



# **WORLD MIGRATION PATTERNS AND ITS EFFECT ON NATIONAL SECURITY - The Case of GHANA**

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# MIGRATION

## *Introducing Migration as a Security Issue*

- International **migration** ultimately becomes a security matter, mainly, but not only, for countries of destination. **Migration** turns into a security matter for host countries in two ways.
- On the **one** hand, as an international security matter, it affects international **border-crossing** and **border control** policies.
- Since border controls are inextricably linked to broader tenets of sovereignty, national territory and bounded population, any discourse concerning borders will of necessity have a bearing on issues of national security, trade, identity and public services governments are expected to provide to their citizens and those within their borders.

# INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PATTERNS

## **OVERVIEW: INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT POPULATION**

- INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS - 258 million
- INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS - 4.8 million
- CHILDREN - 36.1 million
- REGISTERED REFUGEES - 25.4 million
- WOMEN - 124.8 million
- MIGRANT WORKERS - 150.3 million

*Source: UN DESA 2018, UNHCR 2018, ILO 2013, UNESCO 2017*

# AFRICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS, PATTERNS, DRIVERS

- Tight border controls have always been justified as way of rationalizing migration, trade and security yet most governments, especially in some African Countries, have not successfully imposed complete and absolute controls over borders that can stop migration.
- However it is worth noting that forces of globalization are constantly challenging these long held nations.
- A great deal of transnational commerce, exchange of information and movements of people is taking place beyond border controls.

# AFRICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS, PATTERNS, DRIVERS

- Some African Countries faces several security challenges including the growing influence of **Migration, Drug Cartels, Weapons Proliferation, Maritime Piracy, Climate Change, and the spill over effect of Terrorism, Militancy and Civil War** from neighbouring countries.
- However, there is one very critical yet hidden security threat that often does not get audience in policy circles but which has the potential to affect the long term peace, security, stability and development of African Countries, that is, **huge unemployment, poverty, and inequality in the country.**

# AFRICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS, PATTERNS, DRIVERS

- It is fair to say that African governments both past and present have shown inadequate understanding of the security implications of having a large army of people who are poor, unemployed and marginalized in the country.
- Many policymakers in some African countries including members of Parliament, the Executive and top bureaucrats of the various ministries and departments do not consider poverty, unemployment and inequality as major security problem and policies have often tended to scratch the surface of these problems rather than getting to the bottom.

# AFRICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS, PATTERNS, DRIVERS

Dr. Wafula Okumu, a Senior Capacity Building Officer for the African Union Border Programme (AUBP), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia also stated that:

- African countries are, therefore, increasingly facing daunting tasks of managing their borders in ways that secures their territorial sovereignty/integrity, ensures that they are bridges rather than barriers for cross-border cooperation and regional integration, prevents illegal entries and exiting of people and goods while allowing easy movement of goods and people, allows relatives to visit their kin while keeping away criminals (such as drug and human traffickers, terrorists, etc), and facilitates tourists to easily cross while keeping out terrorists.
- The challenges facing African states to manage their borders are compounded by globalization that is tearing down traditional borders through advancement in technology and transformation of international relations.

# AFRICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS, PATTERNS, DRIVERS

- At the moment crimes are committed without crossing borders and huge amounts of goods are sold through cyberspace.
- The internet has not only made it more difficult to manage borders and to combat cross-border crimes, but has also effectively dismantled borders by allowing imports without going through customs. For instance Nigerians involved in Internet Fraud in Ghana.
- Increases in volumes of cross-border trading and movements of people from their countries of origin in search of greener pastures elsewhere have put enormous pressure on border control systems.



# AFRICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS, PATTERNS, DRIVERS

- These realities give urgency to:
  - African countries to put in place effective border management systems that minimizes border tensions, increases joint enforcement and surveillance efforts, decreases organized crime activities by syndicates and traffickers in borderlands.
  - Generates common understanding of border insecurities and approaches to addressing them,
  - Secures flow of goods and people in the spirit of regional and continental integration, integrates and develops marginalized border areas through provision of essential infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security and well being among the border population.
  - Enhances communication and information exchange between neighboring countries, maintains borders in ways that do not obstruct crossborder trading and legal movements of people, harmonizes, and enables borders to be sources of mutual trust and harmony between neighbours.

# RISKS INVOLVED IN MIGRATION

- All over the world, migrants are exposed to serious dangers.
- According to analysts of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), migrants were exposed to an estimated death toll of more than 10,000 in 2016, with the fatalities attributed mainly to the route of migrants and the mode of transportation en-route to their destination of choice.
- Most migrants prefer unofficial routes to their country of destination, especially Europe, and are mainly seen crossing on motor vehicles and/or on foot while others resort to arriving on bicycles because some border posts are not opened to pedestrians. This means that migrants ought to be in a car, motorbike or bicycles before they can cross the borders.
- It is, therefore, to avoid the rigorous scrutiny at the borders that migrants resort to unauthorized routes.

# RISKS INVOLVED IN MIGRATION

- Others prefer using the Mediterranean Sea by stowing away— most, indeed, more than half of whom end up being swallowed by the ocean.
- In Ghana, international migrants who use unauthorized means are mostly seen crossing the Sahara deserts on foot to Lampedusa, one of the Pelagic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, southern Italy, subjecting themselves to very harsh and distasteful weather and other varied uncomfortable conditions.
- In addition, migrants are raped, tortured emotionally and psychologically, and made to live in such underprivileged conditions as though they are prisoners.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## Ghana – Profile

### Selected Indicator/Figure

- Population: 2014 estimate - 27,043,093
- Total Area - 239,567 km<sup>2</sup> (92,497 sq miles)
- GDP per Capita (2005) - US\$ 2,601.00 (UNDP, 2009)  
\$58.92 billion USD (2018)
- Human Development Index Ranking (2009) - 0.467 (130 out of 169 countries)  
UNDP 2010
- Net Migration Rate - 1 person per 10,000 of the population

# GHANA'S BORDERS

- Total land mass of **239,567 sq kilometres**
- Total land border stretch of **2,093 kilometres**
- Bounded by:
  - Togo on the east – **877 kilometres**
  - La Cote D'Ivoire on the west- **668 kilometres**
  - Burkina Faso on the north – **548 kilometres**
  - Bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea) – **537 kilometres**
- Varied vegetation of dense forests in the southern parts of the eastern and western borders and low Savanna on the northern borders.
- Some parts of the western borders lined by rivers including the Black Volta and Ankobra rivers.
- Porous land borders
- Many ethnic groups sitting astride all the borders



# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Immigration Trends**

- Size of immigrant population declined and increased.
- It declined from 12.3% in 1960 to 7% in 1970.
- Decline is due to enactment of Aliens Compliance Order in 1969.
- It is estimated that between 155,000 and 213,000 aliens were expelled.
- It further declined to 3.6% in 1984 due to deterioration in the economy in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
- However, it increased marginally to 3.9% in 2000.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Immigrants in Ghana**

- Total immigrants in Ghana in 2006 was 614,000, (2.78% of the total population (GIS, 2006).
- Sex composition: - Males (50.8%) and females (49.2%).
- Minors (under 18 years) formed 42% (GIS, 2006)
- Immigrants are from all continents with Africans dominating.
- Major countries of origin - Nigeria, Niger, Mali and Burkina-Faso; then Togo and expectantly La Cote d'Ivoire.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Immigrants in Ghana by Region in 2000 (GSS, 2002)**

- ECOWAS Citizens, 58.9% Other Africans, 23%, and Non-Africans, 18.1%

## **Refugees/Assylum Seekers**

- Ghana is host of refugees and asylum seekers
- They fled civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone; and political crisis in Togo and La Côte d'Ivoire.
- At its peak, the country provided refuge to over 150,000 persons in 1993 (Anarfi et al, 2003; Bump, 2006).
- Number of persons of concern to UNHCR in 2005 totaled 58,700 (UNHCR, 2005).



# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Refugees/Assylum Seekers (cont')**

- Liberians accounted for 77% of refugees in Ghana in 2007 (IOM, 2009).
- Minors ( under 18 years) formed 40% of the refugees from Liberia and Togo (UNHCR, 2008).
- Until 2008, Ghana remained host to the fourth-largest population of asylum seekers and refugees in the region (IOM, 2009).
- Steep increase in the number of asylum seekers from 497 in 2004 to 14,016 in 2005.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Labour Migrants**

- Historically, labour migrants have always been in the majority.
- Evidence of permanent labour immigrants in Ghana – Mines.
- Temporary/Seasonal labour migrants include Fulani cattle herdsman, as well as seasonal workers from Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.
- No national statistics EXISTS on labour immigrants.
- Immigrants work in mining, industry, services and agricultural sectors.
- **Commencement of oil drilling** is attracting immigrants e.g. Nigerians to Ghana; also from outside Africa.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Commercial Migrants**

- Historically, also significant
  - The trans-Saharan trade route was about commerce.
  - A 1960 study in Accra – 60% of traders were Nigerians.
- Lebanese and Indians have also played a major role.
- Legacy of commercial migration.
  - Hausas in Ghana.
  - Remnants of Yoruba
  - Lebanese descendants.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Students**

- Student immigration is rising in Ghana particularly those from ECOWAS Member States.
- In 2007, 2,992 foreign students were granted resident permit (25% from ECOWAS Member States (GIS, 2008, IOM, 2009).
- Foreign students in University of Ghana rose from 1.5% (2001/2) to 3.8% (2006/7) - UG Public Affairs, 2008).
- In 2007/8 academic year, University of Ghana admitted 1,142 non-nationals from 42 countries .
- Nigerians and Americans (US) accounted for 46% and 31% respectively in 2007/8 academic year.
- There are more than 55,000 Nigerians in tertiary institutions in Ghana - Nigerian High Commissioner.

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Drivers of Immigration to Ghana**

- Economy (exploitation of natural resources timber, minerals) and cultivation of cocoa.
- Conducive agro-ecological conditions.
- Liberal economic environment.
- Relative peace and political stability (oasis of peace in the sub-region).
- Proverbial Ghanaian hospitality.
- Relatively higher standard of education (tertiary level).

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Immigration Governance**

- National Migration Policy and other legislations (Constitution, Immigration and Citizenship Laws).
- ECOWAS protocol on free movement, AU and NEPAD migration framework,
- Institutions (Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs and Labour, GIS, Ghana Refugee Board, National Migration Bureau, police and judiciary)
- Collaborating agencies: UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, EU, embassies, etc

# IMMIGRATION INTO GHANA SINCE 1990

## **Immigration Governance (contd)**

- Universities (RIPS, CMS, ISSER) and Population Council (research, dissemination, capacity building, etc.
- Civil society groups:
  - African American Association of Ghana,
  - Liberian Refugee Welfare Council,
  - Association of Nigerian Residents in Ghana.

# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- In developed countries, for instance, perceptions that international migration and migrant communities are more or less substantial threats to the security situation of the recipient countries are prevalent. The recent xenophobic attacks on African immigrants in South Africa with the potential for intra-societal violence readily come to mind.
- In Ghana and on the broader Africa continent the brouhaha of Chinese immigrants breaking the frontiers of domestic economic activities resulted in the deportation of thousands of Chinese from Ghana.
- The issue of migration intersects with transnational crime, because of its cross border dimensions. How migration relates to security issues is, however, a multi-dimensional subject and has direct implication on migration policy, including: border management, national security, and citizenship.
- The rippling effect has strongly influenced the highly interwoven discourses on national security and development policies.



# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- Suffice to say, the migration dilemma is a human security one.
- The Late Kofi Annan once referred to human security as an issue of human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and being sure that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfil his or her potential.
- Devoid of these human expectations, people will be compelled to migrate to centers of attraction where these opportunities are perceived to be met.
- This brings to the fore a broader consideration of migration as an effect of the policy decisions of both sending and receiving countries and the need for the global development stakeholders to demystify international migration by creating conduits for diaspora communities in their “national” development agenda consultations.

## GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- On the security front, it is understandable that governments are concerned about the risks posed by security breeches and the capacity of drug cartels to exploit weaknesses in immigration management and border controls.
- But deploying one or more biometric verification techniques, information exchange, and stakeholder cooperation, immigration officials are able to improve their ability to curtail the criminal aspects of migration.

# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- Globally, diaspora communities have proved themselves worthwhile in their home country advancement.
- The Irish, India, Australian, Moldovan, Chinese, Lebanese, Israeli and Filipino diaspora usw., have created an enviable niche for themselves in their home countries. The African diaspora is no exception.
- In Ghana, the socioeconomic engagement of the diaspora community has seen significant strides in the housing, education, healthcare and community development sectors. Indeed, this has been achieved without any clearly spelt out incentivized policy outlay.
- Thus, a conscious policy targeting the resourcefulness of the diaspora community stands as a competitive option to the aid and dependency trap.

# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- Ghana has not relented in its efforts to invest in developing its migration management capacities to respond to the dynamism of this phenomenon.
- In April 2016, the Government of Ghana formulated a National Migration Policy (NMP) to help manage its internal, intra-regional and international migration flows for sustained national development.
- Indeed, the goal of NMP and various other interventions put in place is to ensure safe and legal migration, which is clearly in tandem with regional integration especially with regard to immigrants in Ghana and Ghanaian emigrants in other ECOWAS Member States.
- The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) was established as an agency of the Government of Ghana with the sole responsibility of ensuring effective implementation of all laws and regulations pertaining to immigration and migration-related issues.

# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- With the development of its first Strategic Plan which spanned 2011 to 2015, the GIS strategically positioned itself to effectively tap into the benefits of international migration, and ensured that the needed capacities and capabilities were being developed to handle the increasingly diverse and complex immigration services required of the Service.
- The Plan evolved a new business character that has enhanced and added value to the position of the GIS within the business community and the National Security apparatus, making the Service more relevant to the national development agenda.

# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

To reinforce its strategic position and mandate to manage both current and future migration realities,

- The GIS has developed this Second Strategic Plan, which builds on the successes as well as addresses the challenges of the first Plan.
- **This Plan has been developed within the context of other relevant national and international policies, such as the National Migration Policy, the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF) - An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021); and the Sustainable Development Goals.**
- It is predicated on six (6) component pillars, namely: Human Resource; Laws and Policies; Information and Communication Technology; Equipment and Infrastructure; Stakeholder Cooperation; Funding and Financing.

# GHANAS EFFORT TO TACKLE MIGRATION AS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

- This Plan is to ultimately strengthen the institutional capacities of the GIS for migration management as well as reinforce the ECOWAS free movement protocols and build synergy with other initiatives implemented by other stakeholders.
- It has been developed with vast stakeholder consultations from both within the rank and file of the Service and other external stakeholders to ensure ownership by all for effective implementation.
- With an outcome goal of “an ICT-driven Immigration Service, delivering excellence in migration management and national security through a motivated workforce”, the Service will build its operational and administrative capacities to improve its service delivery.

# OVERVIEW OF THE GIS

## 1. Mandate of the GIS

- The Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) draws its mandate from the *Immigration Service Act, 2016 (Act 908)*.
- In the said law, the GIS is expected to, among others;
  - **(a)** *manage and patrol the borders of the country*
  - **(b)** *issue visas for entry into the country and permits for residence or work in the country*
  - **(c)** *Ensure the application and enforcement of laws relating to the immigration and employment of non-Ghanaians in the country*



# OVERVIEW OF THE GIS (cont'd)

## 2. Operations

- The mandate covers the management of
  - all *land borders* and the regulation of
  - *entry, exit, employment and residence* of all foreign nationals in the country.
- The Service currently operates
  - *Thirty-nine (39) approved* entry/exit border stations
  - *The Kotoka International airport*
  - *Tema and Takoradi seaports.*
  - *Other administrative posts in 42 Districts, 11 Regional Commands, the Academy and Training School and the National Headquarters*

# **MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF GHANAS BORDERS**

- Ghana has in the past considered the 24-hour operation of its borders
- This has been in an effort to fully operationalize the ECOWAS Protocol on the free movement of persons and goods within the sub-region.
- Facilitate and encourage Ghanaian businesses to be more competitive in the sub-region and beyond
- Strongly engage in the process of regional and continental integration
- Facilitate trade within the sub-region and beyond

# **OPEN BORDER**

## **FREE/OPEN BORDER**

- Allows free movement of people between different jurisdictions
- Inadequate Legal controls
- Inadequate enforcement or supervision along the border
- Applies to the unimpeded movement of the native people

## **GHANA-TOGO OPEN BORDERS**

- Joint committee established
- To identify official border posts on both sides that can run 24 hour operations
- Study and propose the need to create more border posts
- Identify challenges

# ADVANTAGES OF OPEN BORDERS

- Increase in traffic flows
- Increase in the volume of trade
- Increase in tourism and its associated revenue generation
- Deepening of ties between the 2 countries

# GHANA/TOGO PATHFINDING JOINT COMMITTEE

- 17 out of 18 border posts along the Ghana-Togo frontier visited by a joint Ghana/Togo Security Team.
- The following challenges were identified
  - ✓ Poor state of roads linking the border areas
  - ✓ Unavailability of utilities ie. Running water, electricity,
  - ✓ Human resource deficits – customs immigration, police
  - ✓ Language barrier and poor level of cooperation
  - ✓ Varying standard operating procedures
  - ✓ Long distances between border posts. Kwadjoviakope- Aflao area
  - ✓ Some Border areas not well demarcated

# TYPES OF MIGRATION WITHIN, TO AND OUT OF GHANA

- There are various types of Migration, namely rural-urban migration, urban-rural migration, rural-rural migration, urban-urban migration and international migration.
- Ghana, as a country, places more premium on urban-rural migration to encourage more farming, discourage over-population in the urban areas across the country and to avoid pressure on resources in the urban centres.
- Another is its accompanying economic hardships.
- Most preferred destinations of Ghanaians migrants include Germany, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

# WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE MIGRATION?

- There are several reasons why people migrate, with poverty accounting for most of the world's migration across the globe. The others are wars, natural disasters, cultural and religious reasons among many other very pertinent reasons.
- Unfavourable weather conditions, one form of danger or the other, poor economic conditions, unfavourable policies or the lack of favourable policies such as free child care, medical care and other social benefits and remunerations are other factors that push people out.
- This is mainly called the push effects of migration.
- One cannot leave out personal sentiments, beliefs and prestige— attraction— as a pull factor that drives people to migrate to Ghana.

# WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE MIGRATION?

- In Ghana, migration accounts for the loss of not less than 40 per cent of human resource (brain drain) who become useful in other economies, thereby crippling the Ghanaian economy and development.
- Indeed, Ghana also benefits from immigrants whose human resource and expertise are used in the development of our economy (brain gain) although the losses are much more damaging than the gain, hence the emphasis on the brain drain effects of migration.
- ***NB: It should be noted that when people are migrating into Ghana, they are referred to as immigrants while the reverse is referred to as emigrants.***



# SECURITY, PUBLIC POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN GHANA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

- The attack on the 11th September, 2001 has brought increased awareness and relevance to security implication of international migration. A phenomenon which is often not given much attention by some countries has become a matter for public policy.
- Between Ghana and her neighbours, it is viewed as economic phenomenon and largely beneficial to the migrants especially those crossing the borders from the north, avoiding the scourge of the drought and encroaching desert.
- All that have changed as international migration is bringing, harsh consequences on the security and diplomatic relations between Ghana and her neighbours, forcing Ghana to take unpopular policy stand against security threat.

# SECURITY, PUBLIC POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN GHANA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

- International relations based on good neighbourliness and friendships continue to dictate Ghana foreign policy towards her immediate neighbours anchored on:
  - Sovereign equality of all African states
  - Respect for the independence, sovereign and territorial integrity of every African state
  - Non-interference in the internal affairs of other African states and
  - The commitments to functional cooperation as a means of promoting African unity and economic development.
- Despite these commitments increased cross-border crimes have forced Ghana to intensify her security network along the borders with Togo posing serious migration and security threat due to the strategic location of Togos capital city to Ghanas eastern border.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED AND ARE IN IMPLEMENTATION SINCE 2010.

S/No	Project Particulars	Project
1.	Name of Project	Digital Border Surveillance System (CCTV) Project (2007-2013)
	Executing Agency	Telvent of Spain
	Collaborating Partners	Engineering Systems Services (UCOM)
2.	Name of Project	Human Resource Information System (HRIS) Project (2012-2013)
	Executing Agency	Beltway
	Collaborating Partners	-
	Sponsor(s)	Ghana Immigration Service, World Bank
3.	Name of project	Improved migration management by strengthening of Ghana Immigration Service. (2010-2012) (Danish Project)
	Executing Agency	Ghana Immigration Service
	Collaborating Partners	European Union and the Danish Embassy
	Sponsors	Danish Government

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED AND ARE IN IMPLEMENTATION SINCE 2010.		
4.	Name of project	Aeneas II – Thematic Programme on Migration and Asylum (2011-2013)
	Executing Agency	Ghana Immigration Service
	Collaborating Partners	Ministry of the Interior, Ghana Police Service and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
	Sponsors	The European Union
5.	Name of Project	The MEIUX PROJECT (FEB-DEC 2012)
	Executing Agency	Ghana Immigration Service and the International Centre For Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) – Brussels
	Collaborating Partners	The European Delegation
	Sponsor(s)	EU and ICMPD
6.	Name of Project	Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) to effectively manage migration for national development. (2013-2016)
	Executing Agency	The Ghana Immigration Service
	Collaborating Partners	UK High Commission
	Sponsor(s)	The Government of the United Kingdom

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED AND ARE IN IMPLEMENTATION SINCE 2010.

7.	Name of Project	Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA) [2013-2016]
	Executing Agency	International Organization for Migration
	Collaborating Partners	Ghana Immigration Service, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ghana Statistical Service, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
	Sponsor(s)	The European Union Development Fund
8.	Name of Project	e-Immigration( An Integrated Immigration Management System) [2013-2016] - Delayed
	Executing Agency	Gemalto Sa and Avalon Biometrics SL
	Collaborating Partners	Ministry of Communications, NITA
	Sponsor(s)	World Bank

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED AND ARE IN IMPLEMENTATION SINCE 2010.

9.	Name	FMM West Africa Project (2015-2016 But varied till 2018)
	Executing Agency	ICMPD
	Collaborating Partners	International Organization for Migration, European Union, ILO and UNDP
	Sponsor(s)	The European Union and ECOWAS Commission
10.	Name of Project	Ghana III (Trafficking of Human Beings [THB])
	Executing Agency	ICMPD
	Collaborating Partners	GIS, GPS, Labour Department, Ministry Gender, Children and Social Protection
	Sponsor(s)	The European Union

# CHALLENGES

- a) Inadequate institutional capacity for effective management of immigration - Inadequate human resource – Police, Customs, Immigration
- b) Capacity development deficit- inadequately trained and motivated staff
- c) Lack of regulation to back the policy – Policy deficit (ad-hoc nature of decisions)  
Work in Progress
- a) Infrastructural gap – poor roads, underdeveloped border areas
- b) Increase in cross border crimes – smuggling, gun-running, etc.
- c) Lack operational equipment/logistics for staff
- d) Joint border concept operationalized with cultural differences
- e) Usage of unapproved routes has not reduced
- f) Other borders are not operating the Open Border Concept
- g) Effects of urban sprawl – Foreign communities along the border lines.
- h) Limited coordination among MDAs, border security agencies dealing with immigration issues
- i) Absence of reliable data to guide policy formulation for effective management
- j) Weak implementation of ECOWAS protocols

# EFFORTS OF THE GHANA GOVERNMENT

## INTERNAL MIGRATION

- National Health Insurance (NHIS) policy which seeks to provide affordable healthcare for all Ghanaians, irrespective of their financial standing.
- Free Maternal Care which provides free healthcare for expectant mothers, and
- Compulsory National Service scheme which mandates all citizens to serve the nation after tertiary education rather than think of travelling outside Ghana, immediately after school, in search of better conditions of life.



# EFFORTS OF THE GHANA GOVERNMENT

- There is also the free Senior High School (SHS) programme which is expected to ensure that access to secondary education is made accessible to all with the objective of adequately preparing them for the tertiary level as well as for the job market.
- Government intends make farming and the agricultural sector a lucrative area for graduates to find it attractive.
- The anomaly of a brain drain among Ghanaian health workers whereby they are trained only to be poached is also being tackled with measures and policies to help curb the practice and to help build a strong and resilient economy.

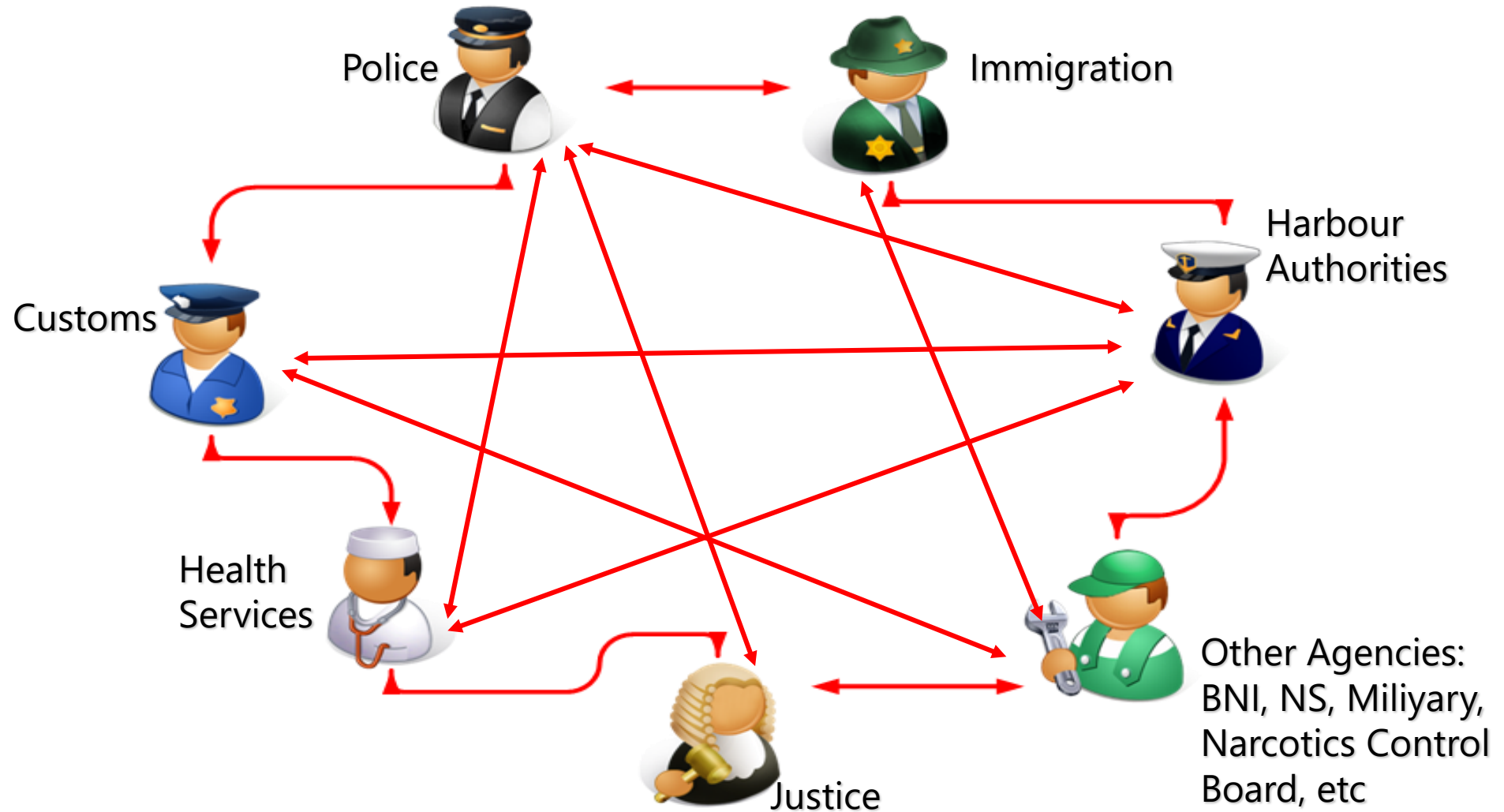
Some of these policy initiatives aim to train more nurses and export or tax them to bring in capital rather than lose them completely to other countries.

# THE WAY FORWARD

- Improvement in Migration governance in terms of policy formulation and better coordination.
- Capacity building of MDAs working on migration related issues.
- Collection, processing and storage of reliable immigration data – Need for collaborative effort.
- Accelerate economic growth to regulate labour immigration.
- The open border concept is a positive development to facilitate trade and tourism, whilst deepening cooperation and integration
- However the security question is largely unanswered. Since 2001, more fences are being erected along borders worldwide.
- Border agencies must be equipped and trained in modern methods of border management
- Joint border concept to be FULLY OPERATIONALIZED. This would halve processing time for goods at the border (Ghana/Togo)
- The Open Border Concept to be explored and introduced at borders with Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire
- Integrated Border Management – USA/Ghana Security Governance Initiative, Ghana Immigration and Customs sign agreement to work together.

# THE WAY FORWARD

## INTER-AGENCY CO-OPERATION AT ALL LEVELS (BORDER OPERATIONALS)



# CONCLUSION

- Migration, though a very difficult area to manage, can, however, be effectively handled if all stakeholders join forces to overcome the challenges. No institution, organization or individual can fight the ills of migration ALONE unless it is given that unifying support by all.
- With a strong initiative from government, support from the media and the general populace at large, the debilitating effects of migration can be controlled.
- I urge all developmental stakeholders to contribute to the development of migration issues in Ghana. We will count on the continued support of both our internal and especially external/international stakeholders to make migration issues a thing of the past in Ghana.

THANK YOU....!!!