

**Country report: Ghana**  
**Date submitted: 21 July 2015**

UK Legal Position:	Date
<b>UKBA Operational Guidance notes*</b> <a href="#">Home Office Operational Guidance Note Ghana</a>	January 2013
<b>UKBA Country of Origin Reports *</b> <a href="#">UKBA Ghana COI Report</a>	11 May 2012
<b>US State Department Tier Allocation</b> <a href="#">US State Department Trafficking in Persons Report 2015</a>	Tier 2 -Watch List (2015)
<b>1. Groups at risk and types of trafficking</b>	
<a href="#">Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, Mission to Ghana</a>  <b>Keywords:</b> Slavery, trafficking, child labour, portering, servile marriages  <b>Summary:</b> Review of types of trafficking within Ghana	01/10/14
<b>Children</b>	
<a href="#">UK Human Trafficking: Stop Child Sexual Exploitation</a>  <b>Keywords:</b> Involuntary domestic servitude, Recruiting, How traffickers control their victims.  <b>Summary:</b> In 2007, the UK government launched Pentameter II, a large-scale operation aimed at rescuing victims, disrupting trafficking networks, developing intelligence, and raising public awareness. A study conducted by the government in 2007 identified a minimum of 330 individual cases of children trafficked into the UK and, the same year, the government reported prosecutions involving at least 52 suspected trafficking offenders.	June 2015
<a href="#">Ghanaian Child Trafficker Jailed Five Years</a>	01/0414

<p><b>Keywords:</b> Child slaves.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Challenging Heights (Ghanaian NGO) participated in a successful prosecution from the Senya Breku for slavery trafficking and successfully rehabilitated a victim with additional economic support for the family.</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">COMMUNITY RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR (CRSFL) PROJECT</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Child labour; mining; exploitation; legal aid.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Fighting the worst forms of child labour in mining will help control/eradicate the exploitation of children at galamsey sites, and will help break down or eradicate slavery practices.</p> <p><b>Any relevant comments on provenance</b></p> <p>Outcome Journal: Akrokerri and Manso Asamang.</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">49,000 children involved in child labour in coastal areas</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Child trafficking, state protection</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Detailed age ranges of those affected and highlights the Awutu-Senya District as an area of concern, with poverty being particularly bad on the coast. Looks at the scale of problem, the need to expand government program combating it - especially delay and the irregularities in payment.</p>	01/07/15
<b>Domestic Servitude</b>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">Natalia - Domestic Servitude Labour Trafficking</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Domestic servitude; labour trafficking; deceit.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Natalia's family was struggling to pay the school fees for their children's education and welcomed the opportunity for Natalia to receive an education in the United States.</p> <p><b>Any relevant comments on provenance</b></p> <p>Polaris New Jersey.</p>	06/11/14
<b>Sexual slavery</b>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">Trafficking victims lured to the UK: locked up and raped at £30 a time</a></u></b></p>	14/05/11



<p><b>Keywords:</b> Government’s legislation, tortured and beaten.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> As the government's anti-trafficking strategy falters, what of the thousands of women brought into the UK every year and forced into prostitution and slavery.</p> <p>On average there have been 25 convictions a year for sex trafficking since 2004, with only eight in England last year. Scotland and Wales have yet to record a single successful prosecution. Data gathered under Operation Acumen, intelligence exercise by senior police officers, indicated that up to 11,800 women may have been trafficked into England and Wales.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Trafficking booms on Eastern Corridor</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Emerging patterns, risk areas, transit point, Eastern Corridor</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Communities along the Eastern Corridor, including Saboba, Chereponi, Yendi, Gushiegu, Salaga and Nanumba South and North districts and particularly areas around Zabzugu and Tatale, are fast becoming a transit point for human trafficking activities.</p>	22/07/13
<p><a href="#"><u>Ghana, now a leading source of human trafficking in Africa to Arabian countries</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Trafficking trend, state protection</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Anti-trafficking NGO calling on govt to end 2020 visa to Arab countries receiving trafficking victims.</p>	04/04/15
<p><a href="#"><u>UKHTC NRM Statistics end of year summary 2014</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Ghana-UK trafficking referrals</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Shows 11% rise in trafficking victims from Ghana being referred through the UKHTC NRM</p>	19/01/2015
<p><a href="#"><u>Beware of Human Traffickers</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Sources of trafficking, methods of recruitment, police/state protection</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Article written by police superintendent warning of recruitment dangers for women. Mostly about prevention. Nothing on victim care.</p>	29/04/15



<b>Commercial exploitation</b>	
<a href="#"><u>The link between human trafficking and the chocolate supply chain - Where does your chocolate come from?</u></a>	06/11/13
<b>Keywords:</b> Chocolate companies ethically sourced brands.	
<b>Summary:</b> Consumers should inform themselves and be aware on the product they are purchasing. In Ghana almost 110 000 children are enslaved under the worst forms of child labour.	
<b>Any relevant comments on provenance</b>	
LexisNexis 2013 report.	
<b>2. Risk on Return (e.g. other risks)</b>	
<a href="#"><u>Ghana - Information on the treatment of failed asylum seekers by the Refugee Documentation Centre (Ireland)</u></a>	04/09/14
<b>Keywords:</b> Unemployment assistance, risk on return	
<b>Summary:</b> No financial or employment support for Ghanaian returnees, no projects to deal with reintegration of returnees. Returnees have to be able to rely on family and friends.	
<a href="#"><u>Report from Special Rapporteur on Torture 2014:</u></a>	10/03/14
<b>Keywords:</b> Mental health discrimination	
<b>Summary:</b> People with mental disabilities in Ghana are frequently detained in inhumane conditions in psychiatric hospitals and spiritual healing centers known as 'prayer camps'. There are documented cases of shackling and denial of food and water to people with mental disabilities, including children as young as seven.	
<a href="#"><u>Like A Death Sentence - Abuses against Persons with Mental Disabilities in Ghana</u></a>	02/10/12
<b>Keywords:</b> Mental Health care, mental health discrimination.	

<p><b>Summary:</b> Describes extreme lack of facilities and appropriate care in treating mental health as well as underlying stigma directed at those suffering from mental health issues and the few professionals working in the field.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Periodical report: Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Ghana by The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Discrimination and violence against women, state protection</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Highlights violent and discriminatory practices against women with the economy and societal structure. Also highlights stigma for mental health.</p>	14/06/12
<p><a href="#"><u>Joint report of the Initiative for Gender Equality and Development in Africa and the Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the situation of women (land rights; property rights; inheritance rights)</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Discrimination against women</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Poor social and economic conditions leading women into slum dwelling and prostitution.</p>	03/10/14
<p><a href="#"><u>Ghana: Witchcraft Accusations in Schools</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords</b> witchcraft, risk to women and girls</p> <p><b>Summary</b> A case study of individual women exposed to accusations of witchcraft.</p>	05/07/13
<p><a href="#"><u>Human Rights Watch UPR 2012 report</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Mental health facilities</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Reported cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment practiced in psychiatric hospitals and prayer camps. Denial of legal capacity to mentally ill people even when they have sought treatment voluntarily.</p>	2012
<p><a href="#"><u>Ghanaian NGO alternative report - violence against women and children</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> VAW</p>	December 2012



<p><b>Summary:</b> Evaluation of current State and NGO protections for vulnerable women, highlighting progress needed in most areas. Good list of local contributing organisations.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Stigmatization and Discrimination Experiences of Persons with Mental Illness: Insights from a Qualitative Study in Southern Ghana</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Mental health, stigmatisation, societal attitudes</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Persons with mental illness were stigmatized and discriminated against by close family members like parents and spouses, friends and community.</p>	2013
<p><b>3.State protection</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Humanitarian Claims And Expert Testimonies: Contestation Over Health Care For Ghanaian Migrants In The United Kingdom.</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Humanitarian protection for medical or psychiatric reasons; treatment by experts/physicians; public health provision.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> While health-care provision is advancing across the country, the specialized care is often unaffordable. There is a dire lack of specialists. Social stigma surrounds many illnesses. Case studies of Ghanaians who became ill in the UK and were then deported.</p> <p><b>Any relevant comments on provenance</b> Private university located within the town of Henrietta in the Rochester, New York metropolitan area.</p>	2013
<p><a href="#"><u>Amnesty International Annual Report 2013 - Ghana</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Infrastructure deficiencies. Impunity.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Access to legal aid was limited or non-existent and some prisoners spent years waiting to be tried. Prisons were overcrowded and failed to provide inmates with basic services, including medical care. In March, 200 prisoners were transferred to the maximum security Ankaful prison in an attempt to address overcrowding. Violence and unlawful killings by the police and security forces were reported.</p>	23/05/13

<p><a href="#">Challenging Heights Rehabilitation Centre for trafficked children;</a></p> <p><b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:infoCHghana@gmail.com">infoCHghana@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Shelter</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Child-only NGO trafficking centre housing up to 65 rescued children for six to nine months.</p>	<p>accessed 13/04/15</p>
<p><a href="#">Protect and Serve Report - Ghana case study:</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Bars to reporting abuse, police attitudes to women and sex workers</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Discussion and research on widespread police abuse of sex workers in the context of dealing with the spread of HIV. Describes training provided to 800 police officers on abusive behaviour to sex workers.</p>	<p>16/7/2014</p>
<p><a href="#">Ghana - Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2013 - US State Department</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Human rights abuses, discrimination against women, violence against women, trafficking, state protection</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Reporting and prosecuting statistics for violence against women, details types of human rights abuses including trafficking. References local rights groups and government officials.</p>	<p>2013</p>
<p><a href="#">Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative Review of Ghana</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Police brutality, violence towards women</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> CHRI's monitoring of media reports, reports received from its justice centre's paralegals and complaints made by individuals to CHRI offices, reveal that little has been done to curb police brutality and hold offending officers accountable.</p>	<p>2012</p>
<p><a href="#">Ghana Legal Aid Scheme Improves on Arbitration of cases</a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Access to justice, legal protections, legal aid</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Highlights difficulties in accessing legal redress or advice for poor and vulnerable people, particularly in rural areas. "11 legal aid lawyers handling cases in the regional offices. The Upper East and Upper West</p>	<p>22/08/14</p>

<p>Regions are without any lawyer under the Scheme for the people to access legal aid". Some regions have no courts.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment</u></a></p> <p>Email: info@wise-up.org</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Counselling services, violence against women</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> WISE Wellness Centre set up in Accra to provide survivors of violence with counselling, medical, legal and other socio-economic support services. The WISE Centre is a shelter for battered and abused women and children. No details on website about capacity or numbers they can support.</p>	<p>March 2015</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Statistics of Cases Reported to DOVVSU Nationwide 2002 - 2013</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Violence against women stats</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Statistics showing the types of VAW being reported to and dealt with by the DOVVSU - part of the police service.</p>	<p>2013</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Ghana Needs Victim Support Law</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Victim support, VAW, counselling needs</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> In Ghana, it is estimated that out of the about 80% of the gender-based violence cases which are reported, only 20% receive psychosocial counselling or support of some sort.</p>	<p>18/05/14</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>re: CHRAJ is broke</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Functioning of state protections</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Government letter admitting that no funding has been received from the government for the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice but it's function is ongoing.</p>	<p>07/05/15</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Service Users' Perceptions of the Domestic Violence and Victims' Support Unit, Ghana Police Service</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Implementation of domestic violence legislation, access to support and recovery services</p>	<p>June 2012</p>

<p><b>Summary</b> 'yawning gap' between legislation and practice. Family values bias compromises service. Striking lack of the provision of privacy, counseling, shelter, legal advice and medical services</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Young Female Sex Workers vulnerability in Kumasi, Ghana</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Qualitative research, police treatment of sex workers</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Evidences harassment by police, exchanging sex for freedom.</p>	01/03/15
<p><a href="#"><u>Parliament worried over human trafficking</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Rule of law, effective legislation</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Ghana's Parliament discussed Ghana's human trafficking as described in the US TIP report.</p>	14/05/15
<p><a href="#"><u>Parliament expresses concern over human trafficking</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> State protection, shelters, corruption</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection which has oversight responsibility for the government's anti-trafficking efforts, received no dedicated budgetary allocation for the purpose for 2014 and so was unable to fulfil its mandate of collecting, collating, monitoring and evaluating trafficking data.</p> <p>Ghana has two shelters, one at Madina and the other at Osu, with both receiving no funding during 2014.</p>	14/05/15
<p><a href="#"><u>Network for Women's Rights in Ghana - report on consultation meetings</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Domestic violence protections, evaluating state protection, current NGO activity</p> <p><b>Summary</b> Some cases are very bad but survivors, with some economic means, are able to resettle and take control over their lives. Lack of resources available to implement projects for survivors effectively.</p>	December 2012
<p><a href="#"><u>Ark Foundation</u></a></p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:thearkgh@yahoo.co.uk">thearkgh@yahoo.co.uk</a></p>	website accessed 10/06/15

<p><b>Keywords:</b> Shelters, domestic violence</p> <p><b>Summary</b> The Ark Foundation runs a temporary shelter and rehabilitation centre for domestic violence victims primarily. No information on capacity on the website.</p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">I Was Raped: Psychological Effects of Rape among Liberian and Ghanaian Women in Ghana</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Responses to violence against women, stigma, societal attitudes, perception of victims</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Looks at depression for rape victims in Ghana and difficulties in recovery due to lack of support services and stigma.</p>	2013
<p><b><u><a href="#">Police inaugurates anti-traffic unit</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> Shelters, state protection, societal attitude</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Quotes Deputy Commissioner of Police on provisions for trafficking victims about putting victims in police cells like a common criminal due to lack of shelters. Also references 'obnoxious cultural norms' in North Ghana.</p>	9/11/13
<p><b>4. Internal relocation</b></p>	
<p><b><u><a href="#">Ghana trafficking victims find care and comfort in numbers</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Prostitution; psychological effects; employment skills; counselling.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Sent to the Ghanaian capital of Accra, where her tasks included carrying heavy loads for market women. After a year she was forced to work as a prostitute. "I was given drugs and received clients day and night," she says. Police were told of her plight by an NGO, and they arrested two men who were suspected of having trafficked her.</p> <p><b>Any relevant comments on provenance</b></p> <p>UN.GIFT.HUB/Guardian weekly.</p>	February 2013
<p><b><u><a href="#">Project study Reintegr-Action Ghana</a></u></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Reintegration for returnees, economic prospects, risks on return</p>	19/02/13



<p><b>Summary:</b> Detailed look at economic opportunities in each region of Ghana. Examination of government reintegration policies (unimplemented). Implications of social structures for returnees. Identifies women, girls, children and those with physical or mental health problems as vulnerable returnees. Identifies organisations purporting to assist vulnerable returnees (nothing specific to trafficked women). Assesses cost of living: food, health, housing.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>Return migrants and the challenge of reintegration: The case of returnees to Kumasi, Ghana</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Returnee experience, wealthy returnees, bars to business and society</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Emphasises difficulties for wealthy and educated migrants on return to Ghana.</p>	2013
<p><a href="#"><u>Fighting Poverty from the Streets</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Poor women’s access to education, employment, health care. Informal sector working standards.</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Women, by the standards of the Ghanaian society, are mostly limited when it comes to owning productive resources. This differential access to resources has resulted in the females facing heavy burdens and stressful socio-economic conditions.</p>	02/06/14
<p><b>Women in Rural Ghana - <a href="#"><u>4th Global Forum on Gender Statistics</u></a></b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Rural women, employability, bars to employment, types of work</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Emphasis on differences in gender equality and informal sector workers. Women’s status in the work force. Problems for women in rural areas.</p>	29/03/12
<p><a href="#"><u>Nkoranza North and Kintampo North record high forced marriages</u></a></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Violence against women, Northern Ghana, family attitudes</p> <p><b>Summary:</b> Recent upsurge in forced marriages and repercussions for women not complying with societal expectations.</p>	21/03/15