Initiatives undertaken to improve migration data: Ghana’s experience

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Presentation Outline

- Establishment of structures to address issues relating to migration
- Development of Migration Profile
- Handbook on migration data guide
- Development of Migration Policy
- Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA) project
- ECOWAS initiatives
- Conclusion
Establishment of structures to address issues relating to migration

• Setting up of Migration Unit with the Ministry of Interior to play a coordinating role on migration issues

• Establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration

• Identification of MDAs working on migration data
Development of Migration Profile

• Ghana developed a migration profile in 2009 with intention of regular updates

• A tool to support evidence-based policy

• The result of cooperation among various stakeholders

• The major challenge encountered in the development of the MP is lack of disaggregated migration related data
Handbook on migration data guide

• With assistance from ICMPD, Ghana had developed a handbook on migration data guide – an initiative from the Rabat Process (Euro-African Dialogue on migration and Development).
  • List available sources of migration data and users
  • Highlight tools for migration data
  • Contribute to migration policy development
• In April, 2016, Ghana launched her migration policy document with a component on migration data management.

• The Govt of Ghana recognizes the importance of reliable and accurate data to facilitate effective management of the migration-development nexus.

• Key strategies and actions were outlined in the policy document.
Ghana Integrated Migration Management Approach (GIMMA) Project

• Component 3: It involves data management
  • Coordination of key stakeholders involved in migration data management,
  • Establishment of a national migration data management framework,
  • Establishment of a Technical Working Group
  • Establishment and updating of a national migration database and
  • Analysis of migration data for policy making
The GIMMA Project – AN OPPORTUNITY

• To identify possible migration data sources in the country.

• As tools for migration data management –
  ➢ data collection,
  ➢ data storage,
  ➢ ensuring data quality (timeliness, periodicity, consistency, representativeness, disaggregation, confidentiality, etc.),
ECOWAS program

• In order to improve migration management, countries in the West African region have established various standards, methodologies, concepts and definitions related to migration.

• Development of regional guidelines and training tools which aims at facilitating the harmonization of data collection and analysis among ECOWAS member states.

• Establishment of migration Technical Working Group (TWG) for ECOWAS

• FMM West Africa is assisting ECOWAS Member States in developing national migration profiles.
ECOWAS Initiatives

• Development of regional guidelines and training tools which aims at facilitating the harmonization of data collection and analysis among ECOWAS member states.

• Adopting common statistical standards, strengthening the coordination mechanisms among data focal persons and ECOWAS

• This initiative will ultimately contribute toward establishing a regional system of data analysis to allow for identification of the main trends in mobility and migration in the region.
Linkages between these policy initiatives and SDGs

• “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies” (SDG 10.7).

• “By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%” (SDG 10.c). This needs for “orderly, planned and well-managed” migration policies, etc.

• Inclusion of target 10.7 recognizes the role of human mobility in reducing inequality within and across countries. The importance of understanding the dynamics of internal, regional and international migration and mobility.
Linkages between these policy initiatives and SDGs

• “Nobody should be left behind” – including migrants – data should be disaggregated according to migratory status.

• Difficult to measure progress towards goals/targets unless you have reliable, consistent, and comparable statistical data.
Conclusion

• Data requirement for monitoring the 17 goals and 169 targets places great responsibility on all data producers and users

• There is the need therefore to determine data availability, sources, frequency of compilation, levels of disaggregation, and gaps
END OF PRESENTATION

THANK YOU