

## APPENDICES

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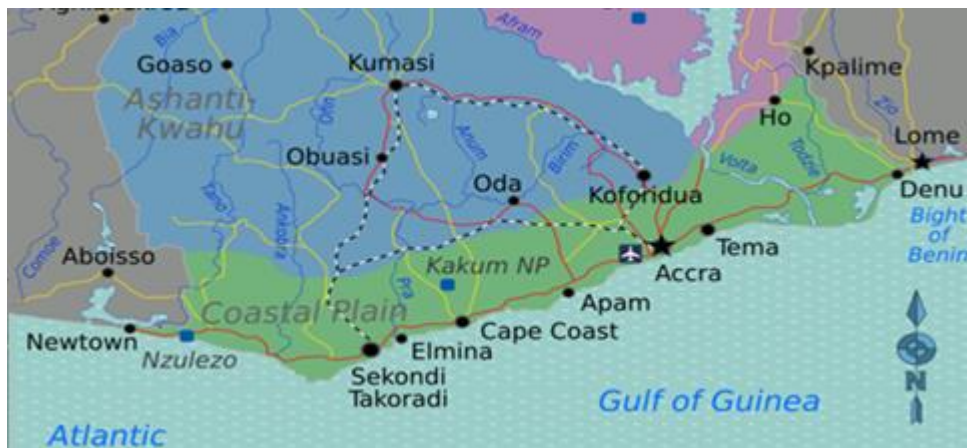
## Appendix 1



Source: Ghana web, 2016

Figure 1: Map of Ghana showing the Northern plains, Volta basin, Ashanti Kwahu and the Coastal Plain.

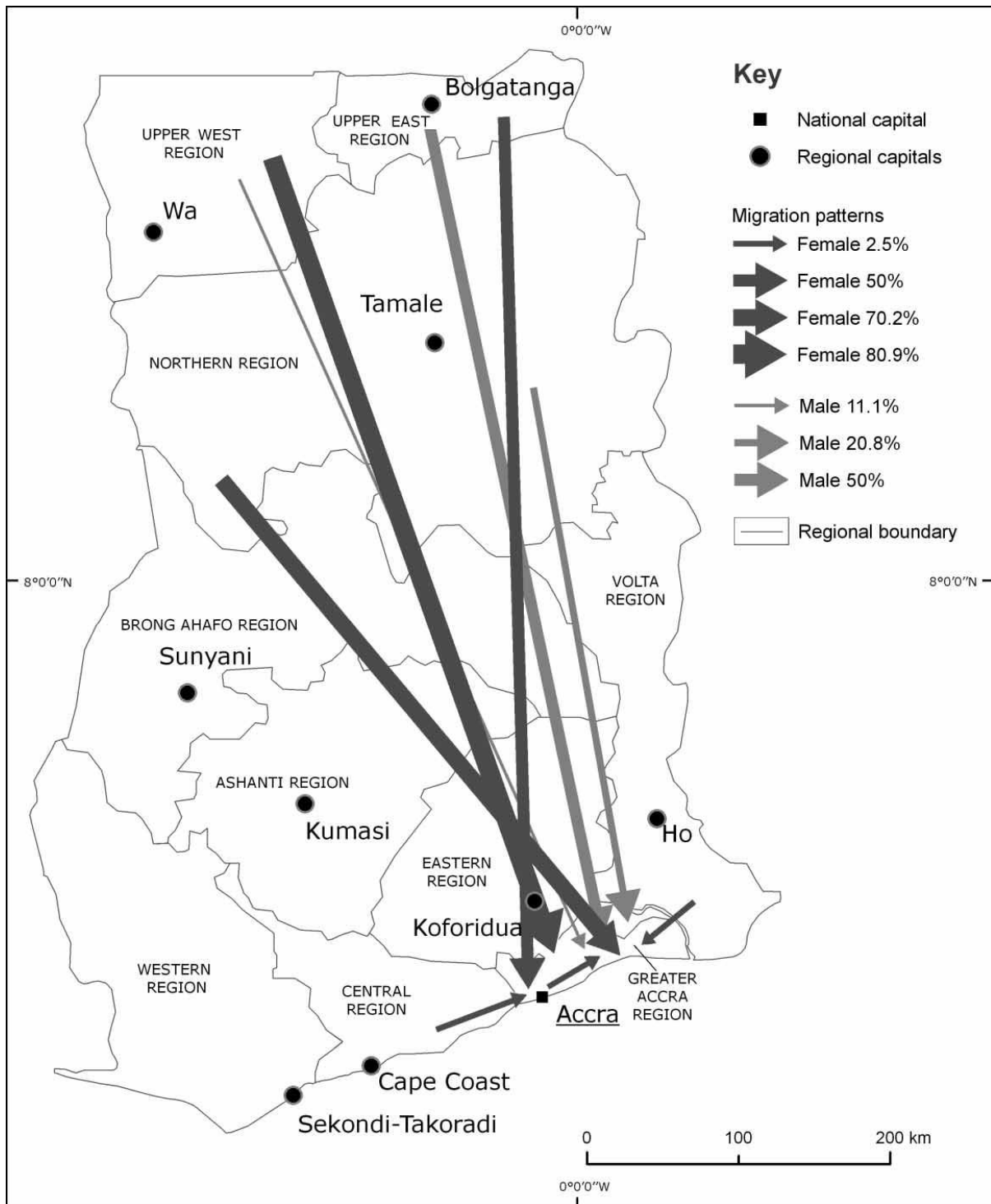
## Appendix 2



Source : Authors own modification from Ghana web, 2016

Figure 2 : Map of Ghana showing the coastal urban cities.

### Appendix 3



Source : (Awumbila and Ardeyfo-Schandorf, 2008: 17)

Figure 3 Map of Ghana showing the North-South movement

## Appendix 4

**Table 2 Basic characteristics of collected papers**

No.	Authors	Characterisation of the paper	Type*
1	Holly E. Reed, Catherine S. Andrzejewski & Michael J. White. (2010) <i>Men's and women's migration in coastal Ghana: An event history analysis</i> . Vol. 22, article 25, 771-812	<p>The paper focuses on the four types of migration rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-urban, and urban-rural to examine the inter-regional migration of men and women. Socio-economic analysis of factors affecting migration with a particular focus on gender and the cross effects with other determinants.</p> <p>Principally neoclassical model focussing on push factors.</p> <p>Key words: demographic characteristics, gender, socioeconomic push factors, logit model</p>	SP
2	Louis Boakye-Yiadom Andrew McKay February (2006) Migration Between Ghanas Rural and Urban Areas: The Impact on Migrants Welfare	<p>The impact on welfare of migrants upon migration between rural-urban migration (and urban-rural and urban-urban) deploying a consumption measure of welfare and a model that corrects for selectivity bias. The analysis also captures factors influencing migration decisions</p> <p>Positive welfare gains for rural-urban migrants.</p> <p>Key words: rural-to-urban and urban-to-rural migrations, welfare, selectivity bias</p>	RP

3	<p>Mariama Awumbila and Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf (2008) <i>Gendered poverty, migration and livelihood strategies of female porters in Accra, Ghana</i>. Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift/Norwegian Journal of Geography Vol. 62, 171-179.</p>	<p>Gender parities, poverty and vulnerability of female migrants from the north to the south of Ghana are subject of this article. Females migrants work as head porters for a negotiable fee to escape from the poverty and to gain economic independence. It also addresses some of the poor living conditions, physical and health risk they face. Livelihood strategies are discussed.</p> <p>Keywords: gender, livelihoods, migration, poverty, vulnerability</p>	SP
4	<p>Agyemang I. and Abu Salia Raqib (2013) <i>Rural-urban migration and rural community development: A case of Kpong community of Upper West Region of Ghana</i>. African Journal of History and Culture. Vol. 5(4), pp. 72-77</p>	<p>The paper focus on the socio-economic, cultural causes and the socio-economic cultural implications of rural-urban migration in a community. A special attention is paid to the coping strategies adopted by the community members with the aim of discouraging rural urban migration,</p> <p>Keywords: Rural-urban migration, rural community development, socioeconomic implications</p>	RP
5	<p>Haar, C. (2009) <i>Rural-Urban migration, gender and welfare in Ghana; who gains and who does not?</i>, MSc thesis. University of Goetenburg, pp. 57</p>	<p>MSc thesis on Rural-urban migration in Ghana focuses gender differences in respect to welfare effects. It is showed that results are strongly dependent on the applied model. The determinants of migration (and their gender nature) are investigated too. The research refers to NELM as the underlying theoretical concept.</p> <p>Key words; rural-urban migration, gender of migrants, welfare of migrant families,</p>	RP

6	<p>Awumbila, M., Owusu G., Teye, J. K. (2013) <i>Can Rural-Urban Migration into Slums Reduce Poverty? Evidence from Ghana</i>. Migration out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium, Working Paper 13</p>	<p>The paper investigates the socio-economic and other reasons and the socio-economic implications of rural-urban migration. Various strategies that the migrants in the study area (two destination areas of approx. 80000 inhabitants. each) adopted to achieve bearable or even improved situation (wellbeing) are presented and discussed. The paper shows that urban slums are not just places of despair and misery, but places where migrants are optimistically activating the most of their capabilities to move out of poverty, despite the obvious difficulties.</p> <p>Keywords: socioeconomic reasons for migration, slums, mobilisation of capacities, survival.</p>	RP
7	<p>Owusu Amponsah <i>The Living Conditions of Female Head Porters in the Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana</i> . Journal of Social and Development Sciences, Vol. 3, No. 7, pp. 229-244</p>	<p>The paper examines the reasons for their continuous migration of girls and young women to the Kumasi Metropolis and the conditions under which they live and work. The own survey of the authors reveal that most of the head porters are children (under age 18) living in harsh and hazardous conditions which include poor housing, health care delivery, nutrition, and water and sanitation. Survival is strengthening by collective action of migrants.</p> <p>Keywords: migration of underage female, vulnerability of young migrant</p>	RP

8	Anarfi J., Kwankye, S. Abaio, O-M, and Tiemoko, R. (2003) <i>Migration from and to Ghana: A Background Paper</i> . Working Paper C4, Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex	This discussion paper reviews principle determinants of internal and international migration in Ghana and the gradual involvement of children in the migration process. Apparently, internal migration is only a partial issue in the paper. Keywords: internal and external migration, migration of underage female, vulnerability of young migrants	RP
9	Yeboah, T., Owusu, L., Arhin, A. A, Kumi, E., (2015) <i>Fighting Poverty from the Street: Perspectives of Some Female Informal Sector Workers on Gendered Poverty and Livelihood Portfolios in Southern Ghana</i> . Journal of Economic and Social Studies. Vol. 5(1), 239-267	This paper reports the gendered aspects of poverty and the surviving strategies of young women on urban streets. The paper shows that hawking and head portering provide important income for upkeep of young women and their families by meeting consumption and other needs. However, vulnerabilities in respect to unfavourable weather, street dangers and exploitation from employers and customers are the other side of the coin. Keywords: Hawking, gender poverty, informal sector, saving strategies.	SP
10	Cecilia Tacoli, Gordon McGranahan and David Satterthwaite (2015) <i>Urbanisation, rural–urban migration and urban poverty</i> . Working paper. IIED London	Migrants specific vulnerabilities, urban poverty and exposure to risk. Migrations effect on urbanisation economic growth, urban capacities and risk of exclusion Migrations contribution to urban population growth. Welfare, livings strategies and standard of living Keywords: Urbanisation, rural-urban linkages, urban poverty, migration	RP



11	Awumbila, M. (2014) <i>Linkages between Urbanization, Rural–Urban Migration and Poverty Outcomes in Africa</i> . Background paper of WORLD MIGRATION REPORT 2015. International Organization for Migration (IOM)	The paper discusses literature and policies on Africa’s urbanisation transition in association with migration. The author points out that the influx of young people from rural to urban areas has mostly been largely leading to an increase in urban poverty. Consequently, development and government policies have generally focused on discouraging people from moving from rural to urban areas. But these viewpoints can be problematic as they are often based on a very crude method of measuring poverty. The paper shows that urbanization can be seen as is a key variable in social and economic change and for the emergence of innovations in social life.	IR, RP, PR
12	Ackah, C. and Medvedev D. (2012) Internal migration in Ghana: determinants and welfare impacts. <i>IJSE</i> Vol. 39 No. 10, pp. 764-784.	The paper estimates demographic, economic and socio-geographical determinants of the individual’s likelihood to be an internal migrant and the respective welfare effects on the families of migrants. The research builds on NELM.  The paper is based on a World Bank study.  Key words: Rural Urban migration, welfare, and remittances, probit model	RP
13	Amoako, E. E. Apusigah, A.A. (2013) <i>Gender, Migration and Remittances in Ghana</i>	The paper aims at gender parities in internal and international migration of Ghanaians. It particularly investigates the importance and provision of remittances  It argues that female migration is a process of women equalisation in terms of economic independency.  Keywords: gender parities, migration, economic independence	IR,

14	Peter Quartey (2006) The impact of migrant remittances on household welfare in Ghana. AERC Research Paper 158, African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi., pp 31.	This study uses the official GLSS to investigate whether migrant remittances significantly affect household poverty (welfare). The findings suggest that remittances do improve household welfare and help to minimize the effects of economic shocks to household welfare (although not entirely). Keywords: migration, remittances, household welfare, regression model	RP
15	Serbeh, R., Osei-Wusu Adjei, P., Yeboah, T. (2016) <i>Internal Migration and Poverty Reduction: Rethinking the Debate on the North-South Movement in Ghana</i> . Journal of Social Sciences 2016, 12 (1): 42.54	This paper critically examines the extent to which internal migration could acts as an important route out of poverty in areas where conventional poverty reduction policies have failed. However, authors argue that migration may not be sufficient and right solution – drawing on the empirical literature on the north-south movement in Ghana. First, migrants may not always be able to improve upon their livelihood and earn sufficient income and the impact of remittances may not also be straightforward. Second, due to the institutional and market failures in the place of the origin migrants are not shaped to cope with the conditions at the place of destination. Keywords: migration, poverty, remittances, policy failure	SP

16	Lobnibe, I. (2008) <i>Between Aspirations and Realities: Northern Ghanaian Migrant Women and the Dilemma of Household (Re)production in Southern Ghana</i> . Africa today 55(2), 54-74	The paper examines the circumstances and reasons behind women's participation in a seasonal migration usually undertaken by young men. Drawing on three women's stories to the author argue that most migrant women must balance their husbands' projects of accumulation and survival in the south with their own desire to return to their home region in the north.  Keywords: seasonal migration, women position, welfare effects	SP
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Note: Type: (PR) policy report, (SP) Scientific journal paper, (IR) information report, Research Program (RP)

Source: Authors own compilation 2016

## Appendix 5

**Table 3 Data used in analyses**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Year of publication</i>	<i>Year of data (period)</i>	<i>Source of data (Primary or Secondary)</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
1	2010	2002	Population and Environment (P&E) Survey of the Central Region in Ghana.	Part of the country (The central region of Ghana)
2	2006	1991/92, 1998/99	Ghana Living Standards Surveys (GLSS); Ghana statistical services	Entire country
3	2008.	2004 and 2005.	1.first part, the data were collected through a sample survey, with structured questionnaires. 2. The qualitative assessment build on 10 key informant interviews, 10 case studies and life histories, 3 focus group discussions, and participant observation of female and male porters in the markets, as well interviews of non-governmental organizations working on this issue. Open form of questionnaires was used	Capital (Accra), Tema Station, and Novotel-Tudu area and Rawlings Park, all within the Accra central business district.

4	2013	2010	The research made use of primary sources of data triangulated with secondary data sources from Wa Municipal Assembly and Ghana Statistical Service. Open and close-ended questions.	Kpong in the Wa Municipal Assembly in the upper west region of Ghana
5	2009	2005/2006	Fifth Round of the Surveys, GLSS5	Entire country
6	2014	Population and housing censuses conducted in 2000 (2005a, 2005b and 2010 (GSS 2012)	Questionnaire survey. In depth interviews,	The capital Accra, mainly old Fadama and Nima communities (each about 80 thousand inhab.).
7	2012	2011	Questionnaire survey	Upper west region of Ghana.
8	2010 -2013	December 2014	Compilation of data and the research results of the others.	Ghana and Africa.
9	2007	2002 – 2006	Qualitative – questionnaire survey.	Eastern western and Ashanti regions of Ghana
10	2015	Individual country's economic survey in 2014	Secondary data	Various developing countries

11	2014	2001-2013	Secondary data: national statistical offices (in Africa) and published research results of the others.	Ghana and other African countries
12	2012	2010 – 2011	GLSS	Entire country
13	2015	2015	Secondary data from published research	Entire country
14	2006	2006	GLSS data 1-4 from the 1987/88, 198/89, 1991/92 and 1998/99 respectively	Entire country
15	2016	2015	Secondary (literature review)	Entire country
16	2008	2007	Case studies	Selected North-south migrants, Ghana

## Appendix 6

Table 4 Method used in the investigated researches

#	<i>Econometrics</i>	<i>Modelling</i>	<i>Statistical analysis</i>	<i>Qualitative</i>
1	✓ Logit	✓		✓
2	✓ Lin. Regr.	✓		
3				✓
4				✓
5	✓		–	
6			✓	✓
7			✓	✓
8				✓
9			✓	✓
10				
11			✓	✓
12	✓ Probit		✓	
13			✓	✓
14	✓ Regr	✓		
15			✓	✓
16				✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>69</b>

Source: Authors own compilation

## Appendix 7

**Table 5 Investigated demographic determinants of migrants (migrating members of household)**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Gender focus</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Head of household</i>	<i>Religious status</i>	<i>Size of household</i>
1	<b>Male and female</b>	15 years and above (*)	Primary and secondary (*)	Single and married	Males		3-6 members of household (*)
2	<b>Male and female</b> (*)	15 years and above	Primary	Married	Males		2-6 members of household
3	<b>Female*</b>	13years and above	No Education / Primary	Single	Mostly females	Muslims (^)	3 and above
4	Male and female	young people	Skilled or skill seeking tend to migrate.				
5	Male and female (*)	13 years and above	Primary , secondary school level	Single	Male/Female		2-6



6	Male and female	13 years and above	No Education/ Primary level		Male		
7	<b>Female</b>	10 – 24 years	No Education/ Primary level and secondary	Single			
8	Male and Female	15 years and above	Primary level/Secondary level	Never married/Divorced/teenage mothers	Male		3-6
9	Male	15 years and above	No Education/ Primary level and secondary	Married/Divorced	Male		3-7
10	Male and Female	13 years and above	No education /Primary level	Married/Divorced	Male		2-8
11	Male and Female	15 years' above	No Education/Primary level and secondary	Married/Divorced	Male and female		3-10
12	Male and female	Adult	Considered and significant factor		Male /female		2-7

13	Female and male	Adult	Little or no education	considered	Female		2-8
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14	Female and male	15 years and above	No Education/Primary level and secondary	Single, married or divorced	Male/Female		2-5
15	Female and male	13 years and above	No or little education background	Pre-teen, Teenagers, Teenage mothers, Single parents, Married or divorced	Male and female		considered
16	<b>Female</b>	15 years and above		Married	Male		considered

Source: Authors own compilation

(^) This study was not centered to a particular ethnic group in Ghana. This is because the northern part of Ghana is predominantly Muslim dominated with a few who are catholic Christians.

## Appendix 8

Table 6 Socio-economic factors supporting/ discouraging migration

<i>No.</i>	<i>Self employed</i>	<i>Employee</i>	<i>Access to urban labour market</i>	<i>Access to housing and utilities</i>
1	✓	+*	✓	
2	✓	✓	✓	
3			✓	✓
4	✓	✓	✓	
5	✓	✓	✓	
6	✓		✓	✓
7	✓		✓	✓
8	✓	✓	✓	
9			✓	✓
10	✓	✓	✓	
11	✓	✓	✓	
12	✓	✓	✓	
13	✓	✓	✓	
14		✓	✓	
15		✓		
16				✓

✓ considered in the research, \* identified as significant,

+ encouraging - discouraging migration

Source: Authors own compilation

## Appendix 9

Table 7 Socioeconomic factors / migrants' expectations

<i>No.</i>	<i>Better job opportunities</i>	<i>Better health care</i>	<i>Better access to education</i>	<i>Better access to water and sanitation</i>	<i>Security purpose</i>	<i>Cultural /Experiencing the urban life</i>
1	✓					
2	✓			✓		
3	✓ ^					
4	✓ ^					✓
5	✓					
6	✓ ^		✓			
7	✓ ^					
8	✓					
9	✓ ^					✓
10	✓					
11	✓					
12	✓					✓
13	✓					
14	✓					
15	✓					
16						

Note: ^ poverty escape

Source: Authors own compilation 2016

## Appendix 10

Table 8 Economic reasons for migration

<i>No.</i>	<i>Income differential</i>	<i>Economic independence</i>	<i>Remittances</i>
1	✓		✓
2	✓		✓
3	✓	✓	
4	✓		✓
5	✓	✓	✓
6	✓		✓
7	✓	✓	✓
8	✓		✓
9	✓	✓	✓
10	✓	✓	✓
11	✓	✓	✓
12	✓		✓
13	✓	✓	✓
14	✓		✓
15	✓	✓	✓
16	✓ (husband)	✓	

Source: Authors own compilation 2016

## Appendix 11

Table 9 Studied impact of migration on wellbeing of migrants in urban areas

No.	Urban area	Access to housing Housing	Access to water	Access to utilities	Employment	Subjective view on urban livelihood/wellbeing	Education/ skill acquirement
1	Accra Capecoast and Sekondi Takoradi						
2	The whole country but centred in Accra		considered as factor affecting consumption	considered as factor affecting consumption	considered as factor affecting consumption		Factor affecting welfare
3	Accra	Open spaces or very small rented apartment	Bad	Abysmal	Female Porters, helping in Markets	Little earning, but some welfare gains	No formal work experience or qualification gains

4	Upper west region		Deplorable	Poor	Market porters, shop helper and vendors	Poor	Little opportunity for obtaining qualification
5	whole country but centered in Accra, Kumasi, Cape-coast						More qualified and capable leave the community
6	Accra (Ghana)	Shanty forms of self-built apartment with wood	Deprived	Deprived	Manual porter works and self employed	Even in slums some opportunities for improvement	Disadvantaged with no formal education
7	Mainly Kumasi, Accra Capecoast	In Slums, basic (no toilets)	Poor	Poor	Female porters	Capacity for collective action makes life better	No formal qualification
8	Entire country but centered on Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi	Small apartments and overcrowded slums	Underprivileged	intolerable	Self-employed (informal labour; Market head porters)	Upgrading	Unqualified for formal work



9	Kmasi, and Accra.	Slams and self-built apartments with wood.	Bearable	Unfortunate yet endurable by people	Manual work and street hawkers	Improvement	Unqualified for formal work
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10	Sub-Saharan Africa and the world	Slums of urban cities	Poor	Poor	Employees, often manual jobs	Improvement	No certificate to work in formal sector
11	Ghana	City slums and cheap apartment	Good	Good	Often Employees (Working manually)	Possible Progress	Locals with no certificate and those abroad have some qualifications
12	Accra and Kumasi (Ghana)	Overcrowded residences and slums	Poor	Poor	Manual works or porter	Development over years	No qualification
13	Entire country	Overcrowded residences and slums	Poor	Poor	Manual work and street hawkers	Future progress	Little or no education background
14	Whole country	Overcrowded residences and slums	Very poor	poor	Manual work and street hawkers		No education background

15	Northern part and southern part	Slams and self-built apartments with wood	Very poor	Very poor	Self-employed, Manual work and street hawkers		No qualification
16	Northern part and southern part	On farm			Manual work on farm		

Source: Authors own compilation

