force surveys, among others. Moreover, it supports the **updating** of national **Migration Profiles** and strengthens the role of national institutions in countries with national Migration Profiles.

6. CASE STUDIES: THE USE OF DATA FOR POLICY MAKING



Data, Migration and Development

Which kind of data facilitates defining:



- assisted return policies?



- development policies for regions of emigration



- policies of potential migrants' investment

Data from registration forms collected by diplomatic and/or consular missions

WHY?

Unrivalled geographical coverage:

- consular missions worldwide

Precise information about the registered person and his/her family:

- demographic and professional situation
- registered address in the country of origin and in the host country

HOW?

- by questioning the factors causing migration

- by analyzing the relation of the migrant with his/her region of origin and family

- by appreciating the professional skills the migrant can make available to his/her country

MAIN LIMITATION: not all migrants abroad are registered

Example: Senegal



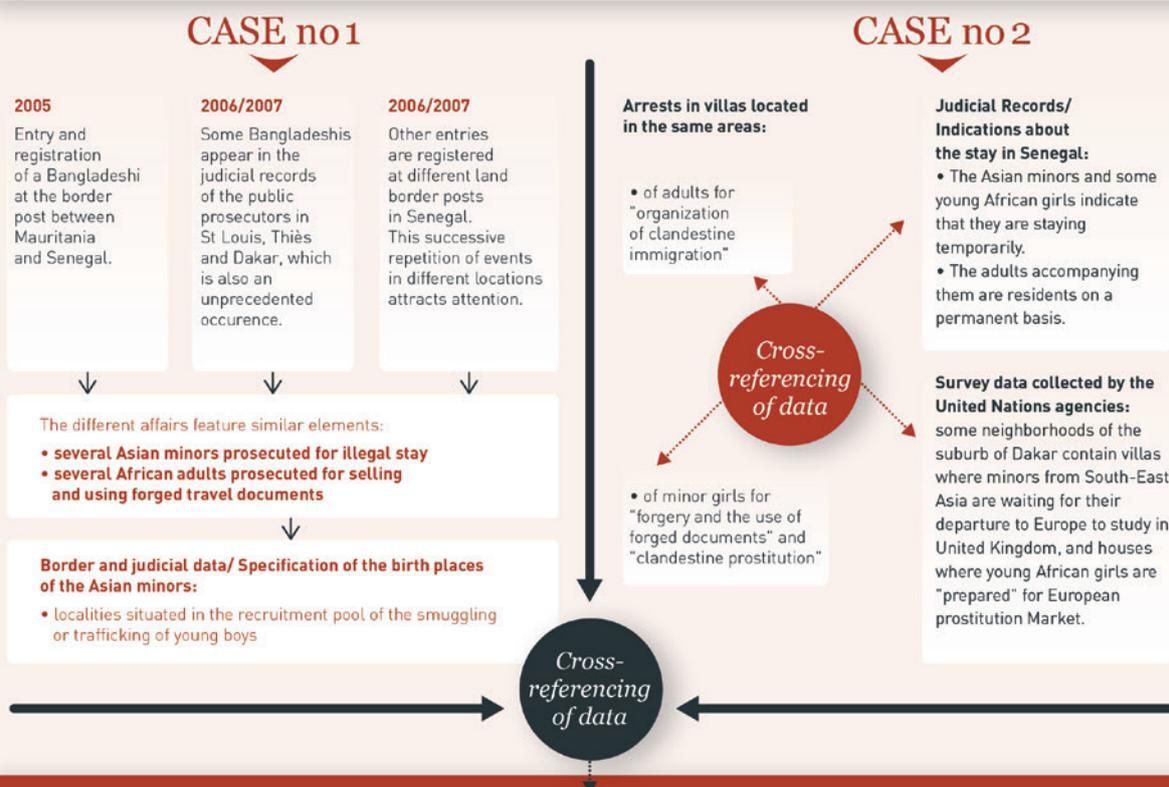
In this context, **international migration contributes to the rural exodus of families** (women and children) who settle in an urban environment, where the services (education, health...) the migrants want for their children are more easily accessible.

On the basis of this data, public policies will be able to tackle the rural exodus.

The importance of data



Observing unprecedented flows and movements: the case of the fight against trafficking in Senegal

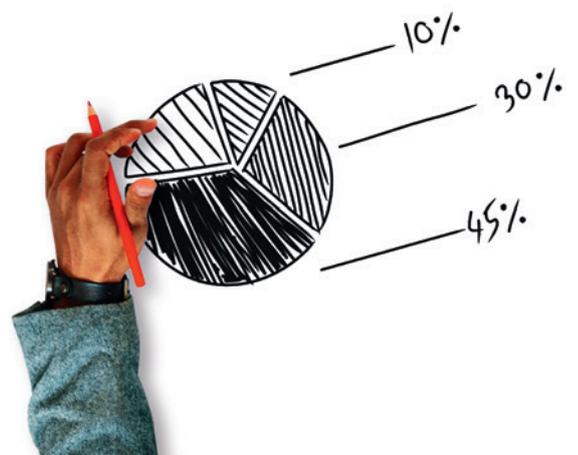


- 1 The systematic, continuous and harmonized recording of administrative data has allowed associating a singular occurrence (the arrival of Bangladeshis to Senegal by land) to a continuous series of events. This association reveals the existence of a social fact, in this case a migratory fact. The survey data facilitated the contextualization of events, which contributed to their analysis.
- 2 The simultaneous availability of data originating from border posts and public prosecutors leads to the following hypothesis:
 - Criminal transnational organizations are recruiting young girls from West Africa for the purposes of sexual exploitation. These young girls pass through Senegal, while the country undertakes great efforts to fight against human trafficking.

In 2005, Senegal incorporates the **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children** into positive law and in 2008, the country develops a **Nation Plan of Action to fight against human trafficking**.

2

Mapping of Migration Data, Specific Recommendations and Information in Ghana



In this section, four tables mapping migration data in Ghana are developed. The first table presents the governmental institutions producing data. The two main producers, the Ghana Immigration Service and the Ghana Statistical Service are separated from the other institutions. In addition, data producers are divided into primary data producers (data generated or collected directly from primary sources) and secondary data producers (published data and data collected by other parties). Specific recommendations are made throughout the Guide. The second table presents key stakeholders using data in Ghana (including international organizations, and others.). The third table contains lists of missing/uncaptured data in Ghana while the fourth table is on primary data that are available but not processed and are therefore not used in the decision-making process.

1. DATA PRODUCERS AND SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS



Primary data producers

Ghana immigration service (GIS-MoI)

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Immigration</p> <p>Data on the type of permit/document that allows the immigrant to stay; the length of permitted stay; the reason for granting permission to stay; all the other conditions attached to the permit</p> <p>Data that capture changes in immigration status or category</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, nationality, educational level, occupation, legal status, geographical location)</p> <p>Flow</p>	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration or completion of applications for naturalisation)

Comments

- Publications: GIS Four-Year Strategic Plan (for example, 2011-2015), Annual Report 2008.
 - Lack of comprehensive data.
 - Definition not consistent with internationally accepted one because time frame is omitted (no distinction between immigrants and visitors/tourists).
 - Data not disaggregated by Socio-demographic characteristics for meaningful analysis. The GIS lacks the capacity in terms of equipment, software or trained technical personnel to process data in order to make it available to interested institutions.
- Restricted accessibility (data are neither published nor available online; data can be accessed through formal application to the Director of GIS, but administrative bottlenecks further undermine accessibility.)

—○ Recommendation: Data should be harmonised with international standards for comparability purposes. Comparability of migration data between different countries and different administrations within a country is crucial for policy making on migration. Comparability means applying the same statistical concepts and measurements tools/procedures when statistics are compared between geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time¹.

¹ Eurostat, 2007, *Handbook on Data Quality Assessment Methods and Tools*, Available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/docs-nqaf/Eurostat-HANDBOOK%20ON%20DATA%20QUALITY%20ASSESSMENT%20METHODS%20AND%20TOOLS%20%20I.pdf> [Accessed 4 January 2014]

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Emigration</p> <p>Data on the duration of stay, the intended period of absence, the destination country/city of emigrants</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, nationality, occupation, legal status, purpose of movement)</p> <p>Flow</p>	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: completion of disembarkation forms at the entry point)
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive data. • Definition not consistent with internationally accepted one because time frame is omitted (no distinction between emigrants and visitors/tourists; non-nationals included too). • Data not disaggregated by socio-demographic characteristics for meaningful analysis. • Restricted accessibility (data are neither published nor available online; data can be accessed through formal application to the Director of the GIS, but administrative bottlenecks further undermine accessibility). • Lack of reliable data on Ghanaian emigrants by destination country. <p>→ Recommendation: A data exchange exercise with other countries (for example, in the region and/or main destination countries) could improve emigrant stock data. The weaknesses of emigration data in Ghana could be compensated for by the use of existing immigration data in receiving countries².</p>		

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Citizenship</p> <p>Data on citizenship acquisition Stock</p>	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: completion of disembarkation forms at the entry point)
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data in other areas of citizenship acquisition, including issues related to political, civic and social integration, are rarely available. <p>→ Recommendation: In order to disentangle the determinants from the consequences of citizenship acquisition, longitudinal data (describing the factors influencing the likelihood that non-nationals take up the citizenship of their country of residence and what is the impact of the new citizenship status) are required. Such data are generally found in administrative and labour market statistics or registers and in surveys, including longitudinal and retrospective data. Change of citizenship also concerns issues of political participation and further social areas³.</p>		

²MIEUX, forthcoming "Lessons learned from MIEUX technical assistance in the area of data management", 2015

³Promoting Comparative Quantitative Research in the Field of Migration and Integration in Europe (PROMINSTAT), 2010, Statistics on Migration, Integration and Discrimination in Europe.

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Irregular migration</p> <p>Data on irregular migration (information on migrants apprehended for irregular border crossing, irregular residence or irregular work; on foreigners refused entry at the border; on foreigners voluntarily returning to their home countries; on victims and perpetrators of human trafficking and other migration crimes)</p> <p>Flow</p>	Registers Counts	Ad hoc (Administrative procedure: law enforcement data available in administrative datasets)
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular migration is difficult to measure due to its hidden character. Datasets cover an unknown and specific segment of irregular migrant population (i.e. those apprehended) and they give evidence only on selected aspects of the irregular migration process. There is no dataset containing information on the total population of certain groups of migrants with irregular status, characteristics or size. • Limited accessibility. • Lack of meta-information available. • Generally low knowledge about these datasets among policy makers. <p>→ Recommendation: Datasets for regularization programmes or large surveys could provide data on the characteristics of migrant groups with irregular status⁴. It is highly recommended to remove the restrictions on the accessibility of irregular migration datasets at the national (and potentially regional) level⁵.</p>		

Ghana statistical service

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Immigration</p> <p>Data on the duration of stay of immigrants</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (age, place of birth, born in locality, ever moved away from locality for more than a year, period moved/returned to locality, previous residence, country of citizenship, occupation, industry of employment, main reason for moving)</p> <p>Stock</p>	Population and Housing Census	Every 10 years, longitudinal periodicity (Administrative procedure: completion of census questionnaire)

→

⁴ PROMINSTAT.⁵ PROMINSTAT.

Comments

- The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) asked questions regarding the duration of stay. The following questions were asked to elicit information on duration of stay:
 - a. Has (NAME) been living in this village or town since birth?
 - b. For how long has (NAME) been living in this village or town?
- Data covers all immigrants irrespective of their legal status.
- Definition not consistent with internationally accepted one because time frame is omitted (no distinction between migrants and visitors/tourists).
- Long interval (intercensal period) between updates.
- Although questions on country of citizenship and country of birth were asked in the 2000 and 2010 Censuses, these questions covered only a few specific countries in West Africa which are close to Ghana. The two censuses did not ask any question on country of previous residence. However, the question about place of usual residence five years ago was asked in the 2000 Census. The 2010 Population and Housing Census did not ask any question on usual place of residence five years ago. The question on usual place of residence was dropped after testing the questionnaire. Problem of recalling where ones usual place of residence five years ago.

→ Recommendation:

- 1) The systematic use of standardized modules of migration-related questions in ongoing household surveys and censuses should be encouraged.
- 2) Since asking about the place of previous residence, the duration of stay or the year of arrival in the census is not useful when collecting data on international migration, censuses should ask questions on the country of previous residence and/or on the place of usual residence at a fixed time in the past⁶.
- 3) A platform for standards on concepts, data collection methods, analysis, dissemination, etc. should be created.
- 4) Metadata should be attached to migration data to facilitate understanding.

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Emigration</p> <p>Data on the duration of stay, country of origin, destination country of emigrants</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, educational level, occupation, employment status)</p> <p>Stock</p>	<p>Population and Housing Census</p>	<p>Every 10 years, longitudinal periodicity</p> <p>(Administrative procedure: completion of census questionnaire)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→</p>

⁶ International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2011, *The Guide to Enhancing Migration Data in West and Central Africa*, Available at: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/DataGuide_layout_101111.pdf (Accessed 4 January, 2014)

Comments

- Collected from non-migrants instead of migrants only.
- For the first time in the history of census taking in Ghana, there were questions on emigration in the 2010 Population and Housing Census. The questions asked were:
 - a. has any former member of this household been living continuously for 6 months or more outside Ghana?
 - b. relationship to the head of household
 - c. age
 - d. destination
 - e. year of departure
 - f. activity abroad
- Data not complete since only regular migrants aged 15 years and older are covered.
- Obtaining information on migrants abroad from their former household members makes it difficult to know the exact activity of the migrants. Emigrants whose former households no longer exist were not captured.
- Long interval (intercensal period) between updates.
- The 2010 PHC carried out extensive publicity involving key stakeholders. After the census, there has not been clear publicity apart from the dissemination of the census reports.
- Easy accessibility to estimates of Ghanaians living abroad. Specific data pertaining to emigrants can be accessed through formal requests.
- Data on emigrants captured in the 2010 Population and Housing Census are available in publications posted online and in hard copy. There has not been much data on Ghanaians living abroad. Currently, the Diaspora Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration is embarking on collecting data on Ghanaians abroad using a questionnaire.

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Remittances data</p> <p>Remittances data (use of remittances by recipients, and impacts of remittance flows on key indicators such as poverty, housing, health, education, economic development, the environment, etc. at the national, regional and local level)</p>	<p>Living Standards Survey (GLSS)</p>	<p>Every 5 years</p> <p>(Administrative procedure: completion of survey questionnaire)</p>

Comments

- Although the data is disaggregated by sex, a qualitative gender studies perspective on remittances, transnational entrepreneurship, among others, is not provided.
- The GLSS6 was not the first time data on migration was collected. For instance, the Migration Research study in Ghana, conducted in 1991, was the largest study conducted on migration that covered the entire nation. Also, migration questions had been included in censuses (population and housing censuses) and surveys (GLSS, GDHS). For instance, place of birth has featured in almost all the censuses conducted after Ghana's independence in 1957.
- Remittances sent through informal sources are not captured by the Bank of Ghana because it is very difficult to trace the route where such remittances are channeled. Even though, the Ghana Living Standards Survey captured data on remittances, it was not explicit whether they are sent by formal or informal channels.
- Data on remittances sent through formal channels are collected and analysed by the Bank of Ghana Research Department.

→ **Recommendation:** Gender dimensions of data should be developed.

Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)
<p>Employment data</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, nationality, educational level, occupation, industry of employment, employment status)</p> <p>Stock</p>	<p>Population and Housing Census</p> <p>Ghana Living Standards Survey</p>	<p>Every 10 years (Administrative procedure: completion of census questionnaire)</p> <p>Every 5 years (Administrative procedure: completion of survey questionnaire)</p>
<p>Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment data from censuses and surveys are made available to the public through publications that are sometimes posted online. At times too users make request for employment data. On the other hand, the bulk of employment data generated through administrative sources are somehow not processed. • The Census covers all persons in Ghana. • Disaggregated by social and economic characteristics. • Long interval (intercensal period) between updates. • During the data collection period for the 2012/2013 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS6), data on labour force were released quarterly. 		

Primary data producers other than the GIS and GSS

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
<p>Immigration Quota Committee (MoI)</p>	<p>Data on the type of permit/document that allows the immigrant to stay; the length of permitted stay; the reason for granting permission to stay; all the other conditions attached to the permit</p> <p>Data that capture changes in immigration status or category (renunciation of ghanain citizenship / acquisition of dual citizenship)</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (citizenship, country of origin, legal status, educational level, occupation, types of skills)</p> <p>Stock</p>	<p>Registers</p>	<p>Regularly (Administrative procedure: completion of work permit application)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not comprehensive since only data on the employer, nationality of the employee (in question) and the position to be occupied are covered • Restricted accessibility (Data are neither published nor available online.)

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Ghana Refugee Board (MoI)	Data on the duration of stay Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, country of origin, citizenship purpose of movement) Flow	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration of refugees and processing of asylum applications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of international standard definition of "refugee" and "asylum seeker". • Data can be disaggregated for meaningful analysis since basic characteristics are covered. • Restricted accessibility (Data can only be accessed through formal application).
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Data on the duration of stay Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, country of origin, citizenship purpose of movement) Flow	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration of refugees and processing of asylum applications for assistance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of international standard definition of "refugee" and "asylum seeker". • Data can be disaggregated for meaningful analysis since basic characteristics are covered. • Easy accessibility (Data are published and/or available online).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	Data on the duration of stay of emigrants Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, Ghanaian civil status, legal status, residence, occupation, purpose of movement) Stock	Registers	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration of nationals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates of Ghanaians living abroad are calculated based on data • Data collected from group • Not comprehensive data since only regular migrants are covered • Restricted accessibility (Data are neither published nor available online.)

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Diaspora Affairs Bureau (MoFARI)	Data on the duration of stay of emigrants Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, educational level, occupation, community of origin in Ghana) Stock	Registers Counts from Embassies and Consulates. Collection is not on flows since data is not collected at borders	Ad hoc (Completion of questionnaire; registration at Ghana Missions Abroad); Data from Home Town Associations and other associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A questionnaire has been disseminated in 2014 to Ghana Missions Abroad in major host countries to collect data on members of the Ghanaian diaspora. • Not comprehensive, inadequate data due to the non-registration of emigrants at Ghana Missions Abroad <p>→ Recommendation: Surveys of the diaspora should be conducted in major host countries, identifying strategies, skills, entrepreneurial activities, impediments to contribution to home-country and main incentives to overcome obstacles⁷.</p>
National Identification Authority (Office of the President)	Data on legal status	Registers	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration of all Ghanaians, both resident and non-resident, and of all legally and permanently resident foreign nationals six years and above under the National Identification Authority - NIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NIA is mandated to create a national database or register, issue those persons it registers with National Identity Cards (Ghanacards) and manage the use of the database⁸. • Restricted accessibility (Data can be made available to persons or institutions authorized by law to access the data.)

⁷ International Organization for Migration, 2011, *Integrating migration, development and remittances into the programme of action of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (UNLDC-IV) 2011*, Available at: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/ldc_english.pdf (Accessed 10 December 2014).

⁸ The NIA is mandated to establish a national data centre and manage a national database, set up a system to collect, process, store, retrieve and disseminate personal data on the population concerned, ensure the accuracy, integrity and security of such data, and to issue and promote the use of national identity cards in Ghana.

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Bank of Ghana Research Department	<p>Remittances data variables (estimated total volume/flows at the national level; transfer mechanisms and service providers used; average transfer size; and cost and speed comparisons)</p> <p>Diaspora's financial investment data (financial flows)</p> <p>Data on the number of Diaspora's experts travelling back to Ghana (transfer of skills)</p>	<p>Counts, registers, surveys</p> <p>Secondary research: Reports prepared by money transfer operators and international organizations, GSS statistics, financial data from other banks</p>	<p>Monthly</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Data on remittances collected through official channels of money transfer. There is no data on the bulk of transfers that do not pass through the Bank of Ghana.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittances sent through informal, unrecorded channels are not captured by official estimates. • The BoG established a National Remittances Credit Registry (NRCR) in 2012. The NRCR is housed by the MoF and operates the e-platform of a centralized database compiling national remittance flows. <p>→ Recommendation: The PROMINSTAT report synthesizes information from the "International Transactions in Remittances: Guide for Compilers and Users (RCG)", published in 2009⁹.</p>
Bank of Ghana Research Department	<p>Statistics on private capital flows in Ghana (private cross border liabilities; type and sector distribution of cross border liabilities; grossed up foreign liabilities; cross border capital assets by resident enterprises; original FDEI stocks; comparison of gross survey estimates and the Balance of Payments; investor perceptions; socio-economic contribution of foreign investments)</p>	<p>Cross border capital flow survey/ Foreign private capital flow survey</p>	<p>2000</p> <p>2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely and uniform reporting standards of financial statements by enterprises and non-compliance of the survey guidelines by some entities <p>→ Recommendation: Transparency and proper record keeping in firms engaged in foreign transactions should be encouraged to ensure access to timely data for effective monitoring of private capital flows into the country¹⁰.</p>

⁹ Household surveys can be used to obtain information on households receiving remittances and on remitting households. In particular, household surveys provide important information on remittance behaviour and determinants of remittance flows and uses, thus providing crucial information for the elaboration of policies aimed at promoting remittances and increasing the overall volume of remittance flows. Household surveys thus can help to improve the quality of data and give more detailed insights into inter alia transfer methods, purpose of remittances, among others. (IMF 2009a: 37)

¹⁰ Research Department, Bank of Ghana

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Social Security and National Insurance Trust	<p>Employment data</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, citizenship, country of birth, educational level, occupation, sector of employment, remuneration)</p> <p>Flow</p>	Registers	<p>Regularly</p> <p>(Administrative procedure: membership registration, receipt of contribution and processing of benefits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire country is covered, and the SSNIT is well-resourced, with offices in all districts in the country. • Data cover all formal sector employees who are by law required to make a monthly contribution to the Social Security Fund. • Employees in the public and private sectors as well as the self-employed are included. • Comprehensive labour market data • Not shared with other stakeholders • Restricted accessibility (Data are neither published nor available online.)
Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Ghana Police Service	<p>Statistics on the number of migrants apprehended and of returnees</p> <p>Data on human trafficking activities</p>	Registers Counts	<p>Ad hoc</p> <p>(Administrative procedure: registration of migrants apprehended or returnees)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances expertise necessary to better determine trafficking activities

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Ghana Missions Abroad (Embassy, Consulate-General, High Commission)	<p>Data on the type of permit/document that allows the immigrant to stay; the length of permitted stay; the reason for granting permission to stay; all the other conditions attached to the permit</p> <p>Data that capture changes in immigration status or category</p> <p>Data on the length of stay of emigrants</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (citizenship, country of origin, legal status, educational level, occupation, types of skills)</p> <p>Stock</p>	Registers	<p>Regularly</p> <p>(Administrative procedure: completion of visa and work permit applications)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-availability of reliable and accurate emigration data is attributed to non-registration of emigrants with Ghana Missions Abroad and use of unapproved routes to enter or leave the country
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Data on the Diaspora's financial investments in the sector of agriculture	No more details collected	No more details collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment due to lack of specifications
Ministry of Health	<p>Data on the transfer and placement of experts from the Diaspora engaged in improving the Ghanaian health-care system</p> <p>Data on immigration</p>	No more details collected	No more details collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comment due to lack of specifications

Secondary data sources				
Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Labour Department (MoELR)	Employment data (number of foreigners and Ghanaians employed, level of education and types of skills, number of job seekers, number of job offers) Stock	Registers Counts Labour inspection reports (from Regional Labour Officers) and returns from PECs	Regularly (Administrative procedure: processing of labour inspection reports and returns from PECs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire country is covered • No comprehensive statistical data on labour market • Serious gaps in labour market statistics • Absence of register for foreign workers, particularly ECOWAS nationals • Restricted accessibility • The Labour Department lacks the requisite capacity to deliver¹¹. • There is neither adherence to national qualifications nor use of a national classification of occupations such as those used by the Ghana Statistical Service. Therefore, each institution classifying occupations discretionarily, and thus, arbitrarily.

¹¹ Public Employment Centres (PECs) lack an automated system for capturing labour market data, their activities are limited to job seekers that walk into their offices and data captured through labour inspection and canvassing. Their operations are manual, which limits the amount of data that can be captured and stored. Some of the PECs in the country are not functional. PECs do not compile information relating to migration (that is immigrants working in Ghana).

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Free Zones Board (MoI)	<p>Data on the type of permit/document that allows the <i>immigrant</i> to stay; the length of permitted stay; the reason for granting permission to stay; all the other conditions attached to the permit</p> <p>Data that capture changes in immigration status or category</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (citizenship, country of origin, legal status, educational level, occupation)</p> <p>Stock</p>	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration of foreign investors in free zones and processing of work permit applications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cover non-nationals granted work permits on the basis of investment in a specific sector of the economy designated as a free zone • Irregular migration is not accounted for
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC)	<p>Data on the type of permit/document that allows the <i>immigrant</i> to stay; the length of permitted stay; the reason for granting permission to stay; all the other conditions attached to the permit</p> <p>Data that capture changes in immigration status or category</p> <p>Socio-demographic characteristics (citizenship, country of origin, legal status, educational level, occupation)</p> <p>Stock</p> <p>Data on the economic, professional, technological and technical investments made by the members of the Diaspora</p>	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: registration of foreign investors and processing of work permit applications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data cover non-nationals granted work permits on the basis of investment in the economy. • Irregular migration is not accounted for. <p>The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) is a Government agency, responsible under the GIPC Act, 2013 (Act 865): to encourage and promote investments in Ghana, to provide for the creation of an attractive incentive framework and a transparent, predictable and facilitating environment for investments in Ghana. GIPC is not attached to the MoI. However, there is a governing body (Board) of the Centre consisting of deputy ministers from about five key ministries including the MoI.</p>

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Ministry of Finance	Remittances data Stock / Flow / N/A Data on the Diaspora's financial investments and bonds	Statistics and reports provided by the BoG	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the project "National Remittances Credit Registry" (NRCR), the MoF aims (1) to assist the BoG in diversifying the country's investments for remitting Diaspora in order to enhance the service delivery and development outcomes; (2) to design and operate a centralized database compiling national remittances flow; and (3) to capture the regularity of flows, using this information to generate financial benefits and investment opportunities to remitters, recipients and the country as a whole. • Quality of the data
Ghana Revenue Authority	Employment data (income levels, number of employees, sectors of economy, type of business activity and size) Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, educational level, occupation, types of skills, geographical location) Stock	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: filing of tax return)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire country is covered, and both public and private sector employees are included. • Less comprehensive labour market data • Not shared with other stakeholders • Restricted accessibility (Data are neither published nor available online.)
Ghana Employers' Association	Employment data (skills needs of employers, skills gaps faced by industries, conditions of employment, wage structure) Stock	Registers Surveys	Regularly (Administrative procedure: membership registration and surveys)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire country is covered, but only those persons employed by GEA members are included • Less comprehensive labour market data • Not shared with other stakeholders

Government Institution	Data Variables Collected Flow/Stock	Sources	Data Collection Frequency (Methodology)	Comments
Controller and Accountant General's Department (MoF)	Employment data (income levels, number of employees, sectors of economy) Socio-demographic characteristics (age, sex, educational level, occupation, types of skills, geographical location) Stock	Registers Counts	Regularly (Administrative procedure: processing of emoluments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire country is covered, but only employees in the public sector are included. • Less comprehensive labour market data • Not shared with other stakeholders • Restricted accessibility (Data are neither published nor available online.)
Judicial Service	Data on migrants apprehended for irregular border crossings, irregular residence or irregular work Data on administrative decisions such as expulsions, removals, etc. Stock / Flow / N/A	Registers Counts	Ad hoc (Judicial procedure: processing of registers from relevant institutions; court proceedings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent and inadequate data • Only an unknown and specific segment of the irregular migrant population (i.e. those apprehended) is covered. • Lack of meta-information available • No information on the total population of specific groups of migrants with an irregular status, nor on their characteristics • Limited accessibility
University of Ghana - Centre for Migration Studies - Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research - Regional Institute for Population Studies	Data on migration processes, incentives and policy	Registers Counts Surveys	Regularly Project-based (Quantitative, qualitative and mixed-methods research approaches: literature reviews, analysis of surveys, case studies, questionnaires)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research findings are disseminated through conferences, workshops, seminars, expert group meetings and publications. • Sensitization workshops are organized to highlight key areas of the forthcoming national migration policy¹².

¹²*Selected Topics: "Social Protection of Workers in Global Agriculture: The Pineapple Sector in Ghana": Analysis of interviews with key industry personnel, pineapple producers and migrant workers _ "The North-South Migration of Children in Ghana": Review of literature as preparation for a methodological workshop on child migration; surveys and case studies in Accra and Kumasi, tracing the trajectories of migration from origin to destination or vice versa; analysis of findings_ "Re-integration of Return Migrants in the North-South Independent Child Migration in Ghana": analysis of structured and unstructured questionnaires to a sample of 300 child migrants who have returned to the Northern Region of Ghana in the last five years to examine their re-integration into the home economy, and to a sample of 300 children who have never migrated and do not intend to migrate as children, as a way of comparing the two groups_ "Liberian Refugees and Rights in Accra, Ghana": field research amongst Liberian refugees in Ghana; analysis of fieldwork findings_ "Mobility of the Highly Skilled in Ghana": analysis of university/training institute alumni and professional society record, interviews with key informants, questionnaire survey of trainees and recent graduates in selected profession_ "International Comparisons of Return to Poor Countries": Concept paper on sustainability of return, cross-national analysis of key issues and discussions with policy makers_ "Emigrating Ghanaian Health Workers as Percentage of Those Trained That Year, 1995 to 2002, 2003"_ "State of the Ghana Economy in 2002"*

Other producers can be listed: the Ministry of the Interior in and of itself. Some of its agencies, such as the Immigration Quota Committee, are included with the specification "MoI" in parentheses / The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations in and of itself (Labour Department is included in the table) / The Ministry of Health (Ghana Health Service)/ The Ministry of Trade and Industry/ The Ministry of Food and Agriculture / The Ministry of Communications / The Ghana Medical Association / The Ghana Registered Nurses' Association / The National Population Council of Ghana / Metropolitan; District Assemblies of the Government of Ghana / Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority / National Disaster Management Organization (MoI) / The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection / The Department of Social Welfare (MoGCSP- Ministry of gender).

2. DATA USERS



Entity	Purpose
→ Ghana Immigration Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement laws, policies and regulations pertaining to immigration to Ghana and emigration of Ghanaian nationals • Responsible for border control and management in order to prevent entry of inadmissible persons and nefarious activities i.e., human trafficking and smuggling as well as illegal trade • Organize Information Campaigns on Migration
→ Ministry of the Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy formulation and regulation of immigrants in Ghana • Decision-making pertaining to registration and naturalization procedures • Supervising GIS and Ghana Refugee Board in their operations pertaining to immigrants and refugee/Asylum seekers respectively to reflect aspirations of the national migration policy
→ Ghana Refugee Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make decisions in relation to admission procedures for asylum seekers • Make decisions in asylum procedures (processing of asylum applications and granting of asylum in Ghana) • Implement regional and international protocols pertaining to asylum seeking and refugees • Designation and management of refugee camps in the country
→ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the development of the national migration policy • Coordination of the consular services to work towards attainment of migration policy objectives • Promotion and protection of Ghana's interests and Ghanaian citizens abroad • Compilation, processing and analysis of Ghanaian emigrants • Processing the issuance of Ghanaian passports and entry visas to foreigners intending to visit Ghana

Entity	Purpose
<p>→ Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and implement activities and policy formulations relating to labour migration • Determination of the maximum number of work permits for non-nationals • Ensure that non-nationals do not displace Ghanaians in the labour market • Ensure that immigrants are not discriminated against at the work place • Build capacity for national skills audit for effective manpower planning
<p>→ Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the activities of inter-agency groups working to combat human trafficking, especially children • Monitor and evaluate the effects of migration activities on the welfare of women and children whether they are in migration or left behind
<p>→ Ghana Investment Promotion Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise the Ghanaian emigrant community for investment and business creation in Ghana through cooperation with emigrant communities associations and other relevant institutions • Enactment of investment policies to ensure that immigrants contribute to economic growth • Ensure that non-nationals do not displace Ghanaian nationals in the job market • Provide incentives to encourage Ghanaians in diaspora to invest to promote livelihoods and poverty reduction as well as boost government revenue • Management of migration quotas • Review of all policies which are inconsistent with regional and international conventions and treaties
<p>→ Ministry of Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of national budgets and facilitate programmes that address rural-urban development gap • Enactment of policies to facilitate the flow of remittances from and to Ghana • Formulate and implement financial regulations through the Bank of Ghana to facilitate inflow of foreign direct investment
<p>→ National Development Planning Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate migration-related issues into development planning • Allocation of national resources to address development gaps between rural and urban areas as well as regions in the north and south • Assist metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies (MMDAs) to incorporate migration issues into their development plans and manage internal movement of population

Entity	Purpose
→ Savannah Accelerated Development Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate migration-related issues into strategic planning process to address development imbalances between the north and south
→ National Population Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and liaise with other organizations and agencies to highlight the impact of migration on population dynamics and development planning in the country • Advice government based on the available migration data regarding the relevant programmes that would assist in increasing the benefits of migration while reducing the costs or negative impacts • Spearhead the integration of migration-related issues into development planning at all levels in the country
→ Ministry of Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the promotion and protection of Ghana's commercial and business interests to Ghanaians abroad • Provide incentives in order to promote investment in trade and industry and encourage emigrant communities to be involved in business investment related activities • Collaborate with IOM and Migration Unit of the Ministry of the Interior in the provision of business development services to business associations and return migrants, in the implementation of the District Industrialization Programme and the Rural Enterprises Project • Negotiate at the multilateral, regional and the EU level for market access in the services, including health, telecommunications, shipping, transport, engineering, etc.
→ Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise Ghanaian health professionals abroad to strengthen the national health system and alter outflow of skilled persons in the health sector into inflow of knowledge through knowledge transfer and return of Ghanaian health professionals
→ Ministry of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link up with Ghanaian emigrants to promote tourism and investments in Ghana • Encourage Ghanaian emigrants to return and invest in Ghana, etc. • Instrumental in the organization of programmes targeting diaspora, for example, Homecoming Summit in 2001, Joseph Project and PANAFEST
→ Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development • Responsible for the overall development of the district • Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district

Entity	Purpose
→ International Organization for Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose recommendations
→ African Peer Review Mechanism (African Union)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that will lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration
→ US Office to Combat and Monitor Trafficking in Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat and monitor human trafficking
→ United Nations Industrial Development Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance in the form of a trade-capacity building programme • Help support refugees and their host communities in Buduburam and Krisan
→ Royal Netherlands Embassy in Accra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding
→ Royal Danish Embassy in Accra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding
→ United Kingdom High Commission in Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding
→ UK's Department for International Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding
→ UK's Returns and Reintegration Fund in London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding
→ Migration Mobility Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding
→ The Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate migration-related information to potential and return migrants • Report and feature special articles/programmes on migration-related activities, for example, human smuggling/trafficking, refugee situation, etc.
→ Center for International Migration and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start special programmes aiming to turn migrants into entrepreneurs in Ghana soon • Act as an advisor to the Ghanaian authorities on migration policies • Encourage the development of Ghana through various projects (focusing on challenges such as agriculture, sustainable economy or decentralization) • Train, inform, advice, support and hire native Ghanaian experts who now live in Germany and are willing to get involved in development, business or social projects in Ghana as "returning experts"

Entity	Purpose
→ Returning Enterprising Migrants Adding Development and Employment and EMPRETEC as a partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the relation between migration and development by "fostering the Diaspora to strengthen the bonds with their communities of origin, make their remittances more effective and promote circular migration and counter brain-drain" by developing the private sector in Ghana

3. MISSING/UNCAPTURED DATA



Type of missing data	Potential source	Comments
→ Ghanaians living outside the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Missions Abroad • Diaspora Affairs Bureau • Ghana Statistical Service • Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected should be easily accessible by the public • Lack of funding for data collection • Data should go beyond just the numbers to include detailed characteristics of the emigrants and return migrants
→ Return migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Missions Abroad • Ghana Statistical Service • Ghana Immigration Service • Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration • Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no collaboration among relevant stakeholders • Lack of expertise • Lack of funding for data collection
→ Migrant businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Missions Abroad • Ghana Investment Promotion Centre • Chamber of Commerce • Association of Ghana Industries • Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare • Migrant NGO's such as Scholars in Transit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little or no collaboration among relevant stakeholders
→ Remittance Inflows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Ghana • Ghana Missions Abroad • Ghana Statistical Service • Ghana Immigration Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding • Lack of expertise

Type of missing data	Potential source	Comments
→ Migrants apprehended (overstaying visas, forged documents, migrants with no proper documents)	• Ghana Police Service, Ministry of the Interior, Ghana Immigration Service, Judicial Services	• The bulk of migration data is based on administrative records and it seems the awareness or the need to transform the information to statistics has not been created. Some of the MDAs feel reluctant to disclose information on migrants for example information from embassies on visa applications (visas granted and visas refused)
→ Irregular Migrants	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
→ Recommendation: Missing data should be linked to public policy needs (why do we need this missing data in the first place?) and potential uses for/in policy making (how could this missing data be used to draft migration policies?).		

4. AVAILABLE YET UNPROCESSED MIGRATION DATA



Type of unprocessed data	Potential source	Comments
Administrative data existing in the «raw» form on:		
→ Socio-demographic characteristics of Ghanaians foreign investors → Types of work created by Ghanaians and foreign investors	• Ghana Investment Centre • Ministry of Trade and Industry	• Data collected should be easily accessible to the public • Lack of funding and limited demand for data on businesses • Administrative data hardly disaggregated
→ Statistics on: - Foreign students - Professionals and other workers on study leave abroad	• Educational institutions • Public establishments	• Data collected should be easily accessible to the public • Data storage format not user-friendly due to selective application processing • Harmonization and standardization of data collection methods • Little or no demand for such data for planning purposes
→ Migrants apprehended	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration • Ghana Immigration Service • Ghana Police Service	• Data should be disaggregated by age from administrative data
→ Migrants refused entry → Human smuggling and trafficking → Type of visa at admission	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Ghana Immigration Service	• Data should cover age, sex, reasons for refusal of visas, types of visa issued, origin and destination of human smuggling and trafficking

Availability of Migration Data and Purpose of Data Collection by Source Type

Sources	Purpose	Migration flow data		Population stock data	
		Immigration	Emigration	Immigration	Emigration
Population and Housing Census	S	+	+/-	+	+/-
Household surveys	S	+	+/-	+	+/-
Special surveys	S	+	+/-	+	+/-
Border cards	A	+	+	-	-
Population register	A	+	+	+	+/-
Residence permits	A	+	+/-		
Register of foreigners	A/S	+	+	+	-
Register of nationals at missions abroad	A	-	-	-	+

Notes: S data is collected for statistical purposes; A data is collected for administrative purposes. For example, in some countries the Ministry of Interior records migration flows through border cards filled by the persons entering or leaving the country, + Source covers migration flow and/or population stock data,+/- Under specific conditions the source can provide data, but data will be limited, - Source does not provide data.

3

*Tools and Practices
supporting Evidence-based
Policy Making in Ghana*



1. LIST OF AVAILABLE TOOLS



STATISTICAL REPORTS AND STUDIES PRODUCED BY GOVERNMENT / NATIONAL AUTHORITIES / ENTITIES

→ **Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS):** The GLSS is a nation-wide household survey which provides information in assessing the living conditions of Ghanaian households. It has emerged as one of the most important tools in the welfare monitoring system in the country. Ghana has conducted six rounds of living standards surveys since 1987.

- **Round 5** (GLSS-5), like earlier ones, focuses on the household as a key socio-economic unit and provides valuable insights into living conditions in Ghana. Detailed information was collected on demographic characteristics of respondents and all aspects of living conditions including health, education, housing, household income, consumption and expenditure, credit, assets and savings, prices and employment. Two new sections, namely "Tourism" and "Migrants & Remittances" were introduced.

- **Round 6** (GLSS-6) focuses on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) module with additional sections on Child Labour and Household Financial Services. There was a module on governance, peace and security (GPS). It has also been expanded to address more representative sampling and possibly additional indicators pertaining to the northern savannah ecological zone, where a major Government of Ghana initiative under the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) has just commenced. The GLSS-6, like the previous rounds, provided information on regional level indicators. It is also designed to allow the release of quarterly labour force statistics. A total of 18,000 households in 1,200 Enumeration Areas have been selected for the survey.

→ **Population and Housing Censuses:** The Population and Housing Censuses identify immigrants, in-migrants and out-migrants through questions on place of birth, duration of stay in place of residence and nationality. For the first time in Ghana, the 2010 PHC collected data on former household members who have travelled outside the borders of Ghana to represent emigrants.

→ **Tools or techniques used to inform migration policy making and programme development:**

- Mapping (for example, mapping to know where Ghanaians settle abroad)
- Consultative meetings
- Stakeholder meetings
- Development of National Migration Policy
- Establishment of National Migration Commission
- Establishment of Diaspora Affairs Bureau
- Establishment of hosting migration database

STATISTICAL REPORTS AND STUDIES PRODUCED BY INTERNATIONAL ENTITIES

→ **International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

- 2012, "Ghana – Mobility of Health Professionals"
- 2011, "National Profile of Migration of Health Professionals – Ghana"
- 2009, "Migration in Ghana: A Country Profile"

→ **International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) & IOM**

- 2010, "The Ghanaian Experience" in "MTM: a Dialogue in Action, Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices"

→ **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

- 2014, "Fact Sheet"
- 2012, "Struggling to Find Solutions: Liberian Refugees in Ghana"
- 2011, "Refugee Integration in Ghana: The Host Community's Perspective"
- "Statistical Yearbook Country Data Sheet – Ghana" in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005

→ **Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty** (now the Migrating out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium)

- 2012, "Internal Migration, Remittances and Poverty: Evidence from Ghana and India"
- 2010, "Key Determinants of Migration among Health Professionals in Ghana"
- 2006, "The Positives and Negatives of Children's Independent Migration: Assessing the Evidence and the Debates"

→ **Institut national d'études démographiques (INED)**

- 2013, "Changing Patterns of Ghanaian Migration"

→ **Migration Policy Institute (MPI)**

- 2006, "Ghana: Searching for Opportunities at Home and Abroad"

→ **World Bank**

- 2010, "Internal Migration in Ghana: Determinants and Welfare Impacts"

→ **Global Development Network & Institute for Public Policy Research**

- 2010, "Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimising Migration's Economic and Social Impacts in Ghana"

→ **United Nations Population Division (UNPD)**

- 2009, "Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision, Population Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs"
- 2008, "World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, Population Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs"

→ **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

- 2009, "Country Fact Sheet: Ghana", Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development

→ **United States Department of State**

- "Trafficking in Persons Report – Ghana" from 2001-2014
- "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – Ghana" in 2007, 2008 and 2010

→ **Ghana TransNet**

- Mazzucato, V. 2010. Reverse remittances in the migration-development nexus: Two-way flows between Ghana and the Netherlands. *Population, Space And Place* DOI: 10.1002/psp.646.
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→ **Clark University**

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→ **Instituto Universitario de Estudios Sobre Migraciones, Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid, Spain**

- 2011, "Holding on to European Residence Rights Versus the Desire to Return to Origin Country: A Study of the Return Intentions and Return Constraints of Ghanaian Migrants in Vic"

MIGRATION DATA DATABASES AND ONLINE PLATFORMS

Entity Collecting Data	Type of Collected Data	Methods/Sources (for example, airport, border, survey)	Frequency of Data Collection
<p>→ International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</p> <p>→ Interactive Map on Migration (i-Map)</p>	The i-Map serves as a support instrument to intergovernmental dialogues on migration by facilitating access to and exchange of information through country profiles, visualisations and up-to-date news.	Desk research, questionnaires completed by partner States, on-site information gathering; partner States and organizations can add information on an ad hoc basis	Regularly



Comments:

In 2006, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the European Police Office (EUROPOL) and the European Border Agency (FRONTEX), within the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM), developed an interactive web-based database, presented in the form of an interactive map (I-Map).

➡ The MTM I-Map was created to help Arab and European States and partner agencies collect and exchange information on migratory movements in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region, and to support the development and implementation of cooperation initiatives.

<p>➔ International Labour Organization (LABORSTA) ➔ http://laborsta.ilo.org/STP/guest</p>	<p>International labour migration statistics ("Resident population by sex and country of origin, total and migrant population")</p>		<p>2000</p>
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Comments:

- Data are disintegrated by sex and distinguish between "foreigners/aliens" and "foreign-born".
- There are no data for the period 2001-2008.
- There are no data on "Employed persons by sex and by country of origin, total and migrant population", "Employed persons by economic sector, total and migrant population", "Employed persons by occupation, total and migrant population", "Employed persons by employment status, total and migrant population", "Inflows of migrants by sex and by country of origin", "Inflows of employed migrants by sex and country of origin", "Inflows of employed migrants by economic sector", "Inflows of employed migrants by occupation", "Nationals abroad by sex and by country of destination", "Outflows of nationals by sex and by country of destination", "Outflows of employed nationals by sex and by country of destination."

<p>➔ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs ➔ United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013</p>	<p>Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision</p>	<p>The estimates are based on official statistics on the foreign-born or the foreign population, classified by sex, age and country of origin. Most of the statistics utilised to estimate the international migrant stock were obtained from population censuses. Additionally, population registers and nationally representative surveys provided information on the number and composition of international migrants.</p>	<p>1990, 2000, 2010, 2013</p>
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<p>→ Global Migration Database (GMD) (United Nations Population Division, United Nations Statistics Division, World Bank, University of Sussex) → http://esa.un.org/unmigration/logon_sql.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2funmigration%2flogon.aspx</p>	<p>Publicly available data on the international migrant stock classified by country of birth or citizenship, sex and age.</p>	<p>The data were derived from numerous sources, including the Demographic Yearbook, produced by United Nations Statistics Division, tabulations collected by the Population Division as well as official publications available from resource centers, libraries and the internet. Specifically, the data are derived from population censuses, population registers, nationally representative surveys and other statistical sources from more than 200 countries and territories.</p>	<p>Regularly</p>
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Comments:

- The GMD is currently being tested, so access to the database is restricted to key partners of the Population Division within and outside the United Nations system.
- The database addresses key policy questions, which have remained unanswered so far, including: what are the main countries of origin of international migrants? What is the sex and age distribution of international migrants? What are the changes in the international migrant stock over time for particular countries of origin or age groups? In addition, the database allows for the quantification and monitoring of vulnerable groups in need of special protection, such migrant women, children and stateless persons.
- Because the database is based on different sources, discrepancies between tabulations are inevitable, in particular between those pertaining to the same country of enumeration and the same date. Researchers and analysts are therefore advised to use the database with caution. It is recommended to analyze the various sources available from the database before drawing any firm conclusions on the level, trends and characteristics of international migration. To ensure confidentiality, countries of citizenship or birth with fewer than 100 international migrants are not shown separately. In addition, values between 1 and 9 have been replaced with an asterisk.

<p>→ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>	<p>Data on asylum seekers and refugees more specifically on asylum applications, refugee status determination, recognition rates, refugee populations and movements, demographic characteristics (age and sex) as well as major refugee locations (camps, centers, urban areas, etc.).</p>	<p>UNHCR Representation in Ghana, Ghanaian Government</p>	<p>Statistical Snapshot January 2014 Statistical Yearbook, every year 2002-2005</p>
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<p>→ United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) → http://unstats.un.org/unsd/Demographic/products/dyb/dybcens.htm#MIGR</p>	<p>The United Nations DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK collects, compiles and disseminates official statistics on a wide range of topics: population size and composition, births, deaths, marriage and divorce on an annual basis. Its special topics in the issues cover a wide range of additional topics, including economic activity, educational attainment, household characteristics, housing, ethnicity and language, among others.</p>	<p>Data have been collected from national statistical authorities since 1948 through a set of questionnaires dispatched annually by the UNSD to over 230 national statistical offices.</p>	
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Comments:

- Volume 3, released on 27 July 2006, "International migration characteristics", contains the following tables: Table 1 "Native and foreign-born population by age, sex and urban/rural residence: each census, 1985 – 2004", Table 2 "Foreign-born population by country of birth, age, sex and urban/rural residence: each census, 1985 – 2004", Table 3 "Foreign-born population in country or area for less than five years by country of birth, age and sex and urban/rural residence: each census, 1985 – 2004", Table 4 "Population by country of citizenship, sex and urban/rural residence: each census, 1985 – 2004", and Table 5b "Economically active foreign-born population by occupation (ISCO-88 classification), age, sex and urban/rural residence: 1985 – 2004". - Occupation is classified either in "major groups" of the 1968, 1988 or the 2008 editions of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

<p>→ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) → Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries (DIOC) and DIOC extended → http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/dioc.htm</p>	<p>Information on demographic characteristics (age and gender), duration of stay, labour market outcomes (labour market status, occupations, sectors of activity), fields of study, educational attainment and the place of birth</p> <p>Emigration rates by skill level</p>	<p>Population censuses of OECD countries for the 2000 census round</p>	<p>Reference Years 2000/01; 2005/06; 2010/11 (released in September 2014)</p>
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<p>→ World Bank → <i>Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011</i></p>	<p>Emigration, skilled emigration, immigration, and remittance flows Selected socioeconomic characteristics such as population, labour force, age dependency ratio, gross national income (GNI) per capita, and poverty headcount</p>	<p>National censuses, labour force surveys, population registers, and other national sources</p>	<p>2011 edition is update of the 2008 edition</p>
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Comments:

The Factbook is part of a broader effort of the Development Prospects Group of the World Bank to monitor and analyze migration and remittances from a development perspective. More frequent and timely monitoring of migration and remittance trends can provide policy makers, researchers, and the development community with the tools to make informed decisions.

The Factbook makes an important contribution to this effort by providing the latest available data and facts on migration and remittance trends worldwide in a comprehensive and readily accessible format.

GOOD PRACTICES IN THE COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT, ANALYSIS, SHARING AND USE OF MIGRATION DATA OUTSIDE OF GHANA

→ Legend:

(A) Good Practice in the Collection of Data

(B) Good Practice in the Dissemination of Data

(C) Good Practice in Using New Technologies

(D) Good Practice in National Coordination

(E) Good Practice in Intra-regional Cooperation

(F) Good Practice in Inter-regional Cooperation

(G) Inter-sectoral Initiative / Cross-cutting Initiative / Good Holistic Approach to Managing Migration Data

NATIONAL LEVEL

→ Burkina Faso:

- (D) The Technical Working Group (Groupe de Travail Technique – GTT) on Migration meets every three months to discuss migration-related issues under the leadership of the National Coordinator of the GTT, along with the institution in charge of implementing the national migration strategy.

- (A) Burkina's population censuses include questions about migrants, and so did following surveys (in chronological order):

- Population Movement Survey from the Mossi Country - Burkina Faso 1972-1973 (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer – ORSTOM, France) ; Ministère du travail et de la fonction publique, Burkina Faso)

- National Survey on Migratory Movements - Burkina Faso 1974-1975 (Centre Voltaïque de la Recherche Scientifique, Burkina Faso; Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie – INSD, Burkina Faso; Université de Montréal, Canada)

- Migration and Urbanization Survey - Burkina Faso 1993 (INSD, Burkina Faso; Université de Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique – CNRST, Burkina Faso; Centre d'Études et de Recherche sur la Population et le Développement – CERPOD, Mali)

- Migration, Urban Integration and Environment Survey - Burkina Faso 2000-2002 (Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population, Burkina Faso; CERPOD, Mali; Université de Montréal, Canada)

→ Cape Verde:

- (D) In the framework of the 2010 Census, the National Statistical Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde - INECV) pioneered the implementation of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) for census data collection in Africa. Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) were used in all the sampling operations, replacing the questionnaires in analog/paper format with electronic questionnaires. The census witnessed innovations in the content and object of investigation too. For the first time questions were introduced about the foreign population residing in Cape Verde, as well as Cape Verdeans who emigrated in the last five years.

→ The Gambia:

- (A) The government conducted a Migration and Urbanisation Survey in 2009, which followed international standards and was designed to fill the gaps of the census. UNFPA and UNDP financially supported the Gambian authorities during the data collection and data processing phase. The analysis of the 2009 Migration and Urbanisation Survey has been prepared by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics with the technical assistance of the Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX) initiative. The data provided aimed to support the planned development of the National Migration Policy.

→ Côte d'Ivoire:

- (C) The 2014 Census witnessed the implementation of ICTs. Instead of using paper questionnaires as in previous surveys, smartphones were used, allowing for the immediate transfer of data to the headquarters of the National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique – INS) in Abidjan.

→ Senegal:

- (A) Population censuses (1976, 1988, 2002 and 2013) have progressively integrated questions on the socio-demographic characteristics of migrants and their families.
- (C) The National Agency of Statistics and Demography (Agence Nationale de la statistique et de la démographie – ANSD) received 20.150 PDAs from Brazil as a means to replacing the usual practice of collecting hard-copy responses to the census survey with digital collection of data (although hard-copy surveys were distributed in localities as well in case the PDAs experienced a malfunction). Implementing ICTs in this way accelerates the process of data analysis considerably, allowing researchers access to data three months after the end of data collection.

REGIONAL LEVEL**→○ Network of Surveys on Migration and Urbanization in West Africa (NESMUWA) (Réseau de recherche sur Migration et Urbanisation en Afrique de l'Ouest – REMUAO):**

- (A) (E) (G) This was the first international collaborative project to study migration in Africa. A retrospective questionnaire was used to record migration history from birth to the time of interview and another questionnaire provided an indirect record of out-migrants who had been part of the household in the five years preceding the survey. In this way, and in contrast to most other migration studies, the NESMUWA project was able to produce data not only on domestic migrations but also on international migrations. The surveys were carried out in 1993 on nationally representative samples, measuring all types of flows between urban and rural areas, in eight West African countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Nigeria).

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL**→ African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries: Intra ACP Migration Observatory Programme**

- (A) (B) (D) (E) (F) (G) The Observatory has established research networks in 12 pilot countries, but it aims to support the migration-related data collection needs of all 79 ACP countries—including Ghana. Its goal is to improve data collection methods, sharing, and analysis on South-South ACP migration flows for better informed decision making and policy development. The networks will be comprised of the main stakeholders at the national level, policy makers, civil society and academia.

→ **Project (on) "Investigation of International Migration in Latin America"**

(Proyecto de Investigación sobre Migración Internacional en Latinoamérica – IMILA)

- (A) (E) (G) The project is used as a basis for systemizing, diffusing, explaining and analysing data collected on census rounds in the region from a migration perspective. The data is used to collate background information, make policy recommendations and analyse, inter alia, migration trends and patterns, migrant profiles, return migration and gender issues. The IMILA Project has been extended to include statistics on population and housing censuses from 20 Latin American countries and English-speaking Caribbean countries. It now also includes statistics on Latin American and Caribbean emigrants who have been included in censuses conducted outside the region.

→ **Project "Promoting Comparative Quantitative Research in the Field of Migration and Integration in Europe" (PROMINSTAT)**

- (A) (E) (G) The project's main objective was to contribute to a better understanding of migration related statistical data, data sources and data collection practices as well as data needs. The project team investigated the scope, availability and comparability of quantitative migration data, studying available statistical data and data collection in 29 European countries. The project's outputs consisted of three main pillars: 1) country reports on national data collection systems in each of the 27 EU Member States as well as Norway and Switzerland; 2) a database with metainformation on quantitative datasets containing migration related information in the 29 countries covered; and 3) thematic working papers on data collection in particular thematic areas and specific issues of data collection.

→ **Project "Comparing National Data Sources in the Field of Migration and Integration" (COMPSTAT)**

- (A) (F) (G) Carried out between 2001 and 2002, the project aimed to collect and analyse essential technical information on various sorts of micro-datasets and statistics produced regularly by public authorities in 8 European countries, to contribute to establishing comparability of these data in Europe, and to provide useful instruments for a comparative monitoring of integration processes in Europe.

→ **Project "Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration" (THESIM)**

- (A) (E) (G) Implemented between 2004 and 2005, the project addressed the policy needs concerning the EU Regulation on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection. The project's objective was to provide possible solutions to the persistent problems of reliability and comparability of international migration statistics in Europe, focusing on five types of data: migration flows, population stocks, asylum statistics, statistics on residence permits and statistics on citizenship acquisition. The project also described the administrative procedures underlying many of the published statistical data and the nature of the statistical datasets derived from these administrative tools. Finally, the project investigated innovative approaches for data collection, while undertaking a thematic, cross-national comparison of data collection in the five thematic areas covered.

→ **The Integrated Public Use Microdata Series International (IPUMS-I)**

- (A) (C) (F) (G) Developed by the Minnesota Population Center in collaboration with national statistical offices, academic institutions and international organizations, the Center preserves, harmonizes and disseminates publicly available census microdata from as many countries as possible. The data are recoded in a consistent manner, metadata documenting differences are included and the data are accessible to researchers via the Internet. As of April 2010, the Center maintained data from 130 censuses conducted in 44 countries.

→ **Clandestino Project on Irregular Migration, "Undocumented migration: Counting the Uncountable – Data and Trends across Europe"**

• (A) (E) (G) The project was developed to collect reliable data on trends in irregular movement across Europe. It aims to provide an inventory of data on migration stocks and flows in selected EU countries, to analyse comparative data collected, and to develop a methodology for the use of data in the context of the formulation of migration policies. The data provided the basis for an in-depth analysis of irregular movements and different entry points (for example overstaying visas and other breaches of immigration regulations).

→ **The Statistical Information System on Migration in Mesoamerica (SIEMMES)**

• (A) (E) (G) SIEMMES has been created to monitor the magnitude and characteristics of migratory movements from, to and between Central American countries and Mexico. The data is collected from departure records, population censuses and surveys in the region and is used to monitor migration movements, including cross-regional movements, and to facilitate regional policy-making. The database is also used to provide technical assistance to, and build the capacities of, migration departments and statistical institutions at the national level. It allows for the synchronization of migration-related data from the various statistical sources, and for comparable indicators to be developed based on the number of non-nationals in the country, work permits granted and border crossings. Data on asylum and RSD are provided by UNHCR.

→ **The Continuous Reporting System on Labour Migration (Sistema Continuo de Reportes sobre Migración - SICREMI)**

• (A) (E) (G) SICREMI is a pilot project that aims to develop indicators to collect standardized, comparable, reliable and up-to-date information on migratory movements in Latin America. The first phase of the project focused on data collection in 10 countries based on their experiences as countries of origin, transit and destination. The project will be replicated in 10 additional countries during the second phase, and the third phase will aim to include all remaining countries in the region.

→ **Global Human Trafficking Database**

• (A) (F) (G) The Database stores primary data on registered trafficked persons and serves as a knowledge databank contributing to the understanding of the phenomenon of human trafficking. Data can be extrapolated from the database to produce statistical reports and detailed narrative reports to demonstrate trafficking trends and to help governments, research institutes and other actors to better tailor counter-trafficking policies and programmes. Containing information of both a quantitative and qualitative nature, the database stores valuable primary data on: (a) the socioeconomic profile of victims; (b) the profile of traffickers; (c) trafficking routes; (d) patterns of exploitation and abuse; (e) the nature of assistance provided; (f) instances of re-trafficking.

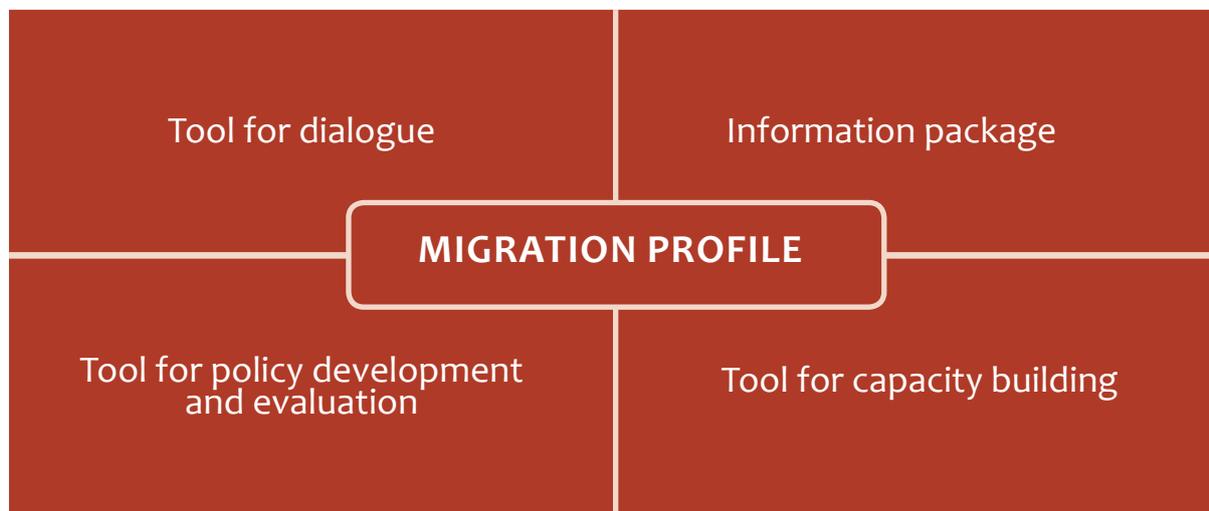
→ **International Migrants Remittances Observatory (IMRO)**

• (A) (G) The IMRO proposes to undertake, in partnership with local research institutions and experts, national and household level data collection initiatives on remittance flows in important and under-documented corridors linked to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Data collection initiatives could include: mapping of formal flows to LDCs in key migration corridors; documentation and quantification of informal flows in key channels, and development of methodology and sustainable mechanism for future data collection in these channels. Remittance data collected could specifically include: (a) estimated total volume/flows at the national level, (b) transfer mechanisms and service providers used, (c) average transfer size, and (d) Cost and speed comparisons, (f) use of remittances by recipients, and (g) impacts of remittance flows on key indicators such as poverty, housing, health, education, economic development, the environment, etc. at the national, regional and local level.

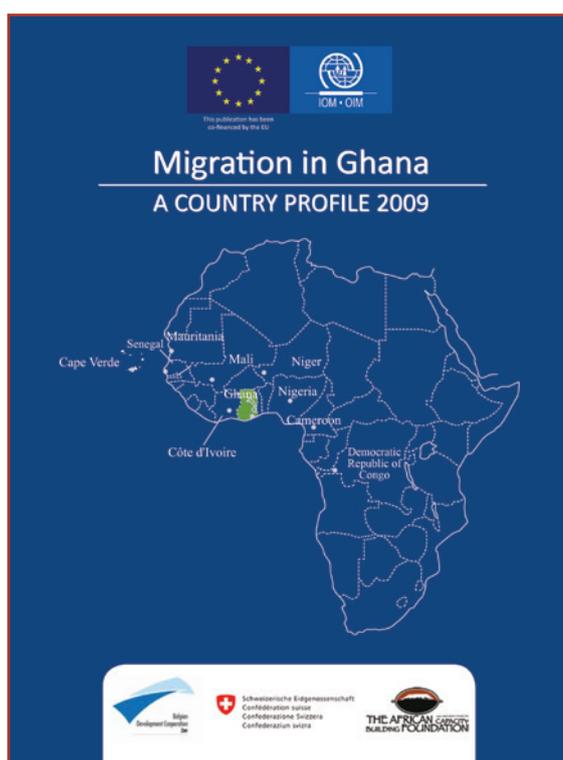
2. FOCUS ON THE MIGRATION PROFILE



OBJECTIVES OF THE MIGRATION PROFILE



OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION PROFILES



TRENDS

Flows, driving factors of migration

MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Policies, programmes...

MIGRATION IMPACTS

On the environment, on development, on the economy...

RECOMMENDATIONS

For data collection, for migration management...

→ The "**Migration Profile**" (MP) concept has become ubiquitous in the field of migration despite the lack of definitive consensus on the precise definition of its scope, which has translated, in practice, into a plethora of tools—different in terms of content and format—with that title. Broadly, MPs are defined as **frameworks for aggregating existing data and information on migration from international, national and regional sources in a structured and systematic manner**. [*Global Forum on Migration & Development 2011 Concluding Debate, Geneva, 1-2 December 2011, Chapter III Summary Report, Working Sessions on: Tools for Evidence-based Migration and Development Policies*].

MPs were proposed by the European Commission (EC) in 2005 as tools for the EC informing community-assistance programmes and poverty-reduction strategies in the European Union's (EU) partner countries. They were originally conceived as **concise statistical reports**, structured according to a common framework for comparability purposes, and offering an overview of the most recent **migratory trends** in selected countries. MPs have since then been produced in more than 80/100 countries, including 16 African countries, partners of the Rabat Process, and have broadened their scope and objectives.

ICMPD has extensive experience in the field of migration dialogues and implements several unique activities that complement MPs. Within the framework of the **Mediterranean Transit Migration** (MTM) Dialogue, MPs are approached from a technical perspective and display raw data. The **Prague Process** is focusing on developing the Migration Profile Light, a handy tool with a limited number of pages clearly indicating countries' areas of interest, priorities and challenges in the field of migration, and ensuring easy annual updatability and standardised data for all the 50 partner countries involved (*Concept and Purpose of the Migration Profile Light*, <http://www.pragueprocess.eu/english/knowledge-base/migration-profile-light/>). The **Budapest Process** is developing a comprehensive knowledge base on the migration realities and

overall migration situations in the Silk Routes countries. This activity aims to provide a framework for data collection and analysis from different sources in a structured manner, as a basis for capacity building, as well as for identifying policy development needs and developing migration-related strategies. The **EUROMED Migration III Dialogue** concentrates on the institutional process that precedes the development of an MP, the Migration Profile Process. The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (**Rabat Process**) aims at **fostering the use of MPs and other migration data for policy development through the development of tailored user guides such as this one**.

[*ICMPD Working Group on Migration Profiles: Draft Position Paper, «Moving from Developing to Using Migration Profiles for Migration Governance»*]

Other institutions/entities developing some type of MP include the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM, <http://www.carim.org/index.php?callContent=502>), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (UNDESA, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/ittmig2002/locations/mainframecountries.htm>) and Focus Migration (<http://focus-migration.hwwi.de/Country-Profiles.1349.0.html?&L=1>).

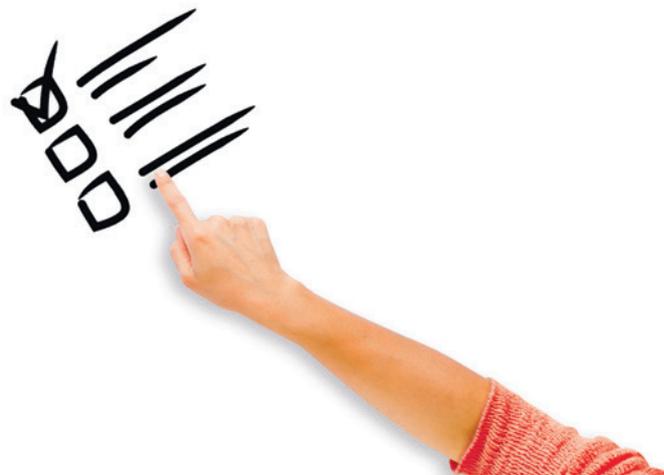
Ghana is one of the Rabat Process Countries that has developed an MP. Importantly, Ghana was one of ten African countries in which IOM implemented the project "Migration in West and Central Africa: National Profiles for Strategic Policy" (2008-2010), aiming to enhance policy coherence, evidence-based policymaking and the mainstreaming of migration into development plans through a government-owned MP. When the MP was published in 2009, IOM identified the need for improved timeliness, processing and analysis of migration data in Ghana, as well as for enhanced capacity-building and interagency cooperation and coordination. Aiming to advance support to institutions involved in data collection and

research, the **Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach** (GIMMA) was launched in July 2014. Funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by IOM, the project establishes a harmonised and centralised migration data platform at an opportune moment considering that the effectiveness of the MP for strategic policy planning is contingent upon regular updates. The framework of the project provides for the updating of the MP in 2017. IOM has indicated its intention to use the present guide in the initial assessment stage of GIMMA, as well as GIMMA's aspiration to address some of the recommendations articulated in the guide.

Ghanaian national authorities in the field of migration have indicated that the MP has not received the visibility it deserved in 2009 and has since then become outdated. In general, stakeholders have recognized the benefits derived from the development of the MP in Ghana, beginning with the establishment of an avenue and common platform on migration issues. Stakeholders identified the **MP** as a **reliable and well-researched tool** that serves as a one-stop shop for migration information and has raised awareness on migration and development in Ghana since its development. Some stakeholders indicated having used the MP as a reference in programme and **policy development** (cross-sectoral, not only in the field of migration), and to draft policy briefs; importantly, the recommendations outlined in the MP paved the way for the development of Ghana's first migration policy document. However, most stakeholders agreed that further developments around the MP (such as GIMMA) will expand the scope of its use to so as to reach its optimal level.

4

Recommendations



• Considering the political will of the Government of Ghana, manifested in its ongoing efforts in adopting its National Migration Policy and further convinced that the Guide on the Use of Migration Data plays a role in these concrete ways, the members of the IMSCM recommend that the Government of Ghana deploys the **institutional means and material, and financial and human resources** necessary for the concrete **implementation** of the Guide. The GIMMA project funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the GIS and IOM should implement part of the recommendations.

General Recommendations

→ 1. Assess **policies** that are relevant to migration, including its linkages **with national development**, and identify the data and data sources needed to serve the policy needs. In addition, **data collection, treatment and use** should be priorities for policies. For instance, although migration data from censuses and surveys are disaggregated by sex, there is no **qualitative data** on gender studies on remittances and transnational entrepreneurship, which hampers decision making.

→ 2. Maximize the use of existing data sources – population censuses, administrative sources and household sample surveys including labour force surveys; prepare **national annual report** on trends on migration and development and disseminate those data at **national and international level**, including through the United Nations Demographic Yearbook questionnaires on both migrant stocks and migration flows. To be accessible to users, data should be computerised as well as subjected to consistent updates and revisions. Further **computerisation of data collection methods** at borders, establishment of a **migration database** are measures favouring accessibility as well as generating more confidence in the ability of the public service.

→ 3. Promote collaboration on migration statistics between various institutions and stakeholders, including ministries in charge of collecting migration data, national statistical office and other relevant organizations. This could be achieved by setting up an **inter-**

departmental working group on migration statistics, covering such issues as harmonizing concepts and definitions, sharing data, and integrating data from multiple sources for a more complete picture of migration (both immigration and emigration). To this end, the **IMSCM** should be strengthened, especially the collaboration among the Migration Unit at the Ministry of the Interior, the Ghana Immigration Service, Ghana Customs and the Ghana Refugee Board to facilitate **joined-up decision making** and **execution** of evidenced-based **policies**.

→ 4. Establish **data exchange mechanisms** with major receiving countries to obtain information on emigration and emigrants from the country (including countries of the south). Indeed, there should be a continuous **dialogue** between key migration players not only at the national level but also at the regional and international level to encourage the sharing of data from administrative records. Such dialogue has the capacity to create a **platform** for pertinent discussions on **standards** and **protocols** in relation to migration.

*"Identify needs for **capacity building** in the area of data and indicators on migration, including in relation to development."*

→ 5. Identify needs for **capacity building** in the area of data and indicators on migration, including in relation to development, and discuss these needs with relevant national institutions, United Nations entities and other

international and regional agencies. There should be a concerted effort by institutions and agencies that collect and/or use migration data to lobby for the inclusion of **new indicators** in National Population and Housing censuses as well as other relevant documents (forms at entries/departure, among others).

→ 6. Regional and national **trainings** should be conducted to improve capacity on the collection and use of migration statistics, in particular agreeing on consistent **methods/standardised data collection systems** to improve consistency in available data and interpretations. The Centre for Migration Studies (CMS), the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), both based at the University of Ghana and the Ghana Statistical Service Training Centre could assist in training officials.

→ 7. There should be a **consensus** on definitional and conceptual issues on migration to ensure **consistency** in the collection, analysis, interpretation and use of migration data. Academic institutions and research centres should be encouraged to inform practice.

→ 8. **International and regional organizations**, within the Global Migration Group, convene regular **meetings** to discuss data requirements for migration and development policy, as well as collection and compilation of data on international migration.

*"There is the need for creating a **national network of focal points specialised on migration issues with designations, contacts, duties and responsibilities for migration-related analysis.**"*

→ 9. There is the need for creating of a **national network of focal points** specialised on migration issues with designations, contacts, duties and responsibilities for migration-related analysis. Adopt **technical tools** to produce migration and development scenarios (for example the T21 model as used by Cape Verde). Enhance knowledge on migration and development policies (for example through regular **policy briefs** and the **exchange of best practices** on diverse issues such as mi-

gration of low-skilled labour migrants, and the impact on LDC development, South-South migration trends, human rights issues in home and host countries, policies supporting transnational entrepreneurship and similar concerns).

→ 10. Develop **project impact indicators** at the micro, meso and macro levels to measure changes and assess the impact of international projects (for example the impact of the return of qualified migrants).

Population censuses

→ 1. Collect data on migration through national population censuses, following the United Nations Recommendations on Population and Housing Censuses.

Include census questions on the United Nations recommended core topics on migration - country of birth, country of citizenship and year/period of arrival - and pay special attention to aspects of planning and design of population censuses of relevance to the collection of international migration statistics, to improve the **coverage** and **quality of data** on international migration. In the 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Censuses of Ghana, questions on country of citizenship and country of birth were asked. However, these questions covered only a few specific countries in West Africa which are close to Ghana. The rest were on sub-continent and continents so difficult to get data on specific countries. The two censuses did not ask any question on country of previous residence.

→ 2. Compile, evaluate and analyse data on migration collected from population censuses and make **results**, both data and metadata, available to the **public**.

→ 3. In particular, compile data collected from the **emigration module** incorporated in population censuses and assess their value for the analysis of the volume and characteristics of emigrants from the country.

→ 4. Publish **cross-tabulations** of this information by age, sex and level of

education; exploiting existing administrative data sources. Using the census data, cross tabulation were done in the areas mentioned in Ghana. A chapter was used for analysis in the census national analytical work. Also, detailed work on migration was done in the thematic report on migration. Much work on exploiting administrative data has not been done because most administrative data are not disaggregated by age, sex and level of education.

→ 5. Make **available** to the public a sample of the **census microdata**, to encourage further analysis of census data.

→ 6. Use **standardized modules** of migration-related questions in **household survey programmes**: Standard questions have been used in the national household surveys. The Ghana Living Standard Survey round 6 (GLSS 6) contains standardized modules on migration even with questions on remittances received by households and their utilization.

Administrative sources

→ 1. Multiple sources are available in countries such as labour permits, residence permits, registers as well as embarkation and disembarkation records collected at the border. Most of administrative sources, however, remain underused. Data and metadata from administrative sources should be compiled and made **available** to **other institutions** in the country including the national statistical offices, as well as to the public.

→ 2. Compilation and dissemination of statistics on migration flows should follow, as much as possible, *the United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*. **Migration flow statistics** compiled should be provided to the relevant national institutions and the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook Questionnaire on International Travel and Migration Statistics*.

→ 3. With regard to statistics derived from **border control**, an **assessment** needs to

be conducted on how well such **data** capture migrants, i.e., those who change their country of usual residence, from the vast volume of inflows and outflows across borders.

→ 4. **Create trust** in order to collect more data, in particular regarding Consular Registries.

Sample surveys

→ 1. Sample surveys have great potential for assessing the impact of international migration on national development. It is recommended that a **migration module** be **incorporated** into the existing multi-purpose **household surveys**.

→ 2. For countries interested in emigration (or the diaspora community), an **emigration module** could be included in their existing **household surveys** or through a special **study on diaspora**. Data obtained should be thoroughly evaluated and analysed, and limitations documented. Improve data on diasporas means: undertaking surveys of diasporas in major host countries, identifying strategies, skills, entrepreneurial activities, impediments to home-country contributions and main incentives to overcome obstacles. The Diaspora Affairs Bureau in Ghana indicates that no survey results have been disseminated recently. It has, however prepared and sent a **questionnaire** to major host countries to collect data on **diasporas**.

→ 3. Due to the small proportion of **migrants** in the population, in the use of sample surveys for statistics on migration **special attention** should be paid to the issue of **sample size**.

→ 4. **The United Nations**, in collaboration with other stakeholders and countries, should further develop **methodologies** in collecting survey data on emigration.

Annex



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The Guide on the Use of Migration Data in Ghana has been designed, with participation and inclusion in mind, as a practical and simple everyday tool, intended mainly for government departments. It aims to further develop and share knowledge on migration, to promote the use of this knowledge, and to support policy making and programme development.

In practice, this Guide establishes:

- A statement on migration data that is available or missing.
 - A review of tools and practices for data use.
 - Recommendations in the form of a roadmap.

The Guide is available for download at:

The Interactive Map on Migration: i-Map - www.imap-migration.org.

The Rabat Process website: www.processusderabat.net.

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