



IOM GHANA

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IOM MISSION IN GHANA	3
FOREWORD	4
GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION	5
MIGRATION AND THE SDGs	6
MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK	7
AREAS OF INTERVENTION	8
2018 ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIGURES	9
MIGRATION & HEALTH	10
MOVEMENT OPERATIONS	15
COUNTER-TRAFFICKING	22
MIGRANT ASSISTANCE & SAFE MIGRATION	27
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT	37
GENDER AT IOM GHANA	40
MIGRATION & ENVIRONMENT	42
THE WAY FORWARD	43
HR OVERVIEW	44
DONORS AND PARTNERS	45
ABBREVIATIONS	46



IOM MISSION IN GHANA

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading inter-governmental organisation in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. IOM is dedicated to promoting safe, humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.

IOM has been active in [Ghana](#) since 1987, and is contributing to the Government of Ghana's efforts to manage migration effectively. IOM works with its partners in Ghana to promote safe migration, meet the growing migration challenges, advance the understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration, and uphold the human dignity and well-being of all migrants.

IOM is an active member of the [United Nations System in Ghana](#), which has been working in the country since the early 1960s to support economic and social development, human rights, and peace and security. The Organisation works within the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership (UNSDP) 2018 – 2022, which presents the coherent vision and collective support of UN Agencies towards achieving Ghana's development priorities. IOM's activities are also aligned with and contribute to the implementation of the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies 2017-24.

The IOM main office, the Canadian Visa Application Centre (CVAC) and the Migration Health Assessment Centre (MHAC) are all located in Accra.



Say NO to
Irregular Migration

FOREWORD

2018 was a landmark year with the official adoption of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) in December. With this historical step, participating countries, including Ghana, have opted for partnership, mutual trust, determination and solidarity rather than isolation, in addressing the challenges associated with today's migration.

Signatory countries have pledged to “enhanced cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions,” recognising that migration governance need to be deployed across the board, in a whole of government manner, to be effective.

For this reason and as in previous years, in 2018, IOM Ghana has continued to offer support to the Government of Ghana's efforts to manage migration effectively through a wide variety of projects and programmes, including: migration travel assistance, voluntary return and reintegration, resettlement, migrant health, counter-trafficking, capacity building for labour and development policy and emergency assistance. In addition, IOM Ghana coordinates movement operations and health assessments in support of refugee resettlement in most of West and Central Africa (WCA).

This year, tremendous progress has been achieved in partnership with the government. We look back with a lot of pride on the validation of the National Labour Migration Policy for Ghana which when adopted, will no doubt

have a significant impact on migrant domestic workers' well-being and protection. Great strides have also been made in the area of Counter-trafficking with the launch of the Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) to Combat Human Trafficking and the reopening of the only government-run shelter dedicated to child victims of trafficking. Similarly, new initiatives launched in the area of diaspora entrepreneurship and remittances hold many promises for greater financial inclusion of recipient households as well as for the development of the country, as a whole.

But perhaps, our greatest success - at least in my humble view - comes from the awareness-raising for safe migration we have conducted through community sensitization, trainings of journalists, the creation of youth migration clubs, the partnership with IOM Goodwill Ambassador Kofi Kinaata and the football competition organized for International Migrants Day and to celebrate the two-year anniversary of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration. These awareness raising activities, I dare say have saved hundreds if not thousands of young Ghanaian lives.

However, we still have a long way to go, as Ghana continues to grapple with deep-rooted and complex migration dynamics, including irregular migration, migrant smuggling, internal and international human trafficking and more. This annual report highlights our achievements for 2018 and demonstrates the positive impact migration management can have for migrants, communities and governments alike when there is real whole of society commitment to safe, orderly and regular migration.

But in the true spirit of “Sankofa,” we reflect on the past to build a successful future. This annual report is therefore also a call for all our partners, government, migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders in migration governance to join us in taking stock of the gaps that need to be filled going forward, so that humane and orderly migration can take full meaning, here in Ghana.



Sylvia Lopez-Ekra
Chief of Mission IOM Ghana

GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

On 10 December, over 160 world leaders and representatives of Governments met in Marrakesh, Morocco to adopt the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#). The Global Compact for Migration (GCM) for short, is the first-ever United Nations global agreement on a common approach on dealing with international migration in all its dimension.

Ghana was an active participant in the preparatory work towards the GCM. IOM supported the Ministry of Interior and other stakeholders in national and regional consultations to ensure that priority issues for the country, such as irregular migration, labour migration or counter-trafficking, were thoroughly discussed involving all relevant partners.

The Compact – which is not legally binding - contains a list of possible actions, which signatory member states, including Ghana, can choose from to address irregular migration, human trafficking, border management, return and reintegration etc. The GCM also focuses on solutions and best practices to facilitate regular migration.

As reiterated by IOM's Director General António Vitorino, at the adoption of the GCM, well-managed migration requires cooperation at all levels. It is high time that the challenges and opportunities brought about by international migration unite us, rather than divide us.

IOM Ghana will continue to stand with the Government of Ghana to ensure the full implementation of the GCM in support of national development and to the benefit of Ghanaian migrants abroad and migrants in Ghana.

The Global Compact builds on target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which Member States committed to cooperate internationally to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration.

Objectives for safe, orderly and regular migration - in brief:

1. Data
2. Drivers
3. Information
4. Identity
5. Regular pathways
6. Ethical recruitment
7. Vulnerabilities
8. Save lives
9. Counter-smuggling
10. Eradicate trafficking
11. Manage borders
12. Migration procedures
13. Detention as last resort
14. Consular protection
15. Access to basic services
16. Inclusion
17. Shape perceptions
18. Skills recognition
19. Contribute to development
20. Remittances
21. Return and reintegration
22. Portability of social security
23. Partnerships & cooperation

MIGRATION AND THE SDGs

The main reference to migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is made under SDG 10 on “Reduced Inequalities” (target 10.7), which strives to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” But migration is well mainstreamed throughout the SDGs, which are interconnected and indivisible: progress in one area is linked to progress in all areas. IOM contributes significantly to 12 SDGs (as shown throughout the report).

The Agency supports the Government in its ambition to harness the benefits of migration for socioeconomic development, and to work toward the implementation of the migration related SDGs and targets in the country. Interventions focus on, amongst others, migrants’ health, education and skills development, gender equality and women empowerment, human trafficking, labour migration, remittances, safe migration, migration-related policies, migration data, as well as partnerships with various stakeholders including Government, CSOs and the private sector.



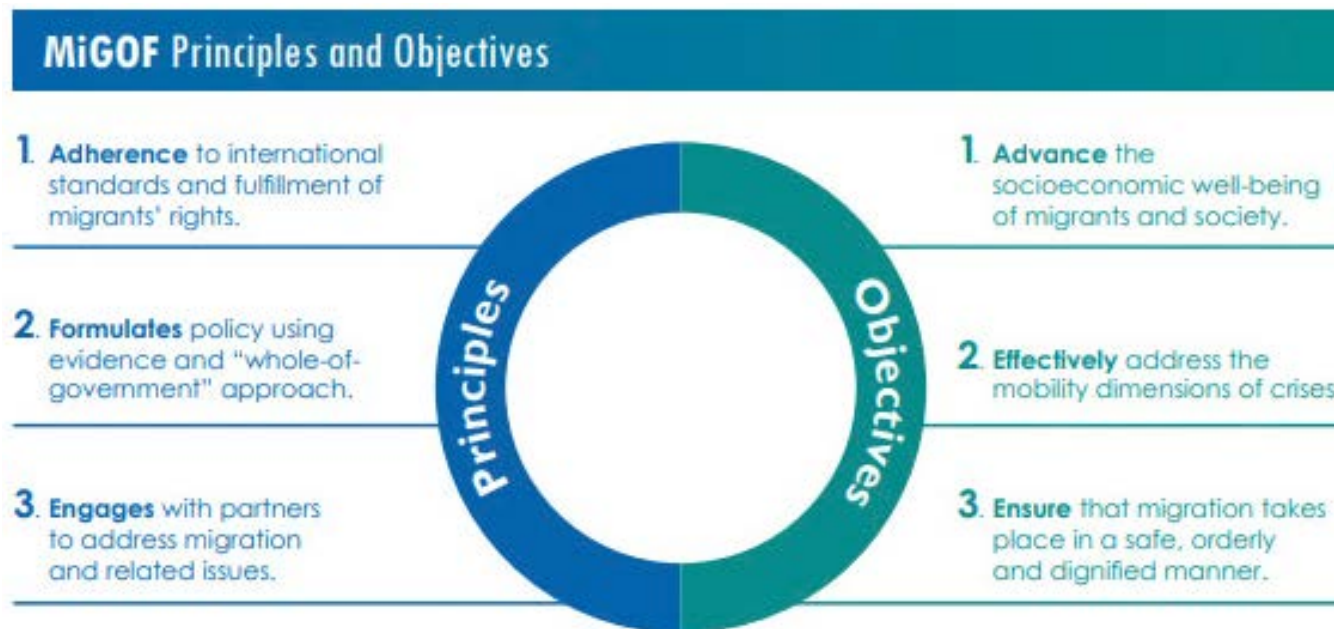
MIGRATION GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK (MiGOF)

All activities of IOM in Ghana are guided by the [Migration Governance Framework](#) (MiGOF). The MiGOF was endorsed by IOM Member States in 2015 to assist countries in determining what a national-level “well-managed migration policy” should look like. It presents a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive approach to ensure that migration is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society.











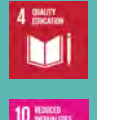








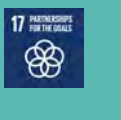
The three principles propose the necessary conditions for migration to be well-managed by creating a more effective environment for maximised results for migration to be beneficial to all. The three objectives are specific and do not require any further conventions, laws or practices than the ones that are already existing. Taken together, these objectives ensure that migration is governed in an integrated and holistic way.

The Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) were developed to assist countries operationalise the MiGOF by using a standard set of approximately 90 indicators which could be applied across six key policy domains of the MiGOF.

In May 2018, IOM published the [Migration Governance Profile](#) for Ghana. It describes the well-governed areas of the county’s migration governance structures and areas with potential for further development, as evaluated by the six domains of the MGI. These address migrants’ rights, a “whole-of-government” approach, partnerships, socioeconomic well-being of migrants, the mobility dimensions of crises, and safe and orderly migration.



AREAS OF INTERVENTION

IOM Ghana Interventions	MIGRATION HEALTH Migration Health Assessments Refugee Health Assessments Global Health Security	OPERATIONS & MOVEMENTS Cultural Orientation Canada Visa Application Centre Refugee Resettlement Other Migrant Services	COUNTER-TRAFFICKING Coordination & Partnerships Prevention Support to Trafficking Survivors Capacity Building	MIGRANT ASSISTANCE & SAFE MIGRATION Protection Assisted Voluntary Return & Reintegration Border Management Counter Migrant Smuggling Irregular Migration	MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT Remittances Diaspora Engagement
MiGOF Objectives	Objective 1 Objective 3	Objective 1 Objective 2 Objective 3	Objective 1	Objective 3	Objective 1
SDGs		  	   	      	    
Cross-cutting themes	MIGOF PRINCIPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIGRANTS' RIGHTS • WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH • PARTNERSHIPS 			GENDER ENVIRONMENT YOUTH DATA	

2018 ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIGURES



10,709
applications, passport
transmissions and
biometric registrations
completed for Canada

6,257
health assessments
conducted at the
Migration Health
Assessment Centre
in Accra



138

journalists trained on
reporting on irregular
migration, free movement
and migration, and on using
social media to design public
awareness campaigns



672
Ghanaians assisted to
safely return home



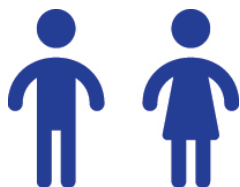
2,111
migrants and
refugees supported
to migrate or
resettle to 31
countries



362
Canada and
Australia-bound
refugees provided
with cultural
orientation sessions
before departure



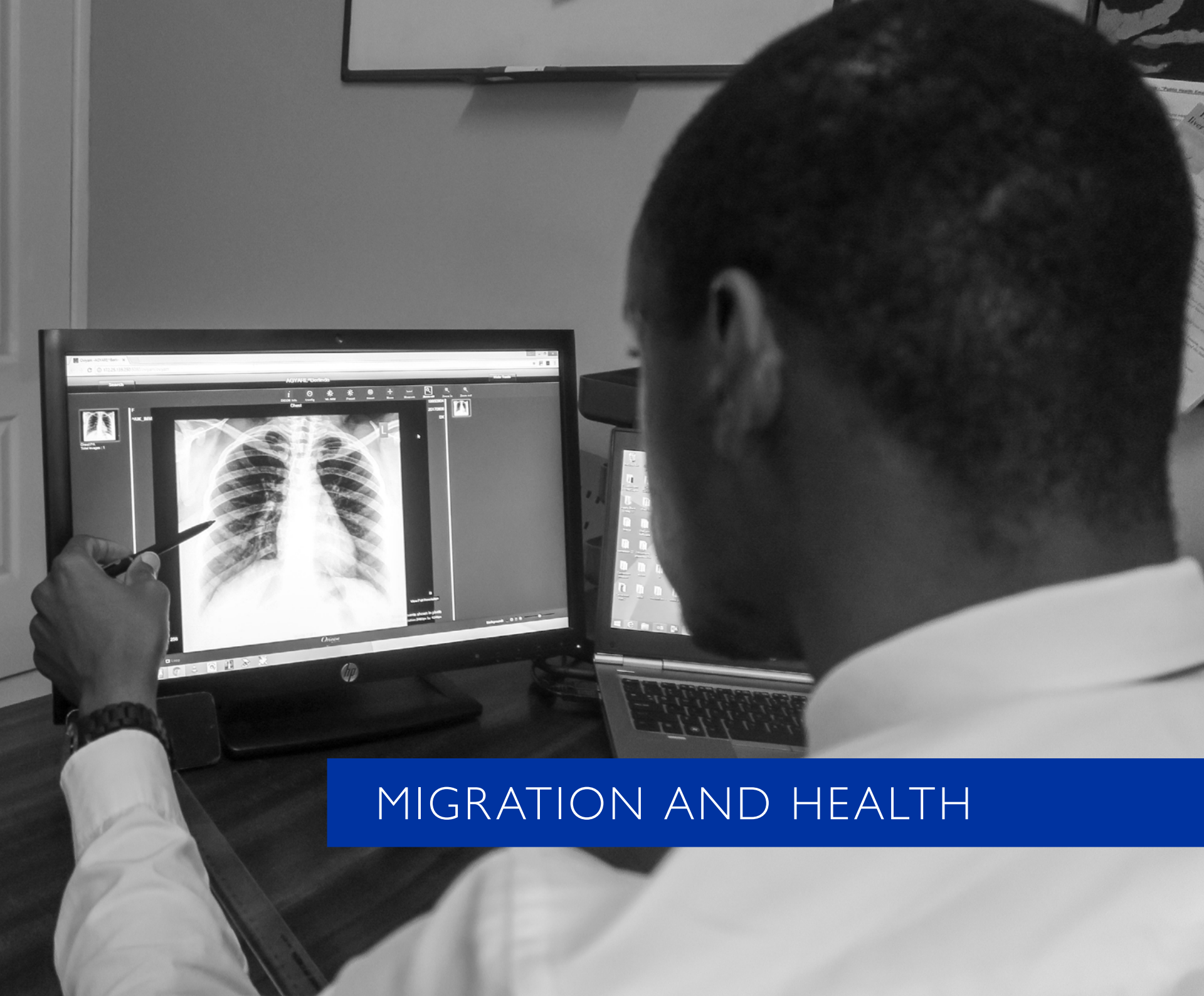
Validation of
the Labour
Migration
Policy for
Ghana



50
survivors of child
trafficking supported



80,628
people reached in the Brong
Ahafo, Central, Greater
Accra and Western Regions
through awareness-raising
activities



MIGRATION AND HEALTH

The Migration Health Division (MHD) at IOM Ghana conducts health assessments and provides health-related travel assistance for refugees and immigrant visa applicants at the Migration Health Assessment Centre (MHAC) in Accra.

MHD provides medical services and coordinates migration health activities including health assessments for refugees, screening for the UK Tuberculosis Detection Programme (UKTB), DNA sample collection, support to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) medical cases, and medical escort assistance as required, for 23 countries in the West and Central African region. Medical missions are also conducted throughout the region to strengthen health assessment and travel assistance capacity.

IOM Ghana also works with the Government of Ghana through the global health security agenda project to support response and preparedness efforts for infectious disease outbreaks, health threats and Public Health Emergencies of International Concern (PHEICs).



Nurse in Accra conducting health assessment

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

- 6,257 (3,030 men, 3,227 women) health assessments for visa applicants from Ghana were conducted at the Migration Health Assessment Centre in Accra
- 1,798 (914 men, 884 women) health assessments for refugees in West and Central Africa were conducted under the MHD health assessment programme
- 612 volunteers and 89 supervisors were trained in Community-Based Surveillance to identify and report health risks

MIGOF

Principles 1, 2, 3

Objective 1: Socio-Economic Well-Being

Objective 3: Safe, Orderly Migration

SDGs



MIGRATION HEALTH ASSESSMENTS & TRAVEL ASSISTANCE

IOM Ghana provides health assessments to evaluate the physical and mental health of refugees and visa applicants prior to their departure. Assessments are completed at the request of destination countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the USA. MHD also coordinates pre-embarkation checks (PECs) and pre-departure medical screenings (PDMSs), and provides medical clearance and assesses migrants' fitness to travel.

If migrants need medical assistance and care during travel, MHD arranges for a qualified medical escort to accompany them on their journey. MHD provided medical escorts for 26 cases in 2018.

In countries where there is a sizeable refugee case load but limited migration health presence, health professionals from Accra and other IOM Missions conduct medical missions to complete health assessments. In 2018, IOM Ghana coordinated medical missions to Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, the Republic of the Congo, and Togo. If the refugee case load is not large enough to send a mobile mission, MHD works together with IOM missions and panel physicians in the country to complete health assessments.

Health assessment requirements differ depending on the destination country – they may be general or specific to detect diseases of public health concern, such as tuberculosis (TB).

Migrants with TB and other diseases of public health concern are referred to relevant departments and specialists at the Ghana Health Services. When other medical conditions are detected, migrants are referred to appropriate medical services in the destination country.

UK TUBERCULOSIS DETECTION (UKTB)

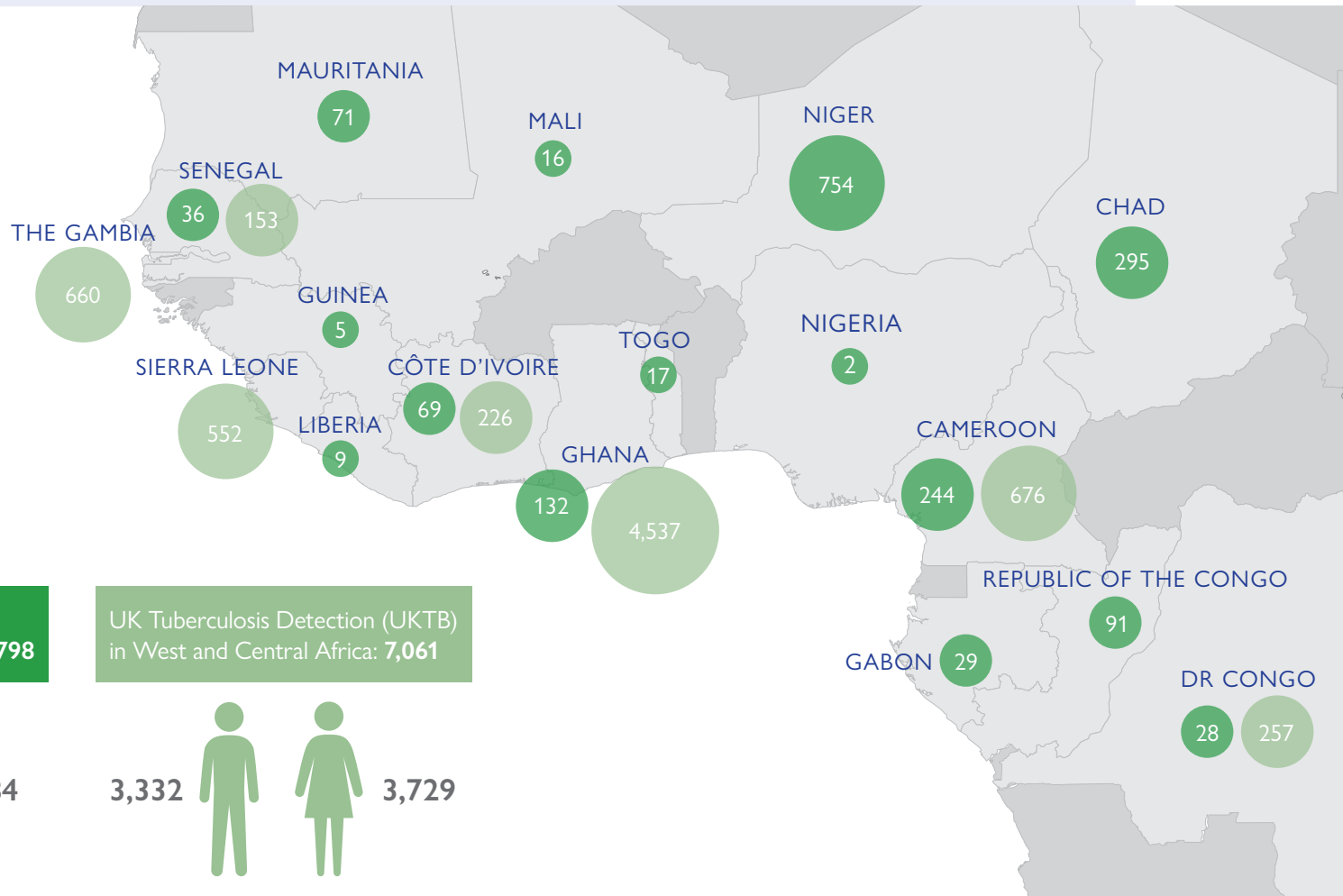
IOM conducts screenings to detect Tuberculosis (TB) in migrants planning to travel to the UK for more than six months. IOM Accra coordinates the UKTB detection programme in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Ghana. Across the region, a total of 7,061 migrants bound for the UK were screened for TB in 2018.

All persons above the age of 11 have a chest x-ray. If the x-ray is suggestive of TB, a sputum sample is requested for three consecutive days. If samples are found to be positive or clinical findings suggestive of TB, the individual is referred to the National TB Control Programme to start TB treatment which is offered by Direct Observed Treatment (DOTS).

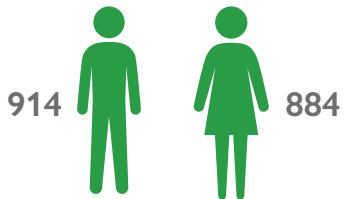
DNA SAMPLING

DNA samples are necessary to verify the identity of potential migrants, to prevent fraud and to detect possible cases of human trafficking. DNA results are also typically required to support migrant family reunification cases. In 2018, 1,299 DNA samples were collected for processing in Accra.

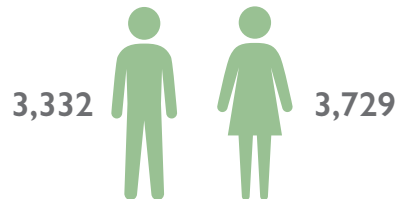
MIGRATION HEALTH ASSESSMENTS - WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



Refugee Health Assessments in West and Central Africa: **1,798**



UK Tuberculosis Detection (UKTB) in West and Central Africa: **7,061**



DESTINATION COUNTRIES FOR REFUGEE HEALTH ASSESSMENT PATIENTS

CANADA
793

USA
447

GERMANY
303

UK
91

AUSTRALIA
84

SWITZERLAND
78

BELGIUM
2

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA PROJECT (GHSA)

The GHSA project, funded by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and implemented by IOM, was established in 2015 to reinforce capacities to prevent, detect and respond to infectious diseases at Points of Entry (POEs) and border communities in Ghana.

Ghana is one of 15 prioritised countries identified as high-risk for a potential infectious disease outbreak, such as Ebola Viral Disease (EVD) or Lassa fever, due to its geographical location in the sub-region. Because of this risk, strengthening the health system to detect and contain any outbreak is a top priority for national health partners.

IOM Ghana trained 612 volunteers and 89 supervisors in Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) in communities and sub-districts in the Jomoro, Assin North, Tatale Sanguli and Ketu South Districts. CBS volunteers are trained to identify and promptly report specific health risks in their communities that could spread as a result of human mobility.

Through the GHSA project, IOM Ghana donated 20 motorbikes to the Ghana Health Services. This donation contributes to improving transport logistics for health surveillance. The motorbikes will be used by frontline public health officers to follow up and investigate reports of public health incidences submitted by CBS volunteers in hard-to-reach areas and for rapid transfer of specimen samples to laboratories.



IOM Ghana donated motorbikes to the Ghana Health Services



From left: Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, IOM Ghana Chief of Mission, with Dr. Badu Sarkodie, Director of Public Health at the GHS, and Naishah Henderson, GHSA Project Manager, CDC Ghana



GATINEAU PARK



Boeing 777-300ER

Interior Specifications

Number of Seats:	36 International Business Class 24 Premium Economy 308 Economy Class
Seat Width:	43.2 cm (17 in) Economy Class
Seat Pitch:	75.7 cm (31 in) Economy Class
Seat Recline:	15.2 cm (6 in) Economy Class
Power Ports:	118 volts accessible at every seat
Entertainment:	Personal touch-screen TVs at every seat Audio and video entertainment Moving map with flight path information

Seat Map Key

Dashed seat	Blocked seat	Premium seat
Good seat	Bad seat	Be aware
Mixed review	Crew seat	Basket
Galley	Lavatory	Closed
Emergency seat		



HOW THE WORLD IMPACTS YOU
STARTING OPPORTUNITIES
WHEN WHY WHO HOW

PASSPHRASE
PASSWORD

World Movers
Generation

MOVEMENT OPERATIONS

PEACE

IOM Ghana Movement Operations manages resettlement and movement projects and coordinates activities like pre-departure orientation and logistical support to health assessment and selection missions on a regional level. IOM Ghana also provides verification services by leveraging its local knowledge and strong network to mitigate immigration and visa fraud.



Assistance upon arrival at Kotoka International Airport in Accra

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

- 2,111 migrants and refugees supported to reach 31 countries of destination and resettlement. Beneficiaries departed from 17 countries in West and Central Africa
- Out of this total, 1,423 refugees were resettled to 10 countries
- 10,709 visa applications, passport transmissions and biometric registrations completed at the Canadian Visa Application Centre (CVAC)

MIGOF

Principles 1, 2, 3

Objective 1: Socio-Economic Well-Being

Objective 2: Mobility Dimensions of Crises

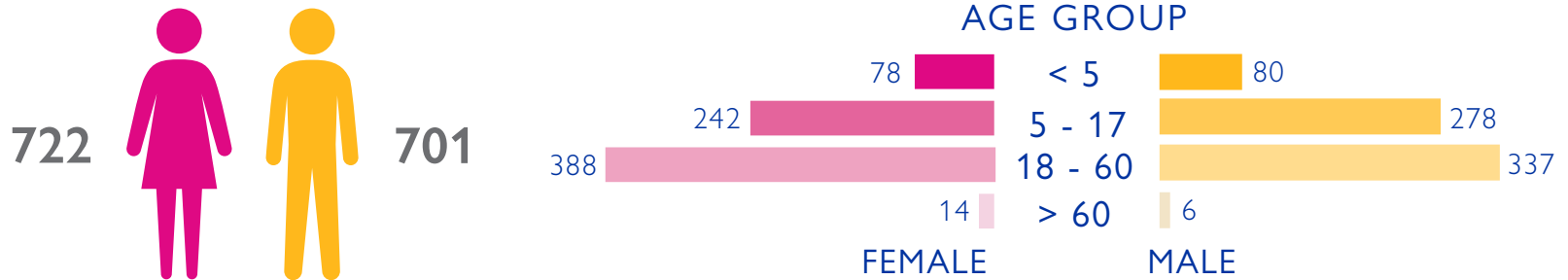
Objective 3: Safe, Orderly Migration

SDGs

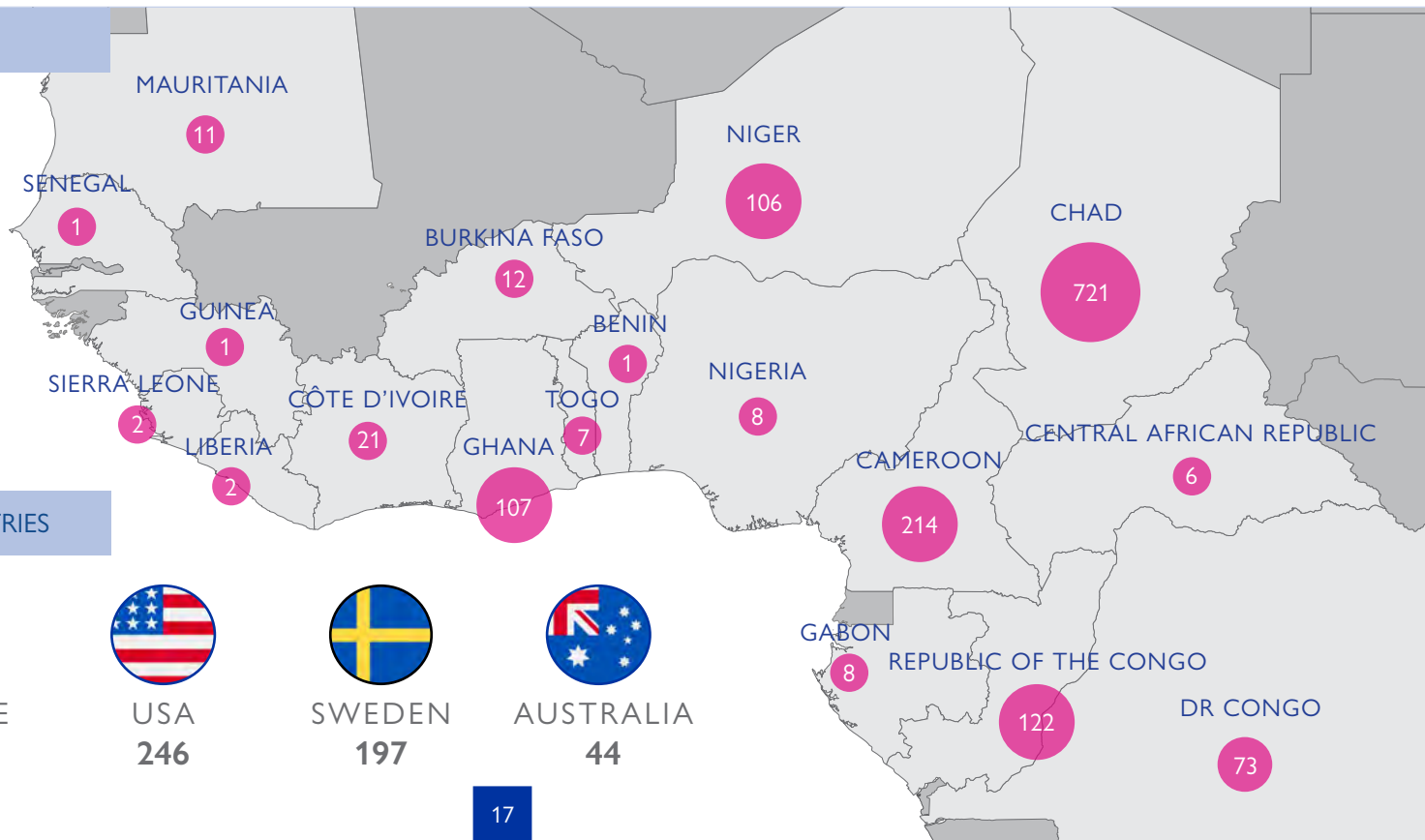


REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT - WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Movement Operations in West and Central Africa (WCA) are complex and require the coordinated action of several partners across multiple agencies, sectors and state lines. Strong and informed partnerships are essential in serving beneficiaries and people of concern. Resettlement, as a durable solution, is accessible to less than one per cent of the refugee population. In 2018, IOM Ghana resettled 1,423 refugees (722 women, 701 men) to 10 countries of destination. The Agency supports programmes that diversify complimentary pathways of migration for beneficiaries, including family reunification, student visas, labour migration and self-funded migration.



COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE



TOP 5 DESTINATION COUNTRIES



A NEW LIFE FOR ABBAS

Abbas' parents met and in Pleebo, a city close to the Liberian-Ivorian border. In 1998, Joseph left Pleebo to work as an operations manager in a logging company in Gbarnga, northeast of Monrovia, and to live with his mother's family. With this move, he also escaped enmity between his mother's and his wife's tribes during the Liberian civil wars. Due to poor road conditions between Pleebo and Gbarnga, Joseph and his wife could only meet during the dry season.

Unbeknownst to Joseph, his wife became pregnant with Abbas, and fled Liberia before giving birth to the baby boy in 2000. Her family had arranged a forced marriage for her, despite her legitimate first marriage to Joseph. Joseph didn't know about Abbas and the second marriage until years later. In 2005, Joseph decided to go to Ghana. He had made Ghanaian friends while studying in the United States. In 2007, after two years of making inquiries into the whereabouts of his wife, Joseph discovered that she lived in Tabou, Côte d'Ivoire, about 20km across the border from Pleebo, and had remarried to a Liberian. Abbas's stepfather agreed that Abbas could move to live with his father.

Abbas was seven years old when he arrived in Ghana. They lived near the Buduburam Liberian refugee camp in the Central Region of Ghana. For two years, Joseph homeschooled Abbas; his education has always been a priority for his father.

In 2015, Abbas' mother, his stepfather, and his three younger half-siblings resettled to Canada with support from IOM and UNHCR, and Abbas was offered to join them. Joseph suggested to delay Abbas' resettlement to Canada until he turned 18 and graduated from high school in 2018.

When the IOM Ghana team met Abbas during his cultural orientation, he shared his ambitions for his life in Canada. He wanted to find a job to pay back his travel loan and airfare as soon as possible, to be financially independent, and to support his younger half-siblings. He also wanted to apply for family reunification to bring Joseph to Canada. Finally, Abbas wishes to enroll in a university programme to study computer programming, coding and app design. His dream is to start an African food import business. "There are many Africans in Canada," Abbas claims, "but not enough African food."

Most of all, Abbas was excited to be reunited with his mother again after 11 years, in his new home in Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada.

Photo on the left:
Abbas and IOM Ghana Chief of
Mission, Sylvia Lopez-Ekra

Photo on the right:
Abbas and his father, Joseph, take a
last photo before saying goodbye



IOM Ghana's Department of Movement Operations covers all three phases of the movement continuum: pre-departure, travel and arrival.

PRE-DEPARTURE ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- Logistical support to selection missions (for visiting missions and migrants), and to migration and refugee health assessments;
- Pre-departure orientation;
- Family tracing for reunification;
- Recording biographical data and biometrics of beneficiaries;
- Ensuring travel documentation is secured and accurate prior to travel, including identity verification, travel documents, visa waivers for transit airports, visas or entry permits, entry documentation and preparation of travel loans;
- Arranging and booking of IOM flights;
- Pre-embarkation session focused on departure, transit and arrival procedures;
- Interacting with IOM staff, authorities, and the local community at the point of entry and arrival to ensure reception and enhanced assistance for vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied minors;
- Arranging operational or medical escorts for vulnerable migrants. Pre-departure health assessments ensure that all necessary provisions are identified and arranged in advance to avoid any complications during travel and arrival.

TRAVEL AND TRANSIT ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- Provision of transportation;
- Orientation at departure, transit and arrival points;
- Fitness-to-travel assessment and response to any medical issues during transit;
- Provision of operational and medical escorts;
- Real-time tracking of movements from departure, travel, transit and arrival through Migrant Management Operational System Application (MiMOSA);
- Weighing, tagging and searching of luggage to ensure compliance with movement carrier and arrival guidelines;
- Assistance at Kotoka International Airport in Accra and in communities, including identity verification, immigration and customs formalities, and check-in, where applicable;
- Accommodation and catering arrangements for migrants in transit;
- Liaison with airlines, partners and relevant stakeholders to ensure safe passage.



ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION ACTIVITIES IN GHANA INCLUDE:

- Arrival orientation;
- Immigration and customs formalities;
- Accommodation upon arrival.

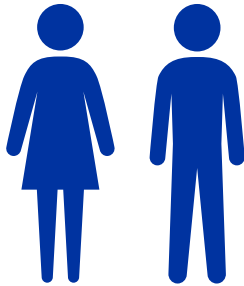


ALL MOVEMENT & OPERATIONS

TOTAL PEOPLE MOVED

2,111

1,051



1,060

TOP 5 DEPARTURE COUNTRIES



CHAD 750



NIGERIA 408



CAMEROON 239

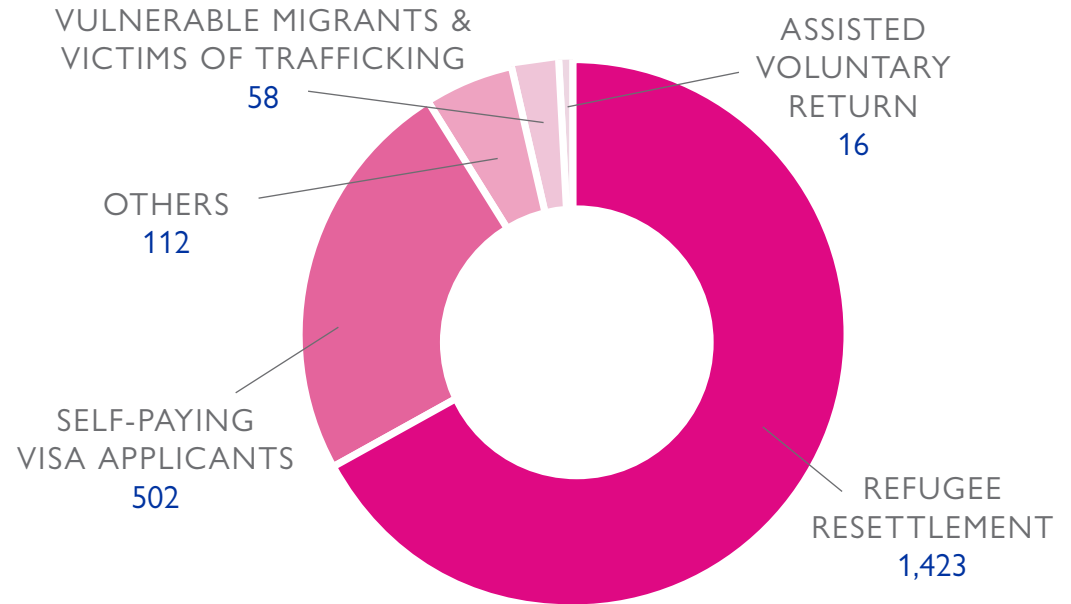


GHANA 197

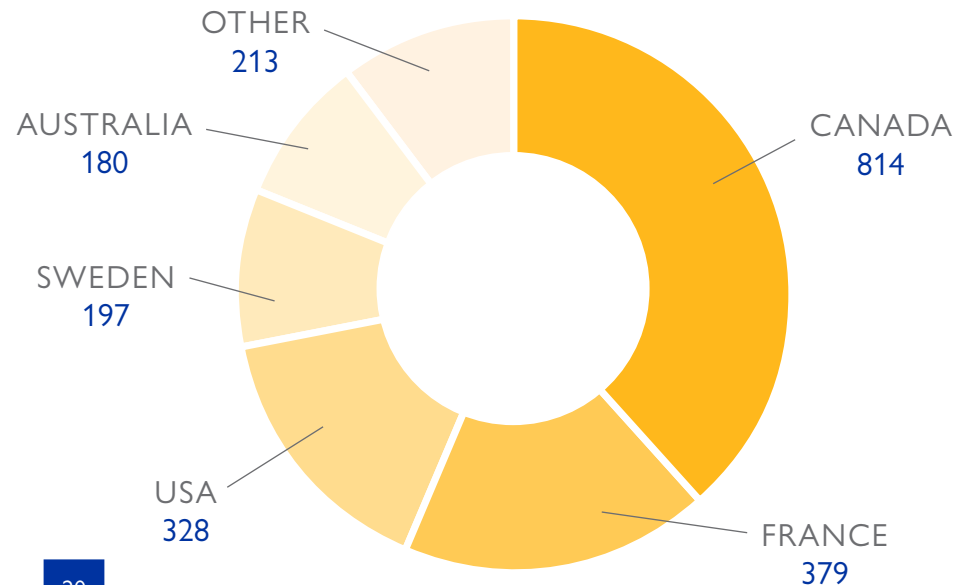


REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 131

TYPE OF MOVEMENT



DESTINATION COUNTRIES



CULTURAL ORIENTATION

The provision of pre-departure cultural orientation reduces anxiety on the part of refugees and migrants by painting a more realistic picture of what awaits them. It equips them with coping skills to deal with the unfamiliar, and helps them shape attitudes towards life in their new society and correct misconceptions. Cultural orientation classes also provide an opportunity to establish links between the country of origin and the country of destination. In 2018, refugees of 18 nationalities were trained.



Cultural orientation session at the IOM Ghana office

- 362** Canada and Australia-bound refugees were provided with orientation sessions before their departure from the WCA region
- 161** Men
- 201** Women
- 322** Refugees under the Canadian Orientation Abroad (COA) programme
- 40** Refugees under the Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) programme

CANADIAN VISA APPLICATION CENTRE

As part of IOM's global partnership with VFS Global (an exclusive service provider for visa services to the Government of Canada), IOM operates the Canadian Visa Application Centre (CVAC) in Ghana. It accepts applications for various visas (visitor, student and work permits) to Canada from nationals from Ghana as well as from Ascension, Benin, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, St. Helena, The Gambia, Togo and Tristan da Cunha. IOM also supports the Canadian High Commission by reviewing visa applications for accuracy, processing and dispatching applications, conducting biometric registrations and transmitting passports. 10,709 applications, passport transmissions and biometric registrations were completed in 2018.



7,600
APPLICATIONS
RECEIVED



1,947
PASSPORTS
TRANSMITTED



1,162
BIOMETRIC
REGISTRATIONS

MIGRANT ASSISTANCE

The Operations Department also assists stranded and vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking by facilitating their return through Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) Programmes, or through IOM's emergency funds such as the Humanitarian Assistance to Stranded Migrants and the Global Assistance Fund. The department assisted 84 (38 women, 46 men) migrants through such interventions in 2018.

Standard Operating Procedures to Combat Human Trafficking in Ghana with an Emphasis on Child Trafficking



Chapter 3 INVESTIGATION

- Securing the scene
- The impact of trafficking
- Conducting interviews with victims/witnesses
- Physical protection and safety of victim/witness
- Victim-centred Rescue Procedures

COUNTER-TRAFFICKING

IOM Ghana partners with the Government of Ghana, international development organisations, the diplomatic community as well as civil society to tackle issues surrounding trafficking in persons. The most prevalent type of trafficking in Ghana is internal child trafficking, especially of children subjected to forced labour in the fishing, mining, agricultural and informal sectors, including street hawking, begging and portering. Ghanaian men, women and children are also recruited and sent to the Middle East, West Africa and Europe for forced labour and sex trafficking.



Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection Hon. Otiko Afisa Djaba and US Ambassador Mr Robert Jackson opening the new shelter

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

- Launch of the Standard Operating Procedures to Combat Human Trafficking in Ghana
- 50 child victims of trafficking assisted with reintegration support
- Renovation of a shelter for child victims of trafficking
- Launch of the Trafficking in Persons Information System (TIPIS) with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

MIGOF

Principles 1, 2, 3

Objective 1: Socio-Economic Well-Being

SDGs



SOPs TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Following the development of the *Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to Combat Human Trafficking in Ghana* in 2017, [in April 2018, key national government and non-government stakeholders officially launched the SOPs in Accra](#). In September and October, IOM coordinated the SOP launch in Volta and Central regions, respectively. In total, over 200 participants attended the SOP launches and over 700 copies were distributed.



Watch the animated video for a short overview of the SOPs, introducing the various technical chapters and identifying key Government stakeholders.



From left: Adelaide Anno-Kumi (Chief Director, Ministry of the Interior), Rustum Nyquist (Political Officers, U.S. Embassy), Sylvia Lopez-Ekra (Chief of Mission, IOM Ghana), Kwesi Armo-Himbson (Chief Director, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection), Elizabeth Sackeyfio (State Attorney, Attorney General's Department), Victoria Natsu (Director, Human Trafficking Secretariat) at the launch of the SOPs.

A RENOVATED SHELTER FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

[IOM supported the renovation of a shelter for child victims of trafficking](#) in Greater Accra. This included the refurbishment of two dormitory blocks and bathrooms, two classrooms, a day room, kitchen, dining hall, sidewalk, external lights and a new septic tank. The Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection commissioned the shelter in July. IOM donated items including beds and bedding, mattresses, mosquito nets, a refrigerator, a freezer, and a television.



Hon. Ambrose Dery, Minister of the Interior, and Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, IOM Ghana Chief of Mission

DATA FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY-MAKING & RESPONSE

In 2018, IOM held consultations with Government and civil society partners on establishing the Trafficking in Persons Information System (TIPIS) with the aim to improve data management and sharing among key stakeholders, while providing policy makers with reliable data that inform their decisions. [In May, IOM handed over computers to trained Government officials](#), and in October the TIPIS was successfully migrated to a Government server.

From left: Alexander Billings and Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, IOM Ghana; Hon. Otiko Afisa Djaba and Victoria Natsu, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; Rustum Nyquist, U.S. Embassy in Ghana; Patricia Adusei-Poku, Data Protection Commission.



REINTEGRATION OF CHILD TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

In 2018, IOM partnered with Breaking the Chain through Education (BTCTE) and Challenging Heights, a non-governmental organisation based in Winneba, to coordinate reintegration assistance to 50 survivors of child trafficking. This assistance consisted of vocational training (i.e. auto mechanics and carpentry), educational support (including tuition and supplies), microbusiness loans for small business (for parents), quarterly food packages, medical assistance and field visits.

PREVENTION OF SEX TRAFFICKING & PROTECTION OF ADULT VoTs

In line with the strategy and priorities outlined by the Government of Ghana in the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Human Trafficking in Ghana (2017-2021), and in addition to the ongoing counter-trafficking project focused on the prevention of child trafficking, a new project targeted at the prevention of sex trafficking and protection of adult victims began in October 2018. Its main objectives include the increased engagement of new stakeholders in order to strengthen the national counter-trafficking prevention mechanisms, as well as strengthening of a victim-centred approach and of services in the Government-run shelter for adult VoTs.

THE STORY OF KOSUM – A CASE OF A VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING

Kosum lived in a small town in Thailand. She worked in a massage salon to help her family make ends meet. At the salon, she met a lot of people. Bunga was one of them, cheerful and always ready to help. She told Kosum about her work in a spa in Accra and her good earnings which enabled her to take care of herself and her family. She travelled to Ghana often, and always brought some presents for Kosum. Little by little, they became friends, and one day Bunga encouraged Kosum to try and find a job in Accra. She could even take one of her friends with her. That thought had already been going through Kosum's mind...

Bunga arranged the tickets and visa for Kosum and accompanied her to Ghana. Once in Accra, Kosum met "Boss" who took her to a salon and explained her duties. It turned out that apart from massages, she had to provide any services the clients asked, including sexual services. Boss took her passport and demanded that she worked to pay back the debts for her tickets, visa and passport.

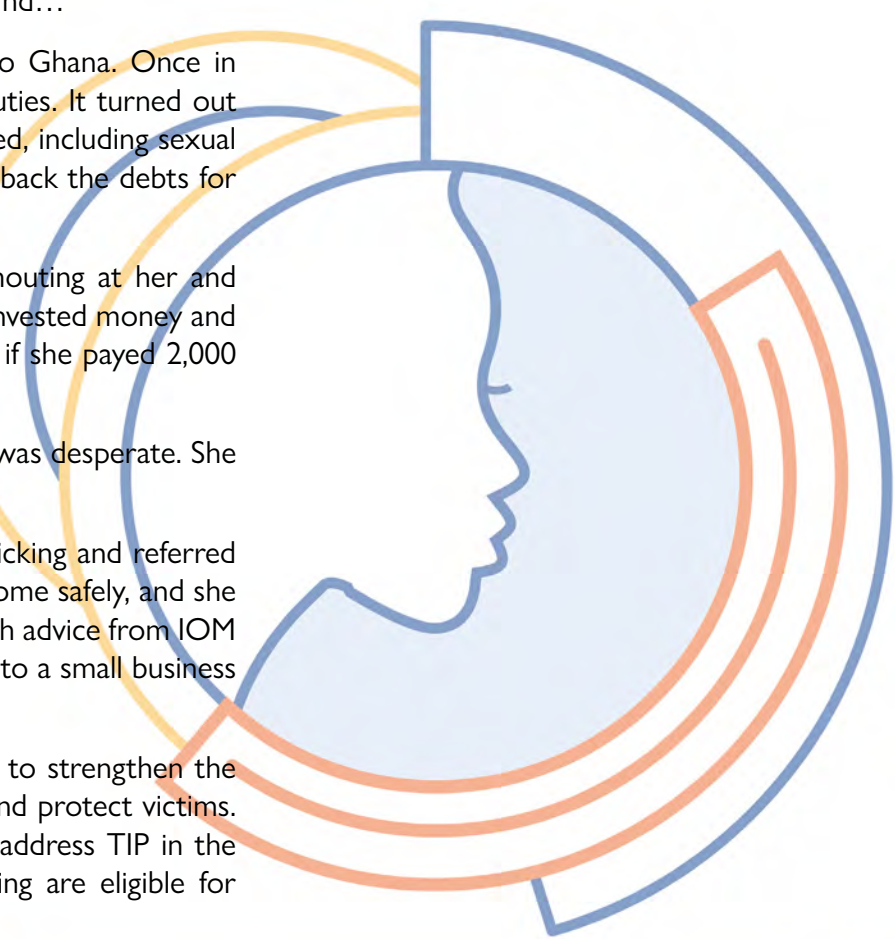
Kosum was scared and begged to be released. Boss and Bunga kept shouting at her and beating her to force her into non-consensual sex. They claimed they had invested money and were very angry that she didn't want to work. Boss agreed to let her go if she payed 2,000 USD for her freedom.

With no hope, no money and unable to speak the local language, Kosum was desperate. She managed to run away to the police where she asked for and found help.

There, the Ghana Police Services (GPS) identified her as a victim of trafficking and referred her to IOM for further assistance. IOM Ghana supported her to return home safely, and she received a reintegration grant from the Global Assistance Fund (GAF). With advice from IOM Thailand colleagues, Kosum successfully invested her reintegration grant into a small business through which she now supports herself and her family.

Since 2002, IOM in Ghana has been implementing a number of projects to strengthen the Government of Ghana's capacity to prevent trafficking in persons (TIP) and protect victims. IOM also supports national stakeholders, including GPS, to identify and address TIP in the country. As part of IOM's reintegration programme, victims of trafficking are eligible for support to return to and reintegrate in their country of origin.

Names have been changed to protect the identity of VoTs





MIGRANT ASSISTANCE &
SAFE MIGRATION

IOM supports migrants who require protection and/or return and reintegration assistance. Beneficiaries assisted consist of irregular and regular migrants, failed asylum seekers, stranded migrants, and migrants in vulnerable situations, such as victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children and migrants with medical needs.



Migrants arriving at Kotoko International Airport in Accra

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

- 535 Ghanaians (497 men, 38 women) assisted to return to Ghana primarily from Libya (418) and Niger under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Ghana
- 118 Ghanaians (101 men, 17 women) assisted to return from various European countries
- Three victims of trafficking (women) assisted to return to the Philippines (1) and Thailand (2) from Ghana

MIGOF

Principles 1, 2, 3

Objective 3: Safe, Orderly Migration

SDGs



ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) is a core activity of IOM. It is part of a comprehensive approach to migration management which has been provided in Ghana since 2002. Through its AVRR programmes, IOM support migrants who are unable or unwilling to remain in their host/transit countries, and voluntarily opt to return to their countries of origin.

AVRR programmes provide economic, social and psychosocial support to facilitate migrants' reintegration. This includes: in-kind assistance; help with developing and implementing a business plan to establish a small business; support with furthering education (school or vocational training); psychosocial counselling; medical assistance; linking returnees to support systems; implementation of collectives and community-based projects; and monitoring of the reintegration process.

...TO GHANA

In 2018, 672 migrants (605 men, 67 women) returned to Ghana through IOM. Of this total, 535 Ghanaians (497 men, 38 women) returned primarily from Libya (418) and Niger under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Ghana. The rest returned from various European countries, including Belgium, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and others.

...FROM WEST AFRICA

Since 2012, IOM Ghana has successfully implemented an AVRR programme in West Africa referred to as Global Assistance to Irregular Migrants (GAIM). Since the inception of the programme, 670 migrants (568 men, 102 women) were provided with assistance to return home. Upon their return to their country of origin, they are provided reintegration assistance. In 2018, 15 migrants (12 men, 3 women) received return and reintegration assistance. Additionally, in Sri Lanka, some 7,350 potential migrants were reached through awareness raising activities on safe migration, and 666 youths from migration-prone areas were provided with career guidance and counselling (including safe migration guidance).

EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE ON MIGRANT PROTECTION & REINTEGRATION

Launched in December 2016, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration is the first comprehensive programme bringing together African countries, the EU and IOM around the shared goal of ensuring that migration is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their communities. In Ghana, the 3-year project (2017-2020) aims to protect the security, dignity and rights of migrants along the migratory route to Europe and to improve the reintegration of returnees through innovative approaches. It seeks to:

- support Ghana to improve the reintegration of returning migrants and to strengthen national structures and capabilities in terms of managing reintegration in a dignified and sustainable manner;
- enable migrants and potential migrants to make informed decisions about their migratory journey and to sensitize communities on migration; and,
- strengthen migration data and communication on migratory flows, routes and trends, as well as on the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants in the targeted countries, in order to support evidence-based policies and programmes design.

Monica Amoah, 32

Monica returned from Libya in April 2016. In 2018, she received support to open a small business. Monica currently lives in Greater Accra.

"If not for your help to get home from Libya, I would have died.

You brought me home safely. At home, you gave me support so I could buy groceries to sell. I'm making a profit selling the groceries.

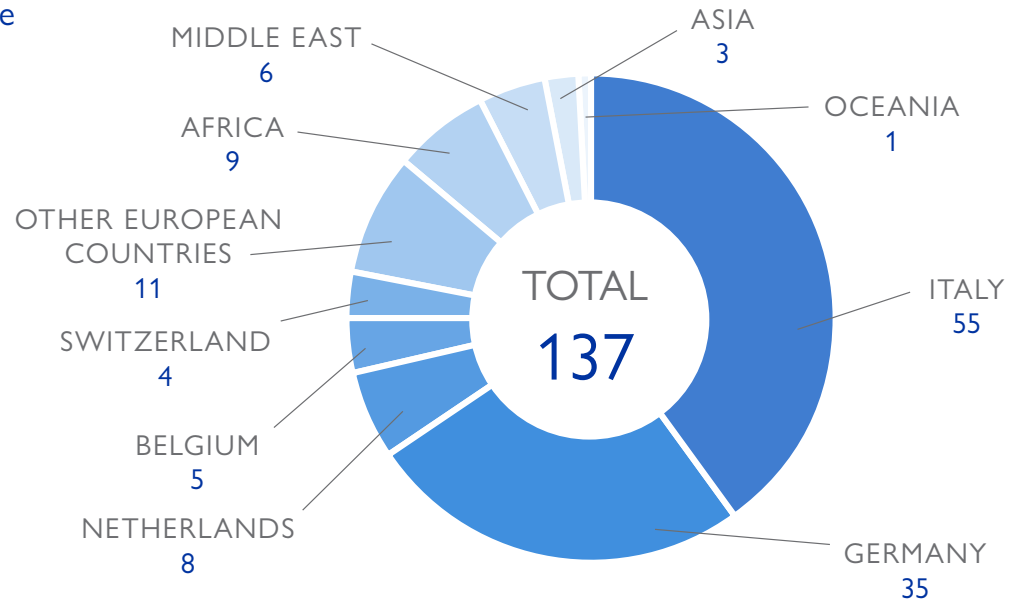
I thank you for the support you've given and for bringing me back to Ghana."



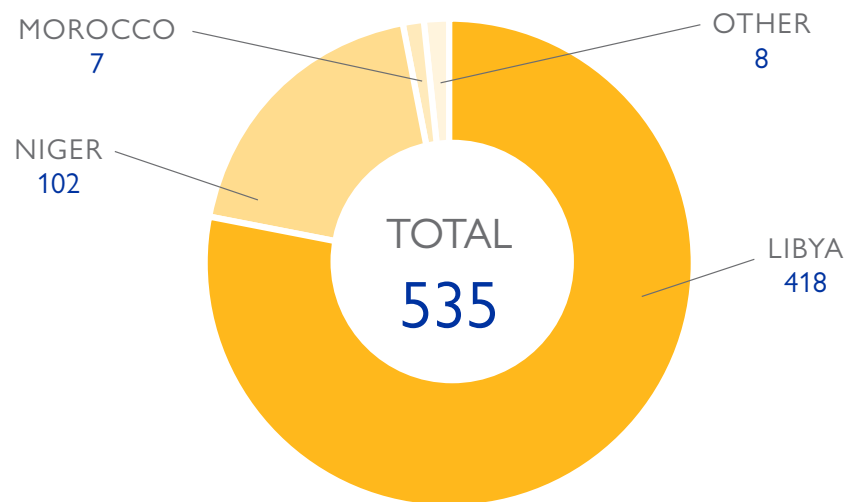
...IN FIGURES

RETURNS BY COUNTRY (WHERE DID PEOPLE RETURN FROM?)

Under the AVRR programme



Under the EUTF programme

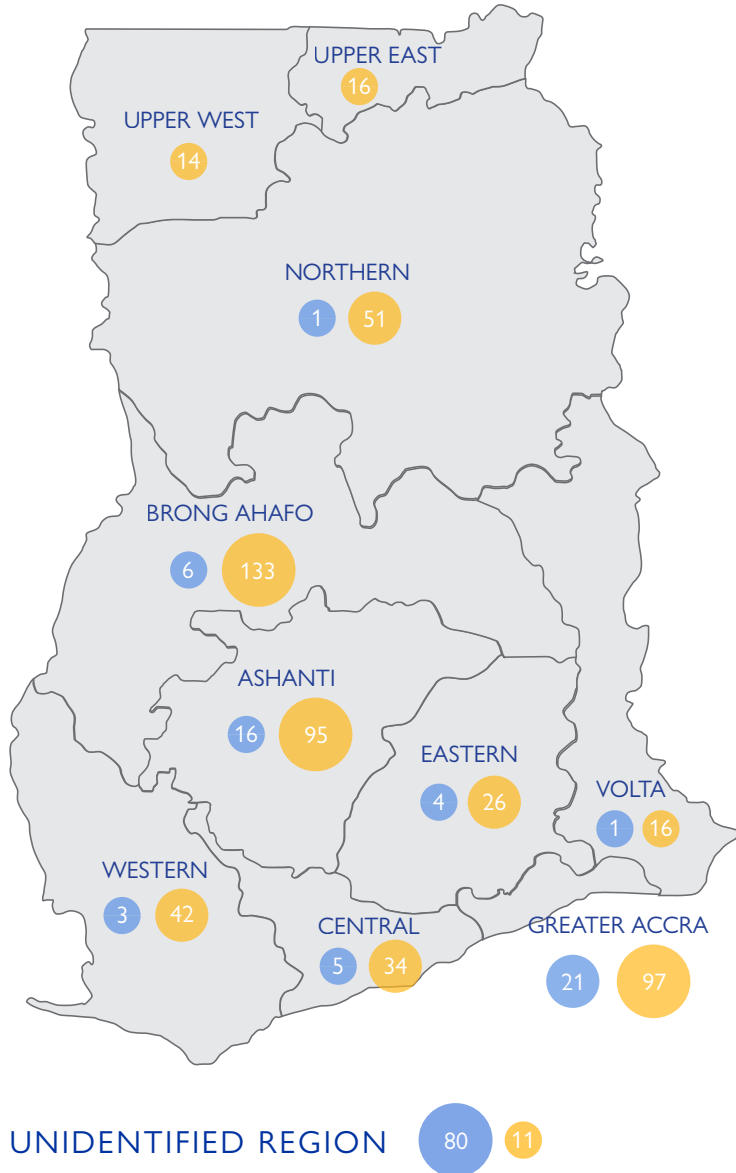


...IN FIGURES

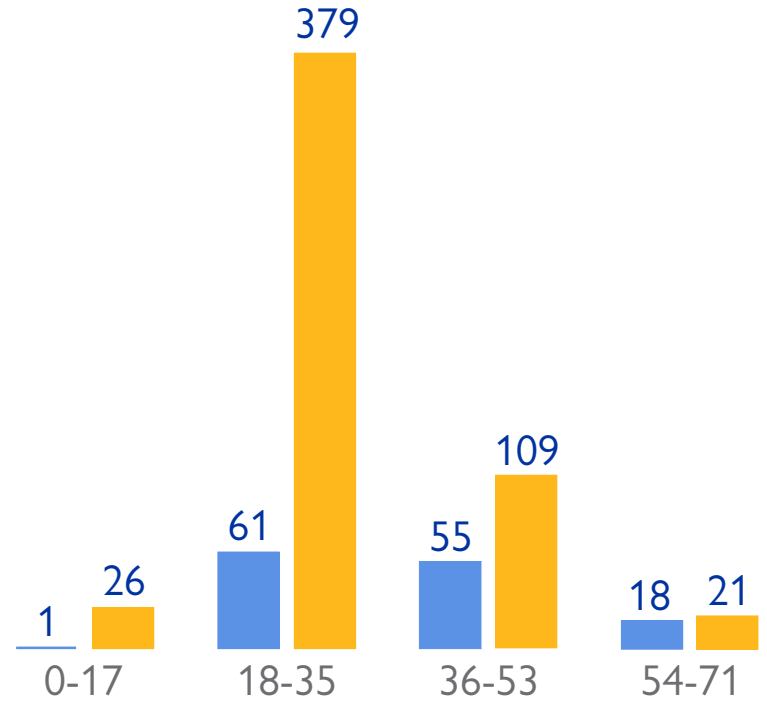
RETURNS BY REGION

WHERE DID PEOPLE RETURN TO?

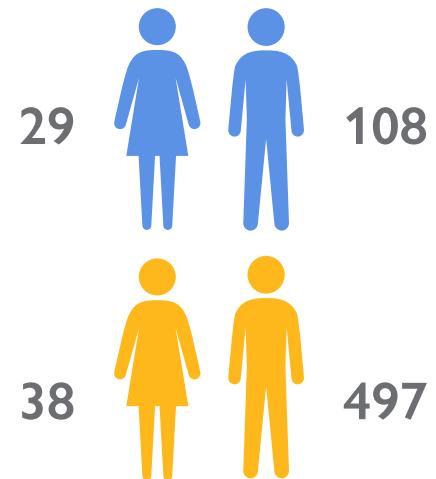
AVRR & EUTF



AGE RANGE OF RETURNEES



GENDER BREAKDOWN



THROUGH KOJO'S EYES:

ASPIRATIONS OF A YOUNG GHANAIAN MIGRANT

By Collins Yeboah,
Community Outreach Assistant, IOM Ghana

"Welcome bro! Great to have you back! I trust you had a good flight?" This is how I welcomed Kojo at Kotoka International Airport, in Accra on 27 July 2017. Kojo, 24, had just returned to Ghana from Libya, on a charter flight organized by IOM. He looked exhausted, lost. But there was also a sparkle of relief in his eyes.

Soon after meeting Kojo, we sat down together and started the registration process. I asked him a series of questions: where he came from, what was he doing before he left Ghana, and whether he had family members that we should contact. Then I gave him the pocket money he was entitled to receive. A smile stretched across his face.

"I am happy to be back. I feel a bit disappointed, but I'm alive and that is the most important thing after all," Kojo said.

A few days later, we met at the IOM premises in Accra. Kojo, like most of the young Ghanaians we welcomed home, is young and able-bodied — full of energy and with the best intentions for his family. He comes from the Brong Ahafo Region, where the youth feel trapped by a lack of sustainable economic opportunities. For Kojo, poverty has been passed down through several generations and his hopes for change and a better future for his family have long been lost.

It took Kojo nearly a year to raise USD 500, what he considered a "sufficient amount" before his departure to Libya in 2015. He raised the amount from working his maize farm, with support from his sister and brother-in-law who hoped, to get some money back when Kojo made it to Europe — even if it would take decades.

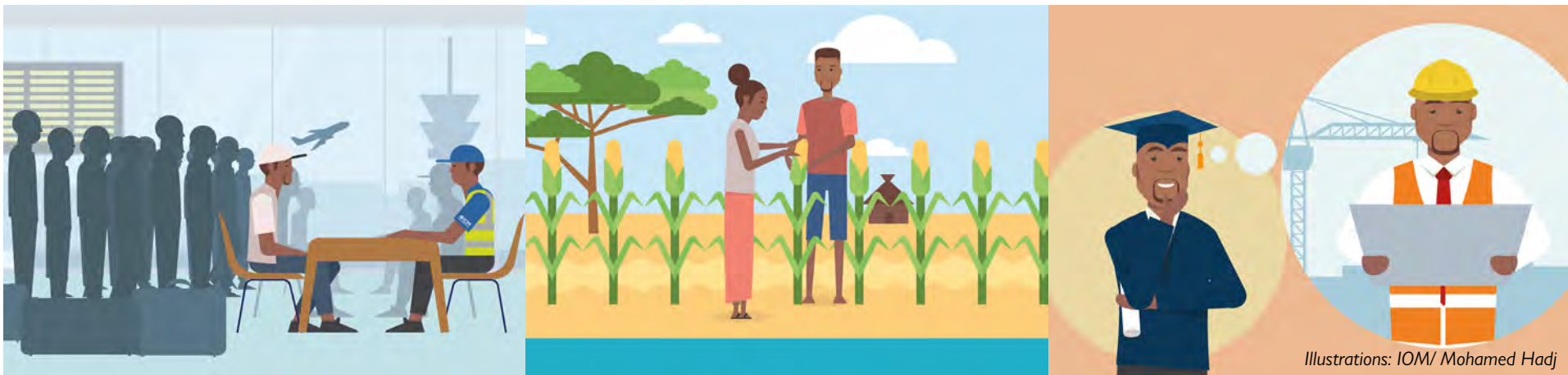
Remittances, especially those received in regular instalments, can represent both a source of income and a safety net for families back home in Ghana. The thought that another family member could be helped to travel abroad by a relative who made it is also a motivating factor for some. As such, families do not question collective support for migration.

Before he left, Kojo had many aspirations, including training to be a software engineer; but he couldn't achieve this because he couldn't afford it. Now, he wants to salvage that dream. "After acquiring a certificate in electronics, I enrolled in a Highest National Diploma [programme] to upgrade myself," said Kojo, describing his education before he decided to leave Ghana. "I had to drop out for financial reasons. I wanted to become an engineer. If things had gone as planned, I would have pursued that goal. But all is not lost — I have returned with a lot of brilliant ideas that I can implement."

Kojo has battled stigmatization and marginalization from both his friends and close relatives since coming back to Ghana. But he doesn't see himself as a failure. He believes that he will achieve the new goals he has set for himself.

"My family has not been supportive ever since I came. They see me as a failure, but I refuse to be labelled as such. I have a strong willpower to succeed. I am not thinking about migration again. I am thinking about success — I am motivated to succeed," he added.

In 2018, Kojo has received support to set up an electrical shop through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. This, he believes, will help him with save to further his education and to pursue his career goals.



COUNTER-MIGRANT SMUGGLING

IOM Ghana, in collaboration with the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), [launched a Counter Migrant Smuggling National Action Plan and Standard Operating Procedures \(SOPs\) on Information Sharing and Regional Cooperation](#) during an event that concluded IOM's counter migrant smuggling project "Addressing Counter-Smuggling and Protection Gaps in Ghana, Benin and Togo: Strengthening National and Regional Mechanisms." The project was funded by the Government of Canada through its Anti-Crime and Capacity Building Programme (ACCBP). The 5-year National Action Plan (2019-2023) aims at introducing a whole-of-government response to the threat of migrant smuggling. The SOPs, developed and adopted jointly by Benin, Ghana and Togo, provide a formal, non-binding but pragmatic platform for the three participating countries to share information on counter-smuggling activities, intelligence on smuggling networks, and migrant movements.

TRAINING JOURNALISTS ON MIGRATION

[IOM Ghana trained 58 journalists on awareness raising and reporting on irregular migration](#) during two workshops in the Western and Brong Ahafo Regions, two migration-prone areas in Ghana.

The workshops led to the creation of a guide for journalists when interviewing vulnerable migrants (returnees, victims of trafficking, etc.), and resulted in the creation of the "Migration Reporters", a working group and association gathering Ghanaian journalists to support the awareness raising and outreach objectives of IOM. The association aims at developing a national awareness raising campaign to be implemented across the country.

Within the Free Movement and Migration for West Africa (FMM West Africa) project, 80 journalists were trained on developing media campaigns and using social media to report on free movement and migration. The training covered the Ashanti, Western, Northern and Greater Accra regions, with participants from the Ghana News Agency, Information Services Department, the Ghana Journalists Association and the Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association. IOM/FMM supported the NGO Media Response to implement the project "Media Training and Public Sensitisation on ECOWAS and Migrants Rights", with funding support from the EU and the ECOWAS Commission.



Journalists at training aimed at strengthening migration coverage and raising awareness on irregular migration

SAFE MIGRATION CAMPAIGNS

FOR THE YOUTH

IOM used diverse strategies to sensitise the general public, including the youth, on the dangers associated with irregular migration and the need to use safer migration options. Awareness raising activities took place in 12 communities in the Brong Ahafo, Central, Greater Accra and Western Regions reaching some 4,200 people, as well as in various second cycle education institutions including in Greater Accra and in the Western Region reaching 1,312 students (902 males, 410 females). Furthermore, focus group discussions to ascertain effectiveness of activities engaged 258 people (237 males, 21 females) from Brong Ahafo, Western, Greater Accra and Central Region. Awareness raising programmes on 15 radio stations in the Brong Ahafo and Western Regions reached about 79,000 people.



IOM Ghana regularly runs awareness raising sessions at schools across the country

YOUTH MIGRATION CLUBS

LAUNCHED

IOM Ghana collaborated with the Ghana Education Service (GES) and several senior high schools to create [migration clubs in schools](#). Migration clubs empower students to learn and help raise awareness on the dangers of irregular migration. They also provide a space for Ghanaian youth to discuss how to thrive without risking their lives and how to protect themselves when being recruited to work abroad. Since the start of the activity in May, and by the end of 2018, eight clubs have been established in schools across three regions in Ghana – one in Ashanti, five in Brong Ahafo, and two in Greater Accra – involving approximately 200 students.



Collins Yeboah, IOM Community Outreach Assistant, with students at Mercy SHS

GOODWILL AMBASSADOR KOFI KINAATA RELEASES ‘NO PLACE LIKE HOME’

On 26 April, [IOM Goodwill Ambassador Kofi Kinaata released “No Place Like Home”](#), a song and accompanying music video to sensitise Ghanaian youth about the dangers of irregular migration. “The song encourages the listener to think critically about the choice to migrate irregularly,” said Kofi Kinaata. “In our haste to make money, we forget that the grass is not always greener on the other side and that there are opportunities in Ghana.” The launch event for the song release was part of a three-day awareness-raising campaign in Takoradi in the Western Region, one of the main areas of origin of Ghanaian returnees from Libya. Kofi Kinaata was appointed IOM Goodwill Ambassador in November 2017.

From left: Prosper Delali Asima, Ghana Immigration Service; Gifty Kusi, Deputy Regional Minister for the Western Region; Kofi Kinaata, IOM Goodwill Ambassador; Robin Cordes, Embassy of Germany in Ghana; Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, IOM Ghana CoM



INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS DAY COMMEMORATED WITH SOCCER COMPETITION

On 18 December, [IOM commemorated International Migrants Day - with a football competition](#) at the Kotobabi Wembley Sports Complex in Accra to promote safe migration. Four migrant-sending communities in the Greater Accra region, including Maamobi, Nima, Accra New Town and Madina participated with their teams Malaga FC, Los Angeles FC, Paradise Base FC and Madina Youth, with Madina Youth taking the trophy home. The event attracted about 1,000 spectators from all four communities as well as Government and non-government partners who have been integral in IOM's work in Ghana, including EU Ambassador to Ghana H.E. Diana Acconcia and Minister for Inner City and Zongo Development Dr Mustapha Abdul-Hamid.



Players at IOM's International Migrants Day football competition



Sylvia Lopez-Ekra discussing IMD and the Global Compact for Migration on JoyNews

MIGRATION IN THE SDGs

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



4b. Increasing international student mobility through scholarships

5 GENDER EQUALITY



5.2. Eliminating trafficking of women and girls
5.4. Protecting migrant domestic workers

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.8. Promoting decent work and migrant labour rights

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



10c. Lowering remittance costs

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT



IOM's migration and development programmes support Ghana's efforts to leverage migration for sustainable development, support poverty reduction efforts and empower communities.



MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

- Labour Migration Policy for Ghana validated
- New project launched to engage the diaspora for development (ED4D project)
- New initiative kicked off to develop concrete recommendations to harness remittances for development

MIGOF

Principles 1, 2, 3

Objective 1: Socio-Economic Well-Being

SDGs



Participant of Training for District Planning Officials, December 2018

VALIDATION OF THE LABOUR MIGRATION POLICY

IOM Ghana, in partnership with the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR), organised a two-day workshop bringing together more than 20 key national and regional stakeholders to [validate a draft labour migration policy \(LMP\) for the country](#). The LMP aims to strengthen the labour migration governance system and promote policy coherence, collection and analysis of reliable data, and the protection of the rights of migrants and their families. The policy also seeks to promote the effective management of labour migration in the country and to optimise the benefits of labour migration for development, ensuring a positive impact on migrants, sending and receiving countries, and communities.



From left: Akua Asumadu, National Programme Manager, ILO; Sylvia Lopez-Ekra, IOM Ghana Chief of Mission; Albert Boateng, Director, Free Movement of Persons & Migration, Department of Trade, Customs, Free Movement, ECOWAS Commission; Emma Ofori, PPME Director at the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations

CAPACITY BUILDING & TRAINING

24

(18 men, 6 women)

stakeholders trained on
Labour Migration Governance

37

(24 men, 13 women)

officials trained on migration in the
2030 Agenda and how the migration-
related SDG targets can be included in
Ghana's development plans

81

(51 men, 30 women)

stakeholders trained on Migrants in
Countries in Crisis (MICIC)

GHANAIAN DOMESTIC WORKERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

In 2018, IOM commissioned a study on Ghanaian domestic workers in the Middle East as part of the IOM project titled “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants in West and Central Africa” funded by the Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migrants (PRM) of the United States Department of State. The study examined the flows of domestic labour from Ghana to the Middle East (mainly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and other countries including Jordan, UAE, Bahrain, Iraq, Iran, and Oman) and investigated the specific vulnerabilities of Ghanaian domestic workers in the region.



GENDER AT IOM GHANA



GENDER AT IOM GHANA

IOM Ghana is committed to gender mainstreaming in all its migration management activities. As part of the UN system, IOM supports the Government of Ghana's commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to work towards achieving [SDG 5 on Gender Equality](#). Gender is central to effective and sustainable migration governance. It is recognised that a person's sex, gender, gender identity and sexual orientation shape every stage of the migration experience. Gender influences reasons for migrating, who migrates and to where, how people migrate and the networks they use, opportunities and resources available at destinations, and relations with the country of origin. Risks, vulnerabilities and needs are also shaped in large part by one's gender, and often vary drastically for different groups. It is crucial for any project to consider gender-specific migration trends in general, and in the Ghanaian context, and to respond accordingly.

IOM IN THE UN GENDER TEAM

The [inter-agency UN Gender Team \(UNGT\)](#) is composed of gender experts and focal points from various UN agencies, including IOM. In 2018, IOM Chief of Mission Sylvia Lopez-Ekra acted as the UN Gender Champion in Ghana for the third year in a row. The UNGT ensures that gender perspectives are addressed within the UN's assistance to Ghana and that support to the Government's efforts on gender equality is coordinated, primarily within the context of the UN Sustainable Development Partnership (UNSDP) 2018-2022, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2018, IOM participated in all of UNGT's joint activities, and led the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) campaign, which saw 16 Ambassadors and Heads of UN Agencies speak up against GBV.



IOM GENDER TEAM

In 2018, the IOM Gender team was particularly active in organizing several awareness raising events for staff, including celebrations of International Women's Day, Breast Cancer awareness raising, a Movember Competition to raise awareness on men's health, and a video competition to mark the Day of the Girl Child. IOM encourages its country staff, including interns, to undertake trainings on Gender, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Ethics and Conduct. In 2018, all staff have completed these trainings.

MIGRATION & ENVIRONMENT

Migration, climate change and the environment are interrelated. Just as environmental degradation and disasters can cause migration, movement of people can also create significant effects on surrounding ecosystems. This complex nexus needs to be addressed in a holistic manner, taking into account other possible mediating factors including, inter alia, human security, human and economic development, livelihood strategies and conflict.

In 2018, IOM Ghana developed a Policy Brief on Migration, Environment and Climate Change, and participated to the dissemination of the study “Deltas, vulnerability and climate change: migration and adaptation” (DECCMA) by the University of Ghana.

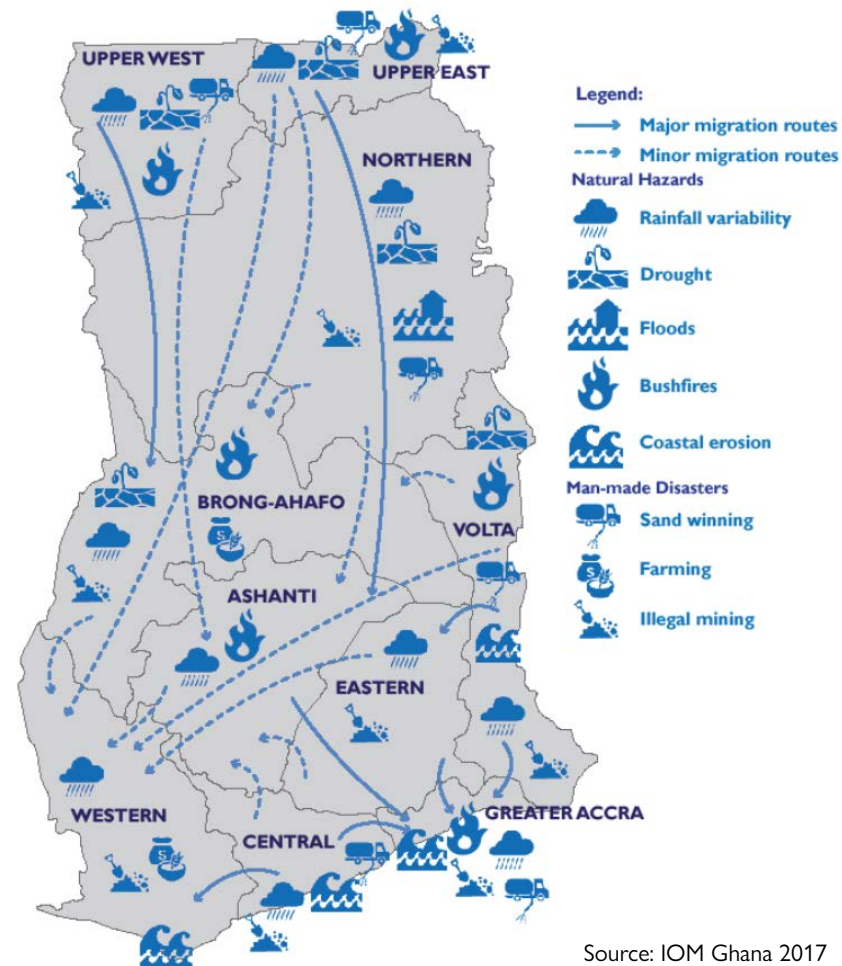
The policy brief analysed the complex interconnections between migration, environment and climate change (MECC) in Ghana, reviewed the Government’s past and current efforts towards addressing this nexus; and proposed the following recommendations on the way forward:

- Increase interdisciplinary research and data collection, analysis and data sharing for sound evidence-based interventions
- Improve coordination among different actors, from Ministries to District Assemblies
- Involve local communities in decision making, as their resilience and preparedness needs to be fostered to successfully adapt to climate change

“In Ghana, the environment has been severely affected by climate change in the past 10 to 15 years, increasing the frequency of natural hazards, which in turn have led to disasters and changed migration patterns. Human-made hazards augment the livelihood loss and food insecurity of natural hazards, increasing migration. The increase in migration intensifies the impacts of natural and human hazards, creating a feedback loop.”

(2018 Policy Brief)

Climate Change Impacts and Migratory Routes in Ghana



Source: IOM Ghana 2017

THE WAY FORWARD

In 2019, IOM Ghana will continue to support the Government of Ghana in its efforts to manage migration effectively. All interventions are being implemented based on the principles and objectives of the MiGOF and based on the joint aspirations of the UN Sustainable Development Partnership 2018-2022 (UNSDP). As such, IOM Ghana will continue to significantly contribute to the achievement of the Objectives and Goals set out in both the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and the SDGs. Key priorities in 2019 for IOM Ghana will include:

- to continue to promote regular safe and orderly migration and support the rights of migrants and returnees to ensure their sustainable reintegration into their communities;
- to contribute to the protection and address the needs of vulnerable migrants, including adult and child victims of trafficking;
- to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of migration data for evidence-based policy making, including in the framework of the SDGs;
- to contribute to enhance Ghana's migration governance and to mainstream migration into national, sectorial and district development plans through capacity building interventions; and,
- to engage with the Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Services to improve knowledge of migrant health and universal health coverage.



HR OVERVIEW

IOM GHANA STAFF IN 2018

BY DEPARTMENT



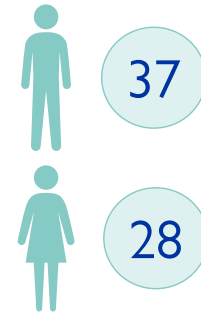
Management & Project Support	3
Resource Management Department	21
Migration and Health	13
EUTF / AVRR	8
Operations	8
CVAC	5
Counter-Trafficking	5
Technical Cooperation	2

BY COUNTRY



Nationalities	13
Ghana	57
Austria/Mexico	1
Bangladesh/Russia	1
Belarus	1
France/Côte d'Ivoire	1
Italy	1
UK/Sierra Leone	1
Ukraine	1
USA	1

BY GENDER



TOTAL STAFF

65

OTHER PERSONNEL

Interns	3
National Service Personnel (NSP)	7
Syracuse programme students	5
Junior Professional Consultant (JPCs)	2

DONORS AND PARTNERS



ABBREVIATIONS

ACCBP	Anti-Crime and Capacity Building Programme	MCIC	Migration in Countries in Crisis
ACP-EU	African, Caribbean and Pacific – European Union Partnership	MECC	Migration, Environment and Climate Change
AUSCO	Australian Cultural Orientation Abroad	MHAC	Migration Health Assessment Centre
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration	MHD	Migration Health Division
BTCTE	Breaking the Chain through Education	MiGOF	Migration Governance Framework
CBS	Community-Based Surveillance	PECs	Pre-Embarkation Checks
CDC	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	PHEICs	Public Health Emergencies of International Concern
COA	Canadian Orientation Abroad	POEs	Points of Entry
CSO	Civil Society Organization	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
CVAC	Canadian Visa Application Centre	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
DECCMA	Deltas, Vulnerability & Climate Change: Migration & Adaptation	TB	Tuberculosis
DOTS	Direct Observed Treatment	TIPIS	Trafficking in Persons Information System
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	ToT	Training of Trainer
ED4D	Engaging Diaspora for Development	UKTB	United Kingdom Tuberculosis Detection Programme
EU	European Union	UMCs	Unaccompanied Migrant Children
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
EVD	Ebola Viral Disease	UNGT	United Nations Gender Team
FMM	Free Movement and Migration	UNSDP	United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership
GCM	Global Compact for Migration	VoT	Victim of Trafficking
GHSA	Global Health Security Agenda	WCA	West Central Africa
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service		
IOM	International Organization for Migration		

Publisher:

International Organization for Migration, Ghana
House 10, Plot 48, Osu-Badu Road/Broadway, Airport West
Accra, Ghana

Tel: +233 302 742 930

Email: iomaccra@iom.int

Website: www.iom.int/countries/ghana

Facebook: [IOM Ghana](#)

© IOM Ghana September 2019

Photo credits: IOM 2018 (unless stated otherwise)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Editors/Designers:

Juliane Reissig & Janelle Blakley



IOM Mission to Ghana

House 10, Plot 48, Osu-Badu Road/Broadway, Airport West
Accra, Ghana

Tel: +233 302 742 930

Email: iomaccra@iom.int

Website: www.iom.int/countries/ghana

Facebook: [IOM Ghana](#)