

Improving Data on International Migration towards Agenda 2030 and the Global Compact on Migration

Measuring Migration in the Context of Agenda 2030 and the Global Compact on Migration

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MAPPING OF MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION IN GHANA

❖ BACKGROUND

- Global Trends in Mobility
- From Millennium Development Goals to Global Compact
- International and other Institutions, Ministries, Centres/Agencies And Departments

❖ DATA GAPS/CHALLENGES

○ THE MYTHS ABOUT CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION

- DATA PRODUCERS
- UNPROCESSED DATA
- MISSING MIGRATION DATA AND INFORMATION
 - Type of Missing Data
 - Potential Source

○ MEASURING MIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

- EMPHASIS ON ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF MIGRATION
- REMITTANCES FOR DEVELOPMENT IS ONE-WAY FLOW

❖ RECOMMENDATIONS



GLOBAL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY I

- The global stock of international migrants increased over the years from 156 million in 1990 to 173 million in 2000 and to 244 million in 2015.
- An increase of 71 million, or 41 per cent from the 2000 level to that of 2015.
- The growth rate of the stock of international migrants was estimated at 2 percent between 2000 and 2010 and grew faster at 3 percent between 2005 and 2010.
- (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2015:1; UN International Migration Report, 2015)



GLOBAL TRENDS- REMITTANCES II

- Global remittance flows in 2013 totalled \$542 billion, of which \$404 billion went to developing countries, more than three times ODA these countries receive (World Bank, 2014).
- The development of the DEP consistent with the global trend for gov'ts to consciously adopt strategies to harness the development potential of their citizens abroad.



AGENDA 2030, AGENDA 2063 AND THE GLOBAL ON MIGRATION: PRINCIPLES

- Sustainable, equitable, inclusive economic and social development
- Good governance and accountability and guarantee of security
- Global collective ownership of development policies and strategies



MYTHS- MIGRATION DATA

- Migration data is scanty
- Data is published or can be found
- Migration streams are unilineal
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- Remittances flow one-way
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DATA PRODUCERS I

- Ghana Immigration Service
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Bank of Ghana (Research Department)
- Diaspora Affairs Bureau (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration)
- Judiciary Service
- Ministry of Trade, and Industry
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
- Centre for migration Studies
- Regional Institute for Population Studies



DATA PRODUCERS II

- Labour Department
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Department of Social Welfare
- Ghana Police Service (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit)
- Ghana Revenue Authority, Customs Division
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Communications
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
- Ghana Investment Promotion Centre



DATA PRODUCERS IN THE FORMAL SECTOR

- Ghana Missions Abroad
 - ✓ Ghanaian Embassies
 - ✓ Consulates Abroad
 - ✓ Ghanaian High Commissions
- Ghana Refugee Board
- Ghana Medical Association
- National Council of the Ghana Registered Nurses Association



DATA PRODUCERS IV

- National Population Council
- Ministry of Finance
- Ghanaian Consulates Abroad
- Metropolitan/District Assemblies of the Government of Ghana
- Centre for Migration Studies, University of Ghana
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana.
- Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
- Ghana Health Service



Some results of poor measuring approaches:

- Numerous unregulated data producers
- Unstandardized data collection tools
- Data are not timely and reliable
- Networks, middle-men and other actors are left out
- Campaign against irregular migration should target potential migrants and their networks:
- Institutions such as passport offices are not targeted



Results of Over-emphasis on Economic Dimensions in Data Collection and Measurement

- Social characteristics quite neglected
- Citizenship: only one country considered
- Security measurement or “characteristics” of migrants introduced on recently



Dynamics of Social Protection I

- African migrants depend mainly on social networks for escape from vulnerabilities and risks associated with the migration process:
 - Decision-making the origin
 - Integration and adjustment at destination
 - Return and re-integration upon
- But most traditional sources of social capital and social protection have been undermined by socio-cultural transformations in Africa, especially in the extended family



Dynamics of Social Protection II

Emerging sources of social protection:

- Associations
 - Professional
 - Old Students
 - Ethnic/Hometown
- Other forms of Social Networks



UNPROCESSED DATA

TYPE OF UNPROCESSED DATA	POTENTIAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
<p>Administrative data e existing in the “raw” form on :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ socio-demographic characteristics of foreign investors➤ their families➤ their workers (under quota system), etc.	<p>Ghana Investment Promotion Centre</p> <p>Ministry of Trade and Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Data collected should be easily accessible to the public▶ Lack of funding and limited demand for data on businesses▶ Administrative data hardly disaggregated



UNPROCESSED DATA

TYPE OF UNPROCESSED DATA	POTENTIAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
<p>Statistics on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Foreign students➤ Foreign lecturers➤ Professionals and other workers on study leave abroad	<p>Educational Institutions Public establishments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•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



MISSING DATA

TYPE OF MISSING DATA	POTENTIAL SOURCE	COMMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Accurate statistics on the number of Ghanaians living outside the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ghana Missions Abroad ▶ Diaspora Affairs Bureau ▶ Ghana Statistical Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Data collected should be easily accessible by the public ▶ Lack of funding for data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Return migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ghana Missions Abroad ▶ Ghana Statistical Service ▶ Ghana Immigration Service ▶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Little or no collaboration among relevant stakeholders ▶ Lack of expertise for data collection ▶ Lack of funding for data collection

RECOMMENDATIONS II

- Minimize “over-emphasize” on the economic aspects of the migration-development nexus.
- Measure more effectively and scientifically the social aspects of migration and characteristics of migrants.
- Need to recognize the multiplicity of data sources or producers and informal sources.



RECOMMENDATIONS II

- Standardization and harmonization of data collection tools and approaches.
- Successful implementation of policies on migration and development and data collection by various institutions and bodies will depend on good governance and *trust* of citizens in government.

