

The Survival Strategies of Immigrants in Limpopo: A case Study of Mozambican Immigrants in Nkowankowa Township, Tzaneen.

By

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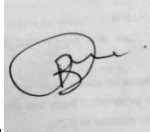
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Declaration

I, Ngobeni Bulu, hereby declare that this Dissertation for the Master of Arts in Political Studies degree at the University of Venda, hereby submitted by me, has not been submitted previously for a degree at this or any other university, that it is my own work in design and in execution, and that all the references material contained herein have been duly acknowledged.



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Abstract

This study examined the survival strategies of Mozambican immigrants who reside in Tzaneen's Nkowankowa Township. This was done under the premise that these immigrants are excluded from participating in South Africa's labour market. Thus, the study sought to determine how these supposedly excluded immigrants economically survive in a foreign country. The study argues that these immigrants face both social and economic hostilities in Nkowankowa Township from locals. It also contends that such hatred manifests itself in the form of xenophobic attacks that seem to define the relationship between foreign nationals in Nkowankowa and the locals. It thus proposes an analytical framework for understanding these immigrants' survival strategies in the context of their hosts' hostilities towards them. It is pertinent that these strategies be revealed, in order to determine how they impact on Nkowankowa Township's community socially and economically. This study, therefore, focuses on understanding the Mozambican immigrants' survival strategies in Nkowankowa. Using a qualitative methodology, the research provides an in-depth analysis of these immigrants' life experiences as voiced by the immigrants themselves. The findings of this research indicated that economic reason is the main push factor for the migration of Mozambicans to South Africa, where they do not have enough protection and social welfare benefits but resort to various survival strategies. It is hoped that the relevant authorities in Mozambique and South Africa that are positioned to address the challenges faced by migrants will find the results of this study useful in their efforts to mitigate the plight of these migrants in the informal sector of South Africa.

Keywords: Migrants, Social, Exclude, Xenophobia; Mozambicans, Survival-strategies.

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my dearest mom, Mavis Nkhwashu and My late father Cde Gaza Ngobeni.

ACRONYMS

AU: African Union.

ARVs: Anti-Retrovirals.

HIV-Human Immunodeficiency Virus

UNDESA: United Nation's Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

STATS SA: Statistics South Africa.

OAU: Organisation of African Unity.

PASOP: The People Against Suffering Oppression and Poverty.

IOM: International Organisation for Migration.

SAHRC: The South African Human Rights Commission.

LHR: Lawyers for Human Rights.

FMSP: Forced Migration Studies Programme

HSRC: Human Sciences Research Council.

ISS: Institute for Security Studies.

SAMP: The Southern African Migration Project.

HRW: Human Rights Watch.

DHSD: Department of Health and Social Development.

DHA: Department of Home Affairs.

SAPS: South African Police Services.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

INS: Immigration and Naturalisation Service.

US: United States.

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement.

DRC: The Democratic Republic of Congo.

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency.

SA: South Africa.

EU: European Union.

ECB: European Central Bank. IMF:

International Monetary Fund.

UK: United Kingdom.

NMW: National Minimum Wage.

SDAC: Southern African Development Community RDP: Reconstruction and Development Programme

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Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction and Background of the Study

Mozambican immigrants daily survival strategies in Nkowankowa Township, was the focal point in this study. It should be noted that economic migration to South Africa is a long-established phenomenon. That is, the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand in 1886 and that of diamonds earlier in 1871 in Kimberley initiated the first wave of African immigrants to this country¹. The creation of artificial borders by the colonial settlers curtailed people's free movement from one country to another, because Africa was partitioned under various European colonial masters; therefore, it became a challenge for one to travel to another nation. This was the result of the Berlin Conference that had a series of meetings held in 1884 and 1885 with the goal of dividing the continent of Africa between the European powers². Since then, people were forced to carry legal travel documents to enter another country. Those entering a foreign country without these documents were and are arrested and deported to where they came from. Those who managed to evade the police survive as illegal immigrants. This may be the outcome of an irregular situation, such as entering the country illegally, remaining illegally after one's temporary permit has expired, working under a residency permit, which does not allow for the permit holder to work (visitor's permit, for example) or the use of fake documents.³

The emergence of capitalism and its inherent industrialisation meant that cheap black labour was required in South Africa, when the country became industrialised. Incidentally, numerous foreign nationals from neighbouring states such as Zimbabwe, Namibia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana, came here to provide such labour. The trend continued even after South Africa became independent. Thus, the country still attracts foreigners from these countries due to its developed economy when compared to their countries of origin.

¹ <http://www.thesolomon.co.za/heyday-of-diamond-mining.html>

² <https://www.reference.com/history/berlin-conference-f7e06b9810519f39>

³ W.M. Macmillan et al. *The Making of the South African Native Problem*: London: Faber and Gwyer. 1929, p.26

According to the United Nation's Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), In the 2018 report on migration for structural transformation in Africa, the UN's Conference on Trade and Development, the breakdown of the immigrant population in South Africa in 2017, shows that about 2.2 million immigrants in South Africa are from the African continent, which some 1.8 million from outside Africa, based on the data from UNDESA.⁴ Letseri and Wotela also support the above arguments and the reasons why South Africa has millions of immigrants compared to other African countries, they articulated this through their theoretical understanding of which is explained in details below.

Migration networks

South Africa is a major recipient of immigrants from countries in Southern Africa and beyond. Official reports show that despite the increasing, but sporadic xenophobic attacks, migration to South Africa continues unabated. For example, the 2011 Census results revealed a stable inflow of foreign nationals into South Africa from 2001 to 2011. This was despite the 2008 xenophobic violence. Wotela and Letsiri explain why immigrants make South Africa their country of choice. They point out that the long historical migration streams, as well as official amnesties have created a blended society that has resulted in strong migration networks, and these account for migration to South Africa.⁵

One key determinant is that families make migration decisions to send family members to a foreign country with established social capital networks. These networks are based on kinship in both the receiving and sending countries, these provide coping strategies for immigrants. Furthermore, the strong social capital networks facilitate the survival of

⁴ <https://www.africasacountry.com/2018/10/how-many-immigrants-live-in-south-africa>.

both internal and international immigrants.⁶ That is, the stronger the social links one has to a particular community, the better the chances of finding employment and earning a high wage. Another factor that contributes to immigration into South Africa, while strengthening the social capital networks, is the policy shift in dealing with foreign nationals. An organisation called, The People Against Suffering, Oppression and Poverty (PASOP) pointed out that the dispensation the South African government allowed Zimbabweans to regularise their stay in 2009; it is a contributing factor to the stable immigration.⁷ PASOP argues that such dispensation facilitates for other family members to migrate to South Africa, in spite of several deportations. In short, as Wotela and Letsiri argue the initiation of South African immigration can be attributed to the pull and largely the push factors. However, its perpetuation is attributable to the well-established social capital networks. This is called cumulative causation effect. That is, initial migration establishes migration networks that provide for survival strategies for new migrants.⁸

In South Africa, Zimbabweans survive by pooling resources to expatriate a family member who they expect to remit them later. Wotela and Letsiri conclude by stating that networks in the receiving countries and immigration policies can deter or encourage immigration. Immigration has economic and social consequences in developing countries.

Cities in developed countries provide access to shelter, employment and other social facilities. However, this is not the case in developing countries. Wotela and Letsiri dispute that people in African cities face challenges ranging from ineffective provision of basic services, poor housing, few secure employment opportunities, and insufficient

⁶ Wotela K, Letsiri C. *International movements, post-apartheid dispensations and illegal immigration into South Africa*. TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa. 2015.p.9.

⁷ Wotela K, Letsiri C. *International movements, post-apartheid dispensations and illegal immigration into South Africa*. TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa. 2015.p.10

⁸ Wotela K, Letsiri C. *International movements, post-apartheid dispensations and illegal immigration into South*

Africa. TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa. 2015.p.11.

income. Competition for limited resources, especially employment opportunities between locals and foreign nationals, breeds conflict.⁹

However, the presence of foreign nationals in a country has implications beyond accessing employment. For an example, the host country is expected to provide and look after them, including efforts to integrate them into society. These include and imply developing and implementing interventions meant for the immigrants' social welfare. In South Africa, more than 15 million people receive social grants, among other forms of social support meant for the poor. Such support includes, inter alia, subsidised housing and, free access to health and education from the state.¹⁰ However, this is not the case with poor and vulnerable immigrants. The Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa pointed out that through systematic design and practice; foreign nationals are excluded from such social support. This means that their cost for basic necessities is higher than average, leaving them vulnerable. This, of course, does not include instances where foreign nationals access state social support legally or illegally. For an example, some foreign nationals have managed to access the state grants, which they send to their countries of origin.

Reports of immigrants accessing state social support, especially housing in poor South African urban townships. such as Diepsloot, are cited by locals to be the reasons for xenophobic attacks. However, removing such foreign nationals from the beneficiary list may leave them desperate. In sum, the foreign nationals in Diepsloot probably live there because it is within a few kilometers from possible employment. Wotela and Letsiri further argued that migrants settle close to where they can access economic opportunities. However, these immigrants are given insufficient basic services and poor quality housing in Diepsloot. Furthermore, foreign nationals are excluded from accessing the state social support, despite the constitution guaranteeing social, physical

⁹ Wotela K, Letsiri C. *International movements, post-apartheid dispensations and illegal immigration into South Africa*. TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa. 2015.p.11.

¹⁰ Wotela K, Letsiri C. *International movements, post-apartheid dispensations and illegal immigration into South Africa*. TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa. 2015.p.12

and economic rights to those that live in the Republic of South Africa. This is unlike democratic and socialist states that strive for universal access to social goods and services in spite of one's migration status.¹¹

With this observation in mind, this study sought to investigate the Mozambican immigrants' survival strategies in Nkowankowa Township. The following sections provide the statement of the problem, the aim of the study, and the study objectives and their related research questions. In addition, this study's methodology, research design and significance are outlined as well.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the recent Statistics, South Africa (Stats SA), many of immigrants are notably coming from African states, and the reasons include a large number of weak states or quasi-states, porous borders, widespread poverty, political frustration, religious radicalism and repression in the continent. Thus, South Africa remains their only hope to make a better living. However, it is believed that these immigrants have less prospects of finding jobs in South Africa due to their residence status and professional qualifications. Furthermore, they are excluded from receiving social grants and other social benefits provided to the citizens by the state. They are also barred from accessing free health care services. As a result, these immigrants resort to various survival strategies. However, inadequate attention has been given to these African immigrants' survival strategies in South Africa.

¹¹ Wotela K, Letsiri C. *International movements, post-apartheid dispensations and illegal immigration into South Africa*. TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa. 2015.p.11.

1.3 Aim of the Study

To explore how the Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa Township survive economically amidst job and social welfare exclusion.

1.4. Study Objectives

The objectives of this study were:

- To investigate the Mozambican immigrants' survival strategies in Nkowankowa Township.
- To examine their experiences of being excluded from the job market and social welfare benefits.
- To explore the relationship between the Mozambican immigrants and the locals in Nkowankowa Township.
- To raise awareness about the presence of these immigrants in the informal sector, through policy recommendations that can be used by the South African government, on measures that could be taken to mitigate the challenges faced by these migrants in South Africa.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions:

- What are the survival strategies of Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa Township?
- What are the experiences of these immigrants' exclusion from the job market and social welfare benefits?
- What is the relationship between the Mozambican immigrants and the locals in Nkowankowa Township?
- What is the role of the government in dealing with immigrants' issues in South Africa?

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Crime: An illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government, especially a gross violation of law.

Exclusion: The act of not allowing someone or something to take part in an activity or to enter a place. For instance, Mozambican nationals are denied access to access health services and other social benefits.

Labour: Refers to workers, especially people who do practical work with their hands; notably numerous immigrants are working in the informal sector.

Market: A market is defined as the sum total of all the buyers and sellers in the area or a region where they meet and negotiate the price.

Megalopolis: a densely populated area of continuous extent containing many cities and towns that are separate administrative units.

Strategy: A detailed plan for achieving success in situations such as war, politics, business, industry, or sport, or the skill of planning for such situations.

Xenophobia: This is the fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners, or of anything that is strange or foreign; for example, Mozambican nationals. This is usually done based on the perception that they are either here to take jobs meant for locals or they are here for criminal activities.

Immigrants: Immigrants are people who have been outside their nations of birth or citizenship for more than a year. It is estimated that about 150 million people are living outside their countries of origin. This equals to 3% percent of the world's population. In 2003, there were about 10 million immigrants, and an approximately 17 million displaced migrants (asylum-seekers and refugees) in the world.¹² About 4.1 million were hosted by Europe, became the first continent to host a large number of these

¹² G. Sasse and E. Thielemann . "A research agenda for the study of migrants and minorities in Europe." JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies. 2005.pp. 655-671.

immigrants, due to colonial links, labour recruitment or weak border management of could be considered as factors that facilitate international migration, particularly between Europe and Africa.¹³ Among the migrants, one can cite settlers, professionals, refugees and asylum seekers, and contract workers.

Undocumented immigrants: are referred to as illegal immigrants.¹⁴ On the other hand, it refers to individuals who leave their country of origin with the thought of permanently establishing themselves in their new country. For instance, Whitman notes that in Australia, New Zealand or Canada, to qualify for a settler migrant permit, one need to have skills or otherwise enter by means of family reunion. Furthermore, those who are rich also qualify as business investors. Settlers normally end up establishing a colony, where they populate and exploit its various resources.

Contract workers: are migrants who move from one location to another after contractual agreements with employers. This entails an obligation from the employer to pay a certain amount of money to foreign laborers who, in turn, undertake to work for the employer for a certain fixed period of time, after which they are expected to return to their original country. For instance, in Southern Africa, people who come from neighbouring countries to work in mines and agricultural farms are typical examples of contract labourers.¹⁵

Refugees and asylum seekers: are people who flee their countries, for a well-founded fear of persecution in their countries. This might be due to race, religion, political affiliation, social group membership or nationality. Thus, these have a well-founded reason to fear going back home. Such immigrants go to a country as asylum seekers, and once the government accepts their asylum applications and grant them refugee status, they are regarded as refugees. In South Africa, the signing of the 1951 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) convention resulted in the acceptance of refugees

¹³ G. Sasse and E. Thielemann . "A research agenda for the study of migrants and minorities in Europe." JCMS:Journal of Common Market Studies. 2005.pp. 655-671.

¹⁴ H. Solomon . *Of myths and migration: illegal immigration into South Africa*, Unisa Pr. 2003.

¹⁵ J. Whitman. *Migrants, Citizens, and the State in Southern Africa*, St. Martin's Press. 2000.

in the country. This justifies the multitude of asylum seekers from around the world who flock here.¹⁶

Scholars such as Sasse, Solomon and Thielemann have provided clarity on the meaning of migrants and their estimates, both documented and undocumented. The importance of their study is that it familiarises this researcher with the meaning of migrants, as related to this study. However, their study fails to provide clarity on how these people enter other countries' frontiers without legal documents. This is one of the looping gaps that need to be closed in the South African context.

1.7 Significance of the Study

We know little about the socio-economic survival strategies of Mozambican migrants in Nkowankowa Township. It is, therefore imperative for this knowledge gap to be closed in an attempt for the government to amend where it is pertinent to do so.

The study also sought to raise awareness about the presence of these immigrants in South Africa, through making policy recommendations that can be used by the Mozambican and South African governments, on measures that could be taken to mitigate the challenges faced by these migrants in South Africa.

1.9 Outline of the Study

This study is structured in the following way:

Chapter 1 provides the introduction and background to the study.

Chapter 2 constitutes the literature review, where a selected number of secondary sources are reviewed. The study's theoretical foundation also forms part of this Chapter.

Chapter 3 deals with the methodology and the research design. Other aspects to be considered here are the population and its sample size. The data collection techniques are also outlined.

J. ¹⁶ Steinberg. J. "A Mixed Reception Mozambican and Congolese Refugees, South Africa. 2011.

Chapter 4 presents, discusses, analyses and interprets the data. The data discussed, analysed and interpreted was collected through the semi-structured interviews.

Chapter Five concludes this study. This is the Chapter that provides the recommendations for future similar studies.

1.10 Conclusion

Despite the issues of migration in South Africa having begun during the discovery of gold in the 1880s (which led to the high recruitment of cheap labour), post-apartheid South Africa continues to witness a high number of immigrants flocking into the country. The reasons behind this migration are social, economic and political challenges facing the majority of African countries, as well as climate change. Migration has both negative and positive impacts. The Negative impact includes crime, catastrophic diseases, and xenophobia. The positive aspects include the fact that skilled migrants play a vital role in the country's economic development.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the relevant literature to this study in four sections as follows: European migration crisis, reasons for migration, survival strategies of immigrants, and immigrants socio-economic impacts in foreign countries.

2.2 European Migration Crisis

More than a million migrants and refugees crossed into Europe in 2015, sparking a crisis as countries struggled to cope with the influx, and creating division in the European Union (EU) over how best to deal with resettling people. The vast majority arrived by sea, but some migrants made their way over land, principally via Turkey and Albania. Winter also did not stem the flow of people, as about 135,711 people reached Europe by sea since the start of 2016, according to the UNHCR.¹⁷

The conflict in Syria continues to be by far the biggest driver of migration. However, the ongoing violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo, were also leading people to look for new lives in Europe, notably in countries such as Germany, Italy, Greece, Croatia and Hungary. In 2015, German officials said more than a million of immigrants had been counted and 177,130 in Hungary. These countries have reached breaking point in their ability to manage the unplanned inflow and meet EU standards for receiving and processing applicants. The problem is exacerbated by the diverse mix of new arrivals. While many are Third-World nationals, seeking asylum within the EU, they are mixed in with Third-World nationals illegally entering EU territory.¹⁸

The EU does not have a common immigration policy regarding the immigrants from Third World countries. Therefore, countries such as Spain and Malta, have called for

¹⁷ UNHCR. Handbook and Guidelines on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Geneva: UNHCR.2011.

¹⁸ UNHCR. Handbook and Guidelines on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Geneva: UNHCR.2011.

other EU member states to share the responsibility of dealing with migration flows from Africa. Spain has also created legal migration routes for African migrants, recruiting workers from countries such as Senegal.¹⁹ Other states, such as France under the presidency of Nicolas Sarkozy, have adopted more restrictive policies, and tried to offer incentives for migrants to return to Africa. While adopting a more liberal approach than France, Spain has also, according to a Council on Foreign Relations report, "attempted to forge broad bilateral accords with African countries that would exchange repatriation for funding to help the returned migrants. However, these ideas and policies have never worked, as immigrants keep pouring into European states and it becomes a problem for EU states to accommodate all immigrants with resources as it is still trying to recover from the Eurozone crisis debts that have cost several EU states.²⁰ The Eurozone crisis is a multi-year debt crisis that has been taking place in the European Union since the end of 2009. In this crisis, Several Eurozone member states (Greece, Portugal, Ireland, Spain and Cyprus) were unable to repay or refinance their government debt or to bail out over-indebted banks under their national supervision without the assistance of third parties, like other Eurozone countries, the European Central Bank (ECB), or the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

However, this does not necessarily mean that immigrants in Europe do not bring or contribute to the economic growth. Migrant workers are important drivers for economic growth and development. In addition, Migrants boost Europe's economies as workers, taxpayers and consumers, increasing aggregate demand for goods and services, including those catering to migrant populations. Migrants also create longer-term economic benefits in their countries of origin if they return home with new skills and business acumen. The World Bank estimates that migrants annually send home over

¹⁹ [https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis/\\$FILE/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis.pdf](https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis/$FILE/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis.pdf)

²⁰ UNHCR. Handbook and Guidelines on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Geneva: UNHCR.2011.

US\$550 billion in remittances.²¹ This is the very same thing what immigrants does in South Africa, according to previous studies. The present researcher has found that immigrants in foreign countries are often viewed not only as bad people but also as important people in the country in terms of their contribution.

2.3 Reasons for migration

Numerous people who migrate to other countries are pushed by circumstances that are mainly social, economic and political in nature in their home countries. These include armed conflicts, natural disasters, poverty and lack of service delivery, as detailed below.

2.3.1 Political Reasons

2.3.1.1 Conflict and asylum

Immigrants may be prompted by the desire to escape civil war or repression in the country of origin. Non-economic push factors include persecution (religious and otherwise), frequent abuse, bullying, oppression, and genocide. These generally become a risk factor to civilian life. Refugees escape from tyranny, for instance.²² It is fundamental to perceive that the status of illegal immigrants may correspond with or be replaced with the status of asylum seekers for emigrants who escape a war or persecution. This compels people to cross into other states where they are often recognized as “legitimate” asylums by the destination state.²³ However, there may be several potential refugees in the destination state who are reluctant to apply or have been denied refugee status, hence become undocumented immigrants and subjected to punishment or deportation if caught.

The adoption of the statute that created the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1950,

²¹ [https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis/\\$FILE/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis.pdf](https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis/$FILE/ey-managing-the-eu-migration-crisis.pdf).

²² <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii>.

was meant to avert the persecution of refugees and protect them. It also sought to assist refugees find durable solutions for their problems, as well as to ensure that states may not return a refugee to a country where his or her life or freedom would be threatened. The aim was safeguarding refugee's basic human rights (including economic and social rights) in the countries of asylum and ensuring fair treatment as near as possible to that of local citizens.²⁴

There are numerous cases of mass emigration from poor or war-stricken states. These include many states in Africa, South Africa and the Middle East. After decades of armed conflicts, roughly one in ten Colombians lives abroad. For example, Colombians migrating to Spain have grown exponentially; about from 7,000 in 1993 to more than 80,000 in 2002 and 244,000 in 2003.²⁵ This is equivalent to 124,000 Colombian immigrants in 2003 that have entered Spain alone. Furthermore, figures from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security indicate that Colombia is the fourth-leading source of unauthorised immigration into the United States.

According to its estimates, the number of unauthorised Colombian residents in the United States has almost tripled from 51,000 in 1990 to 141,000 in 2000. With regard to this study, the researcher found trends that most developed or developed states tend to experience regarding unauthorised immigrants, who are notably coming from Third World countries looking for a work. It is a common issue that is being faced by both 1st and 2nd World states.

With regard to the US Census Bureau, the number of authorised Colombian immigrants in the United States in 2000 was 801,363. Census data are imperative because, as the Department of Homeland Security states, census data are more accomplished and trustworthy because of the national scope of the data collection, the vastly data sample,

²⁴ www.unrefugees.org

²⁵ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii/>

and the extensive preparation. Finally, follow-up activities are involved in conducting the decennial census.²⁶

El Salvador is one of the other countries which experienced extensive emigration due to civil war and repression. The largest per-capita source of immigrants to the United States comes from El Salvador. Up to a third of the world's Salvadoran-born population live outside the country, mostly in the United States (US), according to the Santa Clara County, California, Office of Human Relations.²⁷

Even though the fact that the US government's role in the Salvadoran conflict was unique, the government and the US Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) extended some sympathy to the people affected by the war. In the 1980s, the INS refugees status granted only 2% of the applicants, claiming that democracy existed in El Salvador and that the reports of the US and government-sponsored "death squads" were overblown.²⁸ In response to what they considered a failure of the US government to address the situation of the Salvadoran refugees, American activists established a loose network to aid refugees. Operating in clear violation of the US immigration laws, these activists took refugees into their houses, aided their travel, hid them and helped them find work. This became known as the "sanctuary movement". The hiring of unauthorised immigrants remains persistent and has been referred to as the magnet for immigration. A major percentage of the employers are eager to hire undocumented immigrants for higher pay than they would normally receive in their former country; thus, illegal immigrants have major incentives to cross the borders.²⁹

In 2003, then then-President of Mexico, Vicente Fox indicated that wages is one their biggest source of foreign income, bigger than oil, tourism or foreign investment, and the money transfers grew after Mexican embassies initiated the issuing of identity cards to their citizens in the United States. He indicated that money sent from Mexican workers

²⁶ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii/>

²⁷ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii/>

²⁸ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii/>

²⁹ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii/>

in the United States to their families back home reached a record \$12 billion. Two years later, in 2005, the World Bank stated that Mexico was receiving \$18.1 billion in remittances and that it ranked third (behind India and China) among the countries receiving the greatest amount of remittances.³⁰

2.3.2 Economic Reasons

2.3.2.1 Labour Markets

The net flow of immigration is almost entirely from countries of lower social and economic levels to countries of higher social and economic levels, and particularly from developing countries to developed ones. While there are other causes linked with poorer countries, the most common motivation for immigrants is the pursuit of greater economic opportunities and quality of life in the destination state. Many believe there is a basic cost/benefit argument for immigration. That is, potential migrants believe the probability and benefits of successfully migrating to the destination country are greater than the costs. These costs may include restrictions, living as unauthorised immigrants in the destination country, leaving family and ways of life behind, as well as the probability of being caught and the resulting sanctions.

The proposed economic models, based on a cost/benefit framework, have varying considerations and degrees of complexity.³¹ The neoclassical economic model looks only at the probability of success in migrating and finding employment, and the increase in real income a migrant can expect. This explanation would account for the economies of the two states, including how much of a “pull” the destination country has in terms of better-paying jobs and improvements in quality of life. It also describes a “push” that comes from negative conditions in the home country, such as lack of employment or economic mobility.

³⁰ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii/>

³¹ https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii

2.3.2.2 Informal trading

Due to economic stagnation, cross-border trading fuels the mobility of migrants. In addition, Women are often viewed the most people who are participate in informal trading, compared to men.³² Informal cross-border traders are said to be prone to illegal entrance into South Africa, in order to avoid paying taxes.³³ The payment of custom duties has an impact on profits made by informal traders.³⁴ Furthermore, informal sector entrepreneurs are said to play a significant role in the formal and informal sectors because immigrants employ and train locals, and thus invigorate the sector. This is said to be a priority in governmental economic plans. Immigrants contribute to the economy by paying value added tax on the goods they purchase.³⁵ Others feel that because immigrants sell their goods cheaply, they undermine the local hawkers' ability to sell their goods and thus cause domestic instability.³⁶

2.3.3 Social Reasons

2.3.3.1 High birth rates

Population growth which exceeds the carrying capacity of an area or environment results in overpopulation. An increase in human population can also cause problems such as water, air and land pollution, as well as poverty. The World population has grown from 1.6 billion in 1900 to an estimated 6.7 billion today. In Mexico alone, the population has grown from 13.6 million in 1900 to 107 million in 2007.

In 2000, the United Nations estimated that the world's population was growing at the rate of 1.14% (or about 75 million people) per year. According to data from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) between 2005–2006 World Factbooks, the world human

³² IOM and U.S. Department of State. "A Survey of East Africa Departments of Immigration: Migration Laws, Procedures, Policies and Operations in Kenya, Uganda and 50 World Bank Working Paper. 2005.p:2

³³ PHAMSA .2005.p.22.

³⁴ B. Roberts and A. *Migration Audit of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Southern Africa*. Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa. MIDSA Report No.3. 2007.p.15.

³⁵ IRIN 2008:1; Vigneswaran 2007:p.5; Peberdy & Crush 1998.p.2.

³⁶ Simelane 1999:4, Solomon .1996.p10.

population currently increases by 203,800 every day. The United States Census Bureau issued a revised forecast for the world population that increased its projection for the year 2050 to above 9.4 billion people, up from 9.1 billion people. We add a billion more every 12 years.³⁷ Almost the growth takes place in the less developed regions. The present researcher supports the fact that the less developed states are the main ones experiencing overpopulation. This triggers the question on what the major causes are beyond that; particularly in African countries that are less developed compared to South Africa but with higher populations. The Democratic Republic Congo (DRC), is one of the states north of South Africa (SA) with a total population of ,89 561, 403 compared to South Africa with a total of 59,306.690.³⁸ The literature states that the high population in South Africa is the result of teenage Pregnancy. Many teenagers believe that the use of contraceptives will make them sterile, and that a plastic wrap can make an effective condom. Some teenagers believe that they cannot fall pregnant during the first sexual encounter or there is social pressure that pushes the teenager to fall pregnant. Some girls feel that they will be accepted as girls once they have proved their fertility, and some mothers that want their daughters to become pregnant, so that they could have a baby at home again.

Some teenagers, pregnancy is not accidental and unwanted, but having a baby is a planned and deliberate choice. For these teenagers, the decision to become a mother is often influenced by social factors such as having a mother who had her own first child earlier than average, having friends who are themselves young mothers and have a stable relationship - which may or may not be marriage with a partner.³⁹ Therefore, there is a need for explore other causes of overpopulation, especially in less developed African states, to add on the literature and to check whether there are common or different causes, in an attempt to merge them and addressed these together. As a researcher this is worth looking at.

³⁷ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii>

³⁸ <https://www.worldometers.info/population/countries-in-africa-by-population/>

³⁹ Moore S and Rosenthal D. Sexuality in Adolescence. Routledge: London and New York.2006

2.3.3.2 Poverty

While economic models do look at relative wealth and income between home and destination countries, they did not show how these immigrants are impoverished through the poor standards of living in their home countries. This is because the poorest class in a developing country may lack the necessary resources needed to cross legally into another country, or the connections to friends or family already in the destination country. Previous study by Pew Hispanic reveal that the education and wage levels of illegal Mexican immigrants in the US are around the median for Mexico, and that having a family who had emigrated or a community with many emigrants was a much better predictor of one's choice to emigrate.⁴⁰

Other examples do show that increases in poverty, especially when associated with immediate crises, also increased the likelihood of migration. The 1994 economic crisis in Mexico, subsequent to the start of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was associated with widespread poverty and a lower valuation for the peso relative to the dollar. It also marked the start of a massive swell in Mexican emigration, in which the net illegal migration to the US increased every year from the mid-1990s until the mid-2000s.⁴¹

⁴¹ <https://thoughtdigest.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/the-causes-of-illegal-immigration-part-ii>.

2.4 Survival strategies of immigrants in South Africa

Hungwe, posits that immigrants in South Africa change their dress, walking styles, and conspire with local South Africans to fake identities to get jobs.⁴² Immigrants also use church and family networks and connections with former classmates and schoolmates to get jobs, accommodation and marriage partners. Some marry locals as a way of blending in and gaining acceptance among them. These tactics are discussed in detail below. Such literature made this researcher discover some of the immigrants' survival strategies.

2.4.1. Self-employment

Numerous immigrants engage in self-employment activities and hence own small businesses. These range from professional information technology services, Human Resources training, day care centers, mechanical engineering, welding, hair dressing salons, security services and petty trading (tuck shops and hawking). Self-employed immigrants engage in businesses that are not very different from the jobs they formerly had back home. For example, if one was employed as a teacher at a crèche, she is likely start a day care Centre in South Africa. Those formerly employed as security guards usually start a security company, and if one was employed in human resources, they are likely to start a business in human resource development. The literature further reveals that there is a higher rate of the self-employed among immigrants than among locals.⁴³ For instance, there are more Somalis, Nigerians, Pakistanis, Congolese, Bangladeshis and Indians who are self-employed than South Africans.

⁴² C. Hungwe. *Survival Strategies of Zimbabwean Migrants in Johannesburg*. South Africa.2013.pp.57-68.

⁴³ C. Hungwe. *Survival Strategies of Zimbabwean Migrants in Johannesburg*. South Africa.2013.pp.57-68.

2.4.3 Church membership

Many immigrants tend to be very religious in foreign countries. It is believed that churches are one of the most decent areas to initiate them into the new society. Going to church is perceived as one of the ways by which immigrants survive isolation, and get to network with others. It is also viewed as important for the following reasons: spiritual guidance and protection from God, access to information on accommodation and jobs, and the establishment of networks. Church members tend to be from the same network that provides them with work and accommodation. It is in these churches that migrants form revolving social clubs. They also marry within the same clique(s).⁴⁴ The largest enormous churches in South Africa, such as ECG in Pretoria that is being headed by a foreign national, supports the above-mentioned reasons.

2.4.4 Crime, deviance and language

Immigrants also tend to engage in criminal activities. These include minor theft and prostitution. Serious crime involves the embezzlement of funds (cloning other people's credit cards and stealing their money) or robbing people at gunpoint or using sharp objects. There are arguments that these people are desperate and have no other suitable ways of making money.⁴⁵ Immigrants agree that the ability to speak at least one local language is an added advantage that can help them escape stigmatisation and arrest. This emphasises the importance of learning local languages for the new immigrants. The first few weeks after arrival are usually used to learn the local languages and dress codes before venturing out to look for employment. The speed at which they learn is tremendous.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ C. Hungwe. *Survival Strategies of Zimbabwean Migrants in Johannesburg*. South Africa.2013.pp.57-68. ⁴⁵C. Hungwe. *Survival Strategies of Zimbabwean Migrants in Johannesburg*. South Africa.2013.pp.57-68. ⁴⁶ *Ibid*.

2.5 Survival strategies of immigrants in foreign countries.

2.5.1 Mexican immigrants in the United States

After four decades of strong growth, the Mexican immigrant population in the United States hit a turning point in 2010. While the overall number of immigrants in the country increased every year between 2010 and 2017, the number of Mexicans first flattened out and then started a slow decline in 2014. Between 2016 and 2017, the Mexican immigrant population shrunk by about 300,000, from 11.6 million to 11.3 million. Nonetheless, Mexicans are still the largest foreign-born group in the country⁴⁷, accounting for 25% of the 44.5 million immigrants as of 2017. For a long time, migration from Mexico to the United States was largely driven by low-skilled, unauthorized workers seeking economic opportunities.

Numerous of these immigrants have jobs, notably in the Department of Agriculture, and about 15% of these unauthorized workers are in construction, while others occupy jobs in restaurants and homes. For example, in 2014, unauthorized immigrants made up 24 % of maids and cleaners, an occupation expected to need 112,000 more workers by 2024. In construction, the number of additional labourers needed was estimated at 150,000.⁴⁸ Only 4% of personal care and home health aides are undocumented. Furthermore, the US will soon require more than 800,000 people to fill the jobs necessary in industries and households.

The Department of Agriculture is the industry that is most reliant on undocumented workers. This shows that the US fruit, vegetable and meat industries are similarly at risk without the help of unauthorized Mexican workers.⁴⁹ These industries become tactics of survival for many of these immigrants, and many are needed to occupy some jobs within the industries. This is why the farm industry and farmworkers have been keenly concerned about the President Donald Trump's rhetoric and policies on immigration.

⁴⁷ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/mexican-immigrants-united-states>

⁴⁸ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/illegal-immigrants-us-jobs-economy-farm-workers-taxes/>

⁴⁹ <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/illegal-immigrants-us-jobs-econ> omy-farm-workers-taxes/

2.5.2 The Ghanaian immigrants in South Africa.

According to Dorcas Okyere, many of the Ghanaian immigrants have come a long way to South Africa for the same reason as Mexican immigrants; namely seeking economic opportunities. Migrants living in South Africa, indicate that most migrants in the country work in the informal sector of the economy. Most African migrants, whether they are forced, documented or undocumented, have trouble finding formal employment in South Africa, forcing most of them resort to the informal sector for a livelihood. Dorcas further explained that many migrants secure their livelihood through informal insecure economic activities, such as trading, tailoring, hair salons and hair braiding. It becomes a plight for these immigrants to secure a job in the formal sector.⁵⁰

This correlates with a study a study conducted by Northcote among forced migrants in Cape Town, which found that one of the problems faced by migrants is ability to secure employment in the formal sector of the South African economy. The only option available to these migrants, especially the undocumented ones, is securing a livelihood in the informal economy. Livelihood activities that they are engaged in include, trading, artisanship, tailoring and hairdressing. Many of these migrants remain in weak economic conditions because of their preparedness to work for a low wage under unfavourable conditions.⁵¹

Based on social aspects, when it comes to health facilities, it becomes a plight that most healthcare givers experience, managing and caring for migrants.⁵² Importantly, the experiences of long delays and waiting in queues in public hospitals in South Africa, is not unique to migrants; locals and everyone who make use of public healthcare facilities complain of the same. Many Ghanaian migrants working in the informal sector do not

⁵⁰ O, Dorcas. *Economic and Social Survival Strategies of migrants in south Africa : A case study of Ghanaianmigrants in Johannesburg, South Africa.* 2018:54-75.

⁵¹ Northcote, M.A.. *Enterprising Outsiders: Livelihood Strategies of Cape Town's forced migrants.* Electronic Thesis and Dissertation Repository Paper. 2015

⁵² R. Suphanchaimat et al. *Challenges in the provision of healthcare services for migrants: a systematic review through providers' lens.* BMC health services research, 2015:390.

possess medical insurance and resort to the public hospitals for healthcare because it is free.⁵³

2.5.3 African Immigrants in Italy

According to a study by Ntokozo Mthembu, there are many African immigrants who have moved to Italy to seek political asylum and employment, as the country is dominated by industries. On the other hand, the women indicated that they went to join their boyfriends and when they arrived in Italy, their relationships dissolved and they were forced to come up with their own ways of survival. Most of these immigrants were living with their friends because they did not have stable incomes. However, they assisted in buying food when they got paid from their casual jobs.⁵⁴

Others with no friends were obliged to find street jobs in order to pay rent; they strategically shared flats so that it would be easy for them to meet the daily needs such as food. However, it was hard for them to negotiate the daily wage because of their status as beggars and having no proper documents. They were therefore forced to accept whatever the “master” was offering because they were desperate.⁵⁵

These immigrants experienced problems when they sought employment because some did not have legal documents to enable them to seek employment and that did not just force them to seek part-time jobs along the streets, but also face police harassment who needed to be bribed. Furthermore, there were no institutions to help them to get employment or social assistance. Some immigrants have managed to form a “Hip-Hop” band in an attempt to survive in the country, where they were invited by the locals to come and perform and entertain people to get paid. However, it became a problem for

⁵³ O, Dorcas. *Economic and Social Survival Strategies of migrants in south Africa: A case study of Ghanaian migrants in Johannesburg, South Africa*. 2018, pp.54-75.

⁵⁴ N. Mthembu. *Survival strategies of the unemployed African immigrants in the City of Turin based in the North West Region - Piedmont Region of Italy*. 2006.

⁵⁵ N. Mthembu. *Survival strategies of the unemployed African immigrants in the City of Turin based in the North West Region - Piedmont Region of Italy*. 2006.

them in maintaining the band due to the high costs of recording their music and buying equipment.

2.6 Social and economic impacts caused by immigrants

The social and economic issues denote the study of the relationship between social life and economic activity.⁵⁶ Saayman and Ferreira argue that the presence of immigrants is often viewed as bad. The perception is that numerous immigrants in South Africa compete with locals for jobs and consume public goods and services, thus necessitating the state to regulate health, education, and housing sectors.⁵⁷ Section 27 of the South African Constitution affirms the basic rights to all people who live in it.⁵⁸ These basic rights include the immigrants who have permanent residence. However, there is an assertion that people tend to ignore or are reluctant to acknowledge; namely, the positive impacts of immigrants. The present researcher therefore reviewed several international books and journals articles on the both positive and negative effects of immigrants in the society.

2.6.1 Economic impacts

Migration makes it difficult for one to be certain about the impact, both positive and negative, that immigrants may have on the economy. However, it is likely that they make a significant contribution to the economy through their participation in the labour market. The employment rate of immigrants is believed to be high. This is because most do not have access to benefits; they are very likely to work just to survive. Borgas and Kennedy provide a comprehensive analysis both the positive and negative impacts of immigrants in the United States of America.

⁵⁶ Saayman and Ferreira .2008.p.1.

⁵⁷ Vigneswaran, 2008.p. 135.

⁵⁸ CoRMSA 2008:39, Crush 2001:9;17, HRW 2006:17, Landau 2007:63-65, Millard 2006:40, SA Constitution 1996

2.6.1.1 The impact of immigration on wages in the United States.

First, immigrants do not have a big impact on the US wage rates. Studies have shown that most Americans would notice little difference in their pay checks if immigrants suddenly disappeared from the United States. That is because most Americans do not directly compete with immigrants for jobs.⁵⁹

However, there is one group of Americans that would benefit from a dramatic cut in immigration: high-school dropouts. Most economists agree that the wages of low-skill high-school dropouts are suppressed by somewhere between 3 and 8 percent because of competition from immigrants, both legal and illegal. Economists speculate that for the average high-school dropout, that would mean about a \$25 a week raise if there were no job competition from immigrants.⁶⁰

Furthermore, immigrants seem to have very little impact on unemployment rates. This is because immigrant workers certainly do take any job that would enable them to survive and create demand that leads to new jobs. In addition, they buy food and cars and cell phones, they get haircuts and go to restaurants. On average, there is close to no net impact on the unemployment rate.⁶¹

More than a third of immigrants live in three cities: New York, Los Angeles and Chicago. But even in these places, economists believe there is minimal impact on wages. This is because many Americans from other parts of the country choose not to move to areas with large numbers of immigrants, because they want to avoid competing for jobs.

Even in industries with high concentrations of immigrants workers in areas such as construction, restaurants and in some parts of agriculture, the impact is not as great as many people think. In other words, if there were no such immigrants working in the construction sector in places like Chicago and Miami, the demand for local workers

⁵⁹ Jorge Borgas and Kennedy, *School of Government at Harvard (March 30, 2006:3:45 PM ET)*.

⁶⁰ Jorge Borgas and Kennedy, *School of Government at Harvard (March 30, 2006:3:45 PM ET)*. ⁶¹ Jorge Borgas and Kennedy, *School of Government at Harvard (March 30, 2006:3:45 PM ET)*.

would go up, which would mean wages would rise.⁶² However, the legal workers from other parts of the country would move to those cities, and wages would go back down. Therefore, the net impact on wages would be relatively modest.

Borgas and Kennedy's literature is very relevant to this study when it comes to the part where they stated that in the US, locals do not fight with immigrants over employment. On the contrary, in South Africa, the outbreak of Xenophobia contradicts their statement and it provides one a reason to compare the economy of both countries.

2.6.1.2 Labour market impacts in United Kingdom (UK)

It appears that many sectors of the economy depend in some way on irregular migrants.⁶³ However, the evidence on the sectors where irregular migrants work is mostly unreliable. For example, Undocumented migrants in the UK mainly work in construction, agriculture, textiles, hotels and restaurants, cleaning, care work and domestic work.⁶⁴ These are sectors that often face problems in recruiting UK-born workers, particularly when employers offer low wages and temporary contracts. These sectors are also characterised by short-term work, even for legal migrants who may work in these sectors when they arrive in the UK, but then move on to other secure jobs.

It also seems to be the case that migrants tend to work in sectors which have many hard-to fill vacancies and trouble in retaining staff (probably because of pay and conditions). If that is the case, this suggests that irregular migrants may make an economic contribution to the UK, by allowing firms to overcome bottlenecks caused by recruitment problems. In particular, irregular migrants may make a significant contribution to small businesses that rely on a foreign workforce, but who may have

⁶² Jorge Borgas and Kennedy, *School of Government at Harvard* (March 30, 2006:45 PM ET).

⁶³ Pinkerton et al, 2004.

⁶⁴ Wright T and McKay S, *Undocumented Worker Transitions: United Kingdom Country Report: Undocumented Worker Transitions: EU Sixth Framework Programme*, available at http://www.undocumentedmigrants.eu/londonmet/library/v99354_3.pdf. 2007.

limited access to legal migrant workers (for instance, if they cannot afford the costs of sponsoring a worker).

This seems to be true for small ethnic restaurants and care homes. Care assistants and home careers are occupations with the largest number of vacancies in the UK (9 per cent). Chefs and cooks are the twelfth largest group, with 5 per cent of total vacancies in 2008. Some irregular migrants do not fit this labour market profile, however, and have highly-skilled jobs, potentially playing an important role in filling skills gaps at this end of the labour market. In particular, clandestine workers who work more hours than the time allowed on their visa, or who work without authorisation, (but who are legally resident in the UK) may participate in higher-skilled sectors.

Previous research has shown that more than 50 per cent of non-EU students working full time (in other words, immigrants) are employed in public administration, education and health and financial services, which are sectors that often employ higher-skilled workers (Mulley, Chappell and Latorre, unpublished). Turning from skills gaps to wage effects, recent research on the impact of migration on the UK labour market shows that migration has little or no negative effect on the wages of UK-born workers.⁶⁵

immigrants may, however, have a different impact. Previous researchers have suggested that the vulnerable situation of irregular immigrants means that they are willing to accept low wages. They are also less likely to complain about their work conditions or their levels of pay because they fear being reported to the immigration authorities.⁶⁶ As a result, employers are under less pressure to improve pay and work conditions, or spending money on training or other types of benefits. However, these

⁶⁵ H. Reed and M. Latorre. The Economic Impacts of Migration on the UK Labour Market, London: ippr, available at: <http://www.ippr.org/publicationsandreports/publication.asp?id=649.2009>.

⁶⁶ Krenn M and Haidinger, 'Under documented migrant labour – characteristics, conditions and labour market impacts: Thematic report prepared under the theme 'Migration flows and labour market impacts', Undocumented Worker Transitions: EU Sixth Framework Programme, available at: http://www.undocumentedmigrants.eu/londonmet/library/y23633_3.pdf.2008.

problematic impacts for irregular migrants themselves will not necessarily affect the wages of others.

The impact of migrants on wages other than their own is limited to a certain extent by the National Minimum Wage (NMW), which protects those UK-born or legal migrant workers who are able to claim their employment rights. In effect, the NMW segments the labour market and reduces the transmission of wage effects from those working below it to those above. In the absence of NMW, the impact of migrants on wages might be greater⁶⁷. The separation of many of the jobs undertaken by migrants and others in the labour market by NMW, and because many migrants are concentrated in sectors with high vacancy rates also implies that most migrants will not have an effect on unemployment. Therefore, it seems that rather than migrants displacing British citizens from jobs they might otherwise hold (as is often feared), it seems likely that many of the low wage, low productivity jobs held by irregular migrants might simply not exist without irregular migration.

However, this does not mean that migrants' employment circumstances have no effect on the wider UK economy. For example, the lower wages paid to migrants also affect the total economic output. Gordon et al estimate that immigrants earn twenty five per cent and, eliminating exclusions, allowing these immigrants access to the minimum wage (along with some changes to their employment rates) could raise UK GDP by £3 billion.⁶⁸

⁶⁷ Krenn M and Haidinger, Under documented migrant labour – characteristics, conditions and labour market impacts: Thematic report prepared under the theme 'Migration flows and labour market impacts', Undocumented Worker Transitions: EU Sixth Framework Programme, available at: http://www.undocumentedmigrants.eu/londonmet/library/y23633_3.pdf. 2008.

⁶⁸ I. Gordon, K. Scanlon, T. Travers & C. Whitehead (*Economic impact on London and the UK of an earned regularisation of irregular migrants in the UK*. Final Report from LSE, London: Greater London Authority, available at: <http://london.gov.uk/publication/economic-impact-london-and-uk-economy-earned-regularisation-irregular-migrants-uk> . 2009.

Gordon's study has acquainted the researcher with the importance of immigrants in a country's labour market due to their skills and contribution to a country's GDP.

2.7 Social Impacts

This section looks at the social impacts of immigration. Popular discourse around migrants tends to focus on issues of crime, diseases and xenophobia. It is of course true that some immigrants do get involved in crime, not least because their status makes them vulnerable to criminal exploitation.

2.7.1 Crime

In this section the researcher reviewed several journals associated with crime by immigrants in South Africa. It was useful to acquaint the researcher with the impact of immigrants' crime while conducting interviews among the participants.

Excessive immigration is believed to have an impact on crime, safety and security. It is believed to create a climate for survival crimes and criminal recruitment. Furthermore, immigration leads to an increase in antisocial behavior and criminal activity, such as drug trafficking and gun-running, and thus contributes to violent crimes in South Africa.⁶⁹ Immigrants are believed to be responsible for 14% of crimes in South Africa. This, however, depends on the province, with Gauteng being the most affected. Some immigrants are believed to enter the country armed because they are coming from countries which have been undergoing long periods of civil war; they are said to have skills in fighting and have the capability to overthrow the South African government.

Immigrants also have the potential to impact negatively on domestic stability and foreign policy goals, which is why immigrants are associated with crime, terror and prostitution. This is also because they lack residency rights and due to their living status they

⁶⁹ B. Maharaj. *Global Migration Perspectives No.1. Global Commission on International Migration*. Geneva, Switzerland. 2004.pp.29-31.

engage in undetected movements.⁷⁰ There are also some illegal foreigners who have been engaged in crime since 1994, leading to an increase in rate of crime in South Africa.⁷¹ The involvement of immigrants in crime affects investor confidence and that leads to the utilisation of state resources that should be used for RDP but now channeled into fighting crime.⁷²

Immigrants from Zimbabwe are projected as mannered people who are disinclined towards criminal activity. Therefore, the South African press is blamed for exacerbating information about immigrants being responsible for crime, by racializing crime and associating it with particular groups of migrants.⁷³ Migrants from European countries are seen in a better light than those from Africa. Nigerians and Moroccans are associated with drug-trafficking, Congolese with passport racketeering, Zairians with diamond smuggling, Mozambicans and Zimbabweans women are associated with prostitution; while Lesotho nationals are associated with smuggling gold dust and copper wire. Such articles are said to be saying nothing about Thai, Romanian and Bulgarian women's involvement in prostitution.⁷⁴

Instead of looking at immigrants as perpetrators of crime, South Africans should realise that immigrants are themselves victims of crime due to lack of protection from the police. They are regarded as "soft targets" due to their vulnerability and because they are not likely to report cases to the police.⁷⁵ The present information on the impact of migration on social services and domestic employment levels is said to be scattered

⁷⁰ D. Vigneswaran. *Free Movement and the Movement's Forgotten Freedoms: South African Representation of Undocumented Migrants*. Refugee Studies Centre. University of Oxford. RSC Working Paper No.41. 2007.p.6 ⁷¹ McDonald et al. *The lives and Times of African Migrants: Immigrants in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.13. IDASA. Cape Town. 1999.pp.16-17.

⁷² H. Solomon. *Strategic Perspectives on Illegal Immigration into South Africa*. African Security Review. Vol 5 No.4. Website: [Http://www.iss.co.za/ASR/5No4/StrategicPerspectives.html](http://www.iss.co.za/ASR/5No4/StrategicPerspectives.html) Accessed: 2008/04/04 .pp.8-9

⁷³ IOM and U.S. Department of State. *"A Survey of East Africa Departments of Immigration: Migration Laws, Procedures, Policies and Operations in Kenya, Uganda and 50 World Bank Working Paper.2005 p.10*

⁷⁴ A. McDonald. *Perspectives on International Migration in Southern Africa – Africa Migration Project*. St Martin's Press.2000. pp:16-17.

⁷⁵ McDonald et al. *The lives and Times of African Migrants: Immigrants in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.13. IDASA. Cape Town. 1999.p.6.

and inconclusive.⁷⁶ However, what is a contested issue is whether to deny immigrants access to resources, even though South Africans who were in exile during the apartheid era were given access to the very same resources.

2.7.2 Xenophobia

The large margin of economic development between South Africa and most African countries have made it a country of destination for immigrants from across the continent. Furthermore, South Africa has a long history of attracting migrants, particularly to the mining industry. Over the years, Lesotho, Malawi, and Mozambique were the main suppliers of cheap labour.⁷⁷ The demise of apartheid in 1994 opened up the country to foreigners who came in as refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and students. South Africa is also characterized by migrants from many countries around the world. These migrants are involved in both low and high skilled jobs. Despite the political changes, the South African migration policy has remained fixated.

This fixation was manifested in how the Aliens Control Act of 1991 remained the country's immigration policy for almost a decade despite the advent of democracy. The act was revised in 2002, but only came into effect in July 2005.⁷⁸ Despite amendments to the country's immigration policy, the country's immigration has continued to be underpinned by the ideologies of discrimination, control and prejudice akin to that of the apartheid era. Further amendments in 2003 increased restrictions on migration into South Africa.⁷⁹ One such restriction is the prohibition of temporary voluntary migrants from legalizing their stay once the permit on which they came into the country expired⁸⁰.

⁷⁶ A. McDonald. *Perspectives on International Migration in Southern Africa – Africa Migration Project*. St Martin's Press. 2000.p.15.

⁷⁷ Salvatore (1990).

⁷⁸ J. Crush. *Immigration, Xenophobia and Human Rights in South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.22. IDASA. Cape Town. 2001.

⁷⁹ L. Landau. Ramjathan-Keogh, K. and G, Singh. "*Xenophobia in South Africa and Problems Related to it, Forced Migration Studies Programme*, University of the Witwatersrand, Working Paper Series, no. 13. 2005.

⁸⁰ Crush, 2001; Maharaj .2002.

For more than a decade, the media and government officials gave South Africans, a false image of the size and impacts of migrants on the country.⁸¹ Such misinformation sustained negative attitudes towards foreigners.⁸² These attitudes manifest in hostility and violent attacks of non-citizens. The media has also been blamed for shaping negative attitudes towards foreigners.⁸³ For example Media coverage of criminal activities in South Africa gives the sense that migrants from African countries are to blame for the rising levels of criminal activities. This coverage of crimes perpetrated by African migrants persists despite the fact that non-African immigrants from other countries are also involved in criminal activities in the country.

In addition, the media has been accused of sensationalizing the issue of immigration, with screaming and alarmist headlines such as Illegals in SA add to decay of cities; 6 million migrants headed our way; Africans floods into Cape Town and Francophone invasion.⁸⁴ These headlines blow the phenomenon of immigration out of proportion. In addition, it frames the presence of foreigners in the country as a problem that needs to be addressed. That is defending the country against foreign invasion. Such an attitude runs contrary to South Africa's constitution, according to which South Africa belongs to all who live in it. In South Africa, African immigrants are seen as competitors for scarce jobs. In addition, they are viewed as people who bring diseases into the country and place unnecessary pressure on limited government services.⁸⁵ The fact that most xenophobic attacks have emanated from informal settlements and townships lends

⁸¹ J. Crush. *Immigration, Xenophobia and Human Rights in South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.22. IDASA. Cape Town. 2001.

⁸² F. B .Nyamnjoh. "*Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Senophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*", *Dakar*:CODESRIA. "Analyses and Reports Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa: Reflections Inspired by Studies of Xenophobia in Cameroon and South Africa", *Afrika Spectrum*, vol. 45 no. 1.2010. p. 57-93.

⁸³ Kersting, 2009, Nyamnjoh, (2010).

⁸⁴ F. B .Nyamnjoh. "*Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Senophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*", *Dakar*:CODESRIA. "Analyses and Reports Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa: Reflections Inspired by Studies of Xenophobia in Cameroon and South Africa", *Afrika Spectrum*, vol. 45 no. 1.2010. p. 57-93.

⁸⁴ Kersting, 2009, Nyamnjoh, .2010.

⁸⁵ F. B .Nyamnjoh. "*Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Senophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*", *Dakar*.

CODESRIA. "Analyses and Reports Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa: Reflections Inspired by Studies of Xenophobia in Cameroon and South Africa", *Afrika Spectrum*, vol. 45 no. 1.2010.pp. 57-93.

credence to the claim that they result from dissatisfaction with the quality of service delivery in these communities⁸⁶.

An examination of this phenomenon and its manifestation reveals that the foreigner' has become a site for the violent convergence of a host of unresolved social tensions⁸⁷. In addition, they have been used to cover up the failures of politicians in fulfilling their mandates to residents of these settlements, which are often characterized by lack of proper housing, absence of adequate water and sanitation facilities, high unemployment and crimes.⁸⁸

Foreigners are often "referred to derogatorily as "makwerekwere" (meaning those incapable of articulating local languages, which epitomize economic success and power)⁸⁹. Targets of this derogatory name and xenophobic attacks are black people from other African. This is rather a worrying trend, given the checkered history of the country in which the color of the skin was used as a determinant of inclusion or exclusion. Black South Africans who are perpetrators of xenophobic attacks mainly have "two attitudes towards foreigners: they either look up to them as articulate and accomplished or look down on them as stuttering and depleting. The articulate and accomplished white migrants are presumed to bring opportunities, while the stuttering and depleting "makwerekwere" compound the insecurities and uncertainties in South African lives.

Against this backdrop, xenophobia in South Africa can best be described as Afro-phobia given that they are almost always directed at black Africans.⁹⁰ Those who are targeted

⁸⁶ Human Sciences Research Council .2008.

⁸⁷ Vaji, .2003.

⁸⁸ Landau, Ramjathan- Keogh and Singh.2005.

⁸⁹ F. B .Nyamnjoh. "*Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Senophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*", *Dakar*:CODESRIA. "Analyses and Reports Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa: Reflections Inspired by Studies of Xenophobia in Cameroon and South Africa", *Afrika Spectrum*, vol. 45 no. 1.2010. pp. 57-93.

⁸⁹ Human Sciences Research Council .2008.

⁹⁰ F. B .Nyamnjoh. "*Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Senophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*", *Dakar*.

CODESRIA. "Analyses and Reports Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa: Reflections Inspired by Studies of Xenophobia in Cameroon and South Africa", *Afrika Spectrum*, vol. 45 no. 1.2010.pp. 57-93.

are identified by criteria such as having dark skins or walking in a strange way.⁹¹ This is a form of strategic essentialism that undermines the continent's strive towards integration. The essentialization of the other is also manifested in the manner which the public and government officials associate certain crimes to specific nationalities. For instance, Nigerians are associated with the drug trade, "Congolese are identified with passport racketeering and diamond smuggling; Lesotho nationals with the smuggling of gold dust and copper wire; while Mozambican and Zimbabwean women as indulging in prostitution."⁹² Although various incidences of xenophobic attacks have been recorded in South Africa, the size and scope of the 2008 attacks shocked both the local and international community. The attacks resulted in the death of about 60 Somalis, Mozambicans and Zimbabweans.⁹³

Thousands more were displaced and left destitute. Following these attacks, the South African Human Sciences Research Council made a number of recommendations to the South African government.⁹⁴ The recommendations included the legalization of immigrants and refugees already in the country, closing of the country's borders for all other intending migrants and preventing immigrants from receiving government housing for citizens.⁹⁵ It further recommended that foreigners be banned from certain unskilled jobs such as construction and domestic work. Those sectors that foreigners are allowed to work should have minimum wages to prevent immigrants from working for lower wages.

The recommendations of the Human Sciences Research Council do not seem, however, to be well thought out, recommendations as they do not in any way, contribute

⁹⁰ Human Sciences Research Council .2008.p.23

⁹¹ Human Sciences Research Council .2008. p. 23.

⁹² F. B .Nyamnjoh. "*Insiders and Outsiders: Citizenship and Xenophobia in Contemporary Southern Africa*", Dakar:CODESRIA. "Analyses and Reports Racism, Ethnicity and the Media in Africa: Reflections Inspired by Studies of Xenophobia in Cameroon and South Africa", *Afrika Spectrum*, vol. 45 no. 1.2010. pp. 57-93.

⁹² Human Sciences Research Council .2008.p.23.

⁹³ Kersting .2009.

⁹⁴ Human Sciences Research Council (2008)

⁹⁵ Sharp .2008.

to building an integrated continent's economy. The proposals mirror those in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in 1962, where the government enacted policies that prevented foreigners from participating in small businesses as well as operating transport companies.⁹⁶ It runs contrary to the ideals of Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance popularised by Thabo Mbeki, the former South African president. Since the 2008 attacks, a few attacks have occurred in South Africa. These were often accompanied by the looting of shops of foreign-owned businesses, as well as killing and destruction of their properties.

2.7.3 Health

A few studies have investigated the relationship between migration and the spread of diseases. As some immigrants enter the country illegally, there is no information about their health status. It is only when they are detained that diseases with epidemic potential such as yellow fever, cholera, HIV and other subtropical diseases are identified.⁹⁷ However, immigrants do bring diseases. This is because they come from “strife-ravaged areas”; they are said to need more medical attention than South Africans and that puts a burden on the health system. Therefore, recipient countries are said to be at risk of being exposed to unfamiliar infectious agents.⁹⁸

It is believed to be normal for immigrants to engage in cross-border movement to countries that have better facilities, to obtain better health care.⁹⁹ Thus, the perception is that Zimbabweans are putting a strain on the South African health sector may be true

⁹⁶ Kersting .2009.

⁹⁷ B. Maharaj. *Global Commission on International Migration*. Switzerland. Global Migration Perspectives No.1.2004.p.12.

⁹⁸ Kok et al. *Migration in South and Southern Africa*. Dynamics and determinants. HSRC Press. Cape Town. 2006p:121.

⁹⁹ Crush et al 2005(a):21-22, Kok et al (2006:121) McDonald et al (2000:822) PHAMSA (2005:31)

because of the collapse of the health system in Zimbabwe. The concentration of immigrants in some places has the potential to affect health service delivery.¹⁰⁰

However, immigrants are barred from receiving health care services and harassed by officials. Thus, few of them use the services.¹⁰¹ It has also been suggested that although immigrants want access to basic services, they also want to pay for them.¹⁰² The decreased access to health facilities may lead to poor health for migrants. In September 2007 the National Department of Health in South Africa passed a directive that asylum seekers and refugees, including immigrants, should have access to ART at public health facilities.¹⁰³ This is because migrants rely on hospitals and clinics in South Africa. They are seen as placing a burden on the South African health system.¹⁰⁴ It is clear that there is little understanding about the relationship between HIV/AIDS and migration.

The outbreak of the disease was, however, associated with the migrant labour system and population mobility. In terms of HIV/AIDS, the prevalence is said to be high in labour-receiving countries, such as South Africa. It is, however, not clear whether it is brought in by immigrants; hence, a need for further research.¹⁰⁵ There is however, empirical evidence of a link between HIV and migration.¹⁰⁶

Migrant communities are said to have a higher infection rate than the general population because they are socially, economically and politically marginalized. Mobility makes it difficult to reach people for prevention, education, condom provision or post-infection treatment. Migrant women are thus more vulnerable to HIV infection, as they may

¹⁰⁰ G Singh. *Patterns of migration, settlement and dynamics of HIV/AIDS in South Africa*. Forced Migration Studies Programme. University of the Witwatersrand. 2006.p.35.

¹⁰¹ Lefko-Everett 2007:53; Williams et al 2005:18; Landau 2007:67-68; Crush & Williams 2005:16.

¹⁰² Danso & McDonald 2000:15, McDonald et al 1999:25)

¹⁰³ Cormsa. *Protecting Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Immigrants in South Africa*. Johannesburg. 2008.p.38.

¹⁰⁴ Maharaj 2004:7, Solomon 2000:14, Trevera & Zinyama, 2002. pp. 29-31.

¹⁰⁵ Cross et al, Views on Migration in Sub-saharan Africa. *Proceedings of an African Migration Alliance Workshop*.

HSRC Press. Cape Town. 2006.p.36.

¹⁰⁶ Crush et al. *Immigration, Xenophobia and Human Rights in South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.22. IDASA. Cape Town. 2005.p. 21.

engage in transactional or survival sex or fall prey to trafficking networks.¹⁰⁷ Therefore, there is a need for further research on the impact of migration on services, including health services, and how available services act as pull factors for migrants.¹⁰⁸

2.7.4 Social security

It is believed and attested that many of Mozambican citizens who have made it beyond their frontier to South Africa are illegally receiving an old age pension and other welfare grants from the South African government. As a result, they bring draw-backs to the South African government welfare, as it becomes a problem for the country to address its socio-economic challenges and development targets.¹⁰⁹

These immigrants are able to receive this grant once they enter the country through falsely obtained identity documents. The Mozambicans use them to apply for grants and other services that are meant for South African citizens only.¹¹⁰

2.7.5 Impact on education

Liu, and Xiangbo, estimate that about 4% of the school-age population is comprised of children who are immigrants. A few of them seeks remedial assistance in language skills, which results in an increase in costs to the general public. During April 2006, Standard & Poor's analysts wrote: "Local school districts are estimated to educate 1.8 million children as immigrants.¹¹¹ At an average annual cost of \$7,500 (averages vary by jurisdiction) per student, the cost of providing education to these children is about \$11.2 billion." Other estimates of the costs to educate these children and US-born children of immigrants reached \$30 billion in 2009.

¹⁰⁷ G Singh. *Patterns of migration, settlement and dynamics of HIV/AIDS in South Africa*. Forced Migration Studies Programme. University of the Witwatersrand.2006.p.35.

¹⁰⁸ Crush et al 2005.pp.33-34.

¹⁰⁹R Kloppers. . "We are here for the pension, tonight we will go back to Mozambique": State welfare and development projects in communities that transcend border. AFRICANUS. Journal of Development Studies Vol.No 2. 2006.p.36.

¹¹⁰ Kloppers (2006:155), Solomon (2000:15) and Ranchod (2005:16)

¹¹¹ Liu, Xiangbo. "Labor Market Search and the Dynamic Effects of Immigration". Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control.2010.p.34.

2.8 Conclusion

In this chapter, a relevant literature was outlined and it has revealed some of the survival strategies from various studies to enable the research to focus notably in some of the survival strategies that have that have not yet been discovered within the presence of the immigrants in the study.

Chapter 3: Theoretical frame work

The theoretical foundation of this study is the social capital theory which has been elaborated and explained below.

3.1 The social capital theory.

The concept of social capital is often viewed by various scholars as “it’s not what you know but who you know.”¹¹² Scholars such as Bourdieu, Putnam and Colema, defines social capital is an inherent relationship capital that provides valuable support to members when needed, with members offering safety and status recognition for each other. The sustenance of these relationships is through material or symbolic exchanges such as gifts or greetings.¹¹³

Therefore, it is capital that is rooted in a relationship that an individual has built. The concept of social capital is not dispersed; it is highly connected to various fields of study in society. Bourdieu dispute that economic, human and social capital are the three forms of capital in every society and each form of capital can be changed to the other with the use of transformation labour.¹¹⁴ Hence, economic capital can be transformed into education which is a human capital. Furthermore, some goods and services can be acquired through economic capital and others are gained through social relations or social capital. The concept of social capital is intangible because it is in the form of social relations, whereas economic capital is in people’s bank accounts and human capital is in their head.¹¹⁵

An individual’s volume of social capital that he or she possesses is reflected by the number of relationships he or she builds and the capital resources of his or her partners,

¹¹² E. Ramsey. *It's not just what you know but who you know: Social Capital Theory and Academic Library Outreach*. College & Undergraduate Libraries. Vol 23(3), 2016, pp.328-334.

¹¹³ J. Hauberer. *Social Capital Theory; Towards a Methodological Foundation*. Germany. Deutsche National Bibliothek, 2011.

¹¹⁴ P. Bourdieu. The forms of capital. In: J. G. Richardson, ed. 1986. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986. pp. 241–258

¹¹⁵ R. Portes. Social Capital: *its Origin and Application in Modern Sociology*. Annual Review of Sociology. Vol. 24, 1998. pp. 1-24

like family and friends.¹¹⁶ Social capital functions as a source of social control and of resources facilitated by networks that are non-family which enable access to jobs and market loans for the individual.¹¹⁷ Coleman defines social capital as a reasonable choice where individuals who are interested in resources which are controlled by other actors, reach out to them, to enable them to benefit from the worth of these resources¹¹⁸. This result in social interdependencies among actors, which implies that social capital flourishes based on the activities of actors in the social structure.¹¹⁹ Consequently, the concept is a diversity of entities and not a single entity having common features. These entities involve some characteristics of the social structure which facilitates the actions of some individuals.

The most important feature of social capital is that it is characteristic in the structure of relations among individuals unlike other forms of capital; comprising some aspects of the social structure, it enables certain activities by actors. Thus, it is a public good in that while aspiring towards the maximisation of their utility, actors build social capital consequently.¹²⁰ Relations among individuals must change for social capital to exist and this is to facilitate action. It is, therefore, necessary to fulfill incurred obligations to maintain social capital.

Closure, stability and ideology are the different factors that affect social capital. If a relationship exists between all embedded actors in a social structure, then there is closure which results in thick networks with higher social capital than sparse networks.¹²¹ Disruptions in social relations destroy social capital and thus every kind of social capital is also reliant on the stability of social relations. For individuals to benefit

¹¹⁶ J. Hauberer. *Social Capital Theory; Towards a Methodological Foundation*. Germany. Deutsche National Bibliothek, 2011

¹¹⁷ P. Bourdieu. The forms of capital. In: J. G. Richardson, ed. 1986. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986. pp. 241–258

¹¹⁸ Coleman, J.S.,. Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital. *American Journal of Sociology*. Vol. 94, 1988. pp. 94–12

¹¹⁹ Hauberer. *Social Capital Theory; Towards a Methodological Foundation*. Germany. Deutsche National Bibliothek, 2011

¹²⁰ P. Bourdieu. The forms of capital. In: J. G. Richardson, ed. 1986. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986. pp. 241–258

¹²¹ P. Bourdieu. The forms of capital. In: J. G. Richardson, ed. 1986. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986. pp. 241–258

extensively from social relations, these relations must be void of problems. Additionally, ideology as a factor that influences social capital awakens in the individual the need to act on something or someone. For instance, a person can act in the interest of others because of a religious doctrine. Actors derive benefits from social capital and one of these is advantaged access to information and social organisation that makes available the context for resources and its effects to become visible. Individuals through their social relations can know in advance all opportunities that are available in a social structure. The main aim of social capital is to use resources for social progression and so, assert that social capital is the available opportunity for agents of society occupying specific positions.

The social capital is being generated from social relations between individuals.¹²² These social networks contain a value for individuals and groups which influence their productivity. Networks of reciprocity and trust are formed through the relationships between individuals. Thus, a society with a tightly knit network of reciprocity and trust is of the highest quality and exhibit larger volumes of social capital.

The theory of social capital, which can be understood from both the level of the group or collective action and that of the individual, specifies the benefits that are derived from social relations. At the group level, social capital is developed and maintained as an asset, and the theory helps us understand how these assets enhance the chances of members of the group.¹²³ Bourdieu argues that social capital as the total of actual and potential resources, which are connected to the possession of a durable network of institutionalised relationships of mutual association and recognition. Consequently, social capital refers to benefit that is derived from being a member of a group and the responsibilities to perform from the benefits gained.¹²⁴ Group members produce

¹²² R.D Putnam. *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon Schuster, 2000.

¹²³ N. Lin. *Social Capital: A Theory of Social Structure and Action*. Cambridge, Mass: Cambridge, 2001.

¹²⁴ P.Bourdieu. The forms of capital. In: J. G. Richardson, ed. 1986. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986. pp. 241–258

resources which are collectively owned and shared by them and this is based on their solidarity.¹²⁵

At the level of the individual, the theory postulates that through social capital, an individual can gain access to and use personal or social resources.¹²⁶ Individuals develop a relationship that will benefit them or support their interest. For instance, people may find jobs not because of their cultural or human capital but because of their networks or connections. The individual level social capital is a function of how individuals invest in social relations and how the embedded resources are captured to create a return.¹²⁷ Resources owned by an individual like ownership of a material constitute personal resources, whilst social resources comprise resources that are accessed through an individual's connections. According to Flap, social capital denotes the mobilised resources of individuals, which are classified into two categories; resources of personal network members and the strength of the relationship representing a willingness to help. Thus, individual's resources are put together for the benefit of all.¹²⁸

Consequently, a person's family, friends and social network constitute an important resource during hard times.¹²⁹ This perspective holds the same for groups in communities with different civic associations. According to this theory, social networks are strongly positioned to fight challenges and take advantage of new and better opportunities.¹³⁰ Two elements have been identified of social capital: the social relationships that allow individuals to have access to resources owned by their

¹²⁵ N. Lin. *Social Capital: A Theory of Social Structure and Action*. Cambridge, Mass: Cambridge, 2001. ¹²⁶ N. Lin. *Social Capital: A Theory of Social Structure and Action*. Cambridge, Mass: Cambridge, 2001. ¹²⁷ N. Lin. *Social Capital: A Theory of Social Structure and Action*. Cambridge, Mass: Cambridge, 2001.

¹²⁸ H. Flap. *Creation and returns of social capital: a new research program*. La Revue Tocqueville. (XX),1999.pp.526 ¹²⁹ M. Woolcock& D. Narayan. *Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research and Policy*. The WorldBank Research Observer. Vol. 15, No. 2, 2000,pp. 225-249

¹³⁰ M. Woolcock& D. Narayan. *Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research and Policy*. The WorldBank Research Observer. Vol. 15, No. 2, 2000,pp. 225-249

associates and the quantity as well as the quality of the resources.¹³¹ The sources of social capital can be classified into two broad categories: consummatory and instrumental.¹³² A consummatory source of social capital specifies the obligation that one has towards others according to the norms of reciprocity. Accordingly, individuals provide access to resources with the expectation that they will be paid back. On the other hand, an instrumental source of social capital identifies how the internalised norms of a society are appropriable as a resource. For instance, people give to the poor, charity and pay their debts because those are societal norms.¹³³ According to Woolcock and Narayan, there are three types of social capital: bonding, bridging and linking social capital. Bonding social capital is directed towards the inside of a group and it is the connection that individuals develop in a social relationship with people who are like them. This type of social capital results in tendencies to strengthen homogenous groups by promoting exclusive identity and basically connecting people that are similar. It comprises of the relationship between family and friends, union members and religious association. On the other hand, bridging social capital involves the creation of relationships with those who are unlike an individual.¹³⁴

The strong ties are associated with bonding social capital because it is characterised by the close social circles of persons with similar characteristics, whilst weak ties are associated with bridging social capital with attributes of rare interactions and peripheral relationships.¹³⁵ Linking social capital connects those with dissimilar levels of power and social class. It is notable by the social detachment between the respondent and the personal networker and basically refers to an individual's connection with people in

¹³¹ P. Bourdieu. The forms of capital. In: J. G. Richardson, ed. 1986. *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986. pp. 241–258

¹³² R. Portes. Social Capital: *its Origin and Application in Modern Sociology*. Annual Review of Sociology. Vol. 24, 1998. pp. 1-24

¹³³ R. Portes. Social Capital: *its Origin and Application in Modern Sociology*. Annual Review of Sociology. Vol. 24, 1998. pp. 1-24

¹³⁴ M. Woolcock & D. Narayan. *Social Capital: Implications for Development Theory, Research and Policy*. The World Bank Research Observer. Vol. 15, No. 2, 2000, pp. 225-249

¹³⁵ T.B. Dufhues, G., Buchenrieder, D.G., Euler & Mungkung, N.C.,. *Network-based social capital and individual loan repayment performance*. Journal of Development Studies. 47 (08), 2011, pp. 1199-1215

positions of authority.¹³⁶ When the link is connected by a weak tie, linking social capital can be connected to bridging social capital and when the link is connected by a strong tie, it can be associated to bonding social capital.¹³⁷ Migrants are groups of individuals that are inclined to build and benefit from social capital. They depend on social capital as a means of survival in their host countries. Migrants' social capital is a term which refers to resource information or helps that migrants obtain through their social ties with erstwhile migrants in their country of destination. It is basically about the social ties that migrants have with prior migrants and the benefits that are accrued from these ties.

Consequently, potential migrants make use of earlier migrants' social capital through networks of migrants. These networks are a set of interpersonal connections which are often based on friendship, kinship or shared community of origin.¹³⁸ Erstwhile migrants can provide potential migrants with information on job opportunities. Also, assistance with transportation to or housing in the country of destination can be provided by prior migrants through social capital. Overall, it is believed that the social capital which migrants rally from their networks assist them to find jobs when they arrive in countries of destination. Thus, the conversion of social capital to economic capital¹³⁹. An individual's likelihood of migrating is influenced by his or her access to erstwhile migrants' social capital. The social capital of migrants accumulates with each new migrant's network, expanding the ties that link a potential migrant to a prior one. Network connections expand as more individuals migrate and more migrant social capital is built up.¹⁴⁰ Accordingly, more persons rely on this resource which increases their likelihood of migrating. A study by Dahinden articulates personal networks of

¹³⁶ T.B, Dufhues, G., Buchenrieder,, D.G., Euler& Mungkung, N.C.,. *Network-based social capital and individual loan repayment performance*. Journal of Development Studies. 47 (08), 2011,pp.1199-1215

¹³⁷ T.B, Dufhues, G., Buchenrieder,, D.G., Euler& Mungkung, N.C.,. *Network-based social capital and individual loan repayment performance*. Journal of Development Studies. 47 (08), 2011,pp.1199-1215

¹³⁸ D. Massey. *Social Structure, Household Strategies, and the Cumulative Causation of Migration*. Population Index. Vol. 5, 1990,pp. 3–26

¹³⁹ M Kindler., V., Ratcheva&., M. Piechowska. *Social Networks, Social Capital & Migrant Integration at local level*. IRIS Working Paper Series No. 6, 2015.

¹⁴⁰ D. Massey. *Social Structure, Household Strategies, and the Cumulative Causation of Migration*. Population Index. Vol. 5, 1990,pp. 3–26

migrants and non-migrants in Switzerland revealed that high volumes of network social capital were determined by nationality, level of education, earnings and type of mobility. Consequently, people formed networks based on certain similarities they share with actors in those networks.¹⁴¹

Networks lower the costs and risks of migration by providing information on migration opportunities, support migrants while finding work and facilitate finding employment for migrants.¹⁴² These networks are a support system for a migrant on his or her arrival in the host country. In general, social networks serve as an integrative device for new arrivals in host countries and aid continual migration by providing reliable and acceptable information.¹⁴³ For instance, about 37% of Mozambican migrants in a 2004 survey stated that they travelled to host countries because of the presence of their relatives and friends, this support what is stated in the introduction of this study with regard to the issue of migration networks. Besides, there are Mozambican social and religious institutions that as well provide support to the Mozambican migrant in the different states of the world.

The theory of social capital will be used to examine how Mozambican immigrants in the informal sector use their social networks to survive economically and socially in Nkowankowa, Tzaneen.

¹⁴¹ D. Massey. *Social Structure, Household Strategies, and the Cumulative Causation of Migration*. Population Index. Vol. 5, 1990, pp. 3–26

¹⁴² W., Shaw. *Migration in Africa: A Review of the Economic Literature on International Migration in 10 Countries*.

Washington DC. World Bank. 2007

¹⁴³ A. A, Afolayan. *Issues and Challenges of Emigration Dynamics in Developing Countries*. *International Migration*. Vol, 39(4), 2001, pp.1-38

Chapter 4

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the study research design and the methods followed when collecting data. This includes the study population and the sampling method. The methods that were used to collect data and a summation of how the data was interpreted, analysed and presented are outlined as well.

4.2 Research Design

The study is qualitative in design. A qualitative study is an inquiry process of understanding where a researcher develops a complex, holistic picture, analyses words, report detailed views of information and conducts the study in a natural setting.¹⁴⁴ A study qualitative is a research that seeks to preserve the integrity of narrative data and attempts to use the data to exemplify unusual or correct themselves embedded in context.¹⁴⁵

The qualitative methodology was selected, because the study aimed at the survival strategies of Mozambican Immigrants in Nkowankowa Township. Thus, the qualitative methodology is appropriate when a researcher pursues a study of a society or to find out how a social phenomenon is created as the society is not uniform or homogenous. Unlike the quantitative approach which emphasizes measurements, social life cannot be measured in the laboratory.¹⁴⁶ Therefore, the qualitative approach was the best approach.

¹⁴⁴ Maree, K. *First Steps in Research*. Pretoria; van Schaick. 2007.

¹⁴⁵ M, Terre Blanche. K, Durrheim. and Painter, D. *Research in Practice: Applied Methods for the Social Science*, UCT Press. 2006.

¹⁴⁶ C. Ngwenya, *Youths in Zimbabwe's Liberation Struggle: A Case Study of Bulilima District, 1960 – 1980*. (Unpublished PHD Thesis, University of Venda), 2017. p. 108.

This is because the study was based on social science, it provide explanation, a predictions and generalizations about how the world operates. The researcher gathered information from the respondents in the form of words. The only way that the researcher could collect data like this and gain first-hand information about the lived experiences of research respondents was through interview of which is a tool under qualitative Studies.

4.3 Research Methodology

4.3.1 Data collection techniques

The qualitative data collection techniques that were used in the study comprised of; in-depth face-to-face interviews, data sources, field notes and documentations.

4.3.1.1 In-depth Face-to-Face Interviews

The researcher used in-depth-face-to-face interviews in order to enable previously hidden, or silenced, voices to speak.¹⁴⁷ Based on this study, the interviews literally gave the immigrants an opportunity to reveal their way of survival on a daily basis.

The main aim of using face to face interviews was to ensure that participants produced their accounts or versions of their past or future actions, experiences, feelings and thoughts.¹⁴⁸ An interview guide was designed for this purpose. Semi-structured interviews were developed according to the research questions, to extract first-hand information from prospective participants. These comprised of open-ended questions, designed such that they would allow respondents to express their viewpoints through probing, and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants. Semi-structured interviews are flexible in nature, and no particular order was followed when posing questions.

¹⁴⁷ T.M Rapley, *Interviews*, in C. Seale, G. Gobo, J.F. Gubrium and D. Silverman (Eds), *Qualitative Research Practice*, SAGE Publications, 2004. p. 16.

¹⁴⁸ C. Seale, G. Gobo, J.F. Gubrium and D. Silverman (Eds), *Qualitative Research Practice*, in B.M. Mafuwane, *The Contribution of Instructional Leadership to Learner Performance*. (Unpublished PHD Thesis, University of Pretoria), 2012. p. 84.

Mack *et al.* note that in-depth interviews are optimal for collecting data on individuals' personal histories, perspectives, and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored.¹⁴⁹ This augured well for this study because migration is a process which is characterized by pre-determined thoughts about the consequences of such actions, thus, identifying those involved is difficult. However, the researcher made use of Xitsonga language to simplify things for the immigrants, to enable them to share their experiences.¹⁵⁰

4.3.1.2 Data sources

A combination of both primary and secondary sources of data was used to collect the important information needed for the study. The primary data sources include the Mozambican immigrants, four government officials from; Department of Home Affairs officials, SAPS, as well as Health and Social Development officials. The main data collection techniques that was used in this research study were literature reviews, interviews, field-notes and none participant observation. An In-depth Face-to-Face Interviews schedule was used in order to capture data relevant to the study's objectives and research questions.

¹⁴⁹ N. Mack, C. Woodsong, K. M. Macqueen, G. Guest And E. Namey *Qualitative Research Methods: A DataCollector's Field Guide*. North Carolina, 2005. p. 2.

¹⁵⁰ S. Macheke, W. Lunga, C. Musarurwa, *Illegal Migration by Zimbabweans into South Africa: Is Lack of Documentation a new Humanitarian Challenge?*, in *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, Vol.6, No.3, 2015. p. 251.

4.3.1.3 Field-notes

Field notes include an account of events, how people behaved and reacted, what was said in conversations, where people were positioned in relations to one another, their comings and goings, physical gestures, their responses to what the researcher asked, field notes were written during in-depth face-face interviews and observation of their working place. Field notes were recorded so that the researcher did not forget the details of the case.¹⁵¹

4.3.1.4 Documentations

Data was collected from reports and documents from various institutions that dealt with immigration issues, such IOM, SAHRC, LHR, FMSP, HSRC, ISS, SAMP and HRW, and government documents. This made it easy for the researcher to acquire the appropriate information regarding the survival strategies of the Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa, as well as and also to discover the impacts of these to the South African economy.

4.4 Study area.

This study was conducted in Nkowankowa Township (Tzaneen), in the Limpopo Province. Nkowankowa Township is located in the Greater-Tzaneen Municipality, ward 23, Mopani District. The township is divided into four sections namely section A, B, C and D. Section D is where many Mozambican immigrants reside. The area is also surrounded by several villages namely; Mariveni, Petanenge and Dan Village. The study area is 377 km from the Mozambique Border Post¹⁵². It is dominated by orange, banana and avocado farms that contribute approximately 30 percent of the country's

¹⁵¹ *Ibid*,p. 21.

¹⁵² <https://www.distancesfrom.com/za/how-far-is-Mozambique-border-from-Nelspruit/HowFarHistory/4900467.aspx?IsHistory=1&GMapHistoryID=4900467>

GDP.¹⁵³ It is a township that is surrounded by numerous factories whose workforce is dominated by unskilled locals and immigrants.

The area is mainly comprised of Xitsonga's speaking people, about 90% of the households are Xitsongas speaking people, while the other remaining 10% speak other languages. Nkowankowa is blessed with various primary and secondary schools namely : Dududu Primary School, Nkowankowa Lower Primary School, Masungulo Primary School, Ritavi Primary School, Bombeleni Primary School, Bankuna High School, Hudson Ntsanwisi Senior Secondary School, DZJ Mthebule High School, Progress High School, Meridian College St George's College. These are the schools which majority of graduates in Nkowankowa have attended. The area also has a police station named Ritavi and a hospital called Letaba. This is where community members and immigrants get medical services.

4.5 Population of the study

Population is defined as a total set from which the individuals or units of the study are chosen.¹⁵⁴ The population of this study were Mozambican immigrants who reside in Nkowankowa Township. This population was chosen because it was the target group for this study. Government officials who deal with immigrants and migration issues were included; for example, such officials include those from the Department of Health and Social Development, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) and the South African Police Services (SAPS). It was hoped that the inclusion of these officials would enable this study to obtain information from those who are supposed to oversee the survival of immigrants in this country.

¹⁵³ <http://www.greatertzaneen.gov.za/2018>.

¹⁵⁴ De Vos et al 2005:193; Welman et al .2005.

4.6 Sampling and sample size

Sampling is the selection of research participants from an entire population. It involves the decisions about which people, settings, events and behaviour are to be included in the study.¹⁵⁵ Samples are drawn because researchers want to understand the population from which they are drawn in order to obtain divergent views. The researcher adopted a snowball sampling. Snowball sampling was used to draw a sample of the immigrants

4.6.1 Snowball Sampling

It is a process of gradually accumulating a sufficiently large sample through contact and reference.¹⁵⁶ Snowball is the process of accumulating prospective informants as each located subject suggests others.¹⁵⁷ Thus, it is essential to adopt snowball sampling because the researcher aimed at finding other respondents through referrals by others in an otherwise difficult situation. The sample size for Mozambican immigrants was 20 of which 10 were males and 10 were females. This was drawn through this method in an attempt to save time and travelling costs.

¹⁵⁵ Terre Blanche, M. Durrheim, K. and Painter, D. *Research in Practice: Applied Methods for the Social Science*, UCT Press. 2006.

¹⁵⁶ Terre Blanche, M. Durrheim, K. and Painter, D. *Research in Practice: Applied Methods for the Social Science*, UCT Press. 2006.

¹⁵⁷ E. Babbie and I. Mouton. *The Practice of Social Research*, Cape Town: Oxford University. 2009.

4.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the analysis that is conducted so that the researcher can detect consistent patterns within the data, such as the consistent co-variable of two or more variables.¹⁵⁸

The researcher adopted a narrative analysis as a type of data analysis. Narrative analysis is a qualitative research method based on the notion of life as narrative, which seeks to reveal the way in which people construct life narrative around a particular experience¹⁵⁹.

For the purpose of this study, the researcher applied the steps of qualitative data analysis, as outlined below.¹⁶⁰ The researcher picked one document (one interview) the most interesting and get the underlying factors. A list of all topics cluster was made together with similar topics from the topic into columns that may be arranged as a major topic. Data that was gathered from the interview was in the form of field notes, were read several times, the idea was to immerse the researcher into the details of the interview as a whole. The reading of the transcriptions was made several times to enable the researcher to be familiar with data in intimate ways. In the process of in-depth reading of the transcription and the field notes, noteworthy themes, patterns and control tendencies were identified.

¹⁵⁸ Bless et al. *Fundamental of Social Research Methods an African Perspectives*, 4th Ed. Cape Town: Juta And Co. 2006.p.163.

¹⁵⁹ Terre Blanche et al. *Research in Practice: Applied Methods for the Social Science*, UCT Press. 2005.p.16. ¹⁶⁰ Creswell (. *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks. Sage Publication. 2003.p.190.

The aim here was to get the general feeling and sense of phenomena under study. The reading of the notes rapidly until a summary of all the participants major points in relations to the phenomena under study were arrived at. The results were written up in tabular form focusing on each of the themes identified and its relation to the phenomena under investigation.

4.8 Trustworthiness of the data

4.8.1 Validity

In this study validity refers to the measure of truth or falsity of the assumed Mozambican immigrants" presence. Validity can be split into two: internal and external validity. Internal validity designates the extent to which the factors, which could be identified as conditions promoting of the presence these immigrants in Nkowankowa.

External validity, on the other hand, refers to the extent to which the research results can be generalised beyond the sample used in the study.¹⁶¹ The external validity of a research project can be threatened by the Hawthorne effect, the type of sampling method selected, the validity of the research instrument (semi-structured interview schedule in this case) and by the predictive value of the research instrument. The Hawthorne effect is the behaviour that is displayed by participants just because they are aware that they are involved in a study. Being aware that they are involved in a study on irregular migration, undocumented individuals might give answers to please the interviewer, instead of providing information about their real-life experiences.

This type of threat to external validity was minimised by providing explanations to participants, and by not pressurising them to respond. The participants were also requested to be as honest as possible. If a study lacks external validity, then one is not confident that the findings can be applied beyond the narrow confines of the study.

¹⁶¹ H.I.L. Brink, Validity and Reliability In Qualitative Research, in Curationis Journal, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1993. p. 35.

4.8.2 Reliability

Reliability is the degree of consistency with which the instrument measures an attribute.¹⁶² The interviews were conducted to obtain different views on the same set of questions, in order to ensure reliability. The researcher must always be neutral to avoid bias. If the interviewer is not neutral they will unduly bias the interviewee's story and thus contaminate the data.

4.9 Ethical considerations

During the study, the researcher strictly adhered to all research principles.

4.9.1 Informed consent letter

The researcher was granted a research ethics certificate and informed consent letter from the research committee, to ensure that participants must be assured that participation is voluntary and the approximate number of participants to be included should be disclosed. A copy of the information letters was issued to participants. The information letter and consent form was translated and provided in the primary spoken language of the research population, which is Shangaan. See appendix ii

4.9.2 Plagiarism

As some of the information was acquired from secondary sources, proper citation was made by acknowledging the author's sources, so as to avoid the academic crime of plagiarism.

¹⁶² W.L. Neuman, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative And Quantitative Approaches* (7th Ed). Boston, 2011. p. 82.

4.9.3 Voluntary participation

The participants were not deceived into participating to the study, but they were made acquainted that they are participating in a study. Furthermore, the purpose of the study was explicitly explained to the respondents and a consensus was sought either verbally or in writing.

4.9.4 Protection from harm

Preventive actions were taken in an attempt to protect the participants from any harm. Protection from harm was also ensured when questioning the participants. They were told they could stop the interview at any stage if they experienced plights or felt uncomfortable to proceed.

4.9.5 Privacy/confidentiality/anonymity

This was based on the rights of the respondents to privacy and confidentiality; anonymity was respected.

4.10 The principle of beneficence

The principle of beneficence includes freedom from harm and freedom from exploitation. With regard to the freedom from harm, the researcher gave assurance that no participants would be put in a situation where they could be harmed as a result of their participation, physically or psychologically.¹⁶³ Psychological discomfort may result from the nature of the questions asked. In that regard, an opportunity was provided for each participant to ask questions and to air their views.

Freedom from exploitation was observed by not exploiting the participants' vulnerabilities. For example, some immigrants' status was not legal, and the likelihood was that they could be deported if found to have an illegal status. Careful explanations were, therefore made to these migrants about their right to refuse to participate in the

¹⁶³ A. Fontana and J.H. Frey, *Interviewing: the art of science*. Thousand Oaks, California, 1994. p. 372.

study, and that their participation or refusal would not influence their stay any way whatsoever.

4.11 The principle of respect for human dignity.

This principle includes the right to self-determination and the right to full disclosure. The right to self-determination was well adhered followed by providing the participants with the right to refuse to participate in the study, the right to discontinue the study if they felt uncomfortable, the right not to answer specific questions if they do not want to disclose that information, as well as the right to ask for clarification if they were not sure about any aspect of the research project.

Regarding the participants' right to full disclosure, the researcher described the nature of the study, the participants retained the right to refuse participation, the researcher's responsibilities and the risks/benefits involved, before the actual interviewing process commenced.

4.12 Limitations of the study

First, the fact that some of these immigrants were undocumented, they feared being arrested and deported. To deal with this issue the researcher had to approach them with caution, without intimidation and vindication. It also fell within the researcher's responsibilities to be neutral and objective by all means possible. Secondly, most of the illegal migrants had blended in with South African communities and could not be easily traced or identified. This on its own, made it difficult to reach or get hold of them. In order to combat this shortcoming, an informant was sought to find and recruit more hidden migrants. The researcher made sure that these migrants were contacted daily and developed collegiality as well as familiarity with them; ultimately this ensured that they opened up and made time for the interviews.

4.13 Conclusion

The chapter articulated the research design which justified the importance of the study. The chapter also outlined the instruments of data collection, sampling methods and analysis of data. The Ethical consideration was well followed by the researcher, as it was the only way to avoid the breaching of the research rules.

Chapter 5: Research Findings and Discussions

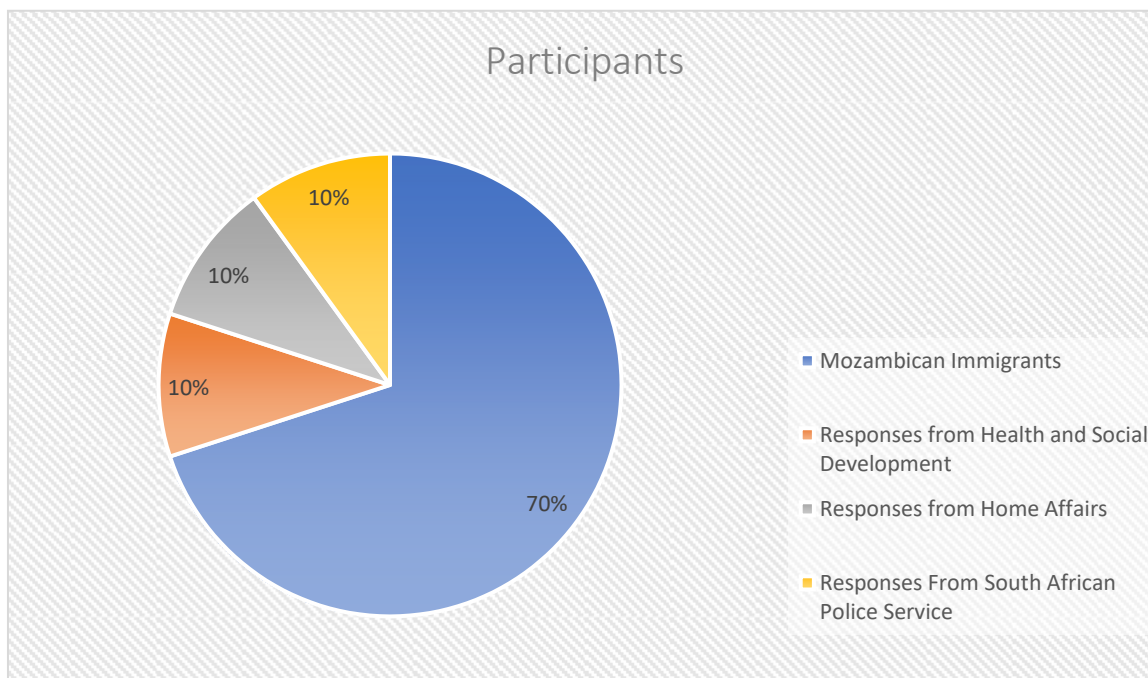
5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present the research findings and discussion of the results. Possible measures to be taken by the South African government are pertinent to deal with negative impacts of these people's presence are also presented. The presentation of the results adheres two routes, one of which is the data collected from the Mozambican immigrants, and the other data is obtained from the government incumbents from various departments, namely, the Departments of Health and Social Development, South African Police Service and Home Affairs.

5.2 Presentations, Analysis and Interpretation of Results.

Twenty (20) in-depth face to face interviews were conducted in Nkowankowa with Mozambican immigrants and six officials from the above-mentioned local departments under greater Tzaneen Municipality.

Figure 4.2.1



5.2.1 Age Distribution of Participants

The majority of the Mozambican respondents 45.5% were within the age range 25-30, and 24.5% aged 35-40 whilst 30% from the Municipal respondents were aged 35 to 50. The findings clearly reveal that international migration to South Africa is most common among Mozambican youth.

Table 1. Age distribution of Mozambican Participants

Gender	Age	Percentage	Number of respondents
Males	25-30	22.75%	6
Females	25-30	22.66%	4
Males	35-40	12.5%	5
Females	35-40	12.5%	5

Table 2. Age distribution for Municipal Respondents

Gender	Age	Percentage	Number of respondents
Males	35-40	20%	4
Females	35-50	10%	2

Data was collected from the 10th to the 17th September 2019 from the Mozambican immigrants. The other data set was collected on the 20 September 2019 from the government officials. The In-depth face to face interviews for the Mozambican immigrants comprised of two sections: section one comprises of three questions. The reasons for migrating to migrate from Mozambique to South Africa and the questions investigating the survival strategies of these immigrants in Nkowankowa Township were included.

The interview schedule for the government officials comprised of four questions which were based on the measures taken by the abovementioned departments to deal with the negative outcomes these immigrants; way of surviving.

The data collected from the Mozambican immigrants on the issue of their survival strategies in Nkowankowa, were presented and analysed as follows:

5.2.2 The Causes of Mozambican Migration into South Africa

The main aim of this section was to determine the causes of this migration into South Africa. The causes of these 20 participants' migration were categorised into three 3.

- The respondents were asked the reasons for migrating to South Africa.
- The respondents were also asked the role played by social networks on the idea of migrating.

5.2.2.1 The reasons for migrating into South Africa.

Six (6) males of the respondents between the ages of 25-30, have articulated that it was difficult to endure the economic and political instability prevailing in their country. This includes resources shortage, corruption and conflict. As a result, Mozambicans were pushed by poverty and lack of employment.¹⁶⁴ They entered South Africa pulled by the demand for cheap unskilled labour. Another (3) participants of aged 35-40 said: "we would rather be mauled by wild animals whilst trying to cross the border to South Africa than stay in Mozambique whilst we are unable to support our families". Another male respondents added that it is not easy to reach South Africa due to transport costs, applying for a visa is said to cost (around R3 500) as well as lengthy waiting period of up to three years. They endured this in an attempt to find themselves behind the frontiers of Mozambique.

¹⁶⁴ Interviews with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 10/ September/ 2019.

Majority of female respondents have given similar reasons as males participants for leaving their country. 5 female aged (35) mentioned that majority of Mozambican immigrants are literate but there are few economic opportunities to support these skilled people. South Africa is a country that is often viewed as having a large economy that remains at an optimum level. Unfortunately, the populace (especially black) are not yet fully ready to participate in the economy due to lack of education, and poor work ethics.

This resulted in an influx of Mozambican immigrants into South Africa to look for various means of survival or utilize all the opportunities possible, ranging from menial/manual labour to executive positions, or leading roles in industry/healthcare/academia. Furthermore, being immigrants from a desperate situation, their perspective and work ethics are usually different from that of the host people; thus, immigrants can usually do more work, for less, and can also do the “worst” type of jobs, because they are from poor economic background.

Another 3 females aged (35-40) have stated that they came to South Africa for trade and for buying commodities for resale back in Mozambique. In this regard, it is clear that there are basically two pressing issues for these immigrants which compel them to migrate into South Africa; namely, economic reasons and to escape political instability. Economic boom goes hand in hand with political stability. However, some scholars, such as Peberdy and Crush, indicated that many immigrants, not only from Mozambique, but from Southern Africa, are migrating to South Africa to pursue small businesses. In this study, the majority of immigrants came to South Africa to seek employment.

The high inflation rate makes it a plight for them to afford basic needs, shortage of food notably maize meal which could only be at the local market at an exorbitant price, and high unemployment rate remains protracted. One female (35-40) indicated that employment was there but due to the poor currency it was like working for nothing, The South African currency is viewed as the strongest one, compared to the Mozambican currency, where it becomes easy for them to make money transfers to their families. The fact that the Mozambican government does not offer loans to start small businesses

and, unlike South Africa, there are no grants, were some reasons for migrating to South Africa.

The other female respondent aged (25-30) said: For the simple reason that they need to earn money to survive and provide for their families. They don't come here because they like SA so much but because they are left with little to no other choice.¹⁶⁵ Majority of the Mozambicans she know works here to send money back home and the dream is to return to at some stage.

"I would rather be attacked by wild animal whilst trying to cross the border to South Africa than stay in Mozambique while unable to feed my family".¹⁶⁶

5.2.2.3 The role played by social networks on the idea of migrating.

Six respondents indicated that they came to South Africa alone, without knowing anyone in the host country. Some sold livestock and handcrafts and used the money to bribe officials and for transport to help them migrate into South Africa. To adjust and find a place to stay in South Africa on arrival, they were helped by other Mozambicans who were already in the country and had shelter, which accommodated them for a short period until they found their own shelter.

¹⁶⁵ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa, Township: 10 /September/2019.

¹⁶⁶ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 10/ September/ 2019.

The remaining 14 respondents of these immigrants were assisted by family members to migrate, such as brothers, sisters, parents and friends. Among those who came with the assistance of family members, many were provided with food, shelter and assisted to get jobs. Some were given money loans for travelling, and which was paid back once they obtained jobs. One respondent said “when I saw a friend who came to South Africa to working on a farm coming back home with groceries and other commodities, “I was inspired to migrate to South Africa, so I could also look after my family.”¹⁶⁷

This respondent concurred the literature, which indicated that social networks stimulate migration because when other migrants return home from South Africa, they brought along goods bought in South Africa, and those who wished to migrate were then motivated to do so.¹⁶⁸ These respondents said that they already had family members who had migrated to South Africa, which made it easier for them to cross the border because they were provided with transport money, bribes to pay at the border, as well as accommodation and food.

Some were even arranged jobs. One of the respondents indicated that he used to come to South Africa illegally for trading purposes, and after a while they decided to stay and look for employment. From the responses it can be assumed that social networks played a role in the migration of Mozambicans from their country, with family members offering transport money for transport as well as shelter, food and assistance in securing jobs. Some came into the country without knowing anyone but were accommodated by other Mozambicans who were already in the country. This correlates

¹⁶⁷ Interviews with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 10-September-2019.

¹⁶⁸ Kok et al. *Migration in South and Southern Africa*. Dynamics and determinants. HSRC Press. Cape Town.2006.pp.227-234.

with the findings by Cross many of these immigrants are said they had contacts in their destination areas.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁹ Cross et al. *Views on Migration in Sub-saharan Africa*. Proceedings of an African Migration Alliance Workshop.HSRC Press. Cape Town. (2006:13) and B Maharaj. Global Migration Perspectives No.1. *Global Commission on International Migration*. Geneva, Switzerland. (2004:6)

5.3. Survival Strategies of Mozambican Immigrants in Nkowankowa.

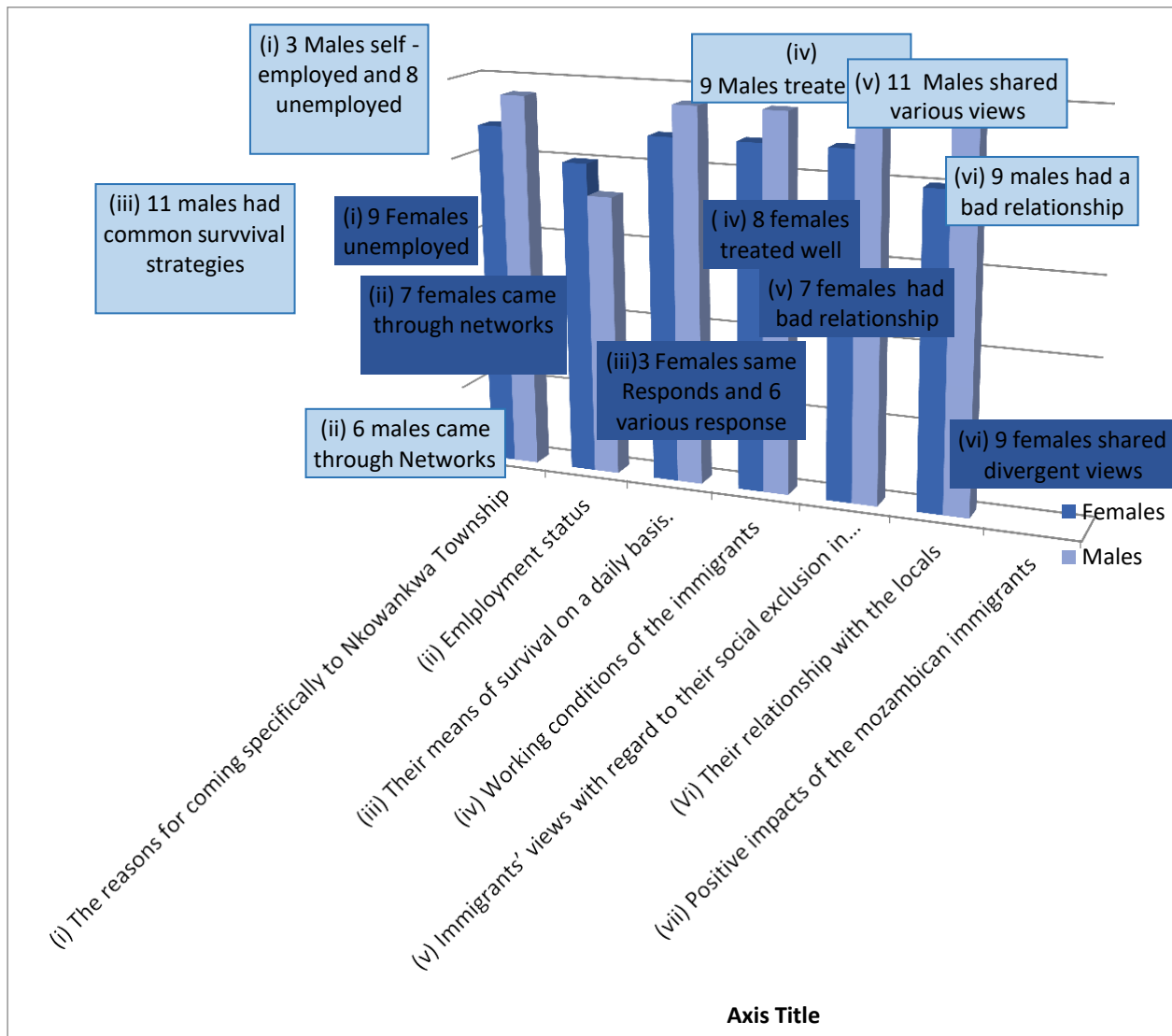


FIGURE 4.3

5.3.1 Reasons for settling specifically at Nkowankwa Township.

Four (4) females aged (25-30), 6 males aged (25-30) and 1 aged (35-40) respondents have stated that they came through family networks namely, friends and relatives who had been residing in the township before them. They had been told that in the area there were numerous odd jobs, like painting, gardening, building and work on the farms.

This correlates with the adopted migration theory by Wotela and Letsiri, that dispute an assertion that says numerous of these immigrants have contacts in the destination areas.

The remaining 5 females and 5 males Aged (35-40) have indicated that they came to the country without knowing anyone; they have just decided to come to South Africa with a hope that they will be able to survive and make a living than staying in their country of origin and suffer.

5.3.2 Employment status of the immigrants.

To determine their survival strategies, the researcher had first investigated their employment status, the participants were asked whether they were employed or not. The study found that all 9 interviewed female immigrants were not employed. On the male side, it was found that out of 11 interviewed male immigrants, 8 of them aged (25-30) were not employed but doing various part-time for living, and the remaining 3 aged 35-40 were self-employed.

This posed a question regarding how these immigrants survived in a foreign country while were unemployed? The study also revealed that the immigrants interviewed have been living in South Africa for more than 2 years.

5.3.3. Their means of survival on a daily basis.

According to Salaff, despite their education and experiences, immigrants find it hard to get work, and they are grossly exploited. They are also frustrated in their quest to integrate into the host society. As a result, they turn to entrepreneurship, sometimes targeting the protected niche areas in the ethnic enclaves.¹⁷⁰ This forces many of them to enter necessity-based entrepreneurships. Consequently, they create employment for themselves and sometimes for unemployed South Africans. Timberg does not believe

¹⁷⁰ J.W Salaff. *Ethnic entrepreneurship, social networks, and the enclave*. University of Toronto, Kluwer Academic Publishers. 2002.

“that refugees are taking jobs that would otherwise go to South Africans; they are starting little businesses and employing South Africans more often”¹⁷¹.

- **Female participants**

During the interviews, the researcher found that all the female participants women have got various strategies of surviving. These include being preoccupied with household activities, such as baby-sitting, learning English, or attending short courses. Other activities include, sewing activities, food preparation and laundry.

One participant named Gilda, indicated that many of these immigrants that she was close to, were employed in restaurants and department stores¹⁷². In addition, there were those who were self-employed and those selling crafts, hair dressing, doing upholstery and had small stalls where they sold fruits and vegetables. They, however, had not created any jobs for South Africans as some have suggested.¹⁷³

- **Male participants**

A few had steady jobs and were employed as, builders, gardeners, and farm workers, as well as those self-employed as entrepreneurs. Most of immigrants were involved in the informal employment sectors of the country, where there is likely to be competition for work and resources with the locals. One male responded aged (30-35) said “I have been living in South Africa for a decade, working at carwash since I arrived in Nkowankowa. I have never worked anywhere else, except at the carwash. This is my means of survival and I am enjoying my job”.¹⁷⁴ Another respondent indicated that he survives through selling weaved baskets for decorating houses.

¹⁷¹ C Timberg.. *Refugees with hopes, skills find opportunity in South Africa*. Washington Post, ForeignService.2005.p.21.

¹⁷² Interview with Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township, 15/ September/ 2019.

¹⁷³ Forced Migration Studies Programme & Musina Legal Advice Office. (FMSP & MLAO). Special Report: Fact of Fiction? *Examining Zimbabwean CrossBorder Migration into South Africa*. University of the Witwatersrand.

Johannesburg.2007:18, and International Labour Office, (ILO) *Labour Migration to South Africa in the 1990s*. SouthAfrican Multidisciplinary Team. Harare, Zimbabwe. Policy Paper Series No.4. IDASA. Cape Town1998.p.19.

¹⁷⁴ Interview with Mozambican respondent in Nkowamkowa Township: 12/ Sesptember/2019.

5.3.4 Working conditions of immigrants

- Immigrants as entrepreneurs

Those who were entrepreneur stated that they faced number of problems and endured considerable xenophobic hostility in their businesses. Despite the difficult local conditions in which they operated, most of immigrant entrepreneurs expressed their optimism and looked to the possibility of expanding their business enterprises elsewhere in South Africa.¹⁷⁵ Surviving these conditions proved that immigrants possess the entrepreneurial quality of perseverance.

However, immigrant entrepreneurs in South Africa have no access to finance and credit. An overwhelming number of these African entrepreneurs obtained finance through this highly creative process, as they had problems opening bank accounts, and acquiring visas and permits. They also had to deal with customs, harassment by police and local officials, and being targeted by criminals and gangs.

- **Immigrants as Domestic workers**

The majority of respondents said they were treated well by their employers, notably females who did performed household activities. However, it was interesting to note that almost all respondents indicated that their previous employers had treated them good. There were also a few who indicated that they were treated badly by their employers. One of the female participants aged (25-30) indicated that her employer compelled them to work overtime in their households for a low pay. They did it because they did not have a choice they needed something to eat on a daily basis.¹⁷⁶

The male participants who were working on a white owned farm, complained about going for several months without payment.

¹⁷⁵ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 15/September/2019.

¹⁷⁶ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township, 2019.

5.3.5 Immigrants' views with regard to their Social Exclusion in the Country.

5.3.5.1 Access to health facilities

The respondents were asked if they were able to access health services. Seventeen (17) respondents have indicated that they were not averted to have access to health services, for instance, the nearby clinics and hospitals notably the Nkowankowa Health Care Centre and Letaba Hospital. They stated that they were asked identity documents to be served there. They, however, indicated that some nurses were xenophobic and „diagnosed“ them with sexually transmitted infections without even running tests. Other respondents indicated that some nurses would not even touch them; therefore, they were only given cheap medication such as pain killers, medication that would not even treat catastrophic diseases

Two female respondents aged (35-40) and 1 female age (25-40) stated that they were accused by some nurses of selling their medication to fellow Mozambicans within and beyond the frontiers of Mozambique. Despite the negative attitude they received from the nurses, they give gratitude to the South African government because the health services are free unlike in Mozambique. The respondents indicated that assistance was provided irrespective of their immigrant status, whether documented or undocumented, they received the same health treatment. The male participant also revealed his status as an undocumented immigrant and also mentioned some of his undocumented friends in construction field also acknowledged the good side of the South African government based on the health services.¹⁷⁷ One respondent (35-40) said:

“I and my colleagues have been in the country for more than a decade specialising with construction where our health is vulnerable to numerous diseases, We often go the clinics and hospitals for check-ups and we have never been denied access to health service because we are undocumented immigrants and we have never been deported to Mozambique due to lack legal documents.

¹⁷⁷ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 16/September/2019

Therefore, we often view this government administration as a government not only for the natives but a government for all human beings, regardless of nationality.”¹⁷⁸

The above statement contradicts the findings by Danso & McDonald, who found that it is very much pertinent and even imperative for all immigrants in a foreign country to pay for health services and vital facilities because it becomes a problem for the government to accommodate all the people in that particular country.¹⁷⁹ In this study would be hard for the immigrants to pay for the medical services, because many did not have jobs, they relied on casual jobs, small business and their pay was small, whilst their responsibilities were many at home.

5.3.2 Access to social welfare grants

The participants were also asked for views regarding their access to social welfare grants. Several immigrants said they believed that they should have access to social - grants and some said they should not. One of the male participants responded as follows:

“It is crucial for all immigrants who have been in the country for more than two decades to be embraced in the provision of social grants because they have contributed a lot to the country’s economy; they should be regarded as locals and receive same benefits as natives”.¹⁸⁰

All respondent aged (35-40) supported Owen’s idea and views regarding housing, disability grants, old age pension, child support grant and other types of grants, such as food parcels, and loans to start small businesses. One female (25-30) respondent indicated that South Africa had the capacity to take care of its own people and foreigners and should thus take care of everyone.

¹⁷⁸ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 16/September/2019

¹⁷⁹ A. McDonald. *On Borders, Perspectives on International Migration in Southern Africa – Africa Migration Project*. St Martin’s Press. 2000.p.15.

¹⁸⁰ Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkowankowa Township: 17/September/2019.

Those who answered negatively indicated that they had no intention of settling in South Africa and would like to go back to their country as soon as things got back to normal. As a result, they did not want any grants and only required jobs. They indicated that getting grants would keep them in the country and that is not what they wanted. Grants were said to be for South Africans and not foreigners. Other respondents indicated that as they did not have South African identity documents, they did not even think about accessing social grants.

Instead, what they wanted was jobs, food and money to start small businesses. According to Millard only immigrants who have permanent residence are entitled to social assistance in South Africa.¹⁸¹

5.3.6 The positive impact of the Mozambican immigrants.

Almost all the participants disputed that they were contributing a lot to the booming of the South African economy. The following reasons were given:

- **Consumers**

They articulated their contribution to the local economy as consumers, in which classified themselves some of the largest consumers because in local market because they bought food, such as maize-meal and other basic commodities almost every day, at very lower cost than buying at big companies at an exorbitant prices, like the locals.

They also said they bought these goods to support their families in Mozambique and as well as for resale. These respondents emphasized that the more they consumed the more the local as well as the entire economy of the country grew.

¹⁸¹ D.Millard, *Migration and the portability of social security benefits: The position of non-citizens in the Southern African development Community*. African Human Rights Law Journal. University of Johannesburg. South Africa. 2008.p.42.

- **Cheap Labour**

Respondents were said to be subjected to cheap labour conditions where they were paid less than the locals. Sometimes they worked for no pay, because they had no choice; they did not have the power to voice-out their grievances to the police. The locals ended up benefiting from their hard labour. They also contributed to productivity on farms during planting and harvesting at a very low pay, especially because the majority of them worked there.

- **Skills**

The immigrants said they were offering skills in engineering and construction. They also said that the stadiums for 2010 and Reconstruction and Development Programme houses were built mostly by Mozambicans and Zimbabweans at a very low pay. They also affirmed that they did hard labour and took jobs that South Africans refuse to do, as the following extract shows:

“I have been working at the housing construction tender in Nkawkawa in a settlement called **Mbamba** in 2009 but presently called **Section D**, where we were building RDP houses”. I found that most of the dominating employees were immigrants, especially Zimbabweans and Mozambicans because we have skills which the locals lack. We had divergent views with the few locals we worked with and I strongly believe that we contributed with skills among the locals that will keep them going forward in construction”.¹⁸²

These research findings show that immigrants contribute positively to the South African economy through, consumption of goods, provision of cheap labour, and high production especially on the farms, as they were paid less than South Africans. McDonald and Maharaj argue that the consumption of goods and commodities is one of the major factors that contribute to the boosting of the economy and ensures that

¹⁸² Interview with a Mozambican respondent in Nkawkawa Township: 1/ September/-2019.

productivity and demand remain at an optimum level.¹⁸³ With regard to cheap labour, Kok emphasizes that sectors such as agriculture and mining generate more income through low expenditure and exploitation of immigrants.¹⁸⁴

However, there were a few respondents who indicated that not all immigrants contributed to the locals; some even said that immigrants are involved in survival crimes like housebreaking, high-jacking and fraud. These people are often believed to be illegal immigrants who cost the entire country.

5.3.7 The relationship between locals and Mozambican immigrants.

There were 15 respondents felt who that South Africans were xenophobic in the treatment they received from local people. The immigrants also claimed that they were often viewed as animals and were accused of bringing diseases such as cholera sexually transmitted infections, as well as increasing the crime rate (theft) and prostitution.

The police were mentioned by almost all the respondents as being highly xenophobic, extorting money from them, or threatening them with deportation if they refused to pay. One respondent had been exposed to violence where the house she was renting was stoned just because she was a foreigner. All respondents mentioned that South Africa needs to understand that bad economic situation is not only in Mozambique but in many other Southern African states, and it was beyond their control. The respondents added that during the apartheid era these states helped South Africans who were in exile. They felt that South Africans should return the favour.

There were five immigrants (2 male and 3 female) who indicated that some of the locals were not xenophobic and that they offered them shelter, food, clothes and sometimes

¹⁸³ McDonald et al. *The lives and Times of African Migrants: Immigrants in Post-Apartheid South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.13. IDASA. Cape Town. (1999:25) and Maharaj, Global Migration Perspectives No.1. *Global Commission on International Migration*. Geneva, Switzerland. 2004.p.12.¹⁸⁴ Kok et al, *Migration in South and Southern Africa. Dynamics and determinants*. HSRC Press. Cape Town 2006.pp.79-80.

jobs. They also stated that most of the Sothos are tolerant to immigrants compared to Tsongas and Zulus, who often called the police to come and deport them.

5.4 Findings from the Government Departments

5.4.1 Responses from the Health and Social Development officials

- The collected data looked at on the action being taken by the government in of serving the immigrants. The first official from health articulated that the department is department is trying its best to ensure that all immigrants were not being denied health access regardless of their status. The participant further explained that, that many immigrants who came to seek health services were undocumented and many of these immigrants are victims and were vulnerable to HIV/Aids and the South African government was reluctant to provide Anti-Retroviral (ARVs) drugs to them. The department is obliged to serve them only after they have been reported to the Department of Home Affairs" Immigration section, for the purpose of handing them over to immigration officials for deportation process after being treated.¹⁸⁵
- The second incumbent from the Social Department also articulated based the negative impacts of these immigrants. The participants explained that the Department of Social Development in particular, found it difficult to accommodate all South Africans when it came to social grants and RDP houses due to the large number of people mainly coming from the neighbouring states. For instance, there were many immigrants who had been staying in South Africa for two decades.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁵ Interview with respondent, Greater Tzaneen Municipality: 20-October-2019.

¹⁸⁶ Interview with respondent, Greater Tzaneen Municipality: 20-october-2019.

The majority of these immigrants had managed to obtain South African IDs to be eligible for social services. However, these immigrants invited their friends and relatives from their home countries in an attempt to organize them South African identities through their citizenship IDs. However, it became difficult that for all these new immigrants to get jobs and government benefits. As a result it became for the government to deliver sufficient services; for example, the current child grant is not enough to sustain a child due to the large number of permanent residents.¹⁸⁷ The same applies to the health sector where many of these immigrants are affected by the AIDS epidemic and spread the diseases where many lives are lost and ARV treatment remains expensive for the government.

5.4.2 Responses from of Home Affairs (DHA) officials

- An official from this department highlighted some of the strategies they use to deal with immigrants' fake documents, He said:
there are plenty of immigrants that have been deported to where the Department of Labour led the Home Affairs immigration officers to construction sites where the immigrants' rights in terms of the occupational health and safety act, were violated. Many were arrested at the respective building sites and taken to the operation centre to determine their status in the Republic of South Africa. Individuals who were found to be in possession of asylum seeker permits also handled in accordance with the standard operating procedures.
Procedures whereby the applications for asylum seekers were processed. This process included interviews, questionnaires, fingerprints and the completion of the necessary documents to facilitate speedy and successful deportation.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁷ Interview with respondent, Greater Tzaneen Municipality: 20-october-2019.

In 2016 the Department of Home Affairs together with stakeholders such as the South African Police Service (SAPS), Departments of Labour, Social Development and Transport, embarked on a joint venture which managed to arrest 81 illegal immigrants from eight countries¹⁸⁹. Home Affairs is proud of the achievements made through this joint venture. Home Affairs helps to address the issue of xenophobia and crime in the country.

- One official from Home affairs said; regarding to bribery cases within the department, none had been reported so far, but this did not necessarily mean that bribes did not take place within the department in other branches. There were assertions that immigrants were bribing DHA employees to obtain citizenship, marriage documents and Visas

5.4.3 Responses by the South African Police Service (SAPS) officials

Two officials from the SAPS in Nkowankowa articulated that most of the reported cases of immigrants attacked involved notably Indian shop owners within the township, who usually got robbed on a daily basis. Most of the cases reported, about (70% out of 100%) took place where the perpetrators were eventually brought to justice: majority of these perpetrators are identified as illegal immigrants notably, from Zimbabwe and Mozambique, but they were associated with the locals who called themselves BokoHaram Gangster. The group is comprised of approximately 50 members that target not only immigrants but locals as terrorising the community of Nkowankowa and the surrounding villages.¹⁹⁰

In the late 2018, the Limpopo government has welcomed the conviction and sentencing of the group. The 13-member vigilante group were convicted of murder, robbery, as well as contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act by the Polokwane High Court. The court

¹⁸⁹ <https://www.gov.za/home-affairs-arrest-81-illegal-foreigners>

¹⁹⁰ Interview with respondent , Nkowankowa SAPS: 20-October-2019

sentenced the gang to sentences ranging from six- to 10-year jail terms for their crimes.¹⁹¹

5.5 Conclusion

In this chapter an analysis of the research findings was presented. The was data collected from twenty (20) Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa and four (4) officials from government departments of Home Affairs, Health and Social Development and the South African Police Services. The aim of the chapter was to investigate the survival strategies of the Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa, as well as the impacts that these strategies have, as well as the government's role in dealing with the negative impacts.

¹⁹¹ <https://www.sabreakingnews.co.za/2018/09/15/sas-own-boko-haram-convicted-and-sentenced-to-jail-2/>

Chapter 6: Recommendations and Conclusion.

6.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the recommendations and draws conclusions, based on the collected data, in line with the objectives of the study. A conclusion is defined as a judgment or view reached after consideration of the arguments. Recommendations can be possible tactics or a plan that the researcher believes would help to address a specific problem in a research area.

The collected data based on the survival strategies of the Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa Township was presented in chapter four. The conclusions and recommendations are drawn in this chapter, with regard to the arguments from the material of the dissertation, in accordance with the 4 objectives of the study. The researcher presents some recommendations on how the government departments; namely the Department of Home Affairs, Health and Social, South African Police Services and the entire government of the country, should address the negative impacts of these immigrants' survival strategies.

6.2 Recommendations Based on the Findings.

6.2.1 The South African Police Services (SAPS)

There is still much that needs to be done; the SAPS is one of the departments that needs to be prioritised, in order for it to ensure that safety and security prevails. The protraction of crime activities and the lack of protection to the community members show that there are looping holes that needs to be closed. This might be the due to inadequate officers in various stations, patrol teams and proper administration services, to ensure that safety takes place in communities.

The justice system in South Africa is often viewed as unfair to the citizens and contributing to the high crime, as it grants bail to convicted suspects who do not deserve to be granted bails. This is regarded as another way of giving permission to the suspects to continue with their criminal activities. Therefore, crime will remain

protracted. Therefore, the constitution needs to be amended in line with giving bail to suspects.

Immigrants, not only from Mozambique, but from other countries too, are being arrested daily, convicted of various catastrophic criminal activities. Instead of the government detaining them, the SAPS deport them to their home countries, but within a few weeks the deported immigrants are back in South Africa to continue and perform their crimes. The SAPS must find a way to ensure that these immigrants are brought to justice and detained in an attempt to inhibit the deterioration of crime. The tradition of corruption notably through bribes from undocumented immigrants by corrupt SAPS officials. It must be eradicated, these officials must face serious charges, because they make it easy for illegal immigrants to enter the country through police accepting bribes and this results in high rates of undocumented immigrants in the country.

6.2.2 Department of Home Affairs (DHA).

Based on the research findings, the Department has achieved immensely exposing undocumented immigrants through its joint venture with other departments such as the SAPS, Health and Social Department. However, this has not reduced the influx of immigrants notably, from the neighboring states. Despite the achievements, the study also found out that there are poor services in some of the branches of the Department, where immigrants' applications for documents are not processed within a reasonable time as indicated in the previous chapter. This might be the results of employees who are responsible for the process not being monitored, a shortage of employees or lack of resources in the department.

Therefore, there is a need for evaluation of the migration policy to implement new policy that will be conducted quarterly to detect shortcomings and amend them in an attempt to facilitate the services within the department. The evaluation policy must be strictly adhered not only in this department, but in all departments of South Africa from National, provincial and local government levels.

The issue of bribery within the department is one the major issues that is troubling the department, where criminal immigrants have access to proper documents. Immigrants

do this through bribing employees in order to perform their criminal activities within the country, such as drug dealing. This simply shows that there are no measures in place to deal with corruption by officials. To deal with corrupt officials, they must face serious persecution and they must be shamed. This will stop the missing of dockets and the erasing of criminal records by corrupt officials.

The department should also protect the undocumented immigrants who work as farm workers from being cheated by white farm owners. There is an allegation that these farm owners have a tendency of the reporting illegality of immigrants to avoid paying them.¹⁹² The Department should make sure that before deportation, undocumented immigrants are paid their dues by their employers. All South African employers who employ these immigrants should be ready to pay them or face charges.

6.2.3 The Department of Health and Social Development (DHSD).

HIV/Aids is an epidemic that a country cannot battle in isolation, it is a disease that is troubling all the countries of the world notably the Third World countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia. However it is hard to accommodate all immigrants in the country due to high cost of ARVs and influx of immigrants, The government should let immigrants purchase ARVs at a rational cost, while South Africa is still grappling with the challenge of providing ARV to its citizens who are HIV-positive. In addition, Health care services should remain free, except ARVs until the government gets them for free. This is because the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country does not allow the government to accommodate immigrants with these drugs.

The very same applies to the social grant: only South African citizens should qualify for this grant. Therefore, Department of Social Development must come up with a concept, to say that immigrants who have become citizens and have been living in the country for at least 15 years qualify for grants. The number of social grant beneficiaries is

¹⁹² TS.Ngomane, *The Socio-Economic impact of Migration in South Africa: A case study of illegal Zimbabwean in Polokwane Municipality in the Limpopo Province CASE STUDY OF ILLEG*: 2008.

increasing daily as numerous immigrants become citizens within a short period. This will have some draw backs on the South African economy. The idea of 15 years as a minimum requirement to qualify for grant will reduce the government expenditure and enable it to cover the expenses.

6.2.4 The South African and Mozambican Governments.

Based on the findings of the study, the following are some policy recommendations for the Governments of South Africa and Mozambique to consider the softening the plights of Mozambican immigrants in South Africa, as well the recommendations to the United Nation High commissioner for Refugees.

- Immigrants are not feeling safe in South Africa due to the recurrence of xenophobia. This shows that the government still lacks a concrete mechanism to avert it. Education that will embrace the whole scope of xenophobia seems to be the mechanism: educating the public to stop xenophobia. Secondly, all perpetrators of xenophobic violence should be brought to justice and face serious persecution to discourage any further tendencies.¹⁹³ South Africans must also be educated on how these immigrants are contributing to the country's economic growth and to the locals as well. This includes the supply cheap labour on farms where they are used in agriculture.

¹⁹³ J. Crush. *The Perfect Storm: The Realities of Xenophobia in Contemporary South Africa*. South African Migration Project. Migration Policy Series No.50. IDASA. Cape Town:41; Forced Migration Studies Programme & Musina Legal Advice Office. (FMSP & MLAO). Special Report: Fact of Fiction?

- The study also articulates that they support the formal and informal business sectors through the consumption of goods for use and resale in their home countries. It is thus essential for the government to ensure that immigrants are protected from exploitation by their employers. Strict implementation of the labour immigrants' policy is thus required.¹⁹⁴
- The government of South Africa should grant permanent residence to migrants who have stayed over five years. The hairdressing business was identified as a lucrative venture for migrants who were interviewed and any venture that is lucrative contributes either directly or indirectly to the economy of a country. In this regard, migrants who have stayed for over five years should be granted a permanent residence permit since they are making a contribution to the informal economy in South Africa.
- The South African government has a good health policy for migrants in relation to the fact that access to health care is free in any public hospital to migrants irrespective of their documentation. Although it is not of grave concern, the researcher will recommend that there should be a progressive revision of laws in the health system. Health care workers who are likely to encounter migrants in their facilities, should be given diversity training and specifically trained on how to cater to this sub-population, and how to ensure that they do not experience discrimination when accessing care.

¹⁹⁴ The Report of the Secretary-General – United Nations General Assembly 2004.p.43.

- **United Nations High commissioner for Refugees**

The UNHCR should put strict measures in place to control their refugees camps to insure that none of the refugees escape the camps to avoid being taken back home, because numerous of the immigrants have escape to South Africa as refugees and they connived to escape in an attempt to remain within the country. UNHCR must ensure that their camps should be turned into prisons where none of these will manage to escape.

6.3 Conclusion

The study on the survival strategies of Mozambican immigrants in Nkowankowa Township demonstrated how these people survive, and the reasons that force them to migrate to South Africa. Migration into South Africa will remain protracted especially for immigrants from neighbouring states, as long as the problems in their home countries are not yet resolved. In addition, South Africa will continue to experience high number of immigrants, as they are looking for a better life.

The perpetual socio-economic challenges facing African countries needs to be resolved through the adhering of the notion “African solutions to African problems” in an attempt to reduce high migration into South Africa. This is the notion came up with the African Union (AU) to address its crisis on its own. Intervention in the large number of weak states or quasi-states, porous borders, widespread poverty, political frustration, religious radicalism and repression is required in the continent. South Africa as the mother body of the continent must ensure that there is unity within the member states of the AU and compel its number to enact the practice, to resolve African problems. Only then will peace and security prevail.

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8. Interviews Schedule

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APPENDIX I

Key Informant Interview from Mozambican immigrants

When did you arrive in South Africa?

- To what extent were you assisted by family and friends when coming to South Africa?
- How did your family and friends assist you to migrate to South Africa?

Why did you migrate from Mozambique?

- How did economic factors influence your reasons for migrating to South Africa?
- What other factors influenced your migration to South Africa?

Why is South Africa chosen?

- Why did you choose South Africa over the others?
- What other options did you have besides settling in Nkowankowa?

What is your employment status?

- What are you doing for living
- What are your means of survival on a daily basis?
- In your experience, how many and what kinds of jobs is a migrant likely to secure?

How is your working condition?

- How comfortable do you find within your working place?

Tell me about your view regarding the social welfare exclusion of immigrants in the South Africa.

- Exclusion from social grants
- Exclusion from RDP houses
- Health treatment.

How is your relationship with the locals?

- How happy are you living in Nkowankowa?
- How unhappy are you living in Nkowankowa?

Your impact within the Township

- What is that you positively contributing in the area?

Key Informant Interview from local government respondents.

The Department of Health and Social Development

- What is your perception with regard to the role playing by the Department in terms of serving immigrants?
- What negative impacts do these immigrants bring upon these merged departments?

The Department of Home Affairs

- What approach do you use as a way of dealing with illegal immigrants?
- Are there any cases reported of officials being bribed by immigrants to obtain proper official documents?

The South African Police Services

- What is the role and effectiveness of the SAPS in protecting the immigrants from attacks?
- What action is being taken by the SAPS to avert crimes committed by immigrants?