



# GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Factoring Migration into Development Planning*

**UNCT Ghana**

**June 2012 ● ● ● Mauritius**

# GHANA



50 km

 **OCHA**

# ***GHANA AT A GLANCE***



- Independence: 1957
- Population: 24+ Million
- Population Growth rate: 1.787%
- GDP per capita: \$1,190
- GDP growth: 7.7 %
- Income Level: Low Middle
- Poverty Ratio: 28.5 %
- Life Expectancy: 64
- Literacy Rate (age 15+): 67%
- Government: Constitutional Democracy
- Exports: \$7.33 billion  
*gold, cocoa, timber, industrial diamonds, manganese ore, tuna*
- Imports: \$10.18 billion  
*petroleum, food, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment.*

Sources: World Bank, US Department of State

# ***MIGRATION TRENDS***

- ECOWAS region hosts 71% of Ghanaian emigrant population; outside of ECOWAS, the highest concentration is in W. Europe and North America
- Female international migrants 41.8%
- Ghana has one of the highest emigration rates for highly skilled (46%) in W. Africa
- In 2007, Ghana hosted the largest refugee population in the West African sub-region.
- During the 2011 crisis in Libya, Ghana saw almost 19,000 single, unemployed men return home (52% to one region)
- Migration Profile for Ghana, launched in 2009

# POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA IN GHANA

- Ghana has been guided by a sequence of **National Development Frameworks** and has experienced substantial progress in economic stability and poverty reduction.
  - **Ghana Vision 2020 (1995)**
  - **First Medium Term Development Plan (1997-2000)**
  - **Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy: GPRS I (2003 – 2005)**
  - **Ghana Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy: GPRS II (2006 – 2009)**
  - **Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda: GSGDA (2010 – 2013)**  
*“The major policy thrust for migration will be to minimize the negative impact and optimize the potential impact of both internal and international migration for Ghana’s development”*

# ***MIGRATION UNIT:* ACHIEVING THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION**

- **Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee** made up of 15 government representatives, with IOM and UNDP as observers
- Approved by Cabinet in 2006, set up in 2007, and inaugurated in 2010, under the **Ministry of the Interior**
- Established to support government of Ghana's efforts to **better integrate migration into the development framework**
- Various sub-committees, including a **migration policy sub-committee**

# **UNDAF: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (2012-2016)**

- Participatory process involving Government of Ghana, UN agencies, academia, NGOs, CSOs and other international development partners
- Thematic Areas
  - Theme 1: Food Security and Nutrition
  - Theme 2: Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements  
*Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change*
  - Theme 3: Human Development, Productivity and Employment  
*Improved Livelihoods, Access to Health, Strengthened, Access to Health, Social Protection*
  - Theme 4: Transparent and Accountable Governance  
*Managing Migration for National Development – Reducing Poverty, Diaspora*

# ***MIGRATION POLICY:*** MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION IN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- **Process began in late 2011**  
Support from EU-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI)
- **Activities**  
Technical reviews, Peer reviews, Regional stakeholder meetings, National stakeholder meetings, Policy validation meetings  
*Currently working toward the third draft*
- **Consultative process**  
Liaison with ministries, National Developing Planning Commission (NDPC), IOM, UNDP, EU Delegation, diaspora, donors, local coordination, etc.



Peer Review Meeting



# ***CHALLENGES and WAY FORWARD:* HOW PARTNERSHIPS CAN SUPPORT MAINSTREAMING OF MIGRATION**

- **Capacity-building** within the area of migration management
- **Migration as cross-cutting issue:** no particular institution has the mandate to address all migration issues
- Involving various stakeholders and careful **coordination**
- **Limited data availability** and knowledge management
- **Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration:** with advances and concrete examples it can be further developed
- But the question is:



Stakeholders

**How best can the UN and other key partners support the mainstreaming process?**