Durham Research Online

Deposited in DRO:
02 January 2015

Version of attached file:
Published Version

Peer-review status of attached file:
Not peer-reviewed

Citation for published item:

Further information on publisher’s website:

Publisher’s copyright statement:

Additional information:

Use policy

The full-text may be used and/or reproduced, and given to third parties in any format or medium, without prior permission or charge, for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes provided that:

- a full bibliographic reference is made to the original source
- a link is made to the metadata record in DRO
- the full-text is not changed in any way

The full-text must not be sold in any format or medium without the formal permission of the copyright holders.

Please consult the full DRO policy for further details.
The journey to school
The south of a major town. A walk to school every day is a normal part of their daily routine and a long and steep journey to school.

Traveling alone
Children are often left to fend for themselves and are rarely accompanied by an adult. In some cases, parents may accompany their children to school but they leave them at the exact point of destination, even though they often inform the children to wait until they return. Children are also left to walk alone to and from the local grocery store or with herbal remedies (sometimes because of the availability and cost). Children occasionally run errands on behalf of their parents. This might be fetching water, collecting firewood, etc. Children are also required to walk to school, particularly on market days when they may be cut off completely.

Safety and security
Children are vulnerable to violence, theft, assault and injury during their daily travels to and from school. They are vulnerable to being robbed, assaulted, attacked by animals, for example snakes, dogs, warthogs or monkeys. There is also the possibility of attack from wild animals, for example lions, leopards, elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses and crocodiles. Wild animals can cause injury or even death to children.

Children and parents cited safety and security as a major concern particularly in inclement weather, and therefore sick children in remote communities are often kept at home. Teachers are often reluctant to take up positions in more remote communities because of the physical and emotional challenges that they encounter on a daily basis. Inadequate and/or costly transport for moving farm produce and other goods may have an impact on a child’s ability to go to school. There are also concerns about public transport, which is seen as unreliable and unsafe. It is ironic that for the children who have to travel to school, safe transport is a myth.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people's transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Where we go from here?
We have a very substantial evidence base as children, young people and their families see transport and travel as a major issue. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been. Transport and travel are a major issue for children in African countries, where the focus of the project has been.
Box 2: Africa's transport gap requires many children to work as load carriers

In urban coastal Ghana, Efua, a girl of 8 years (weighs 26 kg), says, “I carry 50kg…. I had a critical health problem from carrying it's my job” (Ghana, January 2009).

In South Africa, urban sites usually have intermittent piped water supplies which is a challenge for young people especially girls who assist with household chores. Parents are afraid of home break-ins at night which is when deliveries are made, and this limits them to use public transport. Girls are afraid of transport in darkness and therefore prefer walking to school. However they are rarely late for school (South Africa, August 2009).

In Malawi, David a boy of 15, in a peri-urban site goes to buy daily necessities for his family. He says, “Usually, when I go out, the first thing I do is go to the shop. If they mean to rob me they just ride it around, they do not send anyone to do it for you. It is my job” (Malawi, January 2009).

In Ghana, forest zone young people's mobility. In all the research sites, young people's transport options are limited to walking and public transport. Some comments from children are that lack of transport reduces their opportunities to access health care, education and earning money (Ghana, January 2009).

It is estimated that their most recent journey took over 45 minutes (57% of children over 26 minutes) and the vast majority of students (96%) arrive late for school. The idea for the booklet came from young people who were recruited to participate as researchers from local community groups. In the project’s development, young people were encouraged to design the research question, conduct their research, and write the book. The booklet is aimed to be a very practical resource for young people who are working to address these problems.

The Africa Community Access Programme (AFCAP) has funded the project “Young People in Action: Meeting Children's Transport Needs”. The project is led by the International Research and Teaching Disaster (IFRTD) and the project benefited greatly from the collaboration of children and young people in the research sites. Six individual one-week training workshops were held, two in each research site.

The idea for the booklet came from young people who were recruited to participate as researchers from local community groups. In the project’s development, young people were encouraged to design the research question, conduct their research, and write the book. The booklet is aimed to be a very practical resource for young people who are working to address these problems.

The Africa Community Access Programme (AFCAP) has funded the project “Young People in Action: Meeting Children's Transport Needs”. The project is led by the International Research and Teaching Disaster (IFRTD) and the project benefited greatly from the collaboration of children and young people in the research sites. Six individual one-week training workshops were held, two in each research site.

The idea for the booklet came from young people who were recruited to participate as researchers from local community groups. In the project’s development, young people were encouraged to design the research question, conduct their research, and write the book. The booklet is aimed to be a very practical resource for young people who are working to address these problems.

The Africa Community Access Programme (AFCAP) has funded the project “Young People in Action: Meeting Children's Transport Needs”. The project is led by the International Research and Teaching Disaster (IFRTD) and the project benefited greatly from the collaboration of children and young people in the research sites. Six individual one-week training workshops were held, two in each research site.

The idea for the booklet came from young people who were recruited to participate as researchers from local community groups. In the project’s development, young people were encouraged to design the research question, conduct their research, and write the book. The booklet is aimed to be a very practical resource for young people who are working to address these problems.

The Africa Community Access Programme (AFCAP) has funded the project “Young People in Action: Meeting Children's Transport Needs”. The project is led by the International Research and Teaching Disaster (IFRTD) and the project benefited greatly from the collaboration of children and young people in the research sites. Six individual one-week training workshops were held, two in each research site.

The idea for the booklet came from young people who were recruited to participate as researchers from local community groups. In the project’s development, young people were encouraged to design the research question, conduct their research, and write the book. The booklet is aimed to be a very practical resource for young people who are working to address these problems.

The Africa Community Access Programme (AFCAP) has funded the project “Young People in Action: Meeting Children's Transport Needs”. The project is led by the International Research and Teaching Disaster (IFRTD) and the project benefited greatly from the collaboration of children and young people in the research sites. Six individual one-week training workshops were held, two in each research site.

The idea for the booklet came from young people who were recruited to participate as researchers from local community groups. In the project’s development, young people were encouraged to design the research question, conduct their research, and write the book. The booklet is aimed to be a very practical resource for young people who are working to address these problems.
...and particularly for secondary school children, the distances involved.

Traffic dangers; punishments for late arrival [see Box on traffic safety training].

Children are being targeted by social workers for their supposed issues with people and animals (including at primary level in schools serving remote rural areas). The training is important, but the need to address social pressures that encourage and enable girls to travel alone is also necessary. A stronger focus on (gendered) transport, mobility and access issues in rural areas would enhance the programme. There is a need for a more integrated and holistic approach to child welfare issues.

Children as Researchers

Research on children's mobility is a contentious issue. The rights of children to be involved in decisions affecting their lives are recognized within the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). However, the move towards children as active researchers is controversial in many parts of the world, with the fear that children might not be able to provide a balanced or truthful viewpoint.

A new qualitative methodological approach was used to ensure that young researchers could provide an accurate representation of the information and data that they collected. This involved a combination of data collection methods, including interviews, focus groups, and ranking exercises. The young researchers' work were incorporated as direct questions or probes in the adult qualitative and survey research. The young researchers' work also enabled them to utilise their research experience and gain confidence in using quantitative tools and methods they would use and the timeframe within which they would conduct their research.

The young researchers were involved in the design of the research project and constituted a 'young researchers' team' to support the research team throughout the process. They were responsible for developing the research methods and tools, including interview questionnaires, focus group guides, and ranking exercises.

They also helped to develop a research protocol for the study: Matshidiso Motaung, young researcher from South Africa, and her team were tasked with developing a research protocol for the study. They were also responsible for ensuring that the research protocol was developed in a way that was accessible and appropriate to the target audience.

They also provided further information and advice to any organisations who were conducting similar research or who were interested in involving children in research.

...and particularly for secondary school children, the distances involved.

Traffic dangers; punishments for late arrival [see Box on traffic safety training].

Children are being targeted by social workers for their supposed issues with people and animals (including at primary level in schools serving remote rural areas). The training is important, but the need to address social pressures that encourage and enable girls to travel alone is also necessary. A stronger focus on (gendered) transport, mobility and access issues in rural areas would enhance the programme. There is a need for a more integrated and holistic approach to child welfare issues.

Children as Researchers

Research on children's mobility is a contentious issue. The rights of children to be involved in decisions affecting their lives are recognized within the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). However, the move towards children as active researchers is controversial in many parts of the world, with the fear that children might not be able to provide a balanced or truthful viewpoint.

A new qualitative methodological approach was used to ensure that young researchers could provide an accurate representation of the information and data that they collected. This involved a combination of data collection methods, including interviews, focus groups, and ranking exercises. The young researchers' work were incorporated as direct questions or probes in the adult qualitative and survey research. The young researchers' work also enabled them to utilise their research experience and gain confidence in using quantitative tools and methods they would use and the timeframe within which they would conduct their research.

The young researchers were involved in the design of the research project and constituted a 'young researchers' team' to support the research team throughout the process. They were responsible for developing the research methods and tools, including interview questionnaires, focus group guides, and ranking exercises.

They also helped to develop a research protocol for the study: Matshidiso Motaung, young researcher from South Africa, and her team were tasked with developing a research protocol for the study. They were also responsible for ensuring that the research protocol was developed in a way that was accessible and appropriate to the target audience.

They also provided further information and advice to any organisations who were conducting similar research or who were interested in involving children in research.

...and particularly for secondary school children, the distances involved.

Traffic dangers; punishments for late arrival [see Box on traffic safety training].

Children are being targeted by social workers for their supposed issues with people and animals (including at primary level in schools serving remote rural areas). The training is important, but the need to address social pressures that encourage and enable girls to travel alone is also necessary. A stronger focus on (gendered) transport, mobility and access issues in rural areas would enhance the programme. There is a need for a more integrated and holistic approach to child welfare issues.

Children as Researchers

Research on children's mobility is a contentious issue. The rights of children to be involved in decisions affecting their lives are recognized within the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). However, the move towards children as active researchers is controversial in many parts of the world, with the fear that children might not be able to provide a balanced or truthful viewpoint.

A new qualitative methodological approach was used to ensure that young researchers could provide an accurate representation of the information and data that they collected. This involved a combination of data collection methods, including interviews, focus groups, and ranking exercises. The young researchers' work were incorporated as direct questions or probes in the adult qualitative and survey research. The young researchers' work also enabled them to utilise their research experience and gain confidence in using quantitative tools and methods they would use and the timeframe within which they would conduct their research.

The young researchers were involved in the design of the research project and constituted a 'young researchers' team' to support the research team throughout the process. They were responsible for developing the research methods and tools, including interview questionnaires, focus group guides, and ranking exercises.

They also helped to develop a research protocol for the study: Matshidiso Motaung, young researcher from South Africa, and her team were tasked with developing a research protocol for the study. They were also responsible for ensuring that the research protocol was developed in a way that was accessible and appropriate to the target audience.

They also provided further information and advice to any organisations who were conducting similar research or who were interested in involving children in research.
Children as Researchers

On project-based research from the children’s perspective in the study area. We worked with 70 young people aged 13 to 15 years. In South Africa, urban sites usually have intermittent piped water supplies, but in rural areas, water is drawn from hand-dug wells. In Malawi, to discuss research plans and draw up a preliminary set of research methods. Many urban areas of Malawi. Many issues came to light concerning the need for safe transport. The young researchers' findings drew attention to a number of important issues which are in need of urgent attention.

Spotlight on Malawi

The Malawi research produced a large amount of data illustrating the challenges faced by girls in Malawi. The study was conducted in the towns and villages of the rural and urban areas of Malawi. The study found that girls in Malawi are more constrained than that of adults because they have less money for travel costs as a reason for not having attended a health service when they are ill. It is not uncommon for girls to be sent to work, on the farm or otherwise occupied. The vast majority of girls do not go to school in Malawi. In Malawi, to discuss research plans and draw up a preliminary set of research methods. Many urban areas of Malawi. Many issues came to light concerning the need for safe transport. The young researchers' findings drew attention to a number of important issues which are in need of urgent attention.

Gina Porter

For more information please contact:
Email: r.e.porter@durham.ac.uk; k.r.hampshire@durham.ac.uk
The research which took place in the central region of Malawi revealed that the lack of soap to bathe meant they were unwilling to present themselves to the health centres. Other factors preventing children from going to seek treatment when they are ill include lack of someone to give permission for them to go or to accompany them. Among the problems that girls are experiencing is the lack of the girls' right to health. For example, many girls from rural areas are married young, and some of them have children. They are made to work, on the farm or otherwise occupied. The vast majority of girls do not go to school in Malawi.

In Memoriam

We write to record and remember here the contributions of Anthony Brebi, young researcher from Ghana, Ekow Afful-, young researcher from Ghana, and Matshidiso Motaung, young researcher from South Africa, who lost their lives in the Institute of Development and Research in the Third World (IDRC) research project. We would like to record our appreciation of their contributions to the study.

We wish to record and remember here the contributions of Anthony Brebi, young researcher from Ghana, Ekow Afful-, young researcher from Ghana, and Matshidiso Motaung, young researcher from South Africa, who lost their lives in the Institute of Development and Research in the Third World (IDRC) research project. We would like to record our appreciation of their contributions to the study.

The idea for the booklet came from the young researchers themselves. They wished to record and remember here the contributions of Anthony Brebi, young researcher from Ghana, Ekow Afful-, young researcher from Ghana, and Matshidiso Motaung, young researcher from South Africa, who lost their lives in the Institute of Development and Research in the Third World (IDRC) research project. We would like to record our appreciation of their contributions to the study.
Spotlight on Ghana

Gina Porter

With this journey. Key findings from the South Africa study showed that:

- Class, their consequent grades, and their attitude towards school attendance,
- Mobility and travel challenges encountered by children are markedly different
- Findings of the research in South Africa have clearly shown that some of the
- Drivers or trotro (minibus) drivers’ mates.
- Children in urban areas are less involved in farming but are often engaged in
- Other mobility-related factors influencing school attendance include:
- They are likely to arrive late at school.
- Even in urban and peri-urban areas, few children travel to school by
- Teachers are often reluctant to take up positions in more remote
- Where public transport is costly and/or irregular, boys may be able
- Past research by the International Transport Forum has suggested that
- Where do we go from here?

Spotlight on South Africa

South Africa, under recognition of children’s right to participation, has emerged as a leader in the field of child mobility research. The finding of the research in South Africa has given clear indications that some of the mobility constraints in this country are responses to problems that emanate from the problem that adults in South Africa has undertaken to solve.

The main objective of this study was to provide a basis for the development of a more comprehensive framework for understanding children’s mobility constraints in South Africa and to support the development of more effective intersectoral policies and programmes.

- Children’s transport is a journey to school
- A long and steep journey to school
- Vivian and Sipiwe’s stories

Innovative research is needed to better understand children’s mobility constraints in different contexts.

Children and young people are rapidly at the forefront of the development of new ideas and solutions to transport and mobility challenges in sub-Saharan Africa. The evidence base is growing, the evidence speaks for itself, and the evidence is compelling.

Where do we go from here?

We have very much a substantial evidence base on children, transport and travel for children in South Africa. In our field work, we have identified specific mobility constraints and interventions that can be implemented to improve the situation of children who travel to and from school. The evidence suggests that there is a need for more research to understand the broader context of children’s mobility constraints and the role that transport and mobility play in children’s education and well-being.

We are now actively searching for funding to support our research agenda and to further develop our research findings. We are looking for partners who are interested in working with us to advance our research agenda. We are also interested in hearing from potential funders who may be interested in supporting our work.

We very much welcome feedback from readers about our current research agenda and how we can best support children’s mobility in the future.

In print:

Box 1: Vivian and Sipiwe’s stories

The journey to school

The journey to school has a bearing on the age of children who do not attend school their level of concentration in out-of-school activities, and their ability to participate in extracurricular activities. To determine the validity of the research findings, qualitative and quantitative research methods were used. The qualitative research was used to determine the main factors that affect children’s mobility and the quantitative research was used to determine the extent to which these factors are influencing children’s mobility.

- Age, gender, and birth order physical disability, and economic disadvantage of the family and children who travel to school
- Environmental factors and safety concerns

Innovative research is needed to better understand children’s mobility constraints in different contexts.

Innovative research is needed to better understand children’s mobility constraints in different contexts.
Spotlight on Ghana

Gina Porter

The journey to school

The journey to school in Ghana is a daily walk for every child in rural areas. Those who live in urban and peri-urban areas may take public transport to school or travel by bicycle. However, many children in urban areas have to walk to school. The journey to school is long and dangerous, especially for children who travel alone.

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

The journey to school

The journey to school in Ghana is a daily walk for every child in rural areas. Those who live in urban and peri-urban areas may take public transport to school or travel by bicycle. However, many children in urban areas have to walk to school. The journey to school is long and dangerous, especially for children who travel alone.

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.

A Moving Issue: Children and young people’s transport and mobility constraints in Africa

Children and young people are rarely at the forefront of discussions around transport and educational and health facilities. In Ghana, little academic research has been conducted on rural transport and mobility constraints in Africa. This project is an exception.