Appendix 3

			factor	factor named in study	categorization based on	
		G	unfavourable climatic [] resources	Adjei-Nsiah et al. 2004	<u>.</u>	
			recurrent droughts	Aniah et al. 2019		
			inadequate rainfall	Antwi-Agyei et al. 2021		
	Suo		harsh weather	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014	- - -	
			irregular / unreliable rainfall	Braimoh 2004		
	liti		storms	Goldbach 2017		
	cond		high inter-annual rainfall variability	Rademacher-Schulz et al. 2014		
	tic		poor rainfall pattern	van der Geest 2011		
	ma	BF	drought	Barbier et al. 2009	Black et al. 2011	
Environmental driver	unfavorable climatic conditions		[] during the dry season, [], when rain-fed agriculture is not possible in the Sahel	Hampshire 2002		
riv	0L:		drought period, climatic risks	Jahel et al. 2018	- -	
q	av		frequent droughts	West and Nébié 2019a		
al	Imf		erratic rainfall	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	•	
SIL	2		climate change and variability	Ruf et al. 2015		
m		Ν	change of environment	Ango et al. 2014	- -	
IU			worsening weather condition; erratic	Olaniyan and Okeke-	•	
irc			rainfall	Uzodike 2015		
nv	poor soil & land degradation	G	unfavourable [] soil resources	Adjei-Nsiah et al. 2004		
A			inherent poor soil fertility	Aniah et al. 2019		
		ati		declining soil fertility	Braimoh 2004	Neumann et al.
		ucgrau	destruction of landing sites for fishing boats as a result of inundation and high cliffs	Codjoe et al. 2017	2015	
			land infertility	van der Geest 2011		
		BF	saturation of land, land degradation	West and Nébié 2019a	Black et al. 2011	
			declining soil fertility	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	Neumann et al. 2015	
		Ν	dwindling grazing opportunity	Olaniyan and Okeke- Uzodike 2015	Black et al. 2011	
		bd		poor soil conditions	Dreier and Sow 2015	Neumann et al. 2015
	lack of economic opportunities	G	lack of jobs	Adamtey et al. 2015		
Economic driver			lack of jobs	Aniah et al. 2019		
			lack of employment opportunities	Antwi-Agyei et al. 2021		
			economic deprivation	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014	Black et al. 2011,	
			changed employment to farming	Braimoh 2004	Neumann et al.	
			adverse economic conditions	Marquette et al. 2002	2015	
conc			seeking jobs	Owusu-Ansah and Addai 2014		
E	I		lack of local means to generate personal income	Tufuor & Sato 2017		

Table A3.1 Original wording of push factors given in respective studies;G = Ghana, BF = Burkina Faso, N = Nigeria.

Table A3.1 (continued)

			factor	factor named in study	categorization based on
		BF	lack of opportunities	Barbier et al. 2009	-
			fewer off-farm income opportunities	West and Nébié 2019a	Black et al. 2011,
			lack of economic opportunities	West and Nébié 2019b	Neumann et al.
		Ν	lack of job opportunities	Ango et al. 2014	2015
			lack and costs of agricultural tools	Dreier and Sow 2015	
	poverty	G .	poverty	Owusu-Ansah and Addai 2014	Authors' decision
			poverty	van der Geest 2011	
	and	G	scarcity of land	Sward 2017b	
			land scarcity	van der Geest 2011	
	lack of available land	BF	scarcity of arable land	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	Parrish et al. 2020
	lt avail	N	land in northwest Benin is very limited	Dreier and Sow 2015	-
Demogr. driver	scarcity of land due to population pressure	G	scarcity of land at source of migration (Author's note: due to population pressure)	Braimoh 2004	
		BF	increasing land scarcity (Author's note: due to population pressure)	Barbier et al. 2009	Authors' decision
		G	escape outmoded cultural practices	Adamtey et al. 2015	
			such as female genital mutilation and forced marriages		D
er	ets		problems at home	Goldbach 2017	Parrish et al. 2020
LIV.	fli		escaping from cultural practices	Owusu-Ansah and Addai	
	CON		escuping nom cultural practices	2014	
Social driver	social conflicts		divorce; widowhood; avoiding arranged marriage	Tufuor & Sato 2017	A
		S	Ν	parry sorcery/ conflicts	Dreier and Sow 2015
			natural inclination to migrate	Olaniyan and Okeke- Uzodike 2015	
	cts	G	ethnic conflict	Braimoh 2004	
	political conflic		disputes over customary land ownership	Sward 2017a	
ve	lc	BF	conflicts (Ivory Coast)	Jahel et al. 2018	Black et al. 2011
dri	tica		politico-economic unrest in the neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	
Political driver	polit	Ν	conflict	Kamta et al. 2020	-
	poor infra- structure	G	lack of education facilities	Adamtey et al. 2015	Czaika and Reinprecht 2020
			low infrastructure	Aniah et al. 2019	
			development	Autor'D. 111 + 10014	
			poor infrastructure	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014	
-	p in stru		lack of social infrastructure/facilities	Ango et al. 2014	
2	stru	N	1 ' 11' (' 1 1 -		
		N G	dwindling fish harvests	Codjoe et al. 2017	
			dwindling fish harvests food shortages	Rademacher-Schulz et al.	Neumann et al
			food shortages	Rademacher-Schulz et al. 2014	Neumann et al. 2015
		G	food shortages hunger; food scarcity	Rademacher-Schulz et al. 2014 van der Geest 2011	
Food insec.	food in insecurity stru		food shortages	Rademacher-Schulz et al. 2014	

			factor	factor named in study	categorization based on			
Environmental driver	c ns	G	where climatic [] resources are more favourable	Adjei-Nsiah 2004				
	better climatic conditions		reduce the effects of climate and ecological change on their livelihood	Aniah et al. 2019	Black et al. 2011			
	b cli con		more attractive rainfall pattern	van der Geest 2011	_			
		Ν	rain fall	Dreier and Sow 2015				
	better soils or fertile land	G	soil resources are more favourable for food production	Adjei-Nsiah et al. 2004	Neumann et al.			
			more fertile lands	Rademacher-Schulz et al. 2014				
ivi	er s tile	BF	pastures are still available	Barbier et al. 2009				
	ette fert		fertile valley	West and Nébié 2019b				
	ă,		seek for pasture to graze their cattle	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	_			
		Ν	soil productivity; good harvest	Dreier and Sow 2015				
		G	seek employment; look for resources to expand or start up business	Adamtey et al. 2015	_			
			to work on farms to earn income and accumulate food	Aniah et al. 2019	_			
			work to make a living; undertake different menial jobs	Antwi-Agyei et al. 2021	_			
	f income or better opportunities		desire to be successful, desire to support family, desire to tap opportunities in receiving areas	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014				
			to increase output/make more income	Braimoh 2004	-			
			work	Goldbach 2017				
			avoid poverty in the off-fishing season; to make lump sum savings; lower costs of living; petrol prices	Marquette et al. 2002				
		ortun		job opportunities in the city	Owusu-Ansah and Addai 2014	-		
<u>_</u>			relatively good farming prospects	Sward 2017a	- - - Black et al. 2011 Neumann et al. - 2015			
Ve			better life; economic advancement	Tufuor & Sato 2017				
			making money	van der Geest 2011				
onomic driver		BF	to Côte d'Ivoire where they mainly work in Cocoa plantations	Barbier et al. 2009				
			offering greater economic opportunities	Hampshire 2002	_			
		increase of inco		better opportunities	West and Nébié 2019a	_		
E			ease of in		non-farm income generating	West and Nébié 2019b		
				6		opportunities need to make income	Ouedraogo et al. 2009	_
	increas				pulled by perceived future	Ruf et al. 2015	-	
			opportunities [] to improve their livelihoods					
		Ν	search for better employment; look for money through labor; to improve livelihood welfare; to learn trade	Ango et al. 2014				
			find paid work in the agrarian sector; accumulation of money; employment; agricultural work; prosperous economic activity; means for construction; available agricultural tools; commerce; bettering of life situation	Dreier and Sow 2015	-			
				to engage in crop farming	Olaniyan and Okeke- Uzodike 2015	-		

Table A3.2 Original wording of pull factors given in respective studies; G = Ghana, BF = Burkina Faso, N = Nigeria.

Table A3.2 (continued)

			factor	factor named in study	categorization based on
		G	more secure land tenure	Braimoh 2004	
	_		availability of farmland	Sward 2017a	_
	and		attaining relatively fertile farmland	Sward 2017b	- Parrish et al. 2020
	e la		abundance and fertility of land	van der Geest 2011	
	available land	BF	pastures are still available; where land is still available	Barbier et al. 2009	
	ava		available lands	Jahel et al. 2018	
			new cocoa farm; access to forest plot	Ruf et al. 2015	_
		Ν	available soils	Dreier and Sow 2015	
	<u>유</u> 문	G	better exchange rates and markets	Marquette et al. 2002	_
	access to market	Ν	need for market	Olaniyan and Okeke- Uzodike 2015	Neumann et al. 2015
Demogr. d.	lower population density	BF	[] where population density is lower	Barbier et al. 2009	Black et al. 2011
	social network	G	marriage	Goldbach 2017	
			family reunion	Owusu-Ansah and Addai 2014	_
L			escape from restrictive marriage; more freedom; adventure	Tufuor & Sato 2017	-
Social driver		BF	kin networks	Hampshire 2002	
		Ν	join family members in the city	Ango et al. 2014	- DI 1 / 1 0011
			personal development, information, networks, adventure	Dreier and Sow 2015	Black et al. 2011
S	education oppor- tunities	G	access to quality education	Adamtey et al. 2015	
			desire to get good quality education	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014	-
			education	Goldbach 2017	-
		N	further education	Ango et al. 2014	
_	better infrastructure	G	good quality health care; good roads and transport; telecommunication facilities	Antwi Bosiakoh et al. 2014	Czaika and - Reinprecht 2020
river			harbor or safe landing place [for canoes]	Codjoe et al. 2017	•
q		BF	where [] <i>tse tse</i> fly is under control	Barbier et al. 2009	Authors' decision
Political driver		Ν	better transportation in the urban areas; better housing in the city	Ango et al. 2014	Czaika and - Reinprecht 2020
			relatively low transportation costs	Dreier and Sow 2015	
	safety	Ν	safety and availability of humanitarian assistance	Kamta et al. 2020	Black et al. 2011, Parrish et al. 2020
Food sec.	food security	N	food security	Dreier and Sow 2015	Neumann et al. 2015