

Appendix 1

Table A1.1 Studies included in the systematic literature review.

Country	Study	Method	Main focus of interviews	Area of origin	Destination area	Migration data based on the year	Ethnic group of migrants	Migration type
Ghana	Adamtey et al. 2015	Survey (699 respondents)	reasons for migration, socio-economic well being	Yendi Municipality	Agbogbloshie (Accra)	not specified	Dagomba, Konkomba	rural to urban, internal, long-term
	Adjei-Nsiah et al. 2004	Survey (40 & 38 respondents), focus group discussion	soil fertility and land tenure issues	Upper West Region	Asuoano	not specified	Lobis, Walas and Dagabas	rural to rural, internal, permanent, annual
	Aniah et al. 2019	Survey (150 respondents), focus group discussion, key informant interviews	adaptation strategies to climate variability	Bongo District (Gowrie Kunkua and Soe Kabre)	southern Ghana (Tamale, Kumasi, Accra Kintampo)	not specified	not specified	rural to rural, rural to urban, internal, seasonal
	Antwi-Agyei and Nyantakyi-Frimpong 2021	Survey (555 respondents), stakeholder workshops, focus group discussion	socio-demographic characteristics, perceptions of climate change, access to climate information services, coping practices, migration perception and predisposition, migration impacts	Bawku West District, Kassena Nankana Municipal, Talensi District	southern Ghana	not specified	not specified	rural to rural, rural to urban, internal, seasonal, long-term
	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014	Survey (96 respondents)	migration perception and predisposition, migration impacts	Nandom	Accra	not specified	not specified	rural to urban, internal, seasonal, long-term
Braimoh 2004	Survey (35 respondents), land use change analysis	socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for migration, farming technology, farm size	Tamale, Damongo, Yendi	Wuripe	1989 - 2001	not specified	rural to rural, urban to rural, internal, seasonal	

Table A1.1 (continued)

Country	Study	Method	Main focus of interviews	Area of origin	Destination area	Migration data based on the year	Ethnic group of migrants	Migration type
	Codjoe et al. 2017	Survey (350 respondents), focus group discussion	socio-demographic characteristics, experience of sea flooding in the household, migration status	Dangbe East District (Anyakpor, Ocanseykope, Ada-Foah)	Tema, Denu, Akosombo, Afram Plains, Atakpamé, international: Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon	not specified	not specified	rural to urban, internal, international, long-term
	Goldbach 2017	Survey (190 respondents)	socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for migration, migration intentions	Keta	Accra, Ho, Lomé	not specified	not specified	rural to urban, internal, international, long-term
	Marquette et al. 2002	Survey (120 respondents), focus group discussion	socio-demographic characteristics, fishing activity, fishery-related migration	Moree	Western Region, Central Region, Côte d'Ivoire (Sassandra), Benin	1990s	Fante	rural to rural, internal, international, seasonal, long-term, short-term
	Owusu-Ansah and Addai 2014	Survey (100 respondents)	socio-demographic characteristics, place of origin, motives for migration, length of stay	Regions: Upper East, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Upper West, Greater Accra, Western, Volta, Northern	Kumasi	2004-2014	Frafra and others	rural to urban, internal, long-term, short-term (transit)
	Rademacher-Schulz et al. 2014	Survey (158 respondents), participatory rural approaches, expert interviews	perception of rainfall variability, coping strategy to food insecurity	Nadowli District (Zupiri, Takpo, Mantari and Nanville)	Kumasi, Techiman, Tamale, Accra, Sekondi Takoradi, Afram Plains, Bolgatanga, Wa, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso	2011	not specified	rural to rural, rural to urban, internal, international seasonal

Table A1.1 (continued)

Country	Study	Method	Main focus of interviews	Area of origin	Destination area	Migration data based on the year	Ethnic group of migrants	Migration type
	Sward 2017a	Survey (60 respondents)	tenure norms and land use practices	Northern Region	Pru District	not specified	Gonja, Konkomba, Dagomba, Mamprusi, Chokossi	rural to rural, internal, long-term
	Sward 2017b	Survey (27 respondents), focus group discussion	tenure norms and land use practices	Upper East Region	Nkoranza South	after 1983 (- 2014)	Grusi, Frafra, Kusasi, Dagaba	rural to rural, internal, long-term
	Tufuor & Sato 2017	Survey (230 respondents), focus group discussion	circumstances of migrant women, motivations for migration	Tamale Metropolitan District, Savelugu-Nanton District, Tolon-Kumbungu District	Accra	not specified	Dagomba	rural to urban, internal, short-term, long-term
	van der Geest 2011	Survey (203 respondents)	reasons for migration	Nandom	Wenchi	2000	Dagara	rural to rural, internal, long-term
Burkina Faso	Barbier et al. 2009	Survey (205 respondents), focus group discussion	farmers' perceptions of climate variability and its impact	Tougou	southern part of Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire	2004 / 2006, after the drought and 1970s/80s after the drought	Fulani and Mossi	rural to rural, internal, international, permanent
	Hampshire 2002	Survey (8834 respondents)	types of migration, migration motivation	Oudalan and Séno	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso	1994-1995	Fulani (and subgroups e.g. FulBe DjelgoBe, RiimaaiBe)	rural to urban, internal, international, seasonal

Table A1.1 (continued)

Country	Study	Method	Main focus of interviews	Area of origin	Destination area	Migration data based on the year	Ethnic group of migrants	Migration type
	Jahel et al. 2018	Survey (50 respondents), land use change analysis, population projections	development of farming and expansion strategy, annual development of the plot structure	Northern Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire	Tuy Province	1970s and 80s (from Mossi Plateau), 2002-2010 from Côte d'Ivoire	not specified	rural to rural, internal, international, permanent
	West and Nébié 2019a	Survey (20 respondents), land use change analysis	land-use/land-cover change (LULCC) trends, changes in rainfall, land tenure, land-use practices, and migration	Bam	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, southern regions of Burkina Faso	main out-migration wave between 1975 -1996	Mossi	rural to rural, internal, international, long-term
	West and Nébié 2019b	Survey (20 respondents), land use change analysis	LULCC trends, changes in rainfall, land tenure, land-use practices, and migration	Northern parts of Burkina Faso	Sissili	main out-migration wave between 1975 -1996	Mossi, FulBe	rural to rural, internal, long-term
	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	Survey (175 respondents), land use change analysis	income generating activities from forest exploitation or agriculture, reasons for migration	Boulkiemdé, Oubritenga, Yatenga, Sanmatenga, Bam	Neboun	1976 - 2007	Mossi, Fulani	rural to rural, internal, long-term
	Ruf et al. 2015	Survey (60 respondents)	migration patterns and motivations, cocoa planting	Burkina Faso	Bayota (Côte d'Ivoire)	starting in 1970s	not specified	rural to rural, international, long-term

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Country	Study	Method	Main focus of interviews	Area of origin	Destination area	Migration data based on the year	Ethnic group of migrants	Migration type
Nigeria	Ango et al. 2014	Survey (120 respondents)	socio-economic factors, reasons for migration, type of business engaged in, perceived income	Sokoto State (Wamakko, Kware, Bodinga)	Kaduna State, Kano State, Zamfara State, Niger State, Lagos State, Sokoto City, Abuja, Kebbi State	not specified	not specified	rural to urban, internal, temporary, permanent
	Dreier and Sow 2015	Survey (36 respondents), expert interviews	livelihood, their perception of climate and environmental change and personal migration experience	Northwest Benin (Dassari)	Nigeria (Saki, Abeokuta, Adjuba), Ghana, Central Benin, Côte d'Ivoire	2013	Biabala	rural to rural, internal, international, long-term, short-term
	Kamta et al. 2020	Survey (204 respondents), expert interviews	time people spent in conflict, gender, occupation, income, land ownership, access to water, previous water scarcity, previous migration	Guzamala, Gwoza, Marte, Monguno, Nganzei	Bakassi IDP Camp in Maiduguri	starting 2009	not specified	rural to urban (refugee camp), internal, type of migration is not clear
	Olaniyan and Okeke-Uzodike 2015	Survey (48 respondents)	relationship with the local host communities; and the causes of conflict; perceived consequences of the Fulani grazers' arrival in Saki	Northern Nigeria	Saki	1960s, 1990s onward	Fulani	rural to urban, internal, long-term