

SDGs Monitoring in Ghana: Strategies and Challenges

By

Grace Bediako, Chairman of Ghana Statistical
Service Governing Board; Acting Director-
General, National Development Planning
Commission,

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Session 2.B Measuring Migration in the Context of the 2030 Agenda
SDGs and Migration

Key issues considered

- ▶ SDGs in Ghana's planning context
- ▶ Migration issues in Ghana's plan for monitoring the SDGs
- ▶ Migrant groups in the context of Ghana's SDGs implementation and monitoring
- ▶ Challenges in relevant producing statistics and indicators
- ▶ Plans for improving migration data for SGs monitoring

INTRODUCTION



- ▶ Ghana has committed to both SDGs and Africa Union's Agenda 2063; Conference of the Parties (COP21 of UNFCCC) and other global protocols and conventions
- ▶ Expectation in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is for countries to situate SDGs in country context, considering
 - ▶ translating the SDGs into actions at the national level, is conditioned by national realities, capacities, policies and priorities
- ▶ Agenda 2063 further provides the overarching framework with its implementation left to country specific actions
- ▶ At time of adoption of these Agendas, Ghana was implementing its national development *medium term* policy framework, the *Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II, 2014-2017)*, and is currently finalising the successor development national development policy framework

Ghana's strategy for incorporating the SDGs, involved the **Alignment, Adaptation and Adoption** of the goals in the existing development plan and monitoring.

Alignment: At national level the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) aligned the national development policy framework with SDGs and all other planning entities i.e., Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) called to align their existing medium-term plans with the SDGs.

Adaptation: The Commission also made necessary adjustments, to the goals and targets of the SDGs take account of the national contexts in the long-term national development plan, under preparation to drive Ghana's 40 beginning 2018.

Adoption: Where necessary, the Commission decided to adopt, without making any changes, targets of the SDGs that were perfectly suitable for the long-term national development plan. Efforts are under way to refine and consolidate this exercise.

Some Migration Related Issues and Concerns in Ghana's Medium Term Development Policy Framework (2018-20210)

- Increasing trend of irregular and precarious migration
- Absence of relevant data on net migration in Ghana
- Inadequate structures for reintegration of return emigrants
- Non-existence of a national strategic framework on migration
- Growing economic disparities
- Increased barriers to regular migration
- Human trafficking
- Internally displaced persons

SDGs Targets Aligned with Selected Strategies for Ghana's Medium-Term Development (2018-2021)

- ▶ Improve local economies of districts to curb rural-urban migration **(SDG Target 11.a)**
- ▶ Mainstream migration in national development **(SDG Target 10.7)**
- ▶ Ensure the effective management of irregular migration **(SDG Target 10.7)**
- ▶ Leverage remittances for national development **(SDG Target 10.c)**
- ▶ Create an enabling environment to enhance the return of Ghanaian migrants and their reintegration **(SDG Target 10.7)**
- ▶ Adopt appropriate measures for prevention of internal displacement of Ghana's population
- ▶ Develop policy and legal framework for labour migration **(SDG Target 8.8 and 10.7)**
- ▶ Strengthen legal access to labour markets and foster protection of migrant workers **(SDG Target 8.8)**
- ▶ Adopt gender-sensitive labour migration policies **(SDG Target 8.8 and 10.7)**
- ▶ Ratify and domesticate ILO Convention 189 on migrant domestic workers
- ▶ Promote agreements covering portability of pensions, social security and health benefits **(SDG Target 10.4)**
- ▶ Develop a database of Ghanaian diaspora **(SDG Target 10.7 and 16.9)**
- ▶ Strengthen migration data and information management systems **(SDG Target 17.18)**
- ▶ Establish policy, legal (compliance with international protection obligations and their domestication) and institutional framework for management of refugee and asylum situations
- ▶ Promote effective border management system

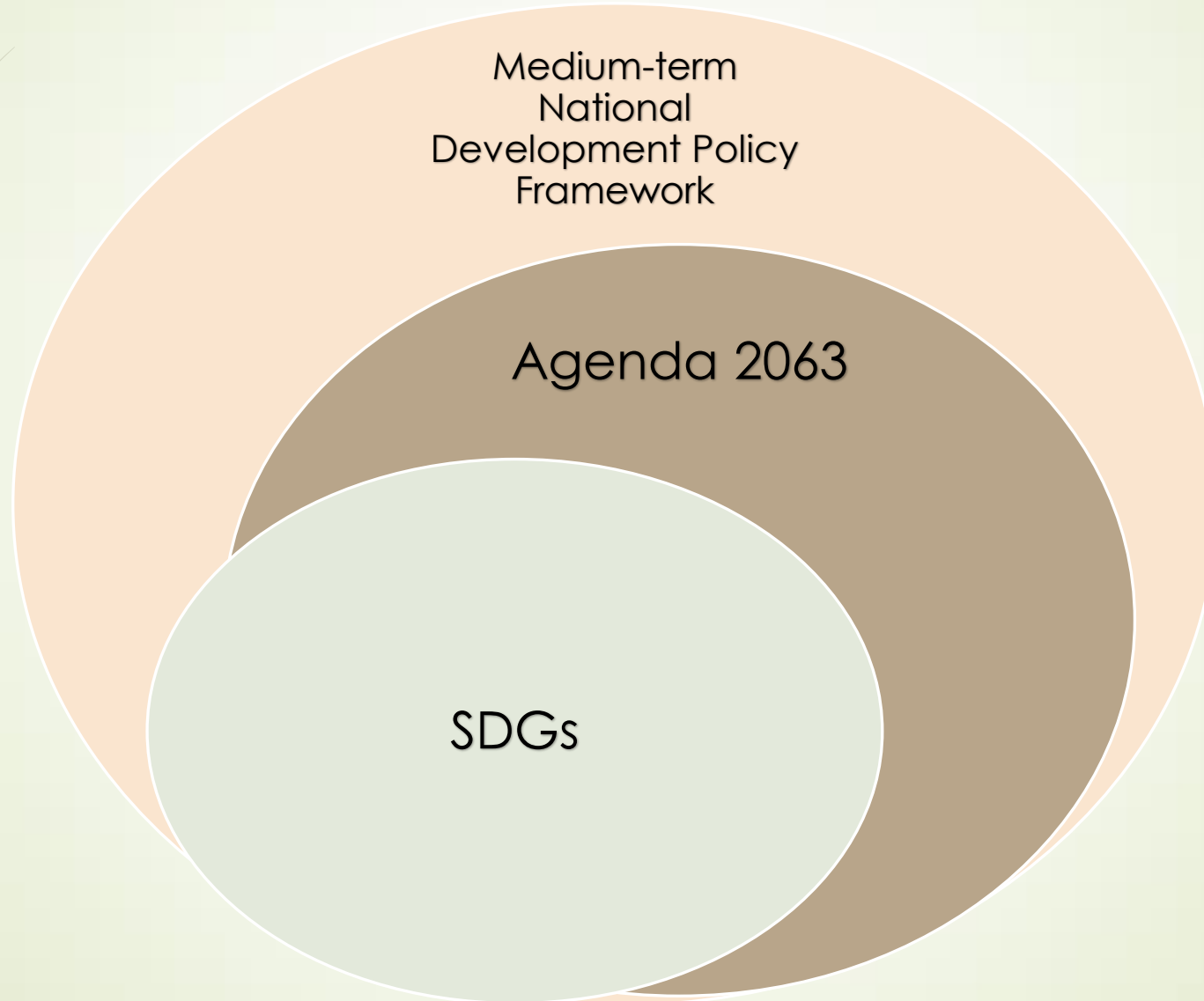
Adoption of SDGs Indicator Framework

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- ▶ Ghana has Results Matrix for monitoring the national development policy framework
 - ▶ One in 2015 when SDGs were adopted; and a new one currently being finalized for the 2018-2021 medium term development plans of sectors and district assemblies
- ▶ Results Matrix include indicators at **national and sub-national levels** to complement the global indicators, taking into account national circumstances
- ▶ Annual Progress Reports are prepared at these three levels (national, sector and district) of planning including SDGs and AU's Agenda 2063
- ▶ Every two years beginning 2017 an SDGs special report is prepared reflecting also Agenda 2063

SDGs Monitoring Indicators - A subset of Data Required National Results Matrix

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Data Determination Process

Given Ghana's decision to incorporate the SDGs into the long term national development plan (LTNDP) and the fact that many of the targets of Agenda 2063 are already captured by the SDGs:

- GSS initiated a process between April and June 2016 to review the global set of indicators
- The review generally focused on:
 - Data availability for each indicator (classified as tier I or II)
 - Data sources
 - Institution responsible producing the data
 - Most recent year data are available
 - Frequency of compilation
 - Levels of disaggregation
 - Other possible data sources

Indications from Review

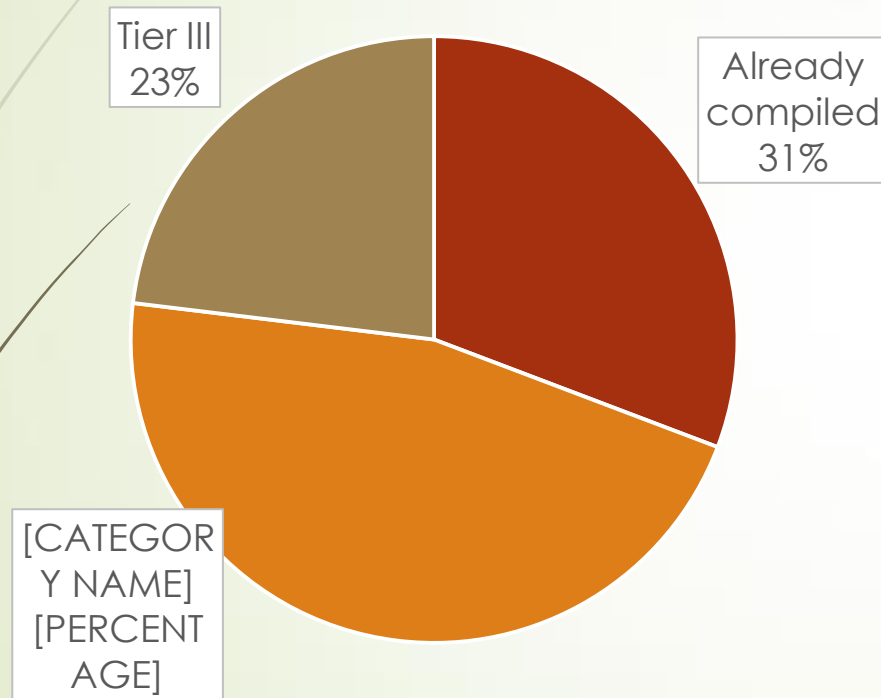
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- **145 out of 229 indicators classified as Tier I & II**
- 56 (39%) indicators already compiled by the Ghana National Statistical System (NSS)
 - 27 indicators (48%) from administrative data sources
- 57 (39%) indicators not currently compiled but data exist for their computation
 - 36 indicators (64%) from administrative data sources
- 113 (78%) of the global indicators (tier I & II) are either compiled within NSS or data exist for their computation
- 63 (56 %) of indicators will be compiled through administrative data sources

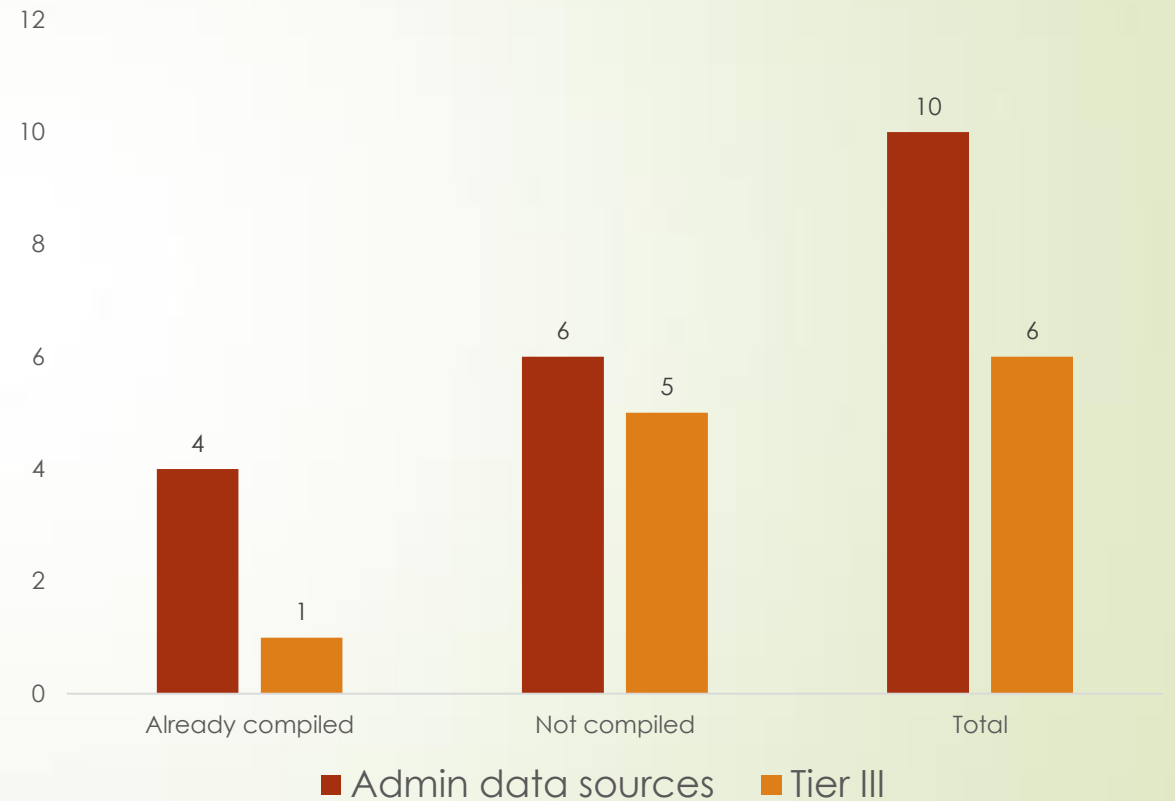
Indicators with Migration Relevant Disaggregation

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All migration indicators



Migration indicators derived from administrative data



Migration Data Collection in for Policy Analysis and Monitoring

- ▶ Effective migration management for sustainable development requires reliable, timely data.
 - ▶ Yet data and knowledge on the scale and characteristics of migrants remain limited in Ghana
- ▶ The population census and sample surveys conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) remain the only sources of migration data
 - ▶ Census conducted every 10 years, but migration data not always collected
 - ▶ Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) collected migration status information but sample too small for geographical disaggregation within the 10 regions
- ▶ Administrative data from relevant institutions, such as the Ghana Immigration Service
 - ▶ But are generally are limited in coverage and scope, not suitable for cross-tabulations for disaggregation purposes
- ▶ Academic institutions may also conduct some studies; administrative data from relevant institutions, such as the Ghana Immigration Service
 - ▶ But are generally are limited in coverage and scope

Migration Issues in Ghana Living Standards Survey 2016/2017 (GLSS7)

1. Was (NAME) born in this village or town?
2. In what region/country was (NAME) born?
3. Has (NAME) been living in this town/village since birth?
4. How long has (NAME) been living continuously in this town/village?
5. Where was (NAME) living before moving here?
6. Where you used to live before moving to this locality, was it a town or village?
7. How long did (NAME) live in that town or village?
8. What was (NAME's) main reason for moving to this village/town?
9. What was (NAME's) main economic activity in (PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE)
10. In what industry was this work?
11. Who was (NAME) working for?

Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 were also asked in 2010 Population and Housing Census



Migratory Status -- A Dimension in Principle of "Leave no-one Behind"

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Challenges with data production

- ▶ Migration is a multi-dimensional phenomenon linked to a number of cross-cutting issues
- ▶ Administrative systems substantially underutilized as data source (generally not set up for generating migration data; not linked to other data systems for meaningfully cross-cutting analyses)
 - ▶ Only 27 percent of required SDG indicators can readily be obtained from administrative sources
- ▶ Although the Ghana Immigration Service has collected and published data on migration in the past, it has only done so for three years (2006, 2007 and 2008)
 - ▶ Subsequent years data are not published
- ▶ Moreover, the data in these reports do not cover a comprehensive list of migration themes and only include a few indicators related to inflows and the diaspora

Challenges with Migration Data

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- Two major national surveys – Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of the 1970 National Population Census; and the 1994 Migration Survey
- Overdependence on statistical inquiries, infrequently conducted
 - 44 percent of required SDG indicators (Tiers I and II) from surveys
- Censuses data narrowly focused although potentially useful for several dimensions on disaggregation
- Limited migration issues are appended to sample surveys which by design do not allow for some disaggregation due to sample size

Migration data collection in national strategic plan

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- ▶ NSDS II (2017-2021) is the policy framework for the development of statistics in the country with six broad strategic goals:
 - ▶ Improve the policy, regulatory and institutional framework
 - ▶ Improve human resource development and management
 - ▶ Modernise physical infrastructure
 - ▶ Update statistical infrastructure
 - ▶ Enhance data production, quality, dissemination and use
 - ▶ Develop sustainable funding arrangements and establish collaborations with national and international institutions
- ▶ Recognizing the importance of strengthening the administrative data systems for the collection of international migration flows and characteristics, the Ghana Immigration Service is one of the new MDAs that have been included in NSDS II (2017-2021) largely due to data requirements for SDG monitoring

Mitigation steps

- ▶ National Migration Policy launched in 2016
- ▶ Establishment of institutional arrangements and migration task team
- ▶ A comprehensive National Statistics Capacity Assessment for SDGs and national development agenda monitoring
 - ▶ For instance leading to the inclusion of the Ghana Immigration Service as beneficiary in the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS II)
- ▶ Recent briefing workshops for senior staff on the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Development to obtain buy-in for administrative data collection templates review to align with SDG data requirements
- ▶ Establishment of National SDG Technical Committee with focal persons in all MDAs to report on SDG implementation for their respective institutions

Tackling Migration in National Development

- ▶ Due to lack of recent data migration issues were not covered in the 2017 SDGs monitoring framework BUT will as of 2018 Annual Progress Report on the national development agenda (which also covers SDGs) migration will be monitored
- ▶ Each Goal of the SDGs is assigned to member institutions of the SDGs Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC), the sector institutions of the SDGs Technical Committee, and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The migration relevant issues and corresponding data requirements are to be owned and reported on regularly at committee meetings to ensure the necessary follow-ups.