



NEW DIRECTIONS IN SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION 19TH – 20TH NOVEMBER 2019

Balsillie School of International Affairs, CIGI Campus
67 Erb St W, Waterloo, Room 142



PANEL ONE: SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION DIRECTIONS

SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION: WHAT IS AT ISSUE?

Jonathan Crush, *Balsillie School of International Affairs*

Abel Chikanda, *University of Kansas*

South-South migration (SSM) has emerged as an important research and policy issue as global and regional debates about the relationship between migration and development have intensified. The new interest in South-South migration stems from a growing appreciation that intra-South migration has been consistently sidelined in these debates. There is substantial evidence that globally SSM is becoming as voluminous as South-North migration, and for most origin and destination countries in the South it is by far the most important form of migration. The paper discusses the available sources for constructing a global picture of SSM, identifying the major origin and destination countries in the global South, as well as the major South-South migration corridors. Research and policymaking on SSM is still in its infancy, and the paper concludes by drawing attention to research gaps and policy implications.

“GENDER TROUBLE” IN THE GLOBAL COMPACTS FOR MIGRATION AND REFUGEES – WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR WOMEN’S MIGRATION IN THE SOUTH?

Jenna Hennebry, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

Asking whether the global compacts reflect the realities and address key issues of concern related to gender in the context of South-South migration, and more broadly, of member states in the South, this paper considers how their voices were heard in debates (and how gender became a ‘hot-button’ issue dividing some states and uniting others); and in what ways they have influenced the compacts and their governance structures going forward with implementation. The paper also discusses what the compacts might mean for migrants’ human security and rights, gender equality and perceptions of women migrants, and to what extent the compacts reflect global gender-tensions. Reflections are based on participant observation and key informant interviews at multi-stakeholder hearings, regional civil society consultations, Global Compact negotiations, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, and other global meetings between 2015 and 2019, as well as a content analysis of both compacts.

MIGRATION AS ENABLER OF INCLUSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: FOCUS ON FOOD SECURITY AS AN INDICATOR

Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, *University of West Indies*

Financial and social remittances (ideas, knowledge, values, practices and skills) that migrants bring home or which they transfer from abroad can have an important impact in improving their lives and those of their families. The most noticeable impact of such remittances in Jamaica is the raised

standard of living that occurs in return migrant and transnational households. This potentially could provide a basis for, though not a guarantee of, inclusive social development and inclusive economic growth. Why remittances do not necessarily promote inclusive growth is a question discussed in this paper. The economic profile of households based on national statistics that are in receipt of remittances is presented, and further explored is the impact of remittances at the household level based on data derived from the household food security survey carried out as part of the HCP work in Jamaica's capital city, Kingston. Additionally, the changing pattern of the sources of remittances to Jamaica is indicated, showing the increase in south-south transfers from migrant destinations within the Caribbean in recent years.

PANEL TWO: MIGRANTS AND FOOD IN THE CITY

STATE-LED FOOD LOCALIZATION, MIGRANTS AND URBAN FOOD SECURITY

Taiyang Zhong, *Nanjing University*

Food localization as a counter movement of globalization has been extensively studied in developed countries, focusing on the impact of localized food system on sustainability. Unlike developed countries, state-led efforts of food localization have been conducted across mainland China under the umbrella of "vegetable basket project" since the late 1980s, aiming to address urban food security. Due to rapid urbanization in the past decades, China has a large amount of migrant from rural to urban. The existing studies about food localization has not paid attention to the nexus between state-led food localization, migrant and urban food localization. To fill the gaps, this study took Nanjing as a case and analyzed the key feature of "vegetable basket project" from the aspect of food localization. Furthermore, two questionnaire surveys were conducted, including the survey of food vendor and the survey of farm household in Nanjing. Based on the two surveys, this study investigates the connections between "vegetable basket project", migrant farmer, migrant vendors and urban security. We argue that the migrant from rural to urban not only increase the urban demand for food, but also remarkably contribute to urban food security. The study shows that the migrant from rural to urban have extensively involved in urban food supply chains. Due to the implementation of "vegetable basket project", migrant farmer has a relatively good access to farm renting market. Unlike most farm household whose farming is mainly self-consuming, migrant farmers devote themselves to the production of commercial agriculture, contributing to maintaining self-sufficiency of urban food. Besides, the implementation of "vegetable basket project" improve the access of migrant to those job opportunities in food wholesale and retailing sectors, which in turn contributes to improve urban food accessibility and affordability.

MIGRATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN NAIROBI, KENYA

Sam Owuor, *University of Nairobi*

Most Sub-Saharan African countries are undergoing a process of rapid urbanization. In Kenya, the urban population increased from 285,000 (5.3%) in 1948 to 12 million (31.3%) in 2009 housing and population census. While Nairobi continues to have the largest share of the urban population, the importance of small and medium-size urban centres is beginning to emerge in the urban hierarchy. Rural-to-urban migration continues to be the major source of urban growth in Kenya – besides urban natural increase, in-situ urbanization and refugees from neighbouring war torn countries. There is no doubt that the high rate of urbanization in Kenya has resulted in increasing levels of urban poverty, economic vulnerability and food insecurity. However, little is known about the nexus between migration and food insecurity in Kenya. This is despite the fact that food security is increasingly becoming an urban issue. Based on a survey of Nairobi households, this paper presents some emerging aspects of migration and food insecurity in Nairobi City, Kenya.

CITY AND MIGRATION: MEXICO CITY AND RECENT ISSUES AROUND IMMIGRATION

Maria Fernanda Vazquez, *Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana- Cuajimalpa*

The Mexico-U.S. migration corridor is the largest in the world, with over 12 million migrants, followed by that between India and the United Arab Emirates, with 3.3 million. It has been a traditional South-North flow of migrants, but just recently we have seen that it is also important for South-South flows, a dynamic that has been little studied. It is not a surprise then, that Mexico City has become the third-largest urban agglomeration in the world, after Tokyo and Mumbai. The city plays an active part in migratory flows of all kinds: internal, in return, international and transmigrant. During the 1960s, the city experienced the greatest growth in its history, with average annual rates of more than 6 per cent, mostly due to immigration. Many factors are involved in this growth. First, is due to industrialization of the metropolitan area since 1940 decade, that moved many workers into the city and around it. Second, because it has been the political, economic, cultural and health centre of Mexico; many services, companies and all the members of the state cabinet dispatch from here, everything is still centralized. And third, it has been important also in terms of education in every level, but especially in higher education. The presentation will examine the importance of Mexico City as a constant migration receiver, the dynamics of the different flows: internal, in return, international and transmigrant, and the problematics that appear, such as segregation, discrimination, poverty, poor access to services (water shortage, education, health), precarization of labour and finally, from the perspective of urban food systems and food insecurity, we analyze the participation of migrants in the sale of street food as a means of living.

VENEZUELAN MIGRATION AND THE URBAN FOOD SCENE IN QUITO

Cheryl Martens, *Universidad San Francisco de Quito*

This paper explores the case of Venezuelan migration and its impact on urban spaces, and the complex social and cultural practices of consumption in Quito's food truck scene and informal food sector. The food truck scene is a relatively new development in Ecuador's culinary landscape, shaped by Venezuelan migrants, in effort to establish a new, niche market in food consumption. Focusing on the interactions between consumers and producers within food trucks in Quito, this empirical study examines the evolution of Venezuelan migration and the rise and decline of the urban food scene and the experiences of food truck owners, workers, and consumers. Using a wide range of cultural strategies, food truck brand managers and workers invested in cosmopolitan imaginaries about consumers, aesthetics, and consumption in order to shape a festive, global experience of eating out a defined food truck patio environment. However, on the consumption side, far from matching pre-conceived notions of "cosmopolitan consumers", held by food truck owners, cultural, gender, and class boundaries illustrate a high degree of fragmentation in the ways in which consumers as well as workers participate and identify with these new urban spaces. The paper highlights the diverse, nuanced and conflicting ways in which consumerist cosmopolitanisms are performed in Quito's food truck scene. It also examines how this initially vibrant and dynamic scene is increasingly being replaced by a more precarious informal food sector. The paper argues that Venezuelan migration to Ecuador has been negatively impacted by diffuse government policies both concerning food service provision and migration, which are creating an increasingly difficult climate for new migrants, in search of food security and the generation of livelihoods in Ecuador.

PANEL THREE: MIGRATION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATIONS

TEMPORAL EMOTION WORK OF LEFT-BEHIND YOUTH AND THEIR ASPIRATIONS IN INDONESIAN MIGRANT-SENDING VILLAGES

Bittiandra Chand Somaiah, *Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore*

Brenda S.A. Yeoh, *Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore*

Drawing upon qualitative findings from two rural field-sites in East Java, Indonesia, we centre youth's feelings and temporal experiences of left-behindness. Using the analytical lens of Jennifer Lois' temporal emotion work – the process of management of conflicting feelings by reworking particular experiences of time – we highlight left-behind youth's shifting emotions implicated in South-South parental migration and how this recalibrates the production of their desires. We extend Lois' concepts of 'sequencing' and 'savouring' by including an accentuated gendered angle, contrasted further with the idea of 'supressing'. We explore how such temporal emotional strategies help left-behind children aspire for migration or not. More specifically, the paper concerns itself with youth's subjectivities and temporal management of emotions with respect to parental migration and how this shapes their hopes relating to education, work, migration and

family. Our qualitative interviews revealed nascent gendered strategies of sequencing, savouring and suppressing. Young women who practise 'sequencing' and 'savouring' (oppositionally and interactively), often aspire to stay as a means of restorative, temporal-emotional justice for their families. In contrast, young men who 'suppress' their emotional selves, stashing away unpleasant emotions, tend to conversely 'follow suit' with aspirational future migration, conforming to gender-normative scripts within a culture of migration.

HUMAN SECURITY, MIGRATION, AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN HONDURAS

Warren Dodd, *University of Waterloo*

Security concerns, including poverty and violence, are viewed as critical factors in understanding the drivers of and experiences with internal and international migration from Honduras. Drawing on a broad definition of human security that encompasses 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want', in addition to insights from critical and feminist security studies, we interrogate different dimensions of human security for rural households from one region of Honduras. We include data from 248 household surveys and a qualitative activity with 60 secondary school students to explore how experiences of security influence migration decisions and outcomes from this setting. For surveyed households, we find that migration contributed to enhanced economic and emotional security among family members left behind. Fear of violence was a prominent barrier to migration rather than a motivation for migration. Additionally, educational attainment raised personal and household expectations concerning the feasibility of migration to mitigate insecurity. Overall, we find human security to be a useful framework to understand motivations for and outcomes from migration among these rural households. However, the relationship between experiences of security and migration needs to be situated in the context of broader rural livelihoods, including local economic realities and intrahousehold characteristics.

YOUTH PERSPECTIVES: MIGRATION, POVERTY AND THE FUTURE OF FARMING IN RURAL ETHIOPIA

Siera Vercillo, *University of Waterloo*

Logan Cochrane, *Carleton University*

One of the most significant transformations happening across sub-Saharan Africa is the unprecedented rates of urbanization and the migration of certain populations, particularly youth out of rural areas. This chapter describes the opportunities of rural Ethiopian youth who choose to migrate to urban locations. Empirical evidence is provided about the gendered experiences of migration of both migrants in urban centers and those left behind in rural communities. Discussed are the evolving geographies of opportunities that do not homogenize a diversity of rural contexts and experiences by taking a differentiated view of young people who have uneven talents, access to resources, networks, and interests operating in differing rural communities. We draw upon qualitative and quantitative research that emphasizes the perspectives and agency of different community members (skilled/unskilled, young/old and male/female) often missed in a discourse

that tends to rely on macro level causal explanations of migration. Geospatial dimensions are also considered as three different kinds of rural communities are compared to assess the impact of living near to a town, in a remote location and having irrigation infrastructure. The overall conclusion is that migration itself is less of a choice made by the youth for their own benefit or simply because they do not want to farm, but because of their specific opportunities, constraints and abilities. These findings have led to two key recommendations: rural agricultural development, targeted and tailored vocational training and inclusive education.

EFFECTS OF MIGRANT STATUS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL ON TENURE SECURITY AMONG FARMERS IN GHANA

Vincent Kuuire, *University of Toronto Mississauga*

Land tenure security is indispensable for sustaining livelihoods and boosting agricultural productivity because it provides an incentive for farmers to invest in land. Further, tenure security provides farmers with a means of collateral through which additional resources for investing in land can be obtained. Although available evidence indicates that farmers' status (e.g., migrants) and connectedness to political and traditional authorities (i.e. social capital) are important for tenure security, knowledge on how these factors operate at different scales is limited. Fitting multilevel logistic regression models on a nationally representative data from the Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Survey, this paper examines the association between perceived tenure security and social capital and migrant status among Ghanaians whose livelihoods and economic activities are land-based. The results show that migrants are significantly more likely to perceive their tenure as insecure. Although education, ethnicity and religion explained away the relationship between social capital and perceived tenure security, we found that 45% of the variance in perceived tenure security was attributable to regional differences. The findings suggest that region specific policies targeting migrants are required for improving tenure security.

PANEL FOUR: MIGRANT PRECARITY AND URBAN SURVIVAL

URBAN FOOD INSECURITY AND SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION: ZIMBABWEAN MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES

Godfrey Tawodzera, *University of Cape Town*

Jonathan Crush, *Balsillie School of International Affairs*

The drivers of food insecurity in rapidly-growing urban areas of the Global South are receiving more research and policy attention, but the precise connections between urbanization, urban food security and migration are still largely unexplored. In particular, the levels and causes of food insecurity amongst new migrants to the city have received little consideration. This is in marked contrast to the literature on the food security experience of new immigrants from the South in European and North American cities. This paper aims to contribute to the new literature on South-

South migration and urban food security by focusing on the case of recent Zimbabwean migrants to South African cities. The paper presents the results of a household survey of migrants in the South African cities of Cape Town and Johannesburg. The survey showed extremely high levels of food insecurity and low dietary diversity. We attribute these findings, in part, to the difficulties of accessing regular incomes and the other demands on household income. However, most migrants are also members of multi-spatial households and have obligations to support household members in Zimbabwe. We conclude that this is also a factor in explaining the high levels of food insecurity by migrants in the city.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMITTANCES, ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT, AND HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY IN MALAWI

Anil Dhakal, *University of Waterloo*

Channelling remittances for productive investments has been a challenge for many remittance-receiving countries in the Global South. Many scholars and policymakers have emphasized the need for leveraging remittances for making investments in productive sectors. On the other hand, household food insecurity is also an emerging problem in the cities of developing countries. Studies suggest that most remittance-receiving households in urban areas use a major portion of the remitted income for food—indicating a close relationship between remittances and food security. However, understanding of how remittances are related to food security is still underexplored. More specifically, what is the role of remittances in overcoming food insecurity both directly as an additional means available to access food, and indirectly as a source of investment to boost income-generating activities? This study focuses on the case of Mzuzu in Malawi and is based on a field study conducted from May to August 2018 which included interviews with migrant households, returnee migrants from South Africa and Tanzania, and key informants. The findings suggest that remittances helped increase households' access to food as well as improve their ability to buy agricultural inputs. However, remittance investments in entrepreneurial activities are very limited for reasons explored in the presentation.

BARELY ROOM: LODGING, MIGRATION AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICAN CITIES

Miriam Grant, *University of British Columbia- Okanagan*

Globally, at least 1/3 of all urban dwellers are renters and this proportion is likely higher in cities of the global south. Migrants- whether urban-urban, rural-urban, or international, usually have to secure a room or part-room as an urban base from which to seek work and become established. Pre-existing social networks ease the search for accommodation as relatives or friends from 'home' make room for yet another household member. However, in housing markets where affordable rental shelter is scarce, overcrowding and stress negatively impact quality of life, including food security. Although small-scale, private landlords/ladies play a critical role in shelter provision for millions, conditions are often difficult and substandard, particularly for the more

vulnerable. Partially based on interviews in Zimbabwe and South Africa, this paper will explore the linkages and challenges between migrant lodging (private rental), everyday life and food security.

“INTEGRATION” IN THE MARGINS: THE HOUSING STRUGGLES OF DISENFRANCHISED MIGRANTS IN SÃO PAULO

Diana Thomaz, *Balsillie School of International Affairs*

The paper will analyze the housing struggles of disenfranchised international migrants and asylum-seekers living in São Paulo by situating this case in South-South migration (SSM) academic and policy discussions. In a context of acute housing deficit and dearth of immigration policies that is characteristic of many cities of the global South, in São Paulo, migrants coming mainly from Haiti, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of Congo have found in squatted buildings (*ocupações*) a provisional housing solution. Brazil’s relatively liberal visa policies and short-lived status as an emerging economy attracted thousands of migrants between 2006 and 2015. Some of them hoped to find in São Paulo prosperity, while many only saw it as a steppingstone to a further migration to the global North (mostly Canada and Western Europe). Regardless of their goals, poor and racialized migrants found unemployment or low-paying jobs, racism, and an unaffordable cost of living in São Paulo. The paper unpacks the particular urban and housing dynamics of this South-South migration, and it highlights the role of native squatters in implementing a precarious local “integration policy.” It shows that SSM to urban contexts often involves marginalized citizens and marginal spaces playing a pivotal role in allowing migrants to navigate highly exclusionary cities.

PANEL FIVE: MIGRATION CORRIDORS

GENDERED MOBILITY AND MULTI-SCALAR GOVERNANCE MODELS: EXPLORING THE CASE OF NURSE MIGRATION FROM SOUTH INDIA TO THE GULF

Margaret Walton-Roberts, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

S.Irudaya Rajan, *Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum Kerala*

Jolin Joseph, *York University*

The emigration of skilled female workers, although it has not received the same level of attention as low skilled female migration, is on the increase. This paper examines nurse migration from India to various Gulf States, which since 2015 has been managed through the system of “Emigration Clearance Required” (ECR) and routed through select public sector agencies. This recent policy change is aimed at controlling predominately female migration in the nursing occupation through the use of the ECR process, which has been characterised as a means to discriminate based on education, and is typically only applied to low skilled migration flows to Gulf nations. Since this policy has been introduced the numbers of nurses heading to the Gulf initially declined, but recent surveys of migrants in the Gulf suggest that available Indian data on the magnitude of ECR migration to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries may not correspond with the actual

numbers of Indian migrants there. Based on secondary data and policy analysis the paper will examine this form of migration regulation, how it has informed the character of Indian nurse migration to Gulf nations, and its gendered migration and labour market implications. The paper examines this context in the following manner: First, we provide some background on the international migration of nurses from India; second we explore the infrastructure and policy framework relevant to the training and migration of nurses; third we consider the impacts and implications of the extension of ECR Status to Nurse Migrants; fourth we consider if this ECR application to nursing is a form of gendered transnational migration governance.

MIGRANT WELFARE REFORMS IN QATAR

Ray Jureidini, *Hamad Bin Khalifa University*

The presentation will provide an analysis of the kinds of reforms that have taken place and are continuing in Qatar. With over 90% of the population comprised of foreigners, Qatar is unique with such a small proportion of nationals sponsoring business and labour. Low-skilled, low-income workers who comprise the bulk of the workforce largely come from India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka and increasingly from Kenya, Ghana and other African states. Available data on the Qatari workforce will be provided. The reforms, particularly in the past 4 or 5 years include an easing of the kafala system to allow foreign workers to change employers at the end of their contracts or after 5 years' service; the limited abolition of the exit visa requirement for foreign nationals; separate legislation for migrant domestic workers; a 'wage protection' system; and promises of more comprehensive reforms before the end of 2019, in conjunction with the International Labour Organization. Some recent data on migrant worker remittances and spending in Qatar will provide some interesting insights about local consumption. One of the most important areas still requiring attention is corruption in the recruitment process. Some survey data will be provided on this. Finally, some notes about the June 2017 blockade (by Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain and Egypt) and what it has meant for Qatar's food security.

TRANSNATIONAL GHANAIAN TRADERS' JOURNEY TO THE EAST: THE DYNAMICS, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES TOWARDS LIVELIHOOD SUSTAINABILITY

Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe, *University of Ghana*

Though not a recent phenomenon, transnational trading in Ghana in recent times has observed a shift in trading destinations with transnational traders moving from traditional and colonial destinations to emerging ones in the Far and Middle East. This paper discusses what drives the decisions underlying these movements, the inherent challenges associated with them and the strategies adopted by the traders to ensure that their livelihoods are sustained. The paper draws on data from a survey of transnational traders in market spaces in the cities of Accra and Kumasi and other key informants. The paper found that the challenges were continuous throughout the pre-, during and post-travel stages to these destinations with access to credit, the tax

regime and issues related to communication being the major challenges. Traders adopted networking and group travels as strategies to minimize costs and maximize profits. An improved access to credit policy framework and a realistic approach to the tax regime in Ghana were advocated for in this paper.

LIVING IN LIMBO: THE PHENOMENA OF STRANDED MIGRANTS IN MEXICO

Stacey Wilson-Forsberg, *Wilfrid Laurier University*

With international asylum policies increasingly framed by a security paradigm as opposed to a framework of human rights, migrants often spend very long periods in countries of transit. Their journeys become highly fragmented involving multiple and unplanned stages, prompted by barriers and opportunities that arise, as well as information obtained en route. These increasingly fragmented journeys change the way scholars have always understood migration as direct passages between countries of origin and destination. In this presentation I will deliver preliminary findings from a research project examining the lived experiences of migrants who are stranded in Mexico. The journey north from the Guatemala border to the United States has left thousands of migrants from Central America, the Caribbean, and Africa in a state of limbo tacked down in a location that was not their intended destination, and where they must now struggle to establish their right to stay. With the help of civil society, these people must find ways to survive, including accessing food and shelter, and also to come to terms with the reality that their hopes and dreams no longer lie in the United States. The research is the pilot phase of a larger study that will collect the stories of migrants living in similar “limbos” in Brazil and Morocco.

PANEL SIX: SOUTHERN POLICY ENVIRONMENTS

IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION AS DEVELOPMENT—OPPORTUNITY OR THREAT? MIGRANT EXCLUSION, STATELESSNESS & RIGHTLESSNESS IN SOUTH-SOUTH MIGRATION

Allison Petrozziello, *Balsillie School of International Affairs*

Identity documentation is increasingly recognized as a development concern for migrants and nationals alike. Sustainable Development Goal 16.9 of providing legal identity for all by 2030 has galvanized the efforts of many development actors, who are supporting governments to strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems. Birth registration—and especially proof of citizenship—is key for people to claim rights and access services. However, researchers and development practitioners are learning that promoting universal birth registration is not always a straightforward task, especially when linked to social protection initiatives in emerging economies of the global South. Where questions of belonging are unsettled, for example for ethnic minorities or children of migrants and refugees, documentation may be issued to some and denied to others on discriminatory grounds. Exclusionary legal and administrative practices not only generate a risk of statelessness; they effectively erase the existence of those

most in need of development assistance. This paper discusses the policy context and preliminary findings of a doctoral research project on “birth registration as bordering practice” and teases out the dangers of such practices from a rights-based perspective within the context of South-South migration. It grounds the discussion in the case of Haiti-Dominican Republic, which share the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

CAUGHT BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE: 'ASSEMBLAGES OF EXCLUSION' AND THE FOOD SECURITY OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Jennifer Kandjii, *Balsillie School of International Affairs*

There is a growing acceptance that socio-economic status is a critical determinant in shaping food insecurity among migrants in South Africa's urban spaces. Less addressed, however, is the coalescing impact of the state's production of gradations of migratory statuses, and the pervasive xenophobic discrimination and violence, which I refer to as 'assemblages of exclusion,' on the food security of refugees and asylum seekers. Using a combination of a multi-method approach that includes interviews, field observations, and policy analysis, this paper presents insights on how assemblages of exclusion function to shape the food security of refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa. The findings reveal that how status is produced in refugee policies, refugee status determination processes and practices, and experienced in everyday exclusionary spaces have a significant impact on food insecurity. Indeed, these assemblages of exclusion exacerbate food insecurity among refugees and asylum seekers. Thus, addressing exclusionary and discriminatory policies and practices, and combating xenophobia in everyday spaces is integral to improving food insecurity among refugees and asylum seekers.

MIGRANT VENDORS AND URBAN FOOD GOVERNANCE IN CAPE TOWN

Percy Toriro, *University of Cape Town*

Migration, urbanization, informal trading and urban food systems have been treated in silos almost as phenomena that exist independent of each other. Whilst there is abundant scholarly work on migration, urbanization, informality, and urban food security separately, there is very little work that integrate the four. Recent work has however highlighted the interconnectedness of the issues and the need to understand them collectively as opposed to separately. This work seeks to work towards addressing that knowledge gap by examining how the regulatory framework affects migrant food vendors in the City of Cape Town. The presentation uses data that was collected under the Hungry Cities Partnership survey on informal food vendors in Cape Town. It also draws on literature on the governance of the informal food sector in South Africa and Cape Town. It seeks to answer the following questions: What role does the Cape Town (and South African) regulatory and policy environment play in shaping the practice of food vending by migrant communities? How are migrant vendor businesses organized? What coping strategies do they adopt to survive in the environment?

CAN CITY FOOD POLICY ADDRESS THE FOOD SECURITY NEEDS OF IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE CHILDREN? LESSONS FROM NAIROBI, KENYA & DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Cherie Enns, *University of Fraser Valley*

Stephen Otieno, *C40 Nairobi Food Advisor*

The aim of this paper is to outline a conceptual framework and method for developing policy and planning at the city level to meet the food security needs of immigrant and refugee children. More specifically, the paper will reflect on how the City Food Policy is being implemented in East Africa, focusing on two of the regions' most rapidly growing cities – Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. These case studies have been selected as both Nairobi and Dar es Salaam are experiencing rapidly growing immigrant and refugee populations and, in response, are developing locally grounded policy and planning solutions to the expanding problem of food insecurity. In the case of Nairobi, 41% of the 6.5 million population is under the age of 19. The city hosts 31% of Kenya's in-migrants; whether rural-to-urban migrants or asylum-seekers, the most frequent reasons for migration are unemployment, food insecurity and conflict—which, consequently, further taxes Nairobi's food system. In the case of Dar es Salaam, 38% of the population is under the age of 15. The city has an annual growth rate of 5.6% and a projected 85% growth from 2010 to 2025, creating significant challenges for food security. This paper will examine the policy and planning strategies being used in each of these contexts to tackle food insecurity by enabling access to adequate, affordable, nutritious and safe food for all, including immigrant and refugee children. A key finding outcome of this paper is direction regarding a method or approach for integrating the food security needs of immigrant and refugee children into the architecture of designing an urban food policy applicable to cities within this region.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

URBAN POVERTY AND THE URBANIZATION OF FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION

Cecilia Tacoli, *International Institute for Environment and Development*

Is food security and nutrition becoming an urban challenge? Data suggest that this is indeed the case. As urban centres in low and middle-income nations grow rapidly, inadequate housing, basic infrastructure and services affect a large and growing proportion of their population. There is also growing evidence of how urban poverty is affected by environmental hazards. There is, however, scant knowledge of how these challenges affect the ways in which poor urban residents gain access to affordable food and secure healthy and nutritious diets. Urban consumers are typically treated as a homogenous group and access to food markets is assumed to be sufficient. This talk will tease out how our current understanding of urban poverty helps highlight the income and non-income dimensions of food insecurity and malnutrition among urban residents, and what this means for policy.