

# Gender, migration and crisis

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# Outline

Gendered nature of migration

Perspectives on (international) migrants in regions of destination

Perspectives on (international) migrants in region of origin

Perspectives on internal migrants in region of origin

Perspectives on internal migrants in region of destination

# Gendered nature of migration

- Who travelled first?
- Who goes where?
  - Nurses
  - Domestic workers
  - Masons
  - Drivers, construction workers

# International Migrants

## Perspectives in regions of destination

- Taking our jobs - Fortress Europe

## Perspectives in regions of origin

- Remittances
- Burgher/been to/lafa

# Internal migrants

## Perspectives in regions of origin (Darkwah et al. 2016, p. 21)

- Abu, a 44-year old father remarks, “I travelled only to hear that my daughter had gone to Accra upon my return.”
- Rabi, a mother in a migrant household, points out that, “One of my children went to kaya like that without informing anyone.”
- Molara says, “She told me she was going to gather sheanuts at her uncle’s village and when she left, she went to Accra instead.

Pickbourn (2011) – 14.6% leave without permission

## Perspectives in regions of destination

- Crises brings this to the fore

## Poor female, internal migrants

- 30 apprehended on March 30, the day the lockdown began in a cargo truck because the couldn't find transportation



And international migrants?

# Conclusion

International  
migrants – positive

Internal female  
migrants - negative