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Migration, Urbanization and Food Security in Cities of the Global South: 26–27 November 2012, Cape Town, South Africa

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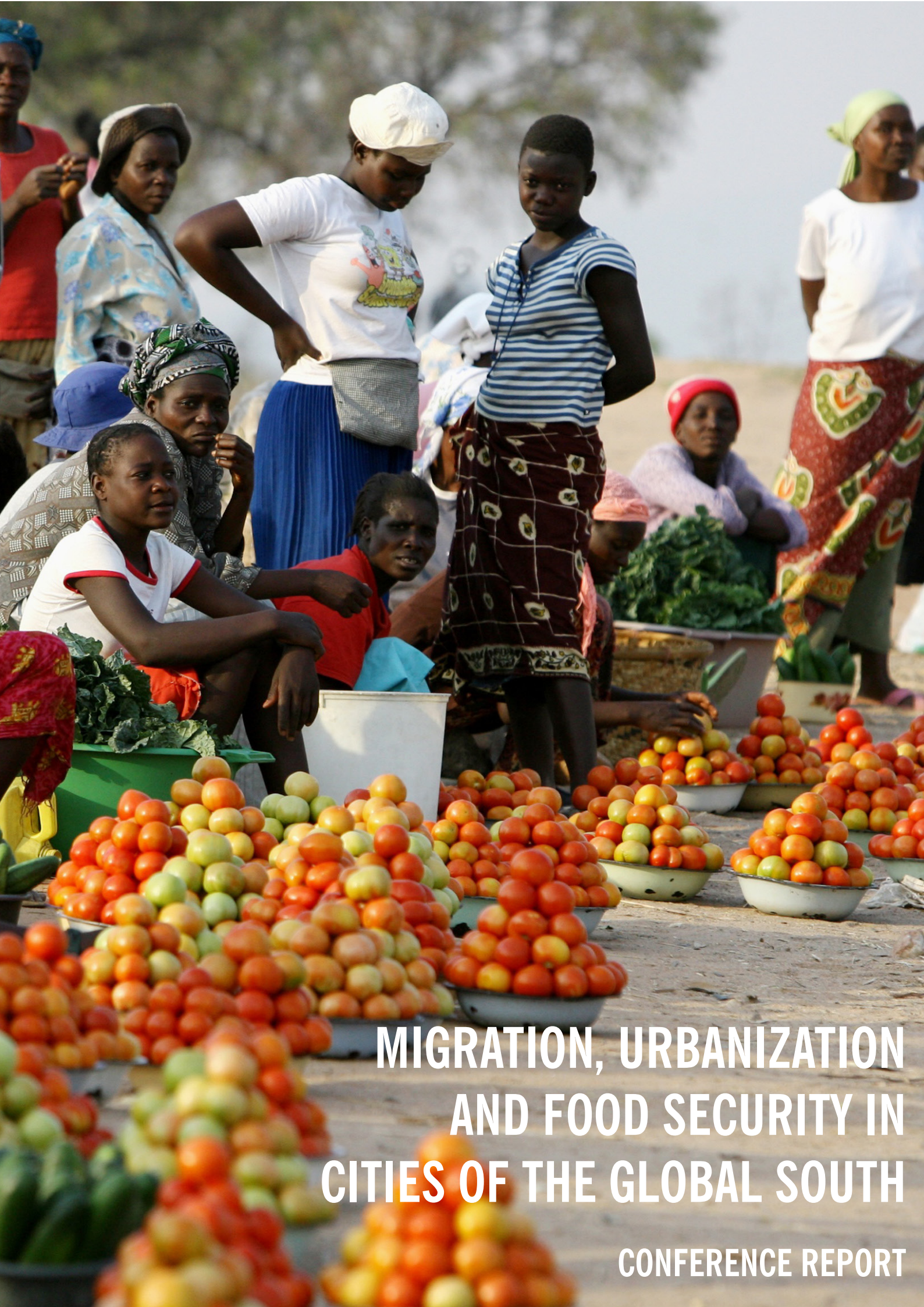


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MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN CITIES OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH

CONFERENCE REPORT

MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN CITIES OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH

26–27 NOVEMBER 2012

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

CONFERENCE REPORT



IMRC
International Migration
Research Centre



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Key Points	1
Setting the Context	1
Connecting the Dots, Opening Address by Jonathan Crush	2
Session One: Comparative Perspectives on Urban Food Security in the Global South	3
Session Two: Food Security and Resilience in Urban Informal Settlements	3
Session Three: Food Production, Migration and Rural–Urban Transfers	4
Session Four: Mobile Households and Urban Food Security	5
Session Five: Internal Migration and Urban Food Security	5
Session Six: Migration and Health in the City	6
Session Seven: Governance and Urban Food Security	6
Roundtable: Urbanization, Migration and Food Security into the 21st Century	7
Agenda	9
Partner Organizations	11
Additional Media	12
List of Participants	13



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KEY POINTS

- The disjuncture between food security, migration and urbanization must be overcome. It is an institutional as well as a thematic disconnect on a global scale.
- Food security is primarily about access to food, not agricultural production.
- In an increasingly urban world, the locus of food and nutrition security will no longer be rural areas and the global perspective needs to shift appropriately.
- Hunger is a political as well as economic problem and requires state intervention.
- Increasing demand for food needs to be met in ecologically sustainable ways while ensuring that the poor have adequate access to food.
- Migration should be considered a normal process rather than a response to livelihood failure in rural areas.
- More research is needed on the impact of migrants' remittances on food security.
- Urbanization is about much more than the rural poor moving to cities in search of work. In fact, urbanization and migration have the potential to reduce poverty and inequality.
- Policies that address urban food security need to appreciate the complex relationship between household food security and a range of variables such as income, gender and household size.
- Climate change is causing increased migration, especially to cities, and bringing about a complex shift in food distribution patterns that includes staple foods being sent to remote rural areas.

SETTING THE CONTEXT

Migration and food security are both issues that have the world's current attention – in global, national and regional forums – but neither agenda looks at the other. The silence around the nexus between these issues needs to be broken.

Making the connection between migration and food security has been something of a personal journey. When I was setting up what is now the Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP) in the late 1990s we considered a wide range of research areas in relation to migration, but food security was not among them.

It was only five years ago, when the African Food Security Urban Network was established and we started delving into policy discourses around food security, that I realised there was a big hole in the scope of food security research – and that was migration.

With its clear link to the first Millennium Development Goal – to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty by half by 2015 – food security had no hiccups on its way to being in the global spotlight.

Migration found this a harder journey because of conflicting interests between states in the North and South. The Global Commission on International Migration (headed by South Africa's Dr Mamphela Ramphele), the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development have moved the migration issue to the top of the global agenda, turning the perspective around from a negative "brain drain" to a "triple win" situation.

But in all the speeches on migration that I have heard and all the documents and publications I've read on the subject of migration and development, there is little mention of food security – whether the quest for food security leads to migration or the effects that migration has on food security.

The delegates at this Cape Town conference have the evidence that makes this connection between migration and food security. We need to make our voices heard so as to initiate a global conversation on the linkages between migration and food security in the context of rapid urbanization in the Global South.

**Jonathan Crush, director of AFSUN and SAMP,
CIGI chair in global migration and development at the
Balsillie School of International Affairs,
Wilfrid Laurier University.**

CONNECTING THE DOTS

Opening address by Jonathan Crush

Explaining the complete absence of the issue of migration in the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations said that migration was “too politically sensitive and divisive an issue” between nations to warrant consideration.

At the time, migration was seen as a “brain drain” and there was a strong critique in the South that the skills base of developing countries was being decimated by the “poaching strategies” of the North.

This has all changed and migration is now a central topic at the UN, with its agencies pushing the agenda of migration and development and looking at how they can help states to integrate development into their migration policies.

With this shift in attitude, migrants are no longer seen as an absolute loss and the idea of a brain drain has been replaced with these key articles of faith:

- Migration has positive development outcomes for countries of origin.
- Remittance flows (more than USD400 billion per annum) reduce poverty and promote development.
- Return migration can play a positive role in the development of countries of origin.
- Diasporas can contribute to development in “home” countries, through investment, knowledge exchange, philanthropy and other means.
- Temporary circular migration produces a “triple win” through benefiting countries of origin, meeting the labour needs of destination countries, and helping migrants themselves who are able to find jobs.

As attention to food security has increased in the global policy arena, its definition has narrowed and its scope become constrained. Food security is now seen as being exclusively about agriculture and production, particularly that of rural smallholders. It is also widely believed that social safety nets will meet the needs of those unable to produce their own food. If migration is considered at all, it is seen as a failure of rural development.

We have to ask ourselves why there is this disconnect between migration and food security on a global, national and regional scale.

One of the main reasons is the fragmented nature of the institutional architecture concerned with both issues. The thematic disconnect is also institutional.



**Jonathan Crush, Balsillie School of International Affairs,
Wilfrid Laurier University**

However, both agendas recognize rapid urbanization. They acknowledge that the trend of urbanization is irreversible, and also look at the corridors of hypermobility, such as from Zimbabwe to South Africa.

Our African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN) survey undertaken in 2008 and 2009 across 11 cities in nine Southern African countries came up with interesting findings from its interviews with 6,500 households in poor urban areas.

We found that only 13% of households were made up entirely of people born in the city they lived in. Mixed households accounted for 49% and the remaining 38% consisted entirely of migrants. The research also showed that migrant households are more severely food insecure than others.

Our Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP) work has found that remittances are crucial to the food security of these migrants.

Questions that we need to seek answers for, at this conference and beyond, are:

- How distinctive is Southern Africa’s food regime? What can we learn from the rest of Africa?
- Is the rural-urban divide in the studies of migration and food security artificial?
- Are migrants in the city more or less food insecure than other urban dwellers and why? Does having migrants in cities reduce the food insecurity of people in the countryside?
- How are the hungry cities of the Global South to be fed? Is there a role for policy intervention and, if so, what kinds of policies?

SESSION ONE: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN FOOD SECURITY IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Hunger is a political problem, with a lack of democracy rather than a lack of food as its root cause, said **Rukmani Ramani**, **MS Swaminathan Research Foundation**, in her presentation on urban food security in India that began the first session, chaired by **Jan Rath**, co-director of **International Metropolis**.

Migrant workers are the most vulnerable and exploited of India's informal sector workers, Ramani said, noting that there are no protective policies enforced by the state, and seasonal migrants are left entirely to the mercy of their employers. Urban problems cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall development process, which in India has resulted in extreme imbalances and inequalities across class, caste and gender, she said.

In presenting an assessment of China's food system **Zhenzhong Si** and **Bruce Frayne** of Canada's **University of Waterloo** said the policy agenda in China shows a narrow understanding of food security, focusing mainly on the reduction of emission and energy consumption in the manufacturing and transportation sectors. However, Chinese cities have certain characteristics, including resource protection measures, that could be advantageous in building more resilient food systems. The limited capacity of community and civil society action to transform the food system was a challenge, they added.



Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, University of West Indies



Rukmani Ramani, MS Swaminathan Research Foundation

The food insecurity situation in Jamaica's urban areas is at crisis level and more than a quarter of the population who live in poverty fall outside of the government's social safety net, **Elizabeth Thomas-Hope** of the **University of West Indies** said in her presentation, **Food Security and Migration in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean**.

People leave in large numbers to seek work in other countries and policy questions that need attention include whether the resultant remittances serve as a band-aid for food security, or whether they are a longer-term solution to improving investment, savings, income and, therefore, food security.

The effects of climate change have increased the rate of urbanization in the Caribbean and many newcomers to the urban system live on its economic margins in vulnerable locations, Thomas-Hope said.

SESSION TWO: FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCE IN URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

About 70% of Kenya's urban residents live in slums or slum-like conditions that lack the most basic amenities, said **Fredrick Wekesa**, **African Population and Health Research Centre**, Nairobi, in the presentation he made with colleague **Elizabeth Kimani-Murage** that began the second session, chaired by **Nomcebo Simelane** of the **University of Swaziland**.

The cash-based system in the urban slums impacts on the coping mechanisms of the poor during periods of acute crisis, Wekesa said. These communities are highly vulnerable to shocks such as hikes in food prices, political violence and outbreaks of disease, he said, noting that in times of

crisis mothers are unable to eat enough to produce adequate breastmilk and cannot access substitute milk and supplemental food to feed their children.

The most common coping mechanisms are changing food intake in terms of quantity, quality, diversity and frequency, and prioritizing children. The African Population and Health Research Centre is involved in mapping food insecurity hot-spots for better response strategies.

Wade Pendleton of the **African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN)** said the same patterns can be found across Southern Africa of people moving from rural to urban areas to look for work, which they often cannot find.

His presentation on food insecurity in Namibia showed that large-scale migration from rural to urban areas, particularly from northern Namibia to the capital, Windhoek, is driving contemporary urbanization in the country.

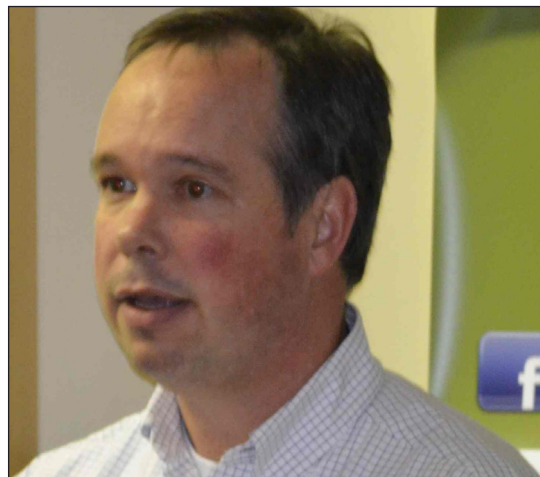
As a city of migrants, Windhoek presents the opportunity to examine the relationship between migration and urban food security in depth, Pendleton said, noting that among the key findings of AFSUN's recent food security survey is that access to food, which largely depends on incomes and food pricing, is critical in Windhoek, where food availability is not an issue.

In Gaborone, Botswana, food supply and nutrition interventions are necessary, according to a presentation by **Ben Acquah** and **Stephen Kapunda** of the **University of Botswana**. A food subsidy policy should be developed and training opportunities provided that would increase urban agriculture, they said.

SESSION THREE: FOOD PRODUCTION, MIGRATION AND RURAL-URBAN TRANSFERS

Chaired by **Bruce Frayne**, **University of Waterloo**, this session began with a talk on food security survival strategies in Harare by **Percy Toriro** of the **Municipal Development Partnership for Eastern and Southern Africa (MDPESA)** who told how poverty levels increased dramatically and development stagnated in the late 2000s in Zimbabwe's tumultuous environment.

The impact on urban households was particularly devastating because of the purchasing nature of the urban environment, Toriro said.



Bruce Frayne, University of Waterloo

Godfrey Tawodzera of the **University of Cape Town** said urban food security coping strategies in Harare include combining households and sharing meals. Food transfers – from family or friends in the rural areas, other urban areas, or other countries where Zimbabwean migrants now live – are important to the survival of many households in Harare, he said, noting that levels of participation in urban agriculture were also significant as desperate households tried to eke out food on their own land or in public spaces. Some urban households also maintain plots in the rural areas where they grow crops which they transfer to the city for their own consumption, Tawodzera said.

In Malawi, social restrictions on women's freedom of movement play a role in migration – and thus on household and community food security, said **Liam Riley** of Canada's **Western University** in his presentation, prepared with Belinda Dodson, on Blantyre's food landscape. Given women's central role in household food procurement, gender is not only a question of women's access to food, he said, noting that hindering women's mobility also hinders household food security.

Also, researchers and policy makers need to understand what is working in order to facilitate locally appropriate informal marketing to enhance access to affordable food.

In Madizini, Tanzania, research findings on food security in emerging urban centres emphasize the need to change traditional thinking that food security depends enormously on the rural, said **John Msuya** of the **Sokoine University of Agriculture**.

Policy-making processes must recognize the importance of emerging urban centres in ensuring the food security of residents of rural people, he said.



Andrea Brown, Wilfrid Laurier University

SESSION FOUR: MOBILE HOUSEHOLDS AND URBAN FOOD SECURITY

Mohammad Moniruzzaman and Margaret Walton-Roberts of the International Migration Research Centre (IMRC) and Wilfrid Laurier University began this session, chaired by John Msuya, Sokoine University of Agriculture, discussing how transnational migrants' remittances influence household food and nutrition security.

While it is widely acknowledged that remittances reduce poverty, protect people from income shocks and substitute for inefficient credit markets, controversies over the value of remittances include their "Dutch disease" effect and that they limit the role of monetary policy. Research gaps regarding remittances include the impact of this money and goods on food and nutritional insecurity.

After presenting AFSUN's research findings on the food security of households containing rural-to-urban migrants in Khayelitsha and Philippi, Jane Battersby-Lennard of the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town said the fact that all households consisting of three or more people were migrant households should make the researchers take a step back and reassess their assumptions about migrants. More qualitative data is needed to provide a clearer sense of what a migrant is, she said.

Researchers need to ask what the characteristics are of migrant-receiving households, how long a household is a migrant household before length of stay in the city changes that, and whether quantitative approaches favoured by policy makers generate the kind of data that is needed.

Battersby also noted that using percentages can mislead people into thinking that food insecurity is a rural problem. Another false assumption often made is that urban areas are all the same, she said.

More migrants in South Africa come from Zimbabwe than any other country, with estimates of between 1.5 and 3.5 million Zimbabweans in South Africa, said Godfrey Tawodzera of UCT in his presentation on their food security.

Food insecurity is pervasive among the migrant population, he said, adding that migrants' vulnerability is exacerbated by poverty, badly remunerated work and lack of access to safety nets.

But no matter how little income they make, Zimbabwean migrants always remit, Tawodzera said, noting that they would rather starve than have their children in Zimbabwe go hungry.



Abel Chikanda, Balsillie School of International Affairs

SESSION FIVE: INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBAN FOOD SECURITY

In this session, chaired by Abel Chikanda of Queen's University and the Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP), Ayman Zohry, Egyptian Society for Migration Studies, Cairo, said that Greater Cairo is the largest metropolitan area in Africa. Its informal economy and the construction boom attract migrants, who usually reside in slum areas in Cairo under humiliating living conditions.

While evidence from post-revolution Cairo indicates that food insecurity and the interruption of the food chain affects both migrants and non-migrants, because of the concentration of migrants in slum areas it seems that they are more affected by food insecurity than established residents of the city, Zohry said.

Ghana has only improved its malnutrition levels by 1% in the past two decades, despite a decrease in poverty levels, **Wendy Karamba, American University**, said in her presentation, noting that there has been large growth in remittances from the diaspora. In Ghana, which has a history of widespread migration and high levels of poverty, research results indicate that migration does not substantially affect total food expenditures per capita, and has minimal noticeable effect on food expenditure patterns, she said.

In Mali, according to **William Moseley, Macalester College**, drought conditions and food shortages in the early 1970s and mid-1980s conditioned the country to importing food as a way of resolving its problems. The urban population has been growing at a steep rate and about 30% of Mali's population now resides in its cities. Policy makers need to develop programmes that re-link urban food security and rural livelihood security, such as credit systems and road building, he said.

SESSION SIX: MIGRATION AND HEALTH IN THE CITY

Chaired by **Jane Battersby-Lennard, University of Cape Town**, this session started with **Silvia Núñez García, CISAN/UNAM, Mexico City**, noting that the longstanding interaction between the United States and Mexico has strongly influenced the dietary habits of both countries. The resultant combination of fast food and traditional oil-based Mexican food is not healthy, she said, noting that eating healthily in the US, where one in every 10 Mexicans lives, is an expensive luxury. Mexicans in the US are far more likely to live in poverty and experience food insecurity in the US, she said, noting that they are also more likely to experience depression and anxiety.

In her presentation with **Dan Tevera** on the role of social protection in addressing food insecurity challenges facing poor households in Manzini, **Nomcebo Simelane, University of Swaziland**, noted that the levels of food insecurity among the urban poor in Swaziland's economic hub were the highest of all 11 Southern African cities in AFSUN's baseline survey.



Jane Battersby-Lennard, University of Cape Town

Urban households need to be targeted specifically in government policies that at present focus only on poverty in rural areas, she said, adding that because households that are severely food insecure tend to be large, female-headed and female-centred, and have a narrow range of livelihood strategies, it is vital for policies that address urban food security to appreciate the complex relationship between household food security and a range of variables such as income, gender and household size.

The nexus between HIV and migration and food security in Ethiopia is highly complex and needs more research, **Woldie Asfaw, Water and Land Resource Centre, Addis Ababa**, said in his presentation. Migration should be considered a normal process rather than a response to livelihood failure, he said, noting that migration can positively contribute to enhancing the coping mechanisms for vulnerable groups as well as the transformation of livelihoods of communities that depend on risk-prone subsistence agriculture. Developing infrastructure and increasing opportunities for off-farm employment would reduce distress migration, he said.

SESSION SEVEN: GOVERNANCE AND URBAN FOOD SECURITY

With no political will, Uganda's policy environment continues to ignore urban food security and internal migration, **Andrea M. Brown, Wilfrid Laurier University**, said in her presentation that began this session, chaired by **Percy Toriro, Municipal Development Partnership for Southern and Eastern Africa (MDPESA)**.



Percy Toriro, Municipal Development Partnership for Southern and Eastern Africa

All food security policy in Uganda focuses on rural areas and the governance environment in the country is worsening, with increasing corruption, she said. International donors continue to ignore urban food security and migration, Brown said, noting also that the scope for donors to influence governance is weakening.

With the world's focus on the 9-billion mouths it will soon need to feed, there is a production bias in the planned responses, Gareth Haysom, University of Cape Town, said in his talk on drivers of migration to urban centres.

Consolidation in agriculture is resulting in a significant loss of employment, he said, adding that changes in the food access system have led to increased dominance of large retailers. Questions analysts need to ask include what is the governance responsibility of cities in this transition, and is the national scale appropriate in the governance of food systems? Also, is agribusiness an essential partner in the overall food security process, particularly in feeding cities, and if so, how is this relationship mediated by cities?

The overwhelming majority of migrants move to seek improved livelihood opportunities, Jo Vearey, Wits University, said in her presentation with Scott Drimie, Stellenbosch University, on internal migration, informal settlements, food security and HIV: the role of developmental local government.

Migrants do not report moving to access health care, anti-retroviral therapy or other services, she said, noting that on

arrival migrants tend to be healthier than the host population. This "healthy migrant effect" tends to fall away quickly though and, if they become too sick to work, migrants will return home to seek care and support, Vearey said.

ROUNDTABLE ON URBANIZATION, MIGRATION AND FOOD SECURITY INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

In this roundtable, chaired by Edgar Pieterse of the African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town, participants discussed the world's urban transition, which is ongoing and transformative.

Bruce Frayne, University of Waterloo, noted that the development challenges of the 21st century will be met in cities and towns. In an increasingly urban world, the locus of food and nutrition security will no longer be rural areas and so the global perspective needs to shift appropriately.

In this urban transition, by 2050 about 95 percent of the world's people, whose numbers will have grown by 2–3 billion, will live in the towns and cities of the developing world.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, where the rate of urbanization is twice that of the global average, more than half of the region's population will be urban by 2030 – the post-2015 development agenda deadline of the target for "zero extreme poverty". In 2005 the World Bank defined extreme poverty as living on less than USD1.25 a day.

Frayne said that if this target of no extreme poverty can be met, global fertility rates may decline and the world's population may stop growing, which is ecologically necessary for a sustainable future. He said that with the increase in energy consumption that urbanization and income growth require, cheaper and non-carbon energy sources need to be found.

Cities account for more than 70 percent of greenhouse-gas emissions, largely because of construction and energy usage. This poses a major development challenge in the context of climate change and associated vulnerabilities and costs, he said.

Cecilia Tacoli, International Institute for Environment and Development, London, said that the impact of climate change is causing changes in the links between rural and urban areas. In countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana and Bolivia

there is a substantial transfer of food – purchased food – from urban to rural areas. Changes in environmental conditions mean that production in rural areas has changed, which brings a complex shift in distribution patterns, she said.

Changes in rainfall patterns have affected production in rural areas, creating shortages and leading to growing dependence on food purchase. So, for example, people are sending imported staple foods bought in cities to relatives in remote rural areas who would pay more for the same items in the village shop.

Scott Drimie, Stellenbosch University, said that while it is unlikely that Southern African cities will “feed themselves” in the short- to medium-term, they will have to look at food availability as part of their development strategies, he said.

The availability of food is likely to stem from countries such as South Africa, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, he said, adding that the region would do well to look at Angola, an emerging power that is building a strong economy – and encouraging innovation and investing in agriculture – that stands in good stead in the face of climate change.

The need to feed “a hungry and potentially volatile population close to the centres of power” as a political priority will ensure availability of food for growing urban areas, he said, noting the role that food riots, largely in reaction to food inflation, played in North Africa and Southern African states such as Mozambique. Drimie also emphasized the vulnerability of the urban poor to acute crises. A real concern in Southern Africa is that it is not as well prepared for another El Nino event – which is overdue – as it was 20 years ago.

Frayne drew attention to the fact that levels of food insecurity are extremely high in urban areas. AFSUN’s research into food insecurity in 11 Southern African cities found that poor urban households are very hungry 70 percent of the time, he said.

This is a “wake-up call to policy-makers as well as to us as researchers,” Frayne said, noting that researchers need to continue doing policy-relevant work that contributes to development.

To understand urban food insecurity, forms of poverty other than income must also be looked at, Tacoli said.

The need to work long hours to make ends meet results in lack of time to cook cheaper food as well as an inability to get to cheaper markets, she said.

Lack of space to store food means people are unable to take advantage of savings through bulk buying. Space poverty



Edgar Pieterse, University of Cape Town

can also lead to “environmental hazards such as flooding and inadequate water and sanitation provision, which are exacerbated by climate change and have a severe impact on health and thus on malnutrition,” Tacoli said.

Noting that migrants are a highly heterogeneous group with many from better-educated, better-connected and wealthier rural groups, Tacoli said that it is important not to conflate migration and urban poverty.

In fact, urbanization and migration have great potential to reduce poverty and inequality, she said, and there is a need for the transformations that accompany urbanization to be better managed.

“We usually think in terms of formal/informal markets, but perhaps we should start thinking in terms of long and short supply chains and examine how these chains contribute to urban food security, and what governance levels are appropriate to supporting and regulating them.”

From this point of view, it should be easier to determine the interconnection between local, national and global governance systems, Tacoli said.

Pieterse said it is crucial that those concerned with food security think differently about its imperatives and “shift the debate out of where the livelihood debate has gotten stuck.”

Regarding structural poverty, he asked whether we should be making more of socially-organised economies, with so much depending on informal sources.

“We need to think about what this would mean institutionally” and implement the necessary changes, he said.

AGENDA

Monday 26th November

- 8.30 WELCOME – Chair: Prof Jonathan Crush, Director, AFSUN
 Prof Gordon Pirie, Associate Director, African Centre for Cities (ACC)
 Mr George Matovu, Director, Municipal Development Partnership (MDPESA)
 Dr Margaret Walton-Roberts, Director, International Migration Research Centre (IMRC)
 Dr Howard Duncan, Director, International Metropolis
 Dr Abel Chikanda, Manager, SAMP
- 9.00 OPENING ADDRESS
 Prof Jonathan Crush, CIGI Chair in Global Migration and Development, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier University – *The Global Disconnect Between Migration and Food Security*
- 9.30–11.00 SESSION 1: *Comparative Perspectives on Urban Food Security in the Global South* Chair: Dr Jan Rath
 Dr Rukmani Ramani, MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, India – *Urban Food Security in India*
 Dr Bruce Frayne & Zhenzhong Si, Faculty of Environment, University of Waterloo – *A Food System Assessment Framework for Chinese Cities*
 Prof Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, University of West Indies, Mona, Jamaica – *Food Security and Migration in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean*
- 11.30–1.00 SESSION 2: *Food Security and Resilience in Urban Informal Settlements* Chair: Dr Nomcebo Simelane
 Dr Elizabeth Kimani-Murage and Mr Fredrick Wekesah, African Population and Health Research Centre, Nairobi, Kenya – *Understanding Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Urban Slums in Nairobi, Kenya*
 Prof Wade Pendleton, African Food Security Urban Network, Cape Town – *Migration, Urbanization, Poverty and Food Security in Windhoek, Namibia*
 Dr Ben Acquah and Dr Stephen Kapunda, University of Botswana – *Migration and Food Security in Gaborone*
- 2.00–3.30 SESSION 3: *Food Production, Migration and Rural-Urban Transfers*
 Chair: Dr Bruce Frayne
 Mr Percy Toriro, MDPESA, Zimbabwe and Dr Godfrey Tawodzera, University of Cape Town – *Urban Agriculture and Rural-Urban Transfers as Food Security Survival Strategies in Harare, Zimbabwe*
 Mr Liam Riley and Dr Belinda Dodson, Western University – *Navigating Blantyre’s Food Landscape: Gender, Mobility, and Food Security*
 Dr John Msuya, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania – *Emerging Urban Centres (EUC) and Food Security of the Surrounding Rural Areas: Madizini in Tanzania*
- 3.45–5.15 SESSION 4: *Mobile Households and Urban Food Security* Chair: Dr John Msuya
 Mr Mohammad Moniruzzaman and Dr Margaret Walton-Roberts, IMRC – *How Do Transnational Migrants’ Remittances Influence Household Food and Nutrition Security?*

Dr Jane Battersby, University of Cape Town – The Food Security of Households Containing Rural-to-Urban Migrants in Khayelitsha and Philippi

Dr Godfrey Tawodzera, University of Cape Town – Migration and Food Security: The Case of Zimbabwean Urban Migrants in South Africa

Tuesday 27th November

8.30–10.30 SESSION 5: Internal Migration and Urban Food Security Chair: Dr Abel Chikanda

Dr Ayman Zohry, Egyptian Society for Migration Studies, Cairo – Internal Migration and Urban Food Security: Findings from Cairo

Ms Wendy Karamba, American University – Migration and Food Consumption Patterns in Ghana

Dr Bill Moseley, Macalester College – Migration and Urban Food Security Dynamism in Times of Change: The Case of Mali

10.45–12.45 SESSION 6: Migration and Health in the City Chair: Dr Jane Battersby

Dr Silvia Núñez García, CISAN/UNAM, Mexico City – Mexican Migration to the US: Facts on Health and Nutrition

Dr Nomcebo Simelane, University of Swaziland – Role of Social Protection in Addressing Food Insecurity Challenges Facing Low Income Households in Manzini City, Swaziland

Dr Gete Zeleke and Mr Woldie Asfaw, Water and Land Resource Centre, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – The Nexus of Migration, HIV/AIDS and Food Security in Ethiopia

1.30–3.00 SESSION 7: Governance and Urban Food Security Chair: Mr Percy Toriro

Dr Andrea M. Brown, Wilfrid Laurier University – Uganda's Emerging Urban Policy Environment: Implications for Urban Food Security and Urban Migrants

Mr Gareth Haysom, University of Cape Town – Food Security Response Strategies: Drivers of Migration to Urban Centres?

Dr Jo Vearey, Wits University and Dr Scott Drimie, Stellenbosch University – Internal Migration, Informal Settlements, Food Security and HIV: The Role of Developmental Local Government

3.15–4.45 ROUNDTABLE: Urbanization, Migration and Food Security into the 21st Century. Chair: Prof Edgar Pieterse

Dr Cecilia Tacoli, International Institute for Environment and Development, London

Dr Bruce Frayne, University of Waterloo

Dr Scott Drimie, Stellenbosch University

4.45 CLOSING REMARKS – Prof Jonathan Crush



MEETING OF MINDS: Participants at the Cape Town, South Africa, conference on Migration, Urbanization and Food Security in Cities of the Global South.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

The Migration, Urbanization and Food Security in Cities of the Global South conference was hosted by the African Food Security Urban Network, the African Centre for Cities, the Southern African Migration Programme, the International Migration Research Centre, the Municipal Development Partnership and the International Metropolis Project.

The **Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP)** is an international partnership network linking organizations committed to training, public education, policy development, research and delivery of technical expertise on migration and development issues.

The **African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN)** focuses on the implications of rapid urbanization in Africa for urban food systems, local and global food markets, and the food security of the rapidly growing numbers of urban poor. It seeks to raise the global profile of the crisis of food insecurity in African cities and to suggest concrete policies and interventions to improve food access, diversity and nutrition. AFSUN, led by the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, and the Southern African Research Centre at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, has partners in nine African countries and also collaborates with international organizations, major NGOs, and municipal governance networks (such as MDP-ESA and SACN).

The **African Centre for Cities**, based at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, seeks to facilitate critical urban research and policy discourses for the promotion of vibrant, democratic and sustainable urban development in the global South from an African perspective.

The **International Migration Research Centre (IMRC)**, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada, is a research centre whose mandate is to serve as a focal point for debate, research, policy analysis, and proposal development related to international migration and mobility at the global, national and regional scale.

The **Municipal Development Partnership (MDP)** aims to improve the capacity of local governments and support the process of decentralization in Sub-Saharan Africa. The programme has two regional offices: the Western and Central African office in Cotonou, Benin, and the Eastern and Southern African office in Harare, Zimbabwe. The MDP builds capacity with the aim of enabling effective self-governance at local level in Sub-Saharan Africa. It promotes alternative development approaches to problems and issues that affect local authorities by placing emphasis on ownership and direct participation of key stakeholders.

The **International Metropolis Project** is a forum for bridging research, policy and practice on migration and diversity. The project aims to enhance academic research capacity, encourage policy-relevant research on migration and diversity issues, and facilitate the use of that research by governments and non-governmental organizations.

ADDITIONAL MEDIA

Prof Jonathan Crush, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier University, interviewed on CNBC Africa:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sckei74llwE>

Conference photographs, by Shepi Mati

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/movingonempty/>

Opening address and interviews

Jonathan Crush, AFSUN and SAMP – opening address

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h1sVN6eWjCc&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LyHQC60sP0Y&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-ypa99oALk&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJjK8p-QIPk&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cEqmTLOrMdm&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WKe_QiOocHo&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jr8TNvxIN3w&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K9n6JY-plyk&feature=em-share_video_user

Rukmani Ramani, MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, India

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ogIV2HzPQ24&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VG9M2v2LGsc&feature=em-share_video_user

Wade Pendleton, AFSUN

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=43R73txb4Sc&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gMqE3Eq7cU&feature=em-share_video_user

Silvia Núñez García, CISAN/UNAM, Mexico City

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xu2ijvwv6Qo&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgcRF42xWQA&feature=em-share_video_user; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwqMTpTBISE&feature=em-share_video_user

Ayman Zohry, Egyptian Society for Migration Studies, Cairo

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FuvS_DaF9us&feature=em-share_video_user

Godfrey Tawodzera, University of Cape Town

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4KLD7ZUWojM&feature=em-share_video_user

Bruce Frayne, University of Waterloo

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sk0KIKAJJnA&feature=em-share_video_user

Nomcebo Simelane, University of Swaziland

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cJil3llidpc&feature=em-share_video_user

Jane Battersby-Lennard, University of Cape Town

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gw3oPyY8Das&feature=em-share_video_user

Zhenzhong Si, University of Waterloo

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B8xRDZrTqqQ&feature=em-share_video_user

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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