AN EVALUATION OF DONOR FUNDS TO STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MODERN SLAVERY. A CASE STUDY OF LAKE VOLTA

BY

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THIS LONG ESSAY IS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA) IN FINANCE

JUNE, 2019
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work towards the Masters of Business Administration (Finance Option) and that, to the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published by another person nor material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree of the University, except where due acknowledge has made in the text.

JOHN DEGRAFT SAM

(10637527) SIGNATURE DATE
CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this long essay was prepared by the student and was supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of long essay laid down by the University of Ghana.

DR. AGYAPOMAA GYEKE-DAKO ................................................. ....................
(SUPERVISOR)  SIGNATURE  DATE
DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to God and my Uncle, Dr. James Kofi Annan whose inspiration and providence have granted me the chance to succeed in my endeavours.

And to my beloved Berilee Liysi Moussata, I love you so much. Thanks for being the best.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincerest thanks goes to Dr. Agyapomaa Gyeke-Dako who supervised my work and offered constructive suggestions which contributed immensely to the completion of this work. I am grateful to all my lecturers who taught me the various courses and broadening my understanding of the MBA programme.

I am thankful to family members and friends for their special contributions and assistances that enabled me go through this program successfully especially my brother William Morrison, Alyssa Fedele, Zachary Fink, Araba Mbrowa Koomson, Nicole Ballou and Steve Hoeschele.

I am very appreciative to the staff and management of Challenging Heights for providing me with the necessary documents to complete my work.

I am thankful to my brother Nicholas Aidoo who proof ready my work.

Finally, I am responsible for the lapses and errors in this research.

Thank you and God bless you us all.
# Lists of Abbreviation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>Cooperate Social Responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCLS</td>
<td>Ghana Child Labour Survey</td>
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<td>GAO</td>
<td>Government Accountable Office</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NPA</td>
<td>National Plan for Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>Office of the High Commission for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIP</td>
<td>Traffic in Person Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nation</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nation Office On Drug and Crime</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United State Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
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ABSTRACT

Stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery play a vital role in the socio-economic development of Ghana. Despite stakeholder’s important role in the fight against modern slavery, donors have been a major contributing force in the fight.

This study identifies and discusses the funds received by stakeholders in the course of eliminating modern day slavery. The analysis first reviews the sources of funds for stakeholders by focusing on both external and internal sources. The study then discusses the methods stakeholders use to mobilize funds for their operations. Three methods were identified and they included proposal writing/grant, partnership and social enterprise.

The study sought to determine how stakeholders working on the Lake Volta in Ghana finance their operations such as; investigation, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and monitoring etc. A survey research approach is adopted to evaluate donor funds to stakeholders in the fight against modern day slavery on the Lake Volta.

Issues such as huge financial gap between what is actually needed to eliminate the menace, stakeholder often than not fail to meet their revenue target for battling modern day slavery and government also fails to commit the right amount it intends to put into the fight against modern day slavery.

Some challenges facing stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery, is the methods used to mobilize funds. The study revealed that stakeholders obtained their funding mostly from external donors, governments through their embassies and agencies such Canadian High Commission, United Nation and UNICEF.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

“Slavery existed before money or law” (Hochschild, 2005). To many, slavery is a thing of the past and have no place in the modern society. It has been 202 years since the abolition of slavery in the United Kingdom and 144 years since its abolition in the United States. Today, the menace of slavery has reincarnated itself in the form of human trafficking where thousands of women, men and children are sold for a penny. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that annual profits generated from trafficking of human beings are as high as 32 billion USD. Human trafficking is regarded as one of transnational organised crimes in recent times by the United Nation and it is rated the second heinous crime in the world (Kempadoo et al, 2015; Shelley & Lee, 2007).

Although it is extremely difficult to estimate the scale of human trafficking crimes, the International Labour Organisation and Walk Free Foundation report (2018) estimated that, about 45.8 million people are in forced labour and sexual exploitation. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO), there are at least 2.4 million trafficked persons at any given time. Forty-two percent (42%) of the traffickers are trafficked within their own countries with 71% being females and 28% children (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2016)). Human trafficking has increased as high as 200 million which is more than the entirety of slavery in the Trans-Atlantic slave trade (Free the slaves, 2007).

The rise in human trafficking is as a result of the Macro and Micro level risk factors. Macro level risk factors that are associated with human trafficking include poverty, economic injustice, natural disasters, globalization of the consumer market, unattached men in construction operation,
military installations in developing countries and global sex tourism (Roby, 2005). Micro level risk factors include family breakdown, poor family relation, child abuse and neglect, mental illness and substance abuse among parents and homelessness among children (Roby, 2005). According to the United Nations (U.N.), 6.5 billion people in the world depend on two ($2) dollars per day. This has resulted in substantial increase in the world’s slavery today because of desperately poor people living in developing and poor countries.

Globally, Alliance 87 estimates that there are 152 million children in child labour. Ghana is no exception from the global growing menace of Human Trafficking. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA,2016) estimates that there are about 103,300 people involved in modern slavery in Ghana today. The exploitation of Ghanaians, particularly children, within the country is more prevalent than transnational trafficking. Ghana Child Labour Survey report (GCLS, 2003) estimates that there are about 2.47 million children aged between 5 and 17 years who are economically active. This is worst form of labour as stated in the National Plan Action to eliminate the menace by Child Labour Unit of Labour Department of the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare.

Ghanaian boys and girls are subjected to being trafficked into forced labour such as fishing, mining, street hawking, begging, and commercial sex among others. Sex trafficking exist nationwide but most prevalent in the Volta Region and is also growing in the Western Region, Ghana (Trafficking in Person’s report, 2016, United States Department of State). Report by GCLS (2003) shows that Volta region recorded the highest child labour cases with 519,001 trafficked children in the fishing sector. Sixty-six percent (66%) of the boys are asked to dive into the lake to disentangle fishing nets, mend nets and spend hours casting and drawing the net ashore while fifty-two percent (52%) of the girls are engaged in selling, smoking of fish and used as sex slaves (Tengey & Oguah, 2002).
In Ghana, the problem of child trafficking is pervasive, as traffickers deceive parents that their children are going to have a better life but rather end up working on the Volta Lake without going to school. Menial domestic and working on the lake are regarded being not hazardous to their health and education but rather contribute to their informal training activities (Tengey & Oguah, 2002). There are several islands and villages such as Yeji, Garikrom, Buipe, Accra-Town, Kete Krachie among others along the Volta Lake which are considered endemic for child trafficking (Challenging Heights, 2017).

Several efforts have been made by international organisations in partnership with local organisations to eliminate trafficking of children on the Volta Lake of Ghana. Report from Challenging Heights (2017) indicates that they have rescued over One Thousand Seven Hundred (1,700) children from the Volta Lake since 2007. Children rescued are from Winneba, Apam, and Senya Bereku in Central Region; Ada, and Ningo in Greater Accra Region among others. Organisations such IOM, Engage Now Africa, Apple among others have contributed in rescuing trafficked children. The rescued children are rehabilitated for several months before they are reintegrated back with their parents and communities.

A baseline study conducted by an NGO, “Free the Slaves”, in 20 communities in the Volta and Central Regions in August 2016, indicates that some communities act as both the source and destination for trafficking. Across all 20 communities, 35.2% of households consisted children who had been subjected to trafficking, 18% had been exploited primarily in the fishing industry. The report also showed 10% and 1% in domestic servitude, and early or forced marriages respectively.

From all indications above, there is no denial of the fact that slavery exists in our societies today. Hence, we must fight the growing global menace with not just the right commitment but the right financial commitment.
1.2 Statement of the problem

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO, 2017) there are 218 million children in child labour and 22,000 children died through their work in Sub-Saharan Africa. The increased cases of human trafficking raise red flags because traffickers around the world generate 32 billion USD (ILO, 2017). Over the years, stakeholders, both international and domestic, have expressed concern over the situation. The International Organisation for Migration has been in partnership with governments, the UN and NGO’s to counter human trafficking.

In Ghana and most African countries, various governments have shown little effort in dealing with the issue. This is because government and stakeholders requires a substantial amount of funds and other related resources to successfully help combat human trafficking. The search for funding is therefore necessary for the eradication of human trafficking (Vincent 2006, p.23). Although the government of Ghana through the Ministry of Gender and Social protection have drafted a National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Human Trafficking in Ghana, the implementation of the plan is dependent on foreign aid. The government set up GHS 500,000.00 to help combat human trafficking (Ministry of Gender & Social Protection, 2018). This amount falls below the estimated figure in the National Plan of Action for Elimination of Human Trafficking.

Table 1.1: Budget Estimation of National Plan Action for Elimination of Human Trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>2018 (figures in USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>3,272,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>7,042,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td>1,737,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>2,599,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,651,911</td>
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</table>

While government has the intention to combat human trafficking, the financial commitment of government have been short coming while the cases of human trafficking keep on increasing at an alarming rate.

The Traffic in Person Report (2014) revealed that Ghana had been placed on the Tier 2 watch list for two (2) years consecutively. This means that Ghana did not prosecute any traffickers. There was no support to victims, decrease in the number of victims identified in the past years, inadequate funding and training for law enforcement and prosecutors. For this reason, the United States Department of State threatened to cut the 650 million USD aid given to Ghana if the required interventions are not put in place to curb human trafficking in the country. The aid given to Ghana goes into Agriculture, energy, education, health among others.

It seems NGO’s and agencies like the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) are much more committed to fighting the menace than government. The United States, through USAID, awarded five million United States Dollars (US$ 5,000,000.00) to International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Free the Slaves NGO to combat forced labour and child sex trafficking (U.S. embassy in Ghana, press release, 30th January, 2017). The effort of the IOM, NGO’s and other donor agencies like the USAID must be appreciated. It must be reiterated that while such supports are helpful in the fight against human trafficking, much more financial commitment must be shown towards the fight against human trafficking, especially by the government.

1.3 Research objectives

1. To assess government’s financial commitment to the fight against human trafficking.

2. To assess the impact of financial donations from donor agencies on human trafficking.
3. To identify financial strategies government and NGOs can adopt to raise funds to combat human trafficking.

1.4 Research questions

1. What is the extent of government’s financial commitment to the fight against human trafficking?
2. What is the impact of financial donations from donor agencies on human trafficking?
3. What financial strategies can government and NGOs adopt to raise funds to combat human trafficking?

1.5 Significance of the study

This research work will be relevant to stakeholders in their quest to combat human trafficking. This research will reveal the deficit (if any) between the increasing rate of human trafficking and the less financial commitment especially from government. This will in turn urge government to do more than what it has been doing. This work will review the success story of countries who are on the TIP tier 1 ranking, especially the financial investment in human trafficking. This will go a long way to guide stakeholders in human trafficking in the quest to curtail the growing menace.

1.6 Limitation of the study

It was relatively difficult to assess the amount of foreign aid and grants that the country receives and how much is exactly spent on combating human trafficking. NGO’s also felt reluctant to give details on how much they receive for combating human trafficking. These made it extremely difficult to assess the impact of foreign aid and grants in the fight against human trafficking.
CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 The global human trafficking situation

According to Kapstain (2006), more people are trafficked today than ever in history. Millions of men, women and children are victims of human trafficking for sexual, forced labour and other forms of exploitation worldwide. The human and economic costs of this take an immense toll on individuals and communities. By conservative estimates, the cost of trafficking in terms of underpayment of wages and recruiting fees is over US$ 20 billion. The costs to human capital is probably impossible to quantify. The problem of trafficking cuts across a range of development issues, from poverty to social inclusion, to justice and rule of law issues, and thus has relevance for practitioners throughout the development community (Social Development Notes, 2009).

It is impossible to calculate the actual number of trafficking victims. Differences in definition and methodology, together with a general lack of reliable data, result in an immense variation in global estimates of the number of trafficked victims. The United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports that there is a considerable discrepancy between the numbers of estimated victims of human trafficking across various agencies because each organisation uses its own methodology to collect data and analyses the problem based on its own mandate. The global estimates given by the US government are focused on transnational human trafficking, thus do not include the number of victims who are internally trafficked. The ILO estimates at least 2.45 million people were trafficked both internationally and internally during 1995 to 2004. UNODC monitors national and regional patterns of human trafficking but does not provide a global estimate of the number of victims.
The United States Department (2005) estimates that somewhere between 600,000 and 800,000 victims are trafficked across US borders each year, while others estimate it to be between 700,000 and 2 million annually worldwide (Aronowitz, 2001:169). The total number of trafficking victims are claimed to have gone dramatically up over the last years. This is especially due to the destabilization and impoverishment of Russia and other Eastern European countries as well as more economically driven migration all around the world (Bales, 2007:270).

According to recent numbers, the share of women of total trafficking victims has gone down, but the group still accounts for about 50% of all reported victims (UNODC, 2014:10). The increase in reported incidences of male trafficking could be because the Palermo Protocol has broadened the definition of trafficking. Additionally, some countries are now better at detecting cases of forced labour work (UNODC, 2014:29). There has also been an increase in child trafficking, where many ends up in sexual exploitation or as child soldiers. In Africa, the majority (about 60%) of detected victims are children (UNODC, 2014:31).

2.1.1 Human trafficking as violation of human rights

When we start to analyse human trafficking as a phenomenon, it is possible to conclude that the human rights paradigm definitely has a long history (Aronowitz, 2009:28). Probably the best description of the relation between the human rights and human trafficking was given in the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (2002:3) “Violations of human rights are both a cause and a consequence of trafficking in persons” by the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (OHCHR, 2001). In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948, human trafficking was defined as the violation of the basic human rights. By this declaration, human trafficking represents violation of many human rights; firstly, a right to life, but also right to health, right to be free from all forms of slavery, right to
liberty and security, right to freedom of movement and last but not the least right to free choice of employment (Lee, 2007:9).

According to Aronowitz (2009:28), traffickers are those who have the most benefits of situation in which victims live. This is because in the source countries, they use unequal status of women and girls that is characterized with the “misguided and dangerous stereotypes of women as (sexual)objects, property, and servants of men”. Gender discrimination is another important source of human rights violation that is present in the countries of origin of victims. At the same time, it is defined as the push factor for human trafficking and it represents denial of human rights. For Aronowitz, violation of human rights is not an additional approach in defining this phenomenon, but a common thread of human trafficking.

2.1.2 Human trafficking as a form of slavery

Bales is just one of many authors who conceptualize human trafficking as the modern form of slavery. Reasons for supporting this kind of approach are obvious parallels between antique notion of slavery and human trafficking that still exist. It is true that, today, we cannot find legal ownership of one human being by another or long-term enslavement, but it is possible to find temporary ownership, forced labour, debt bondage and hyper exploitative contractual arrangements in the global economy (Lee, 2007:3).

What makes human trafficking different from slavery is the fact that while slavery depends on wars, raids and forced abduction to obtain slaves, trafficking mostly relies on false promises and deception. Victims of human trafficking are recruited through means of threat, use of force, fraud or through payments or benefits to a person that has control of the victim. Once the victims are brought to their final destination with the use of force, threat of force or harm, they are kept as prisoners or enslaved. Until this moment, victims of human trafficking differ from slavery where slaves were kidnapped, bought and sold into slavery (Aronowitz, 2009: 29). Human trafficking
represents process where individuals or organisations bring and maintain persons in slavery. In the words of Aronowitz, “Human trafficking is not a condition or a result of a process, but the process of enslavement itself” (Aronowitz, 2009: 28).

2.1.3. Child labour and Child trafficking: the linkage

Child labour, just as child trafficking, has no universally accepted definition. This is because it is a complex phenomenon that is deeply rooted in the structures and traditions of cultural, social, political, and economics of societies (Admassie, 2000: 3). Child labour can range from any help provided by a child within a household or on the farm to wage work, training, or heavy physical work (Ibid, 2000: 6). Bourdillon (2000: 8) however argues that the main issue with regards to the definition of child labour is based on the fact that there is always a problem when it comes to differentiating between "child work" which is good and "child labour" which is bad.

A child who helps with household chores, in a family business, or on family farms cannot be considered as child labour, especially in Africa where this forms part of the child's socialization, development and training (Tengey & Oguah, 2002: xiv). Bourdillon's general argument is that, work cannot be termed as child labour when it does not detract other essential activities such as leisure, play and education of the child but when the opposite is the case and at the same time impairs the health, and development of the child, then it can be considered as child labour.

It however becomes a common practice, for the purpose of identifying child labourer's by treating all persons within the age group of 5-14 as children (Antonyraj, 2004:97). But as indicated earlier, ILO Convention 138 and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defined "child" as a person under the age of 18. In this case, "child labour" can be regarded and for that matter defined as any type of work performed by children below the age of 18. ILO in another development treats the age limit set at 14 in developing nations and fixed the minimum age at 18 for hazardous or "worst" form of work (Grimsrud, 2002:10).
2.2 The overview of Human Trafficking in Ghana

Ghana is no exception to the global challenge of Traffic in Person, as it continues to be a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. The exploitation of Ghanaians, particularly children, within the country is more prevalent than the transnational trafficking. Ghanaian boys and girls are subject to being trafficked into forced labour, such as in fishing, domestic service, street hawking, begging, pottering, artisanal gold mining, quarrying, herding, and agriculture. Ghanaian girls, and to some lesser extent boys, are also subjected to sex trafficking. Sex trafficking exist nation-wide but is most prevalent in the Volta Region and is growing in the oil-producing region, especially Western Region (Source: Ghana: Trafficking in Persons Report, 2016, United States Department of State).

A baseline study conducted by an NGO, “Free the Slaves” in 20 communities in the Volta and Central Regions in August 2016 indicates that some communities act as both the source and destination for trafficking. Across all 20 communities, 35.2% of households consisted of children who had been subjected to trafficking and exploited primarily in the fishing industry (18%), and domestic servitude (10%), with few reports of early and forced marriage (1%).

2.2.1 Tracing the Roots of Child Trafficking Networks in Ghana.

Mobility is a vital aspect of people's livelihood diversification with the aim to manage risk, hence poor households tend to migrate as a group or send household members away as a response to the need to manage risk and reduce vulnerability (Waddington, 2003:13). Thus, poorer streams often comprising the entire households or just a member migrates in response to factors such as inability to subsist as a result of deterioration of sustainability of the agro-resource base, or indebtedness, or lack of food security (Ibid). Studies have however emphasized that migration does not necessarily guarantee security and reduction of vulnerability, but the opposite can also be the case.
Migration can as well increase vulnerability, especially in a situation where the migration and its proceeds on which the households depend prove to be unreliable (Ibid: IS). This is in the contexts of the fishing sector where there are limited opportunities but socioeconomic factors have led to an increasing flow of migrant’s to the sector for livelihood. Under such condition of vulnerability, as pointed out by Truong (2005), children are offered the worst living and working conditions by their employers.

Migration as an aspect of social differentiation has also been widely recognized. Mobile livelihood as a means of adjusting to adversity and vital means of acquiring assets to strengthen a household's socio-economic status encourages social differentiation (Laite Cited in Rakoni, 2002:14; 1983 :20-31). One of its observable aspects according to Laite is its contribution to social division of labour, notably the age-sex division of work tasks. UNICEF (2003:7) for instance observes that children, especially female children, who are lured by promises of better education or job and smuggled across (and within) borders are often forced to endure prostitution, domestic servitude, hazardous force labour or involuntary marriage.

In addition, differentiation can also occur through differential access to types of domestic migration (Waddington 2003:11). Mostly, in situations where the poor are forced into particular types of migration, that restrict their movements to only badly paid unskilled jobs, poor living conditions, or inadequate services, social differentiation may occur or increase between a poorer and a richer migrant (Ibid). Tengey and Oguaah (2001:81) also report that, in Ghana, because the society values the birth of a male more than a female, more girls than boys are exposed to migration and for that matter trafficking. Research has shown that the people of West Africa for that matter Ghana have a complex history of mobility for economic reasons (Black et al., 2004; ILO, 2001; Overa, 2001; Adepoju 2002). According to Black et al, human mobility in Ghana involves both intra and inter-mobility.
It is reported that about 10% of Ghana's population is currently living abroad (Black et al., 2004:22) in search of greener pastures for the remittance of their families. The intra-border mobility is primarily from north to south for economic purposes (Ibid), where large numbers of unemployed youth, as a result of poverty, move to commercial towns and cities in search of jobs in the formal and informal sectors. It is reported that, of the internal mobility from north to south, in-migrants represent over 40% of the population in the Greater Accra, Volta and Western regions (Ghana Statistical Service, 2003:46-47; Black et al., 2004:22). Forced migration as a result of conflict has also, been observed, especially at the northern part of the country where ethnic conflict over land from 1994-95 forced about 100,000 to relocate in neighbouring Togo and other parts of the country (Black et al., 2004: 24).

Overa (2001) also reports of human mobility along the coastal areas for relocation as a result of the decline in small-scale coastal fisheries caused by overfishing of foreign industrial vessels coupled with inability of sustaining the use of canoes due to rising fuel prices among other factors. Another pattern of human mobility which is commonly observed in Ghana is linked with socio-cultural practices. This is where the children are given to well-to-do extended family members for apprenticeship and good upbringing. Parents are accustomed to the placement of their children with other family members, which end up giving the children away to unknown persons. (Tengey & Oguaah, 2001:81). That is, generally, the tradition of child mobility can be seen as an aspect which facilitates the work of intermediaries. Hence, children are sometimes handed over (knowingly or unknowingly) to an intermediary by parents with the promise that they will be sent to school, provided with a profession or be taken care of within the household but end up in paid labour of which no money is given to either the child or the parents (Black et al., 2004:24). There is therefore great concern of child trafficking situations in the country where children are being
'sold' (or put in bonded labour) to fishermen by their parents or intermediaries along the Volta Lake.

Table 2.1 Government of Ghana financial commitment to human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spending on combating human trafficking (GHC)</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101,500</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102,826</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2160,000</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Gender and Social Protection

The Government of Ghana does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. However, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated increasing efforts compared to the previous reporting period, therefore, Ghana was upgraded to Tier 2. The government demonstrated the following:

i. Increasing efforts by validating and implementing the national anti-trafficking action plan.

ii. Expanding funds allocated for the plan.

iii. Prosecuting and convicting labour and sex-trafficers under the Human Trafficking Act.

iv. Increasing interagency cooperation in efforts to remove child victims from trafficking situations.

v. Adopting systematic procedures for identifying and referring trafficking victims for services.

vi. Conducting and providing support for anti-trafficking public awareness activities.
However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in several key areas. The government did not adequately address corruption and political interference in trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Neither did government convene the inter-ministerial board responsible for anti-trafficking policy and administration of the human trafficking fund. The lack of sufficient resources for effective investigation and evidence collection and the shortage of state attorneys hindered prosecutions. The courts also failed to hold some convicted traffickers accountable with sentences strong enough to deter others from engaging in the crime. The limited availability of shelter spaces for children and the absence of any shelter for adult victims severely hampered the government’s ability to protect and provide services to identified victims. This further impeded some officials from taking action to remove potential victims from trafficking situation (TIP report, 2018).

Table 2.2 Schedule of Donor Funds to Ghana into the Agricultural sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total (USD) in million</th>
<th>Agriculture (USD) in million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US State Department
Table 2.2 indicates that aid for 2017 was invested in protecting the forest, marine ecosystems and fisheries in the Western region. Again, aid for 2017 was invested in a new agroforestry project in the Northern region which focused on improving natural resources like tree crops, climate-smart agriculture and supported 120,000 small holder farmers in Northern and some parts of Ashanti and Brong Ahafo region. Meanwhile, no portion of that amount allocated to the agriculture sector was channelled into combating human trafficking which is found under their sector.

According to an article by Martina Ucnikova (OECD & Modern Slavery: How much aid money is spent to tackle the issue?), a cumulative spending by OECD donors on modern slavery over ten years amounts to USD 1.2 billion. To reach an estimate of an annual spending; this amount was divided by the number of years in the study (ten). The result is an estimated USD 124 million spent each year on programs on modern slavery. In the ten-year period examined, the country making the largest annual contribution is the United States, spending an average of USD 68.7 million per annum, followed by Norway (USD 12.7 million), Japan (USD 10.3 million), Australia (USD 7.7 million), the Netherlands (USD 6.5 million), the UK (USD 5 million), Sweden (USD 4.3 million), Canada (USD 4.1 million), France (USD 1.8 million), Germany (USD 1.2 million), Austria (USD 1.1 million) and Finland (USD 200,000).

The twelve countries included in the scope of this research make cumulative annual ODA contributions of USD 78 billion. Of this, less than 1% is directed towards combating modern slavery. Norway’s contribution as a proportion of its total ODA was the highest at 0.36%, while Germany’s was the lowest at 0.01%.

**2.3 Ideas governments and NGO’s can use to raise funds to combat human trafficking.**

The pertinent issues surrounding fundraising by NGOs and government are not technique and how to acquires it but how government and NGOs are trustworthy and accountable in seeking funds
for the purpose for which the money was raised (Holloway, 2006 n.d., p.1). Moore (2005, p.2) explain that, nearly all NGO and government revenues fall within three broad categories. They are government funding, private giving or philanthropy and self-generated income.

2.3.1. Funding by Government

NGOs use various means to raise funds from the government, individuals, businesses, different organisation groups and international donors. The role played by the government is key in the functioning and funding of NGOs. With this, there will be more unified alliance and communication between the government sector and the Non-governmental sector to enhance their work and eventually result in finding potent solutions for problems they face through close cooperation.

According to Independent Bureau for Humanitarian issues (1998, p.16, hereinafter: IBH), government budget allocation for financing the projects of humanitarian organisations and citizen associations should be determined and those funds should be proportionally divided to different goals. Centre for the promotion of civil society (2001, pp. 99-102) defines several forms of donor funding which are mostly available to NGOs in almost every country, regardless of the differences in the way, the mechanism implementation of public funding works in different countries. Government funding includes a broad range of direct and indirect support. The UNDP (1993, cited in Lotsmart, 2007, p. 27) noted that one-third of NGOs funding come from governments through varied degrees such as subsidies, government grants, and contracting. Exemptions from taxation can be considered a government subsidy. During the last term of Clinton (United State President, 1993 - 2000) administration for example, the White House support to NGOs increased from 13% to 50% through USAID assistance. In addition, most embassies of developed countries residing in the developing countries fund local NGOs (Lotsmart, 2007, p. 27).
2.3.1.1 Subsidies

This is money granted by a government to a private person or company or organisation to assist them in their activities which is deemed as am advantage to the public.

2.3.1.2 Grants

This is an amount of money that a government or other institutions give to an individual or an organisation for a particular purpose such as education or home improvements. Aside the financial support, NGO sector receives support from government in the form of incentives such as tax exemption and paying needed materials and services. These tax reliefs to the NGO sector are fascinating as they are used to run the activities of the sector. Moore (2005, p.3) also shared his perception that governments in several countries have developed innovative approaches to government funding from the creation of public funds to taxpayer allocation mechanisms.

Table 2.3: Government donation to NGOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount (GHC)</th>
<th>No. of NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Rehabilitation</td>
<td>80,000.00</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue Mission</td>
<td>11,000.00</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (2017)

From Table 2.3, government collaboration with anti-trafficking NGOs rescued 159 children from trafficking with some assistance. Again, 79 suspected traffickers were arrested, as well as prosecuted and convicted two (2) traffickers.

2.3.2 Non-grant support

The search for external funding is necessary for the survival and development of local NGOs (Fernand, 2006, p. 23). According to Liang (2003, p. 13-15 cited in Andreas, 2005, p. 25) the availability of international funding sources is surely indispensable in the initial stage of local NGO sector. Contributing to the discussion, Lotsmart (2007, p. 29) noted that local NGOs in Cameroon
are principally funded externally. Barr et al. (2005) in their study of local NGOs in Uganda identified that grants received by the NGO sector from international NGOs accounted for nearly half of the total funding in 2001 in Uganda.

According to Perry (2002, p.17) non-grant support is related to all donations that the NGO sector gathers for efficient performance and implementation of operational activity. Non-grant support is very vital to NGO’s work because this gives them an opportunity to raise funds from different sources. The non-grant from different donors inspire those with diverse problems to come up with activities to help the situation and promote the development of communities in which they operate.

Non-grant also has weakness and it is indicated in the following; planning becomes difficult since funds are mobilized from different donors. Again, it is difficult to predict whether the funds will come through for the intended purpose. This therefore results in NGOs not having enough funds to meet their programs and implement their activities.

Fundraising from individuals, businesses, external government, organisations, associations and groups consist non-grant support. According to Fund Raising Planning (n.d.), prospective donors will give when they have been convinced of the value and need for their gift, when they are personally asked and when the solicitation comes from the person they respect and who can make a strong, credible case for support.

Table 2.4: Non-Grant support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. State Department
From Table 2.4, Ghana received US$ 5,000,000 as grants which will be spread across over 4 conservative years. The U.S. government provided the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of the Ghana Police Service with six vehicles, investigative equipment, organised 22 programs for approximately 500 individuals from Ghana Police Service, Immigration Services, Social Welfare Department and the Judiciary Service. Non-grant support to local NGOs resulted in 114 trained traditional authorities, 127 rescued children, 196 individuals with shelter and other services, 7,600 people engaged in awareness creation and 100 stakeholders trained on the strategies on compensating trafficking.

2.3.2.1 Individuals

Individuals are a small link in the chain of donor funds to NGOs but their contribution towards fundraising cannot be looked down upon. According to UMCOR (2005, p.28), individuals are much more flexible and spontaneous in donating money than businesses, government and foundations. Their greatest motivation is that; victims need these funds to survives. When NGOs present results and achievements to individuals they become fulfilled and realise that the funds have achieved their purpose by positively affecting the community or the victims involved.

2.3.2.2 Businesses

Perry (2002, pp. 36-37) mentions that businesses can be especially profitable source of direct and indirect support to organisations, volunteers and NGOs. Cooperation is vital for NGOs in the attainment of their goals and mission of raising resources from businesses that makes their donation in the form of promotions. Mutz and Murray (2010, p. 107) state that cooperation’s normally give for one or more of the four realms because they think giving is part of being a good corporate citizen. They also want to support and align with the organisation’s mission. This resonates with an individual’s championing the course of this companies that are known for giving and are considered better places to work by employees.
Local NGOs in most countries are unable to generate income from economic activities due to laws and regulations governing the income. Moore (2005, p.3) suggested that in many countries, income from economic activities are exempt from taxation albeit to a limited extend.

2.4 Fund Raising Ideas

Bennett and Savani (2011, p.122) mention that new ideas for raising funds can arise from inside or outside the organisation and may either be acquired from pre-existing materials or generated through formal or informal procedures. Bennett and Savani (2011, pp. 125-128) trust that management in search of new fundraising ideas need to decide where it will look for ideas and whether to concentrate on certain types of sources.

2.4.1 Advertising

UMCOR (2005, p. 48) states that using advertising such as billboards and leaflets and the press (newspaper, magazine etc.) is a brilliant method to raise awareness of your cause, although it is difficult to quantify the exact benefit of such advertising. Donations, new membership or volunteer support or simply informing the public about your NGO’s work is through soliciting and advertisement.

2.4.2 Membership Encouragement

One of the most proactive way of raising fund is through membership encouragement. According to (Ceasar, 2006, p. 6), NGOs use their assets to develop comprehensive mission driven member service packages to attract and sustain members and receive funding from membership fees. The main focus is that, they become members of the organisation and contribute periodically to the work of the organisation. While membership dues will likely be just one part of organisation fundraising activities, they can represent a regular and secure source of income (Kavita, n.d, p. 7).
The benefit that communities and membership inclusion in the raising of the funds gives is the most important thing. Members are always the first point of contact whenever the organisation intends to raise funds to support the community of victims. According to UMCOR (2005, p.43), communities and membership inclusion in the raising of funds also give publicity and influence within the community.

2.4.3 Public/Private Partnership (PPP) Development

This method of funding according to Ceasar (2006, p. 6) focuses on building the capacity of NGOs to enter into joint contractual fee-based partnerships with public or private sector (i.e. with business and/or governments) to carry out a mutually beneficial service to the community. With the rise of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) and Social Partnership Programs, Public Private Partnership development is a huge, virtually untapped market of future NGO financing. As a result of this method, there is intense competition among local NGOs to acquire a partner, because having a partner is crucial to accessing funding (Porter, 2003 p. 135).
CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This research was aimed at the evaluation of donor funds to stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery. This chapter depicts the methods used in conducting this research. This chapter explains how, when and where the research was conducted. This includes research design, population of the study, sample and sampling technique, data collection instruments, and sources of data.

3.1 Research design

Research design is a researcher’s overall plan for addressing a research problem (Mitchell & Jolley, 2013). This research adopted both the qualitative and quantitative approach in evaluating donor funds to stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery. The objective one and two of the study explained the quantitative aspect of research whereas objective three explained the qualitative aspect of the study. Data was collected through administering of questionnaires and interviews. Generally, research design leads to relevant sites and materials as well as the collection and analysis of these information paramount to the study because it provides direction and guidelines to that effect (Zikmund, 2000).

3.2 Population of the study

Researchers usually are intrigue in people or items with akin attributes that they wish to study, such items or people comprise the population of the study. Target population refers to the entire group of individual objects to which researchers are interested in generalizing their conclusions. The target population of this study were stakeholders such as Non-Governmental Organisations,
Ministry of Gender and Social Protection, USAID etc. in the fight against modern slavery. This comprised of NGO Presidents, Accountants, Grant Managers, Rescue Managers, Enslaved Children, Rehabilitation Managers and Human Rights Secretariat of the above to twenty (20) institutions. The targeted population had features and expertise or experiences that were capable of generating the needed responses for the research.

3.3 Sample and sampling techniques

A sample has to do with the picking of a number of cases within the population to appraise attributes of the entire population. This becomes imperative because the whole population cannot be studied due to the size, time constraints, cost and inaccessibility. According to Clark and Adler (2010), non-probability samples are useful in qualitative research where the goal is to understand the social process and meaningful structure of a particular setting.

This research work has a sample size of ten (10) non-governmental organisations. This comprise of ten (10) Presidents of stakeholders in the fights against modern slavery, Accountants, Rescue Manager, Rehabilitation Managers respectively and twenty (20) Grant Managers/Officers. The Human Trafficking Secretariat at Ministry of Gender and Social Protection and USAID in Ghana. This is because two categories of data instruments were designed being questionnaires and interview guide.

They were sampled using purposive sampling technique. For this reason, the researcher selected personnel on the basis of their knowledge capability about issues under study. Thus, in purposive sampling, the opinions of the selected people are deemed to be important to the study. Based on this, the verdict by the researcher becomes more relevant than adopting a probability sample. It is often used when the researcher wants a sample of expert.
3.4 Data Collection instruments

The logical and dependability of any study to a large extent relies on the approach used in collecting data. Data collection instruments are the instruments the researcher uses to collect data from the field to provide answers to the questions raised in the research study. This study therefore made use of questionnaire and interview guide as instruments for data collection.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Twumasi (2001) observed that the questionnaire is widely used for collecting data in educational research and other qualitative research because it is very effective for securing formal information about procedures and condition, and for inquiring into the options and attitudes of the subject. He further added that it is a potent approach in the sense that many respondents can be reached.

Questionnaires are an inexpensive way to gather data from a potentially large number of respondents. The study gave a serious thought to the wording of individual questions. This was done to ensure that respondents answer objectively to the questions in the questionnaire. The questionnaires are open-ended and respondents will formulate their own answers. The open-ended format allows for exploration of the range of possible themes arising from an issue. It is used where a comprehensive range of alternative choices could not be compiled.

3.4.2 Interview guide

After gaining insights into the concepts, several questions were structured. Upon this, interview guide was developed to probe more into the menace. In the process of the interview, interview questions won’t be followed strictly. This is to allow the interviewees to be more opened to their answers. According to Patton (2002), interview guide is a tool used to support the interview and to make sure that all areas of the research are covered. Clarification of questions will be opposed to ensure that clarity of answers from the interviewees are well understood by the interviewer.
3.4.3 Conducting the interviews

For the purpose of this study, several stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery will be interviewed. This comprise of Accountants, Rescue Managers, Rehabilitation Managers and Grant Managers/Officers

They were approached by visiting their offices. Purposive sampling was chosen in the study for personnel working within the various organisation. In this sampling technique, the interviewer tries to find cases rich in information (Patton, 2002) providing certain attributes demanded by the study (Silverman, 2000). For this study, these attributes related to the fund stakeholders receive from donors and what impact they are going to have in the fight against modern slavery.

Interviews will be conducted in English and will be voice recorded. The voice recordings will be transcribed in order to be processed in the preceding analysis.

3.5 Sources of data

Data collection means gathering information to handle the research questions that had been identified earlier in the study. This research study will derive its data from two main sources; primary and secondary data sources.

3.5.1 Primary data sources

Primary data is a data observed and collected directly from first-hand experience. The main primary data for the study was the responses acquired from respondents through the administered questionnaires. Primary sources of data are more accommodating as they show the latest information.
3.5.2 Secondary data sources

Secondary data sources refer to data collected and analysed by a researcher published in the past. This type of data is available effortlessly, rapidly and inexpensive. This study depended largely on information of stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery established on their company website. Annual financial reports, handbooks, editorials, informal discussions with experts and published guides from various NGOs, Ministry of Social and Children Protection and the USAID constitute the secondary data that was used by the researcher. During the study, emphasis was placed on how much local NGOs, government and USAID invest annually and how much should be invested annually to have significant impact in the fight against modern slavery in Ghana. The data that was gathered from these sources was scrutinized for suitability, reliability, adequacy and accuracy.

3.6 Data collection & Analysis

The data that were collected from both primary and secondary sources were collated, synthesized and analysed using both qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques to draw valid conclusions. Tables, charts, percentages and graphs were used in the case of the quantitative technique, while descriptions were used in the case of the qualitative analysis.

The findings and recommendations of the analysis then emerged as to what donor funds to stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery were in Ghana. Figure 3.1 below is a diagrammatic illustration of the data analysis and reporting mechanism adapted from Waugh (1995) which gives a summary of the key features of the analytical framework. Figure 3.1 therefore is a summary of the methodology and the analytical techniques adopted for the study. From the figure, the details of the stages of the research methodology adopted are shown.
Figure 3.1 Framework for Data Analysis and reporting

Operational Concepts

- Expected Revenue
- Expected Rescues
- Source of funds: External, Internal, self-generated
- Stakeholders Expenditures
- Sufficient annual investment
- Government National Plan for Action

Selected Stakeholders

Data Collection

- Secondary data from documents
- Primary data from interviews and questionnaires

Data Analysis

- Quantitative: Table, Averages, Percentages etc
- Qualitative: Description in words

Findings

Recommendations

Conclusions

3.7 Key Stakeholders in the fight against modern day slavery in Ghana

In Ghana, the ministry of gender and social protection is a key stakeholder in the fight against modern day slavery. Aside this government agency, NGOs and other international government agencies are instrumental in the fight against modern slavery. Such NGOs and international agencies include; Free the slaves, Challenging Heights, Breaking the Chain, USAID, CIDA etc
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is dedicated to the analysis of data collected from the field. It should be noted here that, data analysed were not only from the field survey. In this regard basic features of Stakeholders such as names of donor agencies, expected revenue, expected rescues, sources of funding, sufficient annual investment and government national plan for action in the fight against modern slavery are covered under this chapter.

4.2 Major Donor to stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery.

Stakeholders who are involved in the fight against modern slavery activities are mostly supported by donor funds. However, some of these donors have been consistent with their contributions to the organization they support in relation to the intended activities. The names of donor agencies and their periodic contributions to the stakeholders is shown in Table 4.1 below;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom shoes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,451</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,706</td>
<td>18,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers Fees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,061</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C10 Award</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,992</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom for All</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>53,164</td>
<td>14,241</td>
<td>9,434</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Night Shamal</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family for Every Child</td>
<td>2,154</td>
<td>32,330</td>
<td>24,494</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9,541</td>
<td>14,204</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31,285</td>
<td>64,164</td>
<td>47,122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data above, it is evident that donor agencies have not been consistent with their donations. Katie fund foundation showed a commitment to fighting human trafficking by donating $15,000 to Challenging Heights in the year 2013 but after 2013, donations from Katie Fund Foundation to challenging heights has been zero (0).

Some donor agencies have been donating annually but their donations decline year in year out. A classic example is HOVDE FOUNDATION whose donation has been forthcoming but donations year after year declines ($210,562, $147,982, $110,227, $146,781 and $138,830). There are cases were some donor agency’s commitment to fighting the menace has fallen off and this is evident from the above as donations from the following agencies has not been forthcoming for the past five (5) years. Such donor agencies are as follows; Global Child Survivor Fund, AWDF and Rotary club. On why some donor agencies’ commitments decline or end, this is the explanation of Challenging Heights has to say “the donor agencies’ agreed terms of supporting the menace
would have expired so therefore they do not contribute to the organization anymore”. The consistent drop in donation has lead to a great fall on the budget of the various stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery. The situation has resulted in failure for the stakeholders to carry out all their activities, losing workers due to unpaid salaries and low remuneration.

4.3 Stakeholders Expected Annual Revenue and Rescue Operations

Financial and rescue managers of the various stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery on the Lake Volta were asked to state the organizational expected annual revenue and rescued children within the said years. The following were the expected annual and the actual revenues that were accrued as well as the expected annual rescue and actual rescue for the number of children rescued from the Volta Lake. Table 4.2 depicts those figure;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exp. Rev.</th>
<th>Actual Rev</th>
<th>Exp. Rescues</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>631,158</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>486,344</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>779,270</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>543,861</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>637,396</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey, 2019

From Table 4.2, it is clear that stakeholders often fail to meet their annual revenue targets from the various agencies. This affects the annual targeted rescue missions and subsequently the number of children they intend to rescue from human trafficking or child slavery from the Lake Volta. In the year 2013, the organization exceeded their expected revenue but for the five years, the organization mixed it revenue target for three (3) years. It’s obvious that, the mixed revenue target had a toll on organization’s expected rescue.
In 2014, the organization had a targeted rescue of seventy (70) children. This target was missed (targeted rescue 70, actual 54) due to the great fall in revenue (targeted revenue $700,000, actual revenue $484,344). In 2015, the organization exceeded its annual target revenue of $600,000 to a region of $779,270 making it possible for the organization to exceed its expected rescue from 70 to 75 trafficked children. This clearly shows that, when stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery are well resourced, they will be able to rescue more children from the Lake Volta.

In 2016 and 2017, there was a decline in the organization targeted revenue of USD$ 800,000 – USD$ 543,861 to USD$ 1,000,000 – USD$ 637,396 which affected the number of children to be rescued from an expected rescue of 70 & 100 to an actual rescue of 65 & 75 respectively. This is due to the drop in donations and failure to generate funds internally. As a result, the estimated number of trafficked children on the Lake Volta increases due to the supply of trafficked children from the demand centers.

4.4 Donor Funds Reliability

The reliability of donor funds to stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery were indicated by respondents in three (3) categories and they are; External source of funds, internal sources of funds and both. Figure 4.1 below shows the percentages of the various reliable sources of funds to stakeholders.
Figure 4.1 Reliable source of funds for NGOs involved in the fight against human trafficking

Source: Field survey, 2019

The diagram above shows that 70% of the stakeholders visited stated that their most reliable source of funding is from external donations. Twenty percent (20%) of the reliable sources of funding is from internal donations. Ten percent (10%) of NGOs visited have their reliable source of donation to be both internal and external. It is clear from the above that, stakeholders have their most reliable source of donation to be external source of fund. Stakeholders reliance on external funds towards combatting human trafficking is risky. The question is, what if the external donor funds are not forthcoming? This will have some serious implications on the operations of the various stakeholders.

4.5 Number of stakeholders who are able to meet their annual revenue

From the field survey, it was identified that, most of the stakeholders involved in the fight against modern slavery could not meet their expected annual revenue. Fewer stakeholders could meet their
target annually but their target revenue kept fluctuating year by year. Figure 4.2 shows the number of stakeholders who are able and not able to meet their expected annual revenue;

**Figure 4.2 NGOs that are able to meet their expected annual donor revenue**

![Graph showing NGOs that are able to meet their expected annual donor revenue from 2013 to 2017.]

*Source: field survey, 2019*

In the year 2013, only one out of ten NGOs was able to meet its target donor revenue. The year 2014 saw two NGO’s meeting their donor revenue target and eight failing to do so. None of the NGOs visited met their donor revenue targets in 2015. In 2016, only one of the ten NGOs met their donor revenue targets. The year 2017 was no different from 2015 as none of the NGOs visited met their targeted revenue. This demonstrate that NGOs in the fight against human trafficking always have great financial deficit which have massive influence on their targeted rescues. The failure of most stakeholders to meet their target donor revenue has lead to the growing increase in child slavery in Ghana especially on the Lake Volta. It is estimated that over two million Ghanaian children are affected by child labour and domestic slavery in Ghana.
4.6 Stakeholders annual expenditure

Donor funds received by stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery are used on specific project of the organisation. The expenditure of the stakeholders is in relation to the organization’s annual budgets. Some of the expenditure are on the following activities; educational support, sensitization, rescue mission, reintegration, monitoring etc. Table 4.3 shows the annual expenditure of the various activities for the stakeholder that they are engaged into.

Table 4.3 Expenditures of NGOs in the fight against modern day slavery (Amount in USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edu. Support</td>
<td>80,739</td>
<td>45,215</td>
<td>162,757</td>
<td>148,655</td>
<td>150,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitization</td>
<td>12,011</td>
<td>4,979</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,246</td>
<td>5,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Res. Operation</td>
<td>34,430</td>
<td>35,583</td>
<td>43,914</td>
<td>59,069</td>
<td>60,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>218,295</td>
<td>127,305</td>
<td>138,165</td>
<td>160,688</td>
<td>218,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>45,125</td>
<td>20,234</td>
<td>194,909</td>
<td>105,251</td>
<td>898,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>3,814</td>
<td>71,255</td>
<td>52,497</td>
<td>57,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spe. Projects</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>114,944</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reint. &amp; Mon.</td>
<td>7,282</td>
<td>2,890</td>
<td>28,525</td>
<td>32,364</td>
<td>402,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.C</td>
<td>6,960</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap. Building</td>
<td>8,302</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom shoes Dis.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>8,825</td>
<td>15,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehead Exp.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,504</td>
<td>28,368</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,760</td>
<td>33,611</td>
<td>30,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>1,149</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>2,240</td>
<td>18,690</td>
<td>3,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>1,698</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres. Project</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,567</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>11,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSNIT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,647</td>
<td>9,579</td>
<td>11,268</td>
<td>7,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care</td>
<td>4,580</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>22,020</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep.</td>
<td>31,052</td>
<td>19,257</td>
<td>17,813</td>
<td>20,994</td>
<td>20,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>53,979</td>
<td>80,289</td>
<td>43,914</td>
<td>20,753</td>
<td>1,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Exp.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,215</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>493,053</strong></td>
<td><strong>376,584</strong></td>
<td><strong>849,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>718,732</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Field survey, 2019*

From Table 4.3, it is clear that a lot goes into the process of rescuing trafficked children on the Volta Lake. It is evident from the data that, stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery spend more of their resources on the following; educational support, rescue operation, recovery or rehabilitation, monitoring and reintegration, livelihood, administration, sensitization and special projects. Expenditure on activities such as sports, health care, capacity building, and community coordination was inconsistent.

In 2013, the organization spent UDS $22,020 on sport. In the subsequent years from 2014-2017, there was no expenditure made towards sport activity. This is as a result of the fluctuation in the stakeholder’s annual revenue and also no specific donor funds came in for such activities. The wild range of expenditure made shows clearly that in ending human trafficking a lot of financial commitment needs to be made to the course. This is because stakeholders need to implement strategies in both demand and supply of the source communities to help eliminate or eradicate the menace of the lake volta.

### 4.7 Sufficient amount needed to combat slavery annually

The menace of human trafficking on the Lake Volta is a course to worry about. Therefore, a sufficient amount of money must be invested. From the field survey, stakeholders gave an input on how much they think will be prudent to invest every year to have a significant impact. Table
4.4 represents an estimated amount that needs to be invested every year to combat modern day slavery.

Table 4.4 Sufficient annual revenue needed for the fight against human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of NGOs</th>
<th>Projected sufficient annual amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Challenging Heights</td>
<td>15 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy Project</td>
<td>12 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage Now Africa</td>
<td>13 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Needs</td>
<td>10 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLE</td>
<td>10 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free the Slaves</td>
<td>11 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescue Foundation GH</td>
<td>14 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIHOSO International</td>
<td>13 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field survey, 2019

It can be deduced from Table 4.4 that an amount within the region of GHS 10 million - GHS 15 million will be sufficient for fighting the menace of human trafficking annually on the lake Volta and ensure the eradication of the situation in ten (10) years. In an interview with the President of Challenging Heights, this is what he has to say about sufficient amount needed annually to fight human trafficking: “wrestling against human trafficking is a tough challenge that needs the right financial commitment and dedication.

To many it may seem impossible but if the right financial commitment is made to the course of fighting human trafficking, we can eradicate it within the next ten (10) years. Annually, if we commit an amount of GHS 15 million to the fight against human trafficking, that will be sufficient for ending the menace on the Volta Lake within the next ten (10) years. In another interview with the Grant Manager of Mercy Project, this is what he also had to say: “if we are able to get donations in a region of about GHS 10 million – GHS 12 million annually, it will help make a lot of head way of ending human trafficking on the Volta Lake.
4.8 Financial Strategies adopted by stakeholder

Stakeholders were asked to list the strategies they use in generating resources from both external and internal sources. The following were the financial strategies stakeholders used to generate resources for their operations.

Figure 4.3 Percentages of the various financial strategies adopted by the stakeholders

From Figure 4.3 partnership contributed 60 percent of the stakeholder’s income whilst grants or proposal writing contributed 30 percent. The last strategy being social enterprise contributed 10% to their total income of the stakeholders’ funding. Below are the details of the financial strategies.

4.8.1 Grants/Proposal Writing

Stakeholders interviewed indicated that they had 30 percent of their funding through grants or proposal writing to prospective donors. This is done by monitoring new outlets, website, paper advertisement etc. for grants. The grants come with a well detailed project plan and budget. Grant writing contributed thirty (30) percent of the total funds from both external and internal sources. From the thirty (30) percent, grants to external funding agencies contributed 87 percent whilst internal sources accounted for 13 percent. Grants from external sources included UN funds,
Canadian CHFRLI and Engage Now Africa. Grants from internal sources include Rotary club and Ghana breakfast club. Thus, not all grants are approved because some stakeholders have not been able to meet the donor’s requirement.

4.8.2 Partnership

Partnership has been one of the financial strategies adopted by stakeholders for their operations. Stakeholders work in line with NGOs and cooperate bodies to identify and develop a program for the stakeholder’s operations in the communities they operate. In this strategy, a contract is signed by the two (2) organizations, that is, the stakeholders and the International Non-Governmental Organization or the corporate bodies. Upon the survey, it was gathered that the contract is renewed upon the successful implementation of the project. The stakeholders interviewed indicated that funding from partners are based on specific projects and can’t be used otherwise.

4.8.3 Social Enterprise

This is where stakeholders engage in social enterprise activities to generate income to fund their operations. This is because contracts with partners or donors end when the projects are completed. Only one organisation, Challenging Heights, have been able to use this strategy to generate funds for their operations. They are involved in restaurant, cold store, school, football team and radio station. This strategy ensures continuity of funds for their activities. In case external funding fall short, funds from these sources can be used to offset personal, administrative cost and specific projects.

4.9 Government Commitment

Government is the major stakeholder in the fight against modern slavery. The government through the Ministry of Gender, Social and Children Protection have drafted a National Plan for Action which was implemented in 2017 and ending in 2021. The aim of the National Plan for Action is to
eradicate human trafficking or have significant reduction on the number of children trafficked on the Volta Lake. The National Action Plan is divided into the following categories; Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership with its allocated amount. Table 4.5 shows the budget allocation of the government national plan for action;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>9,120,740</td>
<td>7,042,288</td>
<td>8,953,430</td>
<td>4,389,250</td>
<td>6,846,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>2,721,270</td>
<td>3,272,628</td>
<td>2,950,591</td>
<td>3,542,418</td>
<td>3,280,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution</td>
<td>1,949,334</td>
<td>1,737,638</td>
<td>1,484,251</td>
<td>2,120,191</td>
<td>2,211,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>5,565,659</td>
<td>2,599,357</td>
<td>4,669,468</td>
<td>3,069,177</td>
<td>6,340,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,357,003</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,651,911</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,057,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,121,036</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,678,962</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Plan for Action, 2017

From Table 4.5, government has put together a strong and comprehensive National plan for action to combat human trafficking. This remains unknown if government will be committed to this action plan with aim of combating human trafficking on the Lake Volta. According to the national plan for action, government through the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection was supposed to commit USD$ 19,357,003 million in 2013 to the fight against human trafficking but in actual fact, government was only able to commit USD$ 365,750 which was way below the target expenditure. On paper government seems to be committed to the course but in effect there is huge gap between what financial commitment government wants to make in fighting human trafficking and what government is able to commit to the course.

According to the NPA, in 2018 the government planned to inject USD$ 14,651,911 to combat human trafficking but only GHS 2,160,000 was invested into the course. This shows that there is a great deficit between what the government intend to invest and what they did invest. If the previous two (2) years of the national plan of action was anything to go by, then there is the
likelihood that government will fall below the target expenditure for the next three (3) years. This is a course to worry about if as a nation we are serious about ending human trafficking.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This study presents efforts geared at understanding the evaluation of donor funds to stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery, “A case study on the Lake Volta”. This chapter presents the summary of the study from the various chapters. Policy recommendations have also been identified to address the issues that emerged from the analysis. The chapter finally ends with a concluding remarks.

5.2 Summary

Slavery is a concept that many think is a thing of the past but the reality is that, slavery still exists in our societies. Governments and Non-governmental organizations see modern slavery as a disturbing situation and their will to fight the problem is not a doubt. Battling modern slavery involves investing financial resources to the course. From the findings of this work, it is evident that government and Non-Governmental Organizations through donations from both local and international agencies have committed some financial resources to fighting the modern slavery.

Despite the efforts of government and NGOs, there is a growing case of modern day slavery. This can be attributed to the huge financial gap between what is actually needed to eliminate the menace or reduce it and what is committed to fighting the problem. It is clear from the work above that, annually, NGOs more often than not fail to meet their revenue target for battling modern day slavery.

This situation is not peculiar to only NGOs; government also fails to commit the right amount it intends to put into the fight against modern day slavery. In a nutshell, it is clear that stakeholders in the fight against modern day slavery are committed to eliminating the menace but it is also
evident enough that, there is a short-fall in their financial commitment. The mere showing of commitment is not enough, there is the need to make the right financial investment to solving the problem.

5.3 Recommendation

The recommendation brought forth in this study are based on the analysis in the chapter four and conversation held with personnel in the various stakeholder institutions. This is to motivate government and stakeholders to find prudent measures to finance their operations. The following are recommendations;

First, a common phenomenon among most Non-Governmental Organizations in Ghana is the over dependence on external source of revenue. When this source of revenue is not forthcoming, they have no alternative. Non-Governmental Organizations can increase their revenue by soliciting funds internally. This can be done through writing proposal to the corporate social responsibility department of most private firms especially the multi-national firms. This is because most of the companies have their corporate social responsibilities centred on building schools, providing portable drinking water etc. and not on modern day slavery.

Second, stakeholders should also set up a consolidated fund, where the general public can donate some funds into it. The public can be urged to do so by NGO’s embarking on a campaign to make the public aware of the existence of modern day slavery and it negative impact on the nations.

Furthermore, stakeholders should generate funds internally by having subsidiary commercial entities which they can operate to generate profit. These profits can be pushed into the fight against modern day slavery. These commercial entities can also serve as an employment avenue for people within the labour force rescued from slavery.
Moreover, in most cases, the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection have funds allocated to them by government for the Ministry’s activities. The problem is that the Ministry is left to disburse the funds for it activities. Government should set aside funds solely dedicated to fighting modern day slavery and must be committed to honouring its commitment to the fight against modern day slavery by annually capturing it in the financial budget.

Finally, there should be the establishment of rehabilitation centres in various regions of the country. The government being the major stakeholder in the fight against modern slavery, with the aim of having significant impact or completely eradicating it, must establish rehabilitation centres to help in the course. The reason being that the children rescued from the Lake Volta are from the various regions of the country. Since the local stakeholders work in specific communities, they are unable to rescue children from the communities in which they do not work. Therefore, government must have these facilities available so that rescued children from the other regions will be taken to the regional rehabilitation centres to go through the recovery process before they are reintegrated back into their communities and parents.

5.4 Conclusion

Stakeholders are performing significantly by rescuing trafficked children, rehabilitating, reintegrating, providing education, apprenticeship, monitoring their activities when they get to parents to avoid re-trafficking. Stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery have shown a great desire in helping needed communities. In their quest to make an impact in the less privileged communities, various players in the economy must re-examine their contributions towards the financing of stakeholders in the fight against modern slavery.

Stakeholders should stay away from activities that will dent their image from enjoying public and corporate support that will ensure a strong collaboration between them and the general public.
They should also engage themselves in services such as schools, consultancy among others. This will help them generate adequate revenue internally to limit their dependency on external donor funding.
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*UN General Assembly, 55th Session, UN Document A/RES/55/25*

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Master of Business Administration (MBA) student of the School of Business, University of Ghana. As part of the Programme, I am required to write a dissertation on the topic: AN EVALUATION OF DONOR FUNDS TO STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MODERN SLAVERY. I would be grateful if you could please spare me some few minutes of your time. This information given out is solely for academic purposes and respondent’s confidentiality is assured.

1. Name of NGO/Government Institution/International Agency

...............................................................

2. Location of NGO/Government Institution/International Agency

...............................................................

3. List of Sources of Funding.

...............................................................

...............................................................

...............................................................

...............................................................

.............................................................
4. Which of these funding sources are more reliable?
   a. External sources  
   b. Internal Sources  

5. Why the above answer?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. Do the donor funds meet your institution’s target expenditure annually?
   a. Yes  
   b. No  
   Why?
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. How are the donor funds disbursed?

9. What impact does it have on the fight against modern slavery?

10. List the financial strategies used to raise funds to combat human trafficking.
11. How much funds should be committed annually to have a significant impact on the fight against modern slavery?
Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Master of Business Administration (MBA) student of the School of Business, University of Ghana. As part of the Programme, I am required to write a dissertation on the topic: AN EVALUATION OF DONOR FUNDS TO STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MODERN SLAVERY. I would be grateful if you could please spare me some few minutes of your time. This information given out is solely for academic purposes and respondent’s confidentiality is assured.

INTERVIEW GUIDE – INTERNATIONAL AGENCY

1. How often does your government provide funds for your agencies for fighting modern day slavery?
2. Have the supports to the agency increased or declined in the past 10 years?
3. What financial supports does your agency gives local NGOs fighting modern day slavery?
4. Is your agency’s financial commitment to fighting modern day slavery yielding the needed results?
5. How much funds should be committed annually to have a significant impact on the fight against modern slavery?
Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a Master of Business Administration (MBA) student of the School of Business, University of Ghana. As part of the Programme, I am required to write a dissertation on the topic: AN EVALUATION OF DONOR FUNDS TO STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MODERN SLAVERY. I would be grateful if you could please spare me some few minutes of your time. This information given out is solely for academic purposes and respondent’s confidentiality is assured.

INTERVIEW GUIDE - MINISTRY OF GENDER AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. How much does the ministry receives from the government’s annual budget?
2. How much of that amount is allocated to the fight against modern day slavery?
3. Does the ministry financially support local NGOs fighting against modern day slavery?
4. How significant is such support to their operations?
5. How does the ministry plan to invest to eradicate modern slavery from our society?