

International Migration, Development and Urban Partnership

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and the Town

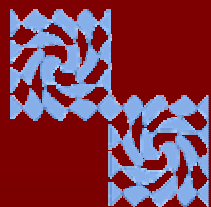


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**Presentation to Plenary Session on Sharing
Responsibility in the Management of Migration and
Development, International Metropolis Conference,
Lisbon 3 October 2006**

Outline of Presentation

1. Situating Migration & Development Debate in the Urban Context
2. Contours of Migration, Development and the City in the SADC
3. SAMP's Migration and Urban Governance (MUG) Project
4. City of Johannesburg Support Strategy for Migrants



Silences in the M & D Debate

- **The debate is driven by national states and international agencies. Sub-national government – provincial, municipal – is not considered and has no voice. Leads to a key silence about different tiers of migration management. Key because many city governments have to deal with the consequences of policies over which they have no direct control.**
- **Many development consequences of migration are experienced and played out at the urban scale. M & D debate is generally silent on the relationship between migration, development and the city.**
- **Silent on the development consequences, impacts and challenges for city managers posed by migration**
- **Silent on the role that cities in particular play in facilitating or inhibiting the broader development impacts of migration**
- **Silent about the links between migrant activities in cities and development impacts in countries of origin e.g. size of remittance flows**



Implications for Metropolis of the M & D Debate

- **M & D debate should prompt a greater focus on the relationships between migration and development and city policies and management in cities of the North and South.**
- **Metropolis has conventionally focused on South-North migration. But South-South migration is also critically important and growing. International migrants numbered 191 million in 2005. Of these, 75 million (40%) were in developing countries.**
- **Metropolis has conventionally focused on cities of the North. Many cities of the South are receiving increasing numbers of international migrants. Face many of the same challenges and issues of migrant integration and urban governance as those of the North. Also distinctive development challenges.**
- **There is a general need for more consideration of the links between migration and development in the context of cities of the South.**

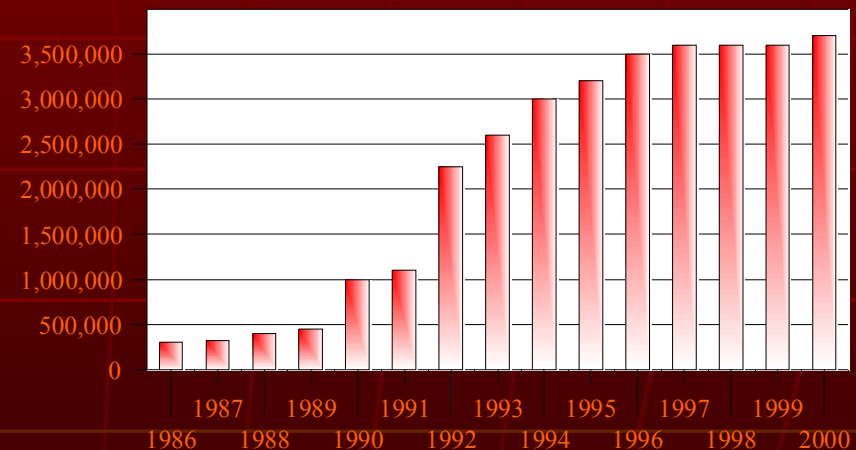
Configuring Cities of the South into the M & D Debate

- Research and policy agenda on migration to cities of the South is fundamentally about the core concerns of the international development agenda e.g. poverty reduction, health and basic service delivery, environmental degradation, unemployment and job creation, inequality, gender discrimination, migrant rights.
- Specific challenges of urban management and integration of migrants in cities of the South including e.g. poverty reduction; intense competition for jobs, resources and services; food insecurity; HIV/AIDS; high levels of intolerance and xenophobia amongst citizens.
- The ways in which migrants are treated/integrated affects not only development in the city but areas from which they come which often includes other cities in the South.
- The development implications of migration for the cities of the South and the countries of origin is fundamentally affected by the transience, impermanence and/or circulatory nature of much South-South migration

2. Case Study: Migration, Development and the SADC City

- **Southern Africa is a “region on the move.” People are far more mobile than ever before. Millions cross international boundaries every year. In South Africa, legal border-crossing from other SADC increased from 1 million p.a. in early 1990s to over 3.5 million in 2000. Now around 5.5 million**

SADC Visitors to South Africa



SADC Migrant Stock

- South Africa 1996: 815,000
 2001: 1,025,000
- Other SADC Countries (000s)

	1990	2005
Mozam	122	406
Botswana	27	80
Namibia	120	143
Swaziland	41	45
Lesotho	7	6
Zambia	279	275
Malawi	1200	280
Zimbabwe	804	510

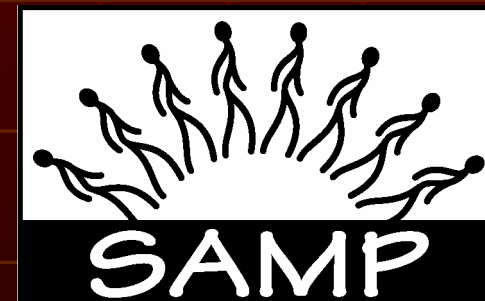
Implications for SADC Cities

- Migration can serve as catalyst to economic and social development in cities of destination
- Migration to cities has the potential to enhance development in rural areas of countries of origin
- Migration links the cities of the region and can enhance their co-development
- Sound and rights-regarding migration management can enhance stability, migrant integration and reduce tensions and xenophobia
- Migration has the potential to strengthen city development and cooperation through sharing of common challenges and solutions e.g. SAMP MUG project

3. SAMP Migration and Urban Governance (MUG) Project

- **OBJECTIVES**

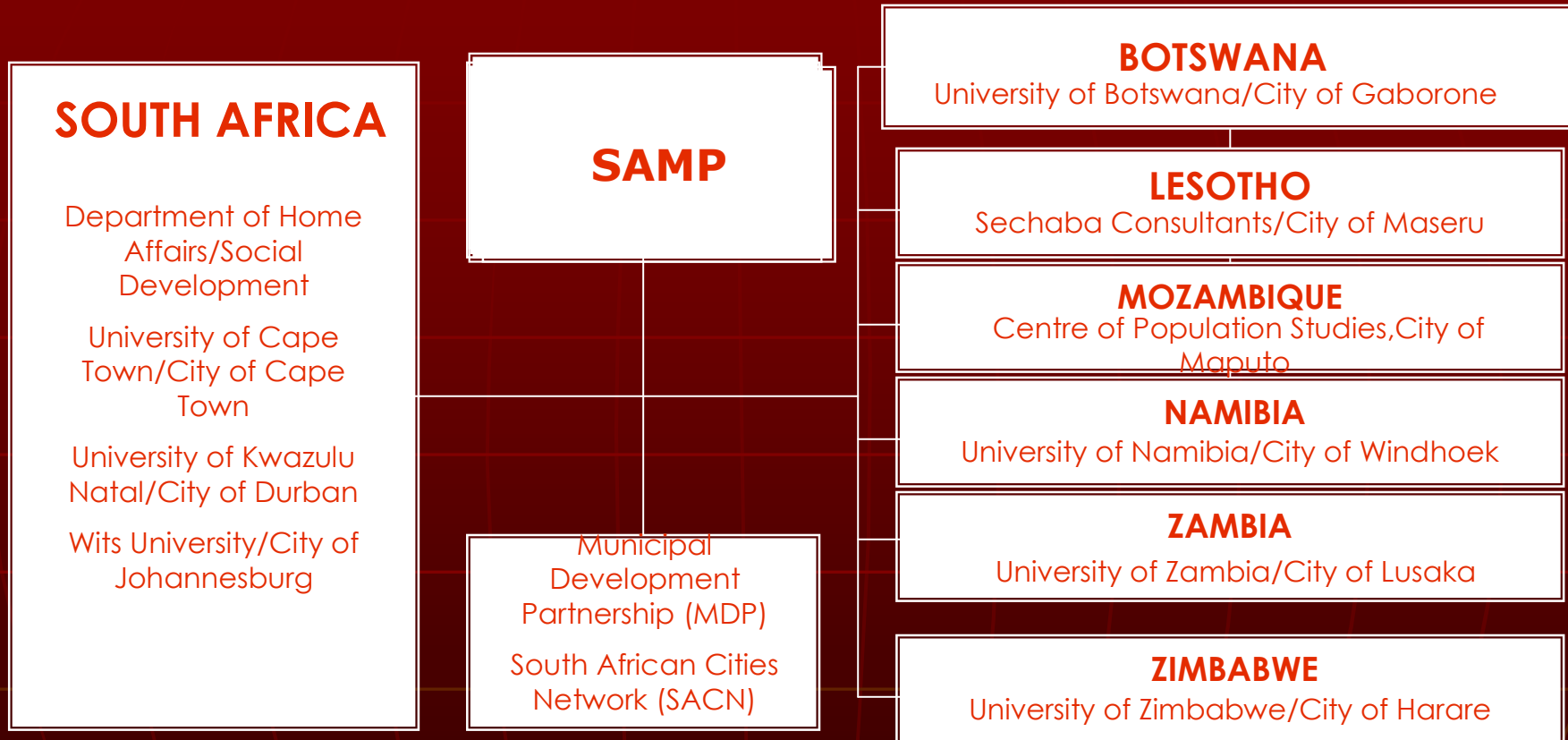
- To document the extent and trends of international migration to SADC cities, both intra-regional and from outside SADC
- To examine the impacts and implications of international migration for urban governance, city development and countries of origin
- To mainstream international migration in city planning and management strategies for poverty reduction, service delivery, job creation
- To compare the responses of municipalities (globally) and to identify common challenges and to develop best practice solutions
- To promote policies that maximize the development potential of migration and minimize the negative impacts



CITY NETWORK



Migration and Urban Governance Network



Multi-Country Research Partnerships (SAMP), Researcher-City Partnerships

Network Partnerships (SAMP, SACN, MDP), Partnerships with National Govt Depts

MUG Activities: A. Research: City Case Studies

- **Past migration trends**
- **Volume, Types and Trends of Contemporary Migration to the City**
- **Migrant Profile and Activities**
- **Urban Geography of Migration**
- **Reception of Migrants and Attitudes to Migrants**
- **Development Impacts of Migration in City and Areas of Origin**
- **Management Challenges**
- **City Policies Towards Migrants**
- **Migration Audit of City Development Plans**

- **Publication: Crush, House and Dorey, eds., Mobile Cities: Migration, Development and the Urban in Southern Africa (in press)**

B. Policy Workshopping

- **Workshop on Building Inclusive Cities in SADC, July 2006, hosted by City of Johannesburg**
- **Attended by researchers, reps from municipal networks, elected city officials and municipal managers, central government officials**
- **Presentation of city case studies**
- **Breakaways on key themes:**
 - **Creating inclusive cities: Integrating migration in city development plans;**
 - **Xenophobia, migrant rights and obligations;**
 - **Service provision: poverty, inequality and migrant access to services;**
 - **Migrant employment, entrepreneurship in the formal and informal sectors;**

Workshop Recommendations

- Data on internal and international migration to SADC cities is partial and dated. More comprehensive data is needed for policy-making and planning purposes. The workshop recommends that coordinated city-level migrant household surveys be conducted in cities across the region and that resources be mobilized by cities and from donors for this purpose.
- Cities should mainstream migration into all existing and future development plans. Guidelines for mainstreaming migration should be prepared.
- All cities should develop a strategic plan for managing migration.
- All cities should consider setting up help desks for migrants.
- City managers should engage in dialogue with NGOs, faith-based organisations and migrant associations in addressing migrant issues.
- Cities should develop counter-xenophobia strategies, including training for all city officials

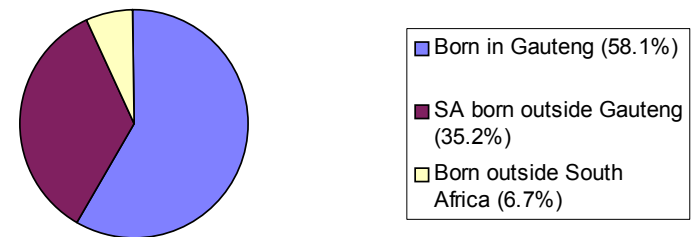
Workshop Recommendations (cont)

- **There should be greater dialogue between local, provincial and national government on national migration policies and legislation and implications for local government.**
- **Cities should ensure that migrants are not precluded from any rights and services to which they are entitled.**
- **Cities should ensure that migration control and enforcement regarding rights is consistent with due process.**
- **Cities should seek to address the social and economic conditions that encourage brain drain of skilled nationals.**
- **Cities should identify how they can attract and develop skilled professionals (and from where) to replace emigrating skills and encourage skills development.**
- **The implication of HIV/AIDS for migration movements to and within the city must be acknowledged and planned for.**
- **All forms of discrimination, exploitation and abuse of migrants, especially female migrants, by employers and others should cease.**

4. City of Johannesburg Support Strategy for Migrants and to Address Xenophobia

- City of Johannesburg is “committed to building an inclusive city and playing a role in the development of all of its diverse and dynamic population.” (Amos Masondo, Executive Mayor)

Population of Johannesburg by region of birth, 2001



Policy Challenges

- **High rates of in-migration**
- **National policies on immigration, health, education that city has no impact on or control over**
- **High rates of unemployment (40-70%). Migrants have lower rates of unemployment.**
- **Migrants denied access to services such as education and medical treatment**
- **Fierce competition within informal sector**
- **Inner-city degradation and overcrowding e.g. Hillbrow**



Policy Challenges

- **Lack on integration. Migrants are sojourners, transient, circular**
- **Migrants are most victimized by crime and violence, including by police**
- **Municipality has to ensure development for citizens in face of competing demands from migrants and strong anti-migrant sentiment**
- **Intolerance and xenophobia pervasive and intensifying**



City Strategy

- 1. Review of relevant literature and best practice from other cities
- 2. Review of City of Johannesburg IDP and GDS and other relevant development strategies for the City, including the Human Development Implementation Plan (2005/6-2010/11) and the Community Development Sector Plan (2006/7-2010/11)
- 3. Establish priority areas and issues for City strategy through research, consultation and information gathering with stakeholders.
- 4. Creation of a directory of migration related organizations, including CBOs, NGOs, migrant associations, diaspora groups
- 5. Development of strategy to establish Help Desk for migrants.
- 6. Development of training programme for city and public sector on diversity/anti-xenophobia
- 7. Development of a public awareness campaign to counter xenophobia and promote social cohesion

Competing Images





January 2006

Lesley Ndlovo (25) from Zimbabwe was on his way to be voluntarily detained at Lindela, the repatriation centre in Johannesburg as he had no money to return to Zimbabwe, no home anymore and was afraid of staying in South Africa as a result of xenophobic violence in the informal settlement in which he lived

Migration Streams After Apartheid

- Collapse of apartheid and SADC region's reconnection with the global economy and rest of Africa opened it up to new forms of migration commonly associated with globalization e.g. transnationalism, skills migration, intra-company transfers
- Migration once dominated by “two gates” of white immigration and black contract temporary work (to mines). Now numerous gates including skilled and unskilled migrants from rest of Africa and world, international student migration, cross-border traders (largely female), professional migration (within, into and from the region), children's migration
- Large-scale irregular migration. Partly a result of outdated and restrictive policy frameworks. Numbers regularly estimated in “millions” by governments with no evidence.
- Migration is permanent phenomenon but migrants are generally temporary. Many are “transnational migrants” i.e. maintain links with home. Move between the two. SAMP survey shows 84% of SADC migrants return home at least once a year. Those from outside SADC return less frequently or using region as a staging-post for onward migration to Europe or North America
- Recurrent civil strife in rest of Africa has generated new sources of refugees and migrants posing as asylum-seekers. 180,000 claims in SA since 1994. Refugee repatriation following end of civil wars in Mozambique and Angola

Migration Streams After Apartheid (Cont)

- HIV/AIDS epidemic has impacted considerably on migration. Rapid diffusion of the epidemic related to human mobility and new forms of migration emerging e.g. orphan migration, return migration, poverty-induced migration
- Most international migration within and to SADC is rural-urban-rural or urban-urban. Important implications for development impacts.
- Migration still male-dominated. SAMP household survey shows 85% male. Other changes from past: most migrants are married (67%), household heads (52%) and older (40% are over 40)
- Remittances from one country to another and from the region to rest of Africa are large and growing. Major source of household income for migrant-sending households. Actual amounts unknown. Estimated \$1 billion p.a. from South Africa. SAMP study showed 72% of migrants used informal channels.
- Region is experiencing a major skills (brain) drain. Actual numbers unknown. SA official emigration statistics undercount by two-thirds. SAMP studies of emigration potential show that skills drain will accelerate.
- Growing problem of intolerance and xenophobia e.g. Somalis in South Africa