



Poverty and Inequality in the Context of South-South Migration

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Introduction

- Introduction to the MIDEQ Hub
- What is 'South-South migration'?
- How do poverty and income inequality feature
 - as motivators for movement
 - determinants of movement and destination
 - experiences in destination countries and
 - indicators of success of migration?
- How do 'axes of inequality' (e.g. geographic, occupational, ethnic, religious) and intersectional concerns (gender, age, race etc.) act in combination with poverty/economic status to influence thinking about migration?

Empirical focus for study



Three 'corridors'

- Burkina Faso-Côte d'Ivoire
- China-Ghana
- Ethiopia-South Africa

Overarching questions

- What, if anything, is distinctive about South-South migration?
 - government involvement, informality, precarity, who moves, different levels/types of inequality?
- How do different ‘axes of inequality’ intersect with poverty/economic status?
 - gender, age, race, geography, occupation, ethnicity, religion
- How do outcomes vary with the level of analysis?
 - individual, household and community level, cross corridors

Areas of origin: decision-making and dynamics around departure of migrants

- Who migrates and who does not (or cannot) and to what extent does inequality/access to resources determine this?
- Inequality shaping aspirations
 - Role of relative inequality at different levels – national, neighbourhood
 - Broad horizons - access to information, education, social networks
- Inequality shaping capabilities
 - Resources to migrate – savings, loans
 - Networks of support, knowledge of agents and routes
- Impact of poverty and inequality on:
 - decision to move
 - choice of destination
 - route taken
 - Ideas of return?

Poverty and inequalities in destination areas

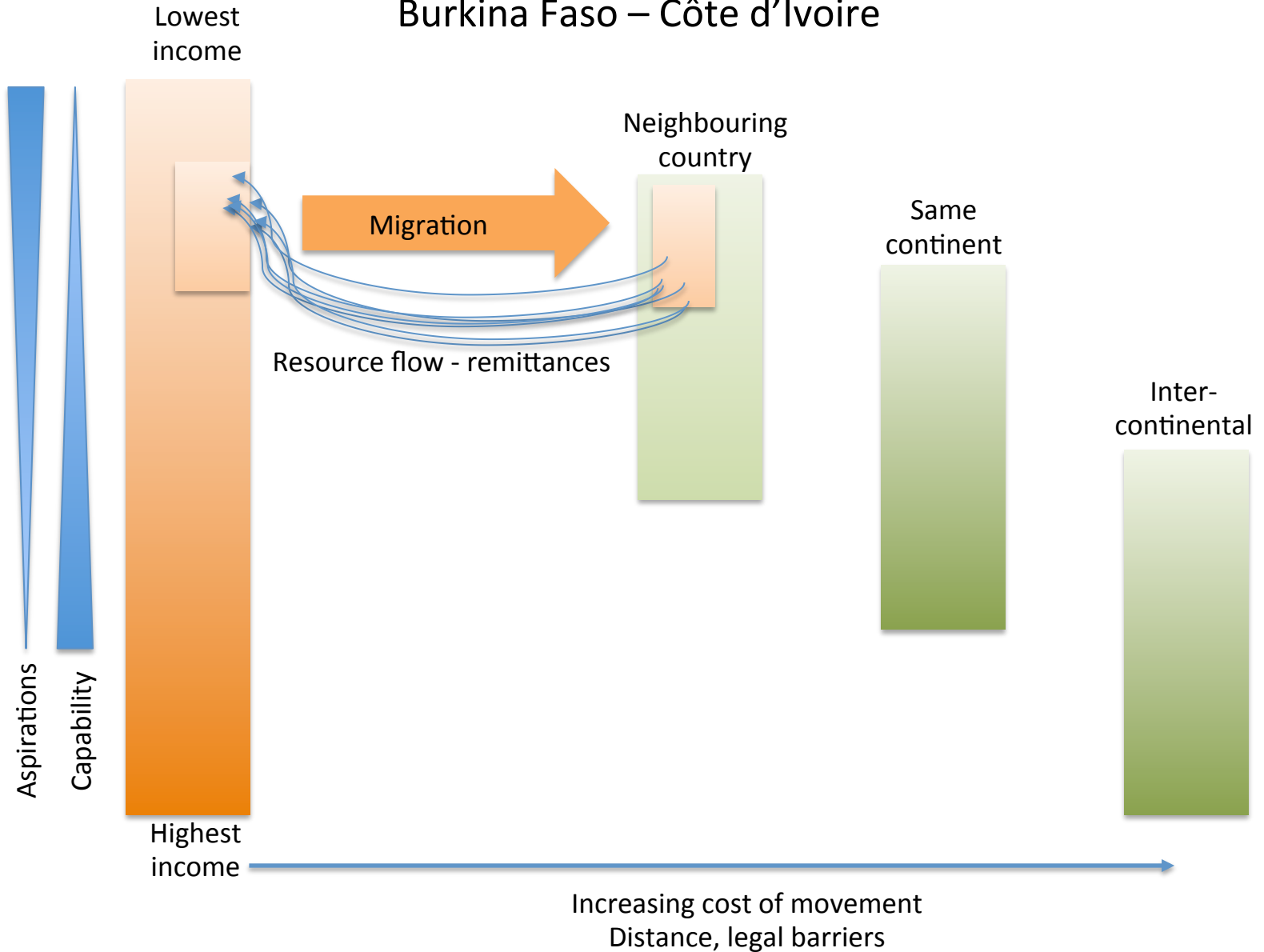
- Where do migrants live and work and how do conditions compare with:
 - Long-term residents?
 - Pre-migration conditions?
 - Expectations of migration?
- Critical aspects for comparison migrants/non-migrants:
 - Incomes, assets, consumption, living conditions
 - Impacts on labour markets, public services, local markets affected by migration
 - Access to services, legal protection and other resources

Transfers to areas of origin

- Remittances
 - What resources are remitted?
 - How are they used?
 - Who benefits?
- Feedback from migrants changing conditions for future migration
 - Direct resource transfers to pay for travel
 - Changing opportunity structures – new jobs, new routes
- Returns
 - Why do people return?
 - What do they bring back?
 - What do they do on return?

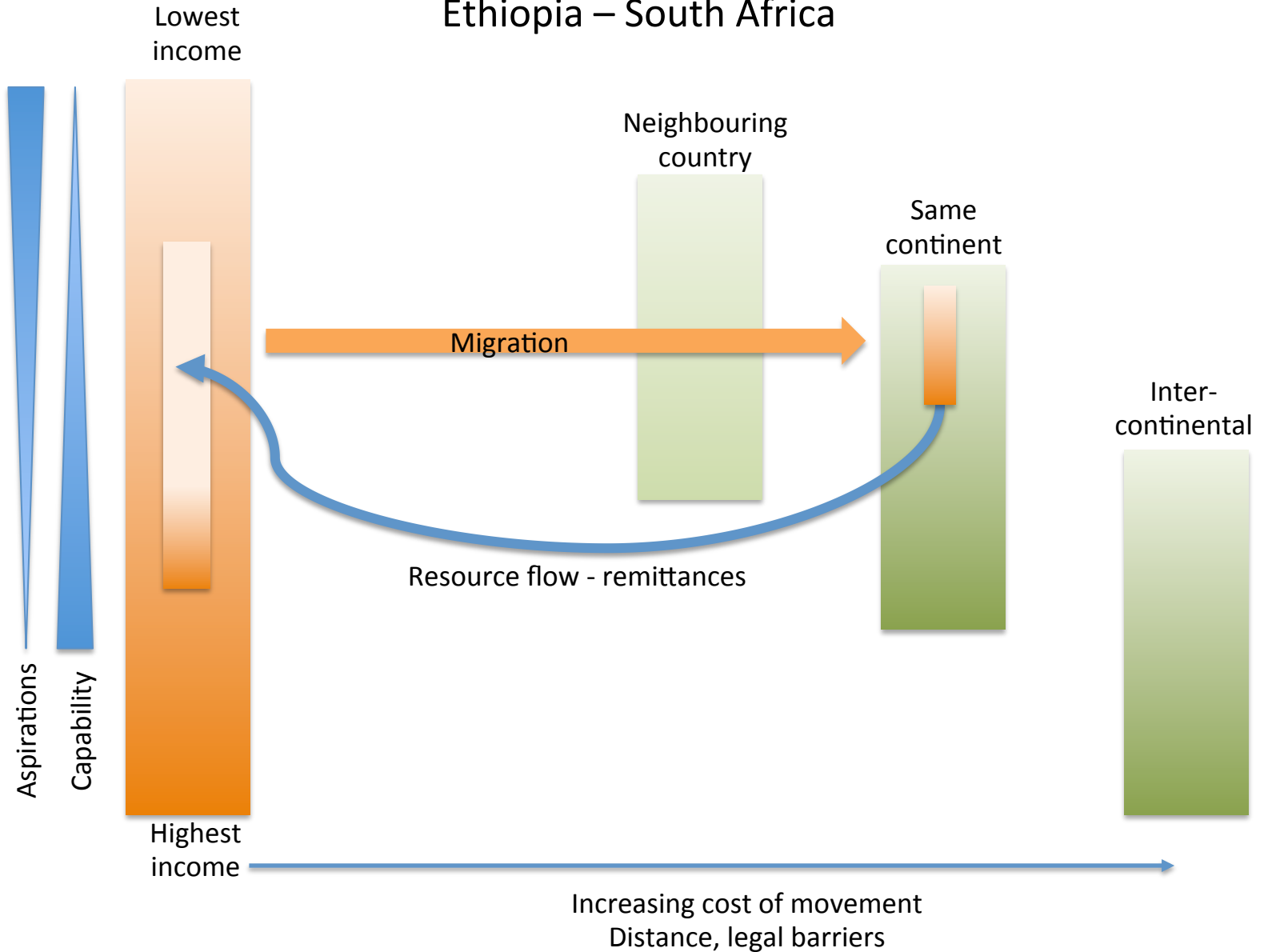
Mapping migration, resource transfers and inequality

Burkina Faso – Côte d'Ivoire



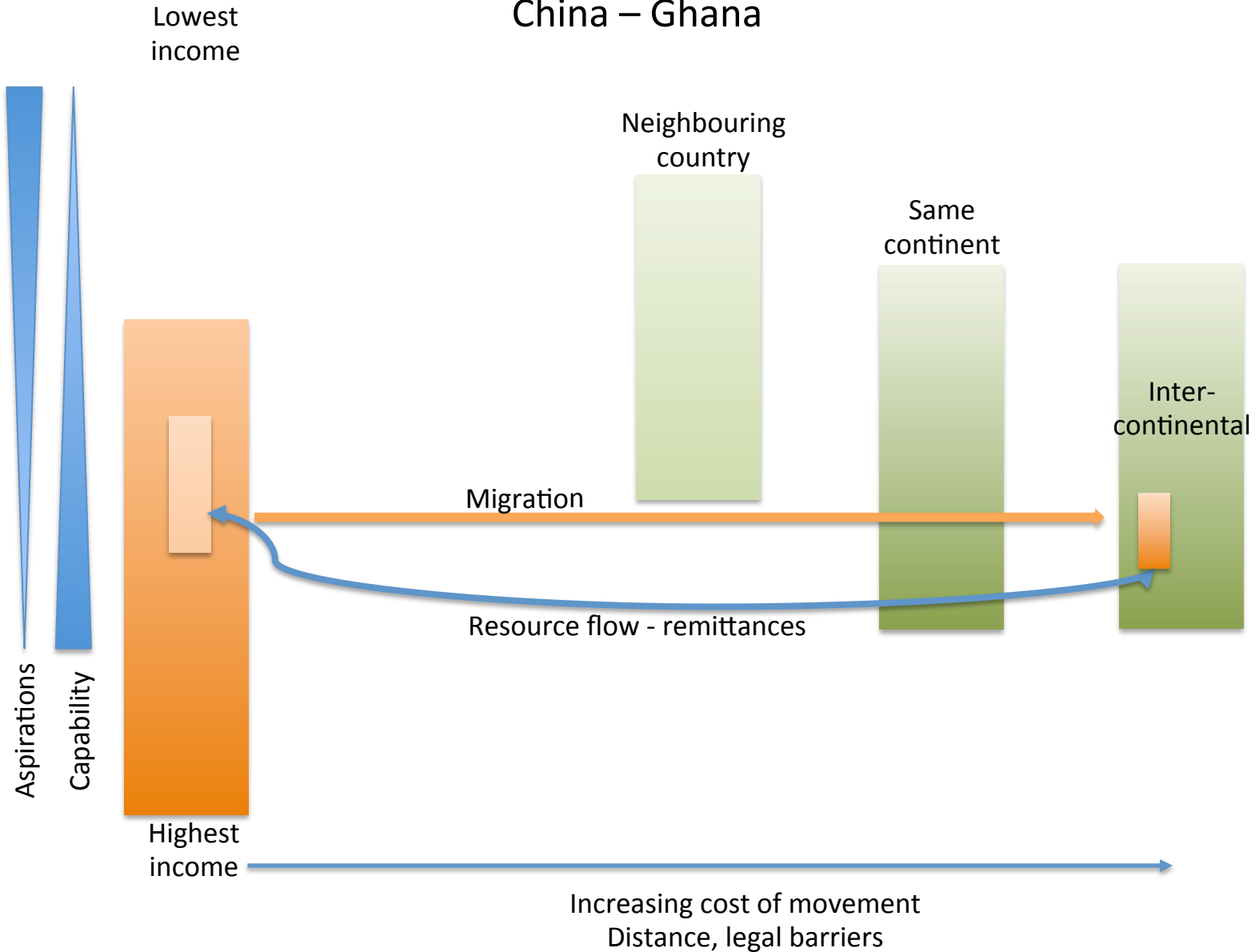
Mapping migration, resource transfers and inequality

Ethiopia – South Africa



Mapping migration, resource transfers and inequality

China – Ghana



Challenges

- How to evaluate inequalities:
 - Between sending and receiving areas
 - How do people evaluate whether the journey was ‘worth it’?
 - How do we recognise differential outcomes between places, and between different people?
 - Migration may be a pathway out of poverty/ inequality for some, but it may deepen it for others.