

**THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES FACING THE MOZAMBICAN IMMIGRANTS IN
MBOMBELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

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DECLARATION

I, Nomondwe Manzini (Student Number: 17007044), hereby declare that the dissertation for the degree of Master of Administration titled “**The unique challenges facing Mozambican Immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality**”, submitted to the Department of Public Administration and Development at the University of Venda is my original work and it has not been submitted before. All sources that have been used in the study have been referenced and listed correctly.

Signature:



Date: 17 /01/ 2025

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my cherished daughter, Summer Mbhurhi Xiluva Mahlaule, whose light brings joy and purpose to my life. As I embark on this journey, I dedicate this work to you. May you always have the courage to pursue your dreams, the curiosity to explore the world, and the strength to overcome any challenge. Remember that hard work and dedication can open doors and know that my love and support will always be with you. I hope that this will be a reminder of the endless opportunities that lie ahead.

ABSTRACT

The study sought to investigate Mozambican immigrants' unique challenges in Mbombela Local Municipality. Migration is the process of moving to another area with the intention of being a permanent resident. Factors that might influence a person's decision to immigrate include career possibilities, environmental considerations, a desire to get a better education, the need to escape danger, persecution, terrorism, human rights abuses, and natural catastrophes. Immigrants increase economic activity, foster innovation, and raise native-born workers' productivity. Immigration growth also increases tax receipts and fiscal experience. Even though they may only have the option to relocate, immigrants face several challenges in the nations where they settle, including language problems, cultural differences, prejudice, and difficulties finding employment, housing, and health care.

To ensure the logical premise of the research, the study applied interpretivism and positivist research paradigms and a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The researcher adopted a purposive subtype of the non-probability sampling method to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The researcher used the open-ended questionnaire to collect qualitative data and structured interviews for quantitative data. Both statistical and narrative data analysis were used as they focus on various methods for interpreting data. For quantitative data, the researcher employed statistical data analysis, and thematic data analysis for qualitative data. The research is intended to greatly advance people's knowledge and diversity associated with migration and to enlighten them about the challenges facing immigrants and its effect on both the migratory communities and the immigrants. The study adhered to the ethical guidelines of the institution. Failure to acquiring legal documentation and formal employment forced labour and violence and are the major challenges facing Mozambican immigrants. Difficulties for immigrants to further studies due to lack of legal documentation is another challenge. The study recommends municipal policies, strategic plans, and reports pertaining to immigration and foreign nationals by consulting local government documents. It is significant to simplify immigration processes with the Department of Home Affairs to improve legalisation of permits and documents.

Keywords: Immigration, International Migration, Migrant, Municipality, Refugee.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACA	Aliens Control Act
CBD	Central Business District
CDE	Centre of Development and Enterprise
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GATS	Agreement on trade in services
IOM	International Organisation of Migration
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
INTRAC	International NGO Training Research
NLMP	National Labour Migration Policy
MRC	Medical Research Council
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRC	South African Human Rights
STATSsa	Statistics of South Africa
TOC	Theory of Change
UDHR	United Nations Human Rights
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organisation

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Immigration is one of the key issues considered as an on-going security issue. Instability is one of the reasons that propel migrants to leave their countries of birth for other countries. Unfortunately, the lawn, on the other side, is not always greener, according to the International Organization of Migration (IOM, 2019). In the process of immigration, immigrants face substantial challenges such as lack of employment opportunities, housing, cultural differences, and prejudice, among others. This study did not solely focus on the unique challenges faced by immigrants, but it also incorporated their comprehensive experiences in South Africa.

This chapter revealed the experiences of Mozambican immigrants, and it furnished a site for research associated with investigating the unique challenges faced by immigrants in South Africa; these challenges can be categorized into 3 divisions: social, political, and economic challenges. These challenges include language barriers, discrimination, xenophobia, lack of documentation, being excluded from political activities, unemployment, and exploitation. For example, migrants from Zimbabwe and Lesotho were given special permits to work in South Africa. On the other hand, migrants from Mozambique get 90 days at the point of entry into South Africa, which implies that every 3 months, they are expected to leave the country and then come back to South Africa (Department of Home Affairs, 2023).

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Maunganidze, Fakhry, and Rietig (2021) assert that in Africa, South Africa has always been ranked among the top Countries, but since migratory trends shifted in the 1990s. Apartheid regulations were loosened in the 1990s, when the regime was overthrown in 1994. South Africa changed into a more diverse and inclusive society, and this attracted many immigrants from other countries.

Historically, the growing need for labour in the extractive sectors has been the main driver of the regional mobility to South Africa. For instance, an estimated 1.5 million migrants from neighbouring countries were hired as farmhands and miners between 1940 and 1980. The Employment Bureau then brought in an additional 1.7 million workers from African countries such as Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana, and Lesotho between 1990 and 2000 (Maunganidze et al, 2021).

Jessica (2008) defines migration as “the permanent or non-permanent movement of people or groups from one geographical location to another, inspired by various reasons.” People move from their birth countries to another due to push factors like poor health care services, lack of educational opportunities and social security. For example, as argued by the World Bank (2015), there is an advancement in better education and the total inclusivity of disadvantaged people and women (World Bank, 2015).

According to the International Organisation of Immigration (2019), the Mozambican government implemented policies to cater to such, but the reception of pupil enrolment could not be served due to school infrastructure being insufficient to accommodate many pupils. This notion results from people leaving Mozambique in a quest for better living standards. To substantiate the above definition of migration, the International Organisation of Migration (2019), defines migration as “the movement of persons away from their usual residence, either across an international border or within the state”.

In essence, migration occurs when people relocate to another country for one of two reasons: temporal settlements, where such intentions may include migrating with the desire to further education, start a new business, or for work-related reasons. For example, an academic teacher from country A may find work for a specific contract in country B that requires them to relocate temporarily, but after the contract is completed, the teacher can return to their country of birth.

Migration may occur when people move with intentions for spatial dimensions. This occurs when immigrants move from country A to country B with the intentions to relocate in the country permanently. According to Akinola (2019), the driving factors for permanent immigration include economic, political, and social factors.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (2017), there are two types of migration:

Internal migration originates primarily in rural areas and is more common and extensive than international migration (foreign migration) in African countries, including Ghana and Malawi. It is the cheapest option, considering that traveling within the country is less expensive than outside the border (FAO:2017). It has recently been considered favourably in the research on the economic development. Rural labour was taken from traditional agriculture to feed the development of modern industrial zones, and rapid internal migration was considered a beneficial and desirable development.

International migration is a type of migration in which migrants primarily come from both urban and rural regions". It is typically costly, which is why it occurs infrequently. It occurs because of a dynamic process in which people elect to reside within their own country, first to accumulate the funds necessary to pay for international migration.

International migration is influenced by several factors, each of which needs to be understood separately and considered in relation to its place within a complex system of reciprocal dependency and interconnection, according to the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD, 2020). It is not always clear what the actual effects of these elements and how they interact are. However, political aspects are important and must be considered; for example, political reasons are the cause of international migration. A group of individuals will migrate to a new country in quest of protection and a sense of security, where they will start over when civil war rages in their country of origin and their houses are being destroyed.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Even though the immigration trends tend to fluctuate, the overwhelming influx of immigrants from Mozambique into South Africa continues to grow daily. It raises concerns and debates among South Africans, International Organisation for Migration (2019). Due to worries about employment opportunities and resource constraints, some South African citizens view immigrants as a threat, particularly in economically

strained. As a result, they do not fully embrace immigrants. Meanwhile, Mozambican immigrants are contributing to South Africa's financial flow, thus increasing the economy. It is a known fact that South Africa suffers from a severe shortage of skilled labour, immigrants from Mozambique may be able to fill this gap through their talents in fields like manufacturing and finance (Machinya, 2022).

1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY

The study investigates the unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province, with the aim of recommending strategies that can be used to overcome those challenges.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the policies that underpin immigrants in Mbombela local municipality, Mpumalanga Province.
- To analyse the unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants in the local municipality of Mbombela.
- To describe the historical, social, economic, and political factors that influence people's decisions to migrate to Mozambique.
- To recommend the strategies that can be used to overcome the challenges of Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the policies that underpin immigrants in Mbombela local municipality, Mpumalanga Province?
- What are the unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality?
- What are the historical, social, and political factors that influence people's decisions to migrate in Mozambique?
- What strategies can be recommended to overcome the challenges of Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality?

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study would provide recommendations to overcome these obstacles, not just from the viewpoint of the individuals or groups impacted by these, but also the immigration policymakers and other specialists. The study will consequently encourage and compel decision-makers to implement strategies to enhance the lives of Mozambican immigrants and, thus, benefit them by improving their general social welfare.

Maintaining a mindset of ongoing socioeconomic progress in South Africa through immigrant's economic contributions. Community members may also gain from the study because they will refrain from being ignorant, and having hostile impressions about immigrants, promoting harmony and inclusive country. This study's significance is to close the knowledge gap on how immigrants should be recognised for their valuable skills rather than just as an economic and social burden. Lastly, to comprehend the significance of Mozambican immigrants' participation in the nation's economic and social growth.

1.8 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in South Africa at Mbombela, a local municipality in Mpumalanga Province. The researcher focused on investigating the experiences of Mozambican immigrants in Mpumalanga. The study sought to focus on one local municipality, not the entire province. Thus, the researcher chose the Mbombela local municipality as the area of interest since it is crucial to select a research site.

1.9 DEFINITIONS OF OPERATIONAL TERMS

1.9.1 Immigration

Gale (2012) defines immigration as “an act of moving from one's home country with the intention of settling down there permanently”. Gale (2012) further adds that immigration is the movement of people from one nation to another in search of better

social, economic, and political opportunities. The act of people relocating permanently or semi-permanently to a new nation for reasons such as reuniting with family members is referred to as immigration (Oxford English Dictionary, 2022). This means that immigration entails border laws that need to be obeyed, and in Public Administration, it involves the management of Infrastructure needed to conduct border security to ensure that laws are followed.

1.9.2 Immigrant

According to the International Organisation for Migration (2019), an immigrant is “someone who relocates from his or her primary residence for various reasons including political, social, and economic reasons.” Such a person’s movement is restricted within the nation or outside it, beyond an international boundary. Immigration refers to the voluntary or involuntary movement of individuals to a new country with the intention of residing there permanently (The International Migration Report, 2017). this can depend on various factors including citizenship status, country of origin, citizenship status, country of origin, and immigration purposes such as family reunification and other legal factors.

1.9.3 Refugee

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2005) defines a refugee as “a person who leaves their country of origin in search of safety because they are afraid of danger or persecution”. A refugee is any person who flees aggression and persecution for a variety of reasons. IOM (2015) defines a refugee as “a person who is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country because of a well -founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality and or political opinions”. Another way to identify a refugee is by where they are in the asylum process. They are awaiting a decision or have already been granted refugee.

1.9.4 International migration

According to Rees (2009), international migration is “the movement of individuals across international borders with the intention of settling down”. In support of the definition, Study Smarter (2023) defines international migration as “the kind of Immigration that happens when people cross state lines and spend a set period of time in the host state|”.

1.9.5 Municipality

Holtzhausen and Naidoo (2011:738) defined municipalities as the part of the municipality that is the lowest and it reports to the provincial government. there are 257 municipalities in South Africa, of which the Mbombela Local Municipality is one. Chapter 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 provides that a municipality's Executive and legislative authority is entrusted in its Municipal Council. A municipality has the right to govern, on its own initiative and all the community affairs within the local government's jurisdiction, subject to national and provincial legislation.

1.9.6. Migrant

De Wind and Giorgino (2020) define a migrant as a person who leave their place of origin for reasons like conflict, improved economic opportunities, or family reunion. Czaika and De Hass (2014) stress that anyone who travels beyond national borders in search of better living conditions and economic opportunities or to avoid a political environment is considered a migrant. Generally, a migrant a migrant is someone who moves from one country to another, either temporarily or permanently, for reasons that can be economic or political.

1.10 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

This study comprises five (5) chapters and are presented in the paragraphs below:

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

This chapter presents the introduction and background of the study, the problem statement, the rationale of the study, the aim, objectives, research questions, the significance of the study, delimitation of the study, operational definitions of concepts, and organization of the study.

Chapter 2: Literature review

A relevant literature review is presented in this chapter. Firstly, the chapter provides the theoretical framework of the study, relevance of the theory in the study, legislative and policy framework, factors influencing migration, policies that underpin immigration in South Africa, types of immigration, the way South Africa manages international migration for development, technology on immigration and the impacts of social media on immigration and lastly, strategies and lessons.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

This chapter outlines the research design and methodology that the researcher used in the study. It further presents the population of the study, sampling method, sampling size, data analysis methods, and ethical considerations.

Chapter 4: Data presentation, analysis, and interpretation.

An extensive research report was provided in this chapter. The data collected from the respondents was presented in this chapter. The sampled respondents' answers are also discussed in this chapter, and the responses were used to examine the challenges Mozambican immigrants face. Data collected through questionnaires and interviews was examined in a narrative style and graphic tabular form, examining the difficulties encountered by Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations.

This chapter provided a summary of the study's integrated analysis recommendations and suggestions for further research on related topics. Lastly, it provides the conclusion of the study.

1.11 CONCLUSION

This chapter provided the introduction and background of the study. It also outlined the problem statement and identified the objectives that the study aims to achieve. It further highlighted the aim of the study and provided an overview of the key processes undertaken to complete this research study. It has highlighted the operational terminologies to be used in the literature review. The next chapter discusses the theoretical framework and relevant literature review for an in-depth comprehension of the subject by going deeper into the body of knowledge already available on the research topic.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a thorough summary of all the academic writing and research that has already been done on a certain subject. It provides a framework for future studies, synthesises, assesses earlier works, and pinpoints gaps in the body of knowledge (Arlene Fink, 2020). This chapter presents the theoretical framework underpinning the study and relevant literature.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON IMMIGRATION

Kivunji (2018) defines theory as "an idea that asserts, explains, or anticipates links between or among events, within the bounds of crucial limiting assumptions that the theory explicitly expresses" or "a generalisation declaration of abstraction." Considering the aforementioned, a theory is a hypothesis that has not yet been proven to be accurate but is put forth or offered as perhaps true. To examine the factors that both encourage and draw people to migrate from their countries of origin to their countries of destination, the study used the Theory of Change (ToC) and the Push-Pull theory as a guide.

2.2.1 The Theory of Change

Asian Development Bank (2017) defines Theory of Change as "a deliberate model of how a project, policy, strategy, program, or other endeavour contribute to the desired result through a series of early and intermediate results. The theory of change (ToC) methodology has been used in a variety of programmatic contexts to plan, implement and evaluate programs (De Silva Lee, et al, 2014).

Theory of Change is an "ongoing process of discussion-based analysis" that regularly supports initiatives and programs (Vogel, 2015). James (2011) points out that

elements can be used to represent the Theory of Change as the process leading to the finished results. It outlines how a specific intervention produces the desired results.

According to Vogel (2020) Theory of Change is built on several assumptions and speculative projections regarding how stakeholders believe reality will be portrayed in the future. This is predicated on a critical and explicit analysis of the study, a realistic appraisal of their present process facilitation abilities, and a self-evaluation. A critical and explicit review of the study, a self-evaluation of their process facilitation skills, and a realistic appraisal of the present will all be made easier with the support of assumptions and knowledge about Mozambican immigrants.

The necessity to assess and enhance the results of immigration policies and initiatives gave rise to the Theory of Change (ToC) in immigration. Initially conceived in the context of social change projects, it provides a framework for expressing the desired objectives of immigration interventions and the methods to accomplish them. It highlights the importance of comprehending the underlying presumptions of these policies to promote a more comprehensive strategy that considers social, economic, and cultural factors (Weiss & Connell, 2018). The Theory of Change has been applied to immigration in a recent manner, demonstrating its usefulness in tackling intricate issues including integration, social cohesiveness, and the economic contributions of immigrants. This has had an impact on policy changes and community norms (Gonzalez, 2022).

De Silva et al. (2015) claim that the Theory of Change is a practical strategy as it explains how, why, and whether an intervention is effective or not. It helps stakeholders understand what needs to be accomplished, how, with what resources and limitations. Instead of simply being an intervention that can be assessed in a research setting, the Theory of Change places the intervention in the real world and assists in building an evaluation that can function and be accepted in real-world health systems. This enhances the likelihood of the intervention's success and expansion.

The fundamental beliefs and tenets of the Theory of Change include inclusiveness, evidence-based decision-making, and stakeholder participation. They promote immigrants' and impact communities' active participation in shaping laws that influence their daily lives. It advocates for a more transparent, fair approach that guarantees that the advantages of immigration are widely realised by encouraging cooperation

amongst many stakeholders, such as government agencies, non-profits, and community organisations (Rogers, 2021). ToC frameworks' emphasis on adaptive learning enables continual strategy assessment and improvement, guaranteeing that immigration laws continue to be sensitive to changing social demands (Friedman, 2023).

- **The relevancy of the theory of change in the study**

The theory of change helps explain how changes may happen at various stages of a project without being predicted with certainty and how deliberate involvement can change these changes. This theory is important to the study because it helps the researcher to put the effort into the success of research components effort needed for the success of research components O'Flynn (2012).

Within the logical processes of the Medical Research Council (MRC), the Theory of Change (ToC) offers an overall theoretical framework that clearly identifies knowledge gaps and assists the researcher in selecting proper formative and assessment research methods by identifying causes and experiences faced by immigrants such as exploitation, forced labour, lack of identification documents, lack of access to basic service delivery, such as higher education and vulnerabilities among immigrants. International Organisation for Migration (2019).

It highlights that cooperation among diverse stakeholders is necessary to address the human rights issues faced by immigrants. These stakeholders consist of employment agencies and civil society. The Theory of Change also suggests a strategy centered on taking the essential steps of knowledge, culture, governance, effective remedy, and transparency in the government department and academic institutions. It was designed in conjunction with a wide range of stakeholders from government, business, and civil society, establishing that no single or private sector actor can drive change alone (International Organisation for Migration, 2019).

2.2.2 The Pull-Push Theory of Migration

According to O'Reilly (2015), the push-pull theory is one of the earliest theories on the topic of migration. One of the key contributors is Ernest Ravenstien. O'Reilly (2015) expanded on Ravensteins idea by highlighting how migration is discriminatory due to differences such as age, gender discriminatory due to differences such as age, gender, and social class that affect how people respond to pull–push influences.

According to the Pull-Push Theory of Migration, economic and socio-political factors influence migration in both the country of origin and destination. Poverty, unemployment, political repression, and other circumstances drive people to leave their home nations. The destination countries, on the other hand, contain elements that attract or seduce migrants. These features include an increased likelihood of work and income, better social support programs, and political freedom (O'Reilly,2015).

People are forced to leave their home countries and relocate abroad in search of more hospitable conditions that will provide them with better economic opportunities, such as education and employment, due to oppressive laws, poverty, high taxes, and social conflicts.

- **The relevancy of the Push-Pull theory in the study**

The study employed this theory because it attempts to address both the influences that induce and attract people to migrate from their countries of origin to their countries of destination, as well as the underlying causes of migration. It emphasizes that people move from one country to another voluntarily and willingly, motivated by the prospects of a life change rather than because of any external forces. According to Journal Storage (2007), Lee's theory believes that personal variables are also important in migration because people's reactions to pull-push stimuli would differ based on their socioeconomic and cultural orientation. As an illustration, immigrants may leave their country of origin on their own initiative and without the influence of political, economic, and social forces.

Social, economic, and political factors of migration are embodied by the Pull-Push theory in the migration process. This makes it pertinent to the study because the

researcher is also investigating the social, economic, and political challenges faced by Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality.

The Theory of Change and the Push-Pull theory of immigration overlap. The overlap between these two theories, Push-Pull theory, identifies the factors that lead to migration, which are the pull and push factors. These factors are important for understanding why people migrate; however, it does not address these factors systematically. This is where the Theory of Change comes in. The ToC shows how to achieve positive migration outcomes based on the factors of migration. It explains why migration happens and also gives recommendations on how to influence the factors of migration and create a long term solution.

The theory of change, combined with the Pull-push theory, ensures that policies are targeted. In summary, The overlap between the two theories is significant because it puts together both the informal explanation of migration (Pull-Push) and the policy interventions (ToC) to address and manage migration in a more formal and effective way.

2.3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR IMMIGRATION

According to Babbie (2011), a legislative policy framework is a “set of guiding principles or values that are used to develop laws and regulations within a specific area of government.” The framework is important in research literature review because it helps to provide political and social context for the research. This section provides an overview of the key legislations governing immigration, including Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, International Migration Law of 2004, Immigration Act 13 of 2002 and The Refugee Act no 130 of 1998.

2.3.1 South African regulatory framework on immigration

Immigration is the movement of people from one nation-state to another with the intention of making a new life in the destination country (International Encyclopaedia of Human Geography, 2018). The effects of South African’s immigration policy on its

neighbouring states, which are nations they influence most, should be considered. Due to its robust economy, which draws both skilled, and unskilled immigrants as well as long-term migrants from other countries, South African migration border policies are crucial to the neighbouring countries. South African policymakers may consult with informed experts from adjacent countries regarding the effects of their migration and border management policies.

This section focuses on the legal system that governs immigration related matters to ascertain whether South Africa is required by the law to welcome and accommodate immigrants in the nation and how efficiently the benefits from the practice could be maximised for greater socio-economic transformation (International Encyclopaedia of Human Geography, 2018).

2.3.2 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

According to the Constitution of South Africa 1996, Section 9(1), every other law, as well as all behaviour, including that of the government and organs of state, must always be consistent with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, which is the supreme law of the land. Although the constitution does not specifically address immigration related concepts, it does define general legal concepts and conduct expectation to serve as cornerstone of an open, democratic society founded on democratic principles, social justice, and fundamental human rights.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 section 7(39) provides everyone the fundamental right to equality, which entitles immigrants who are lawfully present in the nation to protection. The right to private property, housing, health care, food, and water, among other things, are protected under the Bill of Rights. Immigrants are not exempt from constitutional rights. According to the Bill of Rights, Section 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, “the aim is to promote the values that underline an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom.”

2.3.3 International Migration Law of 2004

Migration law is defined by Chetail (2015) as “the body of legal norms that regulate the entry, stay and exit of non-nationals in a territory”. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the right to freedom of movement is guaranteed by International Law, including both within one’s own country and across borders. “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country.” The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1996) supports this statement by stating that everyone has the right to: seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from prosecution”, this right relates to people which have legitimate reasons to apply for asylum.

International migration is an expression of these internationally acknowledged human rights, which are unalienable since they are a part of everyone’s humanity and cannot be restricted or denied except in circumstances laid out by law. One of the United Nations human rights treaties that governs the protection of migrants’ workers and their families is the Convention of the Protection of the Rights of all Migrants’ Workers and Members of Their families (UDHR, 2015).

2.3.4 Immigration Act, 2002 (Act 13 of 2002)

The Immigration Act of 2002 marked a significant shift in South Africa’s immigration policies and led to the introduction of the Aliens Control Act of 1991. Several policies were emphasised in the Preamble of the Act, including the simplification of requirements and processes, prompt issuance of residence permits, security and state control over immigration, inter-departmental and cooperation recognition of globalisation and the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), stepping up border monitoring, and preventing illegal immigration; effectively managing and administering border posts and efficiently and effectively enforcing the law by lowering the incentives of illegal immigration.

It also emphasised gaining access to in-demand skills while safeguarding South African workers, maintaining a policy link between foreign workers and citizens training, addressing migration issues with other countries, guaranteeing the protection of human rights in immigration control and preventing the combating xenophobia in both in the public and private sectors (White Paper, 2017)

2.3.5 The Refugee Act 130 of 1998

The Refugee's Act 130 of 1998 was implemented with the objectives of giving effect to international agreements, establishing procedure for the application and determination of refugee's status, and defining the rights and living circumstances of refugees in South Africa. The act establishes conditions under which an application may be granted refugee status to be expressly disqualified, in conformity with the White Paper. The Refugee Act of 1998 also calls for the construction of refugee reception for determining refugees' status and receiving refugees (National Consortium for Refugees Affairs, 2006).

The Refugee Act of 1998 also created Committee for Refugees Affairs and Refugee Appeal Board where it offers detailed instruction on their structure, functions and requirement on the position held by the members of the two parties. The Act became operative with the passage of the Refugee Regulations in 2000 (White Paper on Immigration 2017).

According to the National Consortium for Refugee Affairs (2006), South Africa reiterates its commitment to be bound by its own law in providing protection to asylum seekers and refugees within its borders by adopting domestic legislation to complement its international engagements, which is a legal obligation for South Africa. The Refugees Act of 1998 allows South Africa to determine the guidelines and requirements for asylum seekers applicants and control the requirements for obtaining refugee status. It also outlines, among other things, the legal rights and responsibilities of refugees, and asylum seekers. As stated by the National Consortium for Refugees Affairs, the following rights can generally be inferred from the Refugee Act of 1998, Section 27.

- The right to an identity document
- The right to seek employment
- The right to basic health services and basic primary education.

2.4 FACTORS INFLUENCING MIGRATION

Chiranga (2013) highlights that people move from one country to the next country for a variety of reasons, including social problems, political unrest, economic hardship, and environmental concerns and for the purpose of analysing migration trends, these various causes have been divided into push and pull variables which are discussed below.

2.4.1 Push factors

According to Oltman et al (2012) the main push factors for migration include socio-political, economic, and ecological considerations. They further assert that the economic gap between developed and developing countries is one of the important reasons why people move from one country to another.

- **Political push factors**

Political push factors are associated with violence, repression, or instability that compel people to flee to other nations. Human rights violations, civil upheaval, and authoritarian governments are some of the major causes of migratory (Zolberg, 2020). The political landscape of Africa is characterised by unstable electoral transition processes in many sub-Saharan African nations. These processes frequently degenerate into civil unrest, which forces significant numbers of people to flee their homes and forces some of them, to try to enter other countries. It reveals why the most politically unstable countries, particularly those in the Horn of Africa, East Africa, and Central Africa, have displaced people and driven an increasing number of those misplaced to seek sanctuary in South Africa (Magomane, 2012).

Magomane (2012) posits that most refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa come from war-torn nations, including Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Somalia, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo; he further explains that some of these causes are cultural and ethnic problems. Political instability frequently leads to involuntary

immigration because the migrants may not have wished to leave their countries without unfavourable circumstances, which, in the majority of cases, pose a threat to life and personal protection.

For a nation like South Africa, which has passed national laws in that regard, migrants who fit under the category are given legal protection, both under international law and domestic law in this context. Various groups of people enter the country without necessarily needing to meet the government's aims for economic growth, but they may also have the potential to assist the nation in ways other than merely advancing the economy. South Africa plays a vital role in luring migrants from other African countries as well as other countries in the world.

- **Economic push factors**

Economic push factors force people to look for better possibilities abroad due to unfavourable economic conditions in their native nation (Laczko & Ghosh, 2020). According to Kyaing (2012), Numerous studies show that economic challenges are a major factor in migration, with low agricultural income, unemployment, and underemployment being key factors in developing nations that push people to more affluent areas with more employment opportunities. As a result, many migrants have relocated in search of better economic opportunities.

With the increasing restrictions into Europe, particularly for African immigrants, and the high employment rates that are prevalent in most African countries, attention has shifted more towards South Africa. This, too, could be because migrants from other areas of Africa can travel to South Africa more easily, safely, and affordably than they can to other well-linked foreign immigration destinations (Kyaing, 2012).

What fuels immigration is the lack of adequate living conditions. Migrants decide to move abroad in quest of chances to better their life and the lives of their loved ones. Migration to industrialized nations gives migrants the chance to increase their salaries and make it easier for them to participate in the market (Llul, 2017). He further posits that natural disasters like floods, which destroy sources of income and result in a shortage of food and shelter, are among economic factors that cause migration. According to Zoelle (2010), economic factors that attract migrants include indicators

such as the desire for better housing, better jobs, more money, and higher standards of living.

- **Social push factors**

Social push immigration factors are the societal obstacles that lead people to leave their own nations (Boucher et al ,2020). They emphasize the importance of factors like family separation, prejudice, and social exclusion as causes of migration. Individuals frequently move to avoid social unrest, or societal variables may influence people's decisions to immigrate to other nations. Social issues, including poverty, lack of economic prospects, education, and housing, often force migrants from developing countries to relocate to developed countries. The social causes driving migration are based on people's desire for a higher standard of living and desire for better education for themselves and their families (Carbajal & de Miguel Calvo 2021). The societal push factors of migration are influenced by the lack of well-established health care systems, which encourage people to look for better medical care in other countries (Novotna 2010). The lack of religious tolerance is also a push societal factor of migration

2.4.2 Pull factors

On the other hand, pull factors are favourable conditions in a destination country such as the acts that spur demand for, draws and forces migrants to leave their home countries (Rasool et al, 2012). Despite being a developing country, South Africa attracts a lot of immigrants from nearby African countries and other parts of the world because of the economic opportunities and services it provides in the fields of engineering, medicine, information technology, and education.

- **Political pull factors**

Immigration political pull factors are aspects of a nation's security and governance that draw people looking for a more secure and safe environment. It includes the availability of democratic institutions, the application of the law, and the defence of

human rights (De Haas, 2021). According to Rasool et al (2012), most migrants are noted to be drawn to South Africa by the country's competitive salaries, opportunities for early retirement, a chance to gain international work experience to improve prospects for advancement, improved standard of living and wide range of career options, in addition to the demand for skilled workers.

According to Khan (2007), a slack gap was established for the influx of immigrants of all categories because of the tightening of immigration restrictions after 1994 without an immediate replacement of the Aliens Control Act with new laws. The comparatively lenient refugee and asylum legislation implemented in 1998, which grants asylum seekers the ability to work and pursue an education and made circumstances for entrance to refugees and asylum seekers very, remarkably simple and easy, contributed to the migration.

According to the Refugee Act of 130 (1998), the immigration legislation adopted in 2002, to control and admit other categories of immigrants besides refugees and asylum seekers further encouraged the entry of migrants with the potential to contribute positively to the South African economy, skilled workers in occupations for which there is other a shortage in the country, as well as industries and other entrepreneurs who wish to relocate their existing business or establish new ventures. In contrast to the Apartheid system, which only permitted unskilled labour migrants from other nearby countries to enter and work in mines. For farms and the manufacturing sector, the immigration legislation passed in 2002 restricted entrance to only qualified individuals and those with outstanding potential (Khal,2007).

- **Economic Pull Factors**

Economic pull factors describe the financial incentives that draw people to a new nation. These include increased pay, better work opportunities, and higher living standards. For example, immigrants frequently move to nations with better economies that provide more work opportunities, especially in industries where there is a labour shortage (Borjas, 2020). According to an article by Economic and Political Weekly (2013), over the years, political unrest has plagued the countries in Southern Africa. Civil wars have harmed the economic and agricultural potential of countries like

Mozambique for more than 20 years. As a result, there has been forced migration, with people entering South Africa for a variety of political reasons, including the violation of their human rights and persecution at home countries.

Many people from other African countries migrated from their countries to South Africa because of the newly discovered democracy, which endorses the protection of human rights, and this trend is still going strong today (Economic and Political Weekly, 2013). Between 1960 and 1980, South Africa provided citizenship to immigrants fleeing political unrest in newly established African Nations like Zambia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe (Perbedy, 2000). The number of migrants coming from Lesotho, Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, and all other neighbouring countries has increased. Immigrants fleeing political oppression and bloodshed have been migrating into South Africa.

- **Social Pull factors**

Social pull immigration factors include the facets of a community and ties to culture that draw newcomers. These elements include the existence of cultural linkages, familial reunification, and well-established diaspora communities (Koser, 2018). The Republic of South Africa is dedicated to protecting the rights of refugees to seek asylum. The 1951 United Nations Convention governing the status of refugees' states that granting sanctuary to refugees constitutes a display of human decency because the influence over reasons why immigrants' cross borders is beyond control. It cannot be denied that the rights of refugees are extremely dire and demands significant attention. The 1998 Refugee Act has recognised and endorsed this (Economic and Political Weekly 2013).

2.4 POLICIES THAT UNDERPIN IMMIGRATION IN MBOMBELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Immigration policies are defined as a set of regulations and laws that govern the movement of people across national borders (International Handbook of International Relation, 2018). The Immigration Act of 2003 is the guiding Act of immigration policies

in South Africa. According to the Immigration Act of 2002, these policies are the rights of international immigrants, labour migration policy, permits for asylum seekers and the enforcement of immigration laws.

2.5.1 The rights of international immigrants

According to the South African Human Rights Commission Monitoring Project Report (2016), all South Africans, even foreigners, have their rights upheld by the Republic of South Africa's 1996 Constitution. Since human rights are applicable to all persons, just by virtue of being a human, everyone in the nation is entitled to them. Section 9 of the South African Constitution forbids discrimination against anyone based on one or more factors, including birthplace, race, colour, ethnicity, or social origin. Furthermore, South Africa is bound by international laws and accords that pledge the nation to uphold and defend the rights of all citizens, irrespective of their place of origin (SAHRC, 2016).

These human rights, which include the following, are freely available to citizens but may be restricted regarding non-citizen:

- The right to obtain a passport
- The right to obtain professional occupation or trade
- The right to vote, form or lead a party; enter, continue, and dwell in the politics
- Access land on an equal basis with citizens.
- The right to have access to adequate housing provided by South African government.

2.5.2 Labour Migration Policy

According to the Draft National Labour Migration Policy for South Africa (2022), the South African government has developed a thorough National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP) for the first time in the country's history, which has looked far and wide for

policies based on best practices, benchmarking against other countries. The swift growth of global migrants shows that South Africa needs to create suitable policies to effectively handle this.

Thus, in 2017, the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) began implementing the process of developing the National Labour Migration Policy for South Africa (NLMP). The most appropriate course of action, given the current circumstances, is to draft NLMP, which would be the first attempt by the post-apartheid South African government to address labour migration in a comprehensive and consistent manner; the NLPM would be an area of state intervention that is separate from other aspects of migration policy (NLMP, 2022).

The following goals are the focus of the National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP) design:

- Identify national strategic priorities at the intersection of national interest and guiding principles
- Adopt guiding principles rooted in South Africa's core values and international commitments
- Document current challenges based on evidence
- Propose sustainable intervention methods and monitoring and implementation mechanism

2.6 TYPES OF IMMIGRATIONS

According to Hiropoulos (2017), the Immigration Act of 2002 governs distinct types of immigrations to South Africa. The Immigration Act also governs the procedures pertaining to immigration. There are various forms of immigration, which are covered below.

2.6.1 Legal documented immigration

The act of obtaining authorisation from a government to enter, reside, and work in a nation is known as legal immigration. This process frequently requires adhering to rul

es and regulations (Gonzales, 2022). In the past, South Africa was traditionally a country that attracted white people, and the government had policies and practices that were racist. After 1994, when South Africa became democratic, these policies were no longer acceptable. However, the new government did not immediately adopt a new immigration policy. Instead, the Aliens Control Act (ACA) of 1991, which was designed to restrict immigration, remained in place until 2002, when it was replaced with the Immigration Acts.

The new act was amended in 2002. Under the ACA, it was exceedingly difficult for migrants to legally enter South Africa and find work. The number of legally admitted Africans rose from approximately 600 000 to 2 million per year. This was, in part, an effect of African cross border trade and the economic expansion of South Africa, which presented opportunities for migrants. There has been a substantial increase in legal temporary cross-border traffic from the rest of Africa to South Africa. According to the White Paper on International Migration for South Africa 2017, the goal of South Africa's first democratic administration, which took office in 1994, was to integrate the country into the SADC region, the African continent, and the global community by overturning laws that were based on race and exploitation. South Africa is now able to actively participate in the international community thank to the democratic transition.

Since 1994, South Africa has had a drawn-out process of drafting laws and policies regarding immigration and refugees. A white paper on international migration with an accompanying immigration bill was drafted in 1997, a green paper on international migration was also drafted in 1997, and the Immigration Act was adopted in 2002 as part of this process. Millions of other Africans have had legal access to visit, study, work, and conduct business in South Africa since 1994 (White paper 2017). The creation of the 1997 Green Paper on immigration ascertained those chances for economic growth and development in South Africa would arise from legal or documented immigration, and this would be seen as nation-building (Green Paper. 1997).

2.6.2 Illegal immigration

Illegal immigration is the act of entering or remaining in a country without the legal authorisation required by its immigration laws (Cornelius, 2020). The presence of undocumented migrants in South Africa has been a long-standing issue with a complicated and multifaceted history. Previously, South Africa prohibited undocumented migration during times when people from SADC countries could freely enter South Africa for work. However, the nature of undocumented migration has evolved throughout time, with the issue growing (South African Migration Project, 2002).

According to the Department of Home Affairs 2016, the South African Immigration Act is not being enforced effectively. This is because many people are illegally entering the country and most of these people are from three neighbouring countries: Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho. The economic disparities between South Africa and these countries are driving the situation. The government is trying to improve immigration control by establishing the following strategic interventions:

- Establishment of a border Management Authority
- Promoting the development of reliable population registers in SADC
- Special dispensations to regularise the stay of nationals from certain neighbouring countries for a specified period and thereafter regulate according to a standard immigration Act regime
- Introduction of biometrics at ports of entry, linked to a trusted traveller programme
- Regulation of community border crossings; and
- Deepening of bilateral cooperation through bilateral commissions and other mechanism.

2.6.3 Refugees/asylum seekers

Refugees are unable to safely return to their home country after leaving it out of a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a specific social group (UNHCR, 2021). An asylum seeker is someone whose application is still being processed, who has left their home country, and who is seeking protection and recognition as a refugee in another nation. If their

application is denied, they must leave the country on their own accord or face deportation. If the person is granted protection and certification, they are referred to as refugees under the Refugee Act of 1998 (No. 130).

South Africa maintains a policy of self –settlement and self- sufficiency for asylum seekers and refugee under the 1998 Refugees Act which incorporates the UN 1951 Refugee Convention and the African Union Refugee Protocol. This policy includes the right to work, as well as the right to public health care and education services Hiropoulos (2017). According to the Immigration Act of 1998, anyone who has been granted refugee status in South Africa or applying for asylum cannot be held in custody.

However, the introduction of the 2017 Amendment Act and its regulations has made it more difficult for refugees and asylum seekers to live and work in South Africa. For example, refugees and asylum seekers are not allowed to participate in political activities and can only work in certain sectors (Department of Home Affairs, 2019). This makes it difficult for refugees and asylum seekers to earn a living and integrate into the community. The Amendment Act imposes further restrictions on the economic rights of asylum seekers and hinders their capacity to apply for protection to discourage them from entering the nation. New restrictions on the ability of asylum seekers to work while they await the outcome of their refugee claim is a process that can take years (Kavuro, 2015, Schockaert et al. 2020)

2.6.4 Labour immigration

Cross-border migration for work is referred to as labour immigration. This migration usually requires legal authorisation through work visas or permits to address labour shortages in particular industries (Piper, 2021). According to Crush et al. (2015), there has been a notable shift in the patterns of labour migration to South Africa. The traditional contract migration's declining importance in South African mines was caused by several factors, including declining reserves, growing costs, and a stagnating gold price. In 1987, 477,000 migrant workers were employed by the mines. By 2003, this number had more than halved to 200 000. Because of migrant labourers',

the layoffs that took place during this time have made poverty worse in many rural mine-sending communities.

According to the South African Migration Programme (SAMP), many legal migrants in Southern Africa consider their stay in the region to be temporary, even if they end up staying temporary, even if they stay longer than intended. Despite this, migrants prefer to live in their home countries and move to other countries for better economic opportunities. This is consistent with what has been observed in communities in Southern Africa. The SAMP research also found that when it comes to personal and family safety, education and family safety, educational opportunities, access to land, and national culture, migrants generally view their home countries as superior to the countries they move to.

Most countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) tend to see migration as a threat rather than an opportunity. There is a stereotype that migrants suffer from deadly diseases, job takers, and criminals. Because of these perceptions, policy has focused on control and exclusion rather than opportunity and inclusion. This mentality even extends to legal immigration, making it difficult for migrants to obtain permanent residence and settle in the host country even though immigration policies have changed overtime, influenced by political and economic policies, legal immigrants still experience these difficulties

2.7 HOW SOUTH AFRICA MANAGES INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The White Paper proposes that South African policies around immigration are contested and there is a lack of consistent approach to dealing with international migration. This means that there are many views on the issue and that these different views are driven by emotions, stereotype, and potentially incorrect information. According to the White Paper on International Migration (2017), the lack of a risk-based approach to international migration, little awareness, and geopolitical contexts, lack of a holistic approach to immigration policy leads to policy gaps and capacity constraints to manage international migration plays a crucial role in the mismanagement of migration for development.

2.7.1 Lack of a risk-based approach to international migration

The current approach to international migration in South Africa is ineffective because it prioritises rules and procedure over intelligence. South Africa has not developed the necessary capacity to manage the risks associated with immigration. Countries facing similar risks effectively manage them by implementing thorough checks on travellers before they arrive. (White paper, 2017).

According to the Department of Home Affairs (2016), the 1999 White Paper's approach to international migration is mainly static and restricted rather than strategic international migration management. This leads to a lack of proactive initiative-taking management of foreign migration, which is detrimental to the nation's development and national security agendas. Traditionally, the Department of Home Affairs has been thought of as carrying out standard administrative tasks in a low value,

low-security setting. Its technologies are antiquated, its capacity is insufficient, and the total operating budget allocated to immigration functions is less than one billion rand. Formal rights are prioritised over the knowledge that managing international migration in a professional, secure, and strategic manner is necessary to accomplish national interest (Green Paper, 2016).

According to the Green Paper 2016, South Africa must be within the parameters set forth by the Constitution, and human rights must be upheld. Poor management characterises immigration that is not controlled using a risk-based approach. This leads to widespread corruption and puts all citizens at grave risk from things like drug trafficking and terrorism. Development will be hampered by rising instability and ineffective recruitment of skilled migrants. There will not be an increase in job opportunities, which will lead to xenophobia and increased instability.

National immigration laws and local realities are sometimes at odds, particularly in cities where immigrants usually encounter obstacles including xenophobia, poor housing, and restricted access to healthcare. Tensions between migrants and local communities are made worse by the absence of a cohesive, inclusive framework for managing migration, and the government's haphazard responses—like the recurring crackdowns on undocumented migrants—frequently lead to violations of human rights

and further marginalisation of vulnerable groups (Landau, 2022). To close these gaps, a more comprehensive strategy is needed; one that considers the various and intricate factors that influence migration while making sure that policies not only efficiently manage migration but also foster social cohesion and economic growth.

2.7.2 Little awareness and geopolitical contexts

Immigration in South Africa is still a hotly debated topic, although the public is often unaware of the complicated problems at hand. According to recent studies, while South Africa continues to draw many migrants due to its relatively better economic prospects than neighbouring nations, public comprehension of immigration's entire impact is limited (Misago & Landau, 2022). This lack of understanding can lead to misconceptions regarding migrants' socio-economic contributions, as they frequently encounter significant hurdles such as xenophobia and exclusion from economic possibilities.

Geopolitically, South Africa's prominence as a key economic hub on the African continent considerably impacts immigration patterns. It is a popular destination for African migrants fleeing conflict and economic inequality in their home countries (Crush & Ramachandran, 2023). Domestic pressures and regional geopolitical dynamics frequently impact the South African government's immigration policies and responses, including efforts to balance economic interests and humanitarian commitments. This balancing act is critical in resolving the complicated interplay between migration, security, and economic policy.

The recent spike in anti-immigrant sentiment and violence highlights the lack of informed discourse on immigration (Adhikari, 2023). Sensationalist media coverage and political hyperbole frequently influence public debate, obscuring the more nuanced reality of immigration. Improving public knowledge and comprehension of these issues is critical for implementing equitable and successful policies that address both the challenges and contributions of immigration in South Africa.

According to Adepoju (2023), South Africa's migration policy is not in line with larger African development goals and cooperation agreements since it does not consider

these regional dynamics. In the end, this geopolitical oversight makes it more difficult for South Africa to manage migration in a way that is advantageous to both host communities and migrants. Furthermore, as migration is increasingly impacted by global crises like climate change, conflict, and economic instability, a lack of a sophisticated grasp of global geopolitical movements leads to policy incoherence. The larger debates on migration governance at the African Union (AU) or United Nations (UN) level, where frameworks such as the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) have urged for more comprehensive, rights-based approaches, are frequently divorced from South Africa's international migration policy.

2.7.3 Lack of a holistic approach leading to policy gaps

According to the Centre for Development and Enterprise (2011), it is too late for South Africa to adopt new immigration policies and practices. South Africa needs to work towards managing migration for the benefit of the country. For example, CDE has long maintained that the country should accept immigration from anyone with professional, technical, or business talents. It is not as simple to argue for a more daring and accepting attitude towards unskilled foreigners. The CDE, however, believes and supports the idea that more open immigration policies will serve the interests of the country.

Due to a lack of resources and the inherent challenges of maintaining borders in an area where many individuals do not have valid travel permits, CDE (2011) believes that South Africa has mishandled these pressures, and its policies have also been prone to misuse by dishonest officials, and they have been inconsistent and inappropriate. In addition to not welcoming qualified immigrants from elsewhere as much as the country ought to. It has occasionally adopted inconsistent, unsuitable, and unreasonable policies towards immigrants from other parts of Africa.

2.7.4 Capacity constraints to manage international migration

The Department of Home Affairs emphasises that the inability of South Africa to manage international migration is due to a lack of understanding of the positive role

and strategic importance of migration. This has been made worse by the fact that the Department of Home Affairs has been seen as the only department responsible for managing international migration. This has led to a lack of integrated approaches that include multiple departments and civil society organisations, which is a widespread practice in other countries in South Africa. There is little consensus on the importance and goals of international migration, so decisions are often made by the courts and not by the elected government.

South Africa suffers considerable capacity restrictions in managing international migration, owing mostly to physical and institutional limitations. Despite its prominence as a significant migration destination in Southern Africa, the country lacks the necessary resources and infrastructure to efficiently manage the volume of arriving migrants (Masilela & Landau, 2022). The Department of Home Affairs, which oversees immigration policy and enforcement, is frequently chastised for its poor processing processes and insufficient assistance to both migrants and local populations. This inefficiency exacerbates the difficulties in regulating migrant flows and handling concerns like undocumented migration and refugee status determination.

Another major restriction is the lack of interagency collaboration in South Africa's immigration management structure. Effective migration management necessitates collaboration between various government ministries, local governments, and civil society organisations. However, a lack of cohesive policy integration and communication among these institutions impedes the country's ability to effectively respond to migration-related concerns (Crush & Ramachandran, 2023). This fragmentation leads to conflicting obligations and inconsistent enforcement of immigration regulations, hindering efforts to regulate migration effectively.

Furthermore, South Africa's limited economic and social resources put additional strain on its ability to manage international migration. The country's high unemployment rate and socioeconomic inequalities make it difficult to integrate migrants into the labour market and social structures (Adhikari, 2023). This scenario is exacerbated by growing anti-immigrant attitudes and political pressures, which frequently result in reactive rather than proactive immigration policy. As a result, the absence of comprehensive and long-term solutions to address migration-related

challenges continues to undermine South Africa's ability to effectively manage international migration.

2.8 STRATEGIES RECOMMENDED TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES OF MOZAMBICAN IMMIGRANTS

Immigrants often face many challenges as they adapt to new environments. Technology and social media play an increasingly significant role in shaping their experiences. Strategies focused on technology and social media are recommended and outlined in the following paragraphs to address these challenges.

2.8.1 Technology on migration

Immigration procedures have undergone a transformation thanks to technology, which has improved efficiency and streamlined application processes. Visa and entrance procedures have been made simpler by online application systems (Yoo, 2019). By allowing refugee applicants to electronically track and submit their applications, these technologies minimise bureaucratic obstacles and expedite the processing of applications (Smith & Arguelles, 2020).

Biometric technologies such as facial and fingerprint recognition have enhanced verification and security procedures. Nations such as Canada and Australia use biometric data to improve identification verification accuracy and lower fraud (Bélanger & Crossler, 2013). Though they also mention privacy and data protection issues, these developments help to make immigration management more secure and effective (Madden & McMillan, 2015).

Immigrants can easily integrate into their new communities due to the emergence of technology. For immigrants adjusting to new linguistic surroundings, language learning applications like Duolingo and Babbel offer flexible and accessible language instruction (Hubbard, 2017). With the use of these resources, newcomers can acquire the language skills required for social engagement, education, and job. Social media

sites and neighbourhood apps facilitate the development of social networks and provide access to services for immigrants. Social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, and specialised forums facilitate connections between immigrants and other migrants, local services, and community groups. This helps immigrants feel like they belong and get valuable information about their new surroundings (Spoonley, 2018)

The disadvantage of technology in immigration is that many immigrants may experience challenges such as limited access to technology, low digital literacy, or language issues that impede their capacity to effectively use digital technologies (Hargittai, 2010). Furthermore, privacy and security concerns are major difficulties. Given the sensitivity of immigration records, immigrants may be vulnerable to data breaches and misuse of personal information. Strong data protection mechanisms and digital privacy education must be implemented to mitigate these threats.

Technology has a significant impact on immigration, creating both benefits and obstacles. While developments in digital tools and online platforms have eased immigration processes and aided integration, concerns about the digital divide and privacy must be addressed. As technology advances, its significance in immigration is likely to grow, making it critical to guarantee that technical improvements are available.

2.8.2 The impact of social media on immigration

Social media has considerably impacted immigration patterns and views in South Africa, influencing both the flow of migrants and public sentiments towards them. According to recent research, platforms such as Facebook and Twitter have become indispensable tools for migrants looking to interact with communities and learn about their destinations (Moyo & Chikukwa, 2023). These platforms enable the exchange of experiences, practical advice, and support networks, making the immigration process more manageable and less alienating. Furthermore, social media allows migrants to demonstrate their talents and certifications, which may influence their possibilities and absorption into the South African labour market (Smith, 2022).

However, social media influences public opinion and immigration policy. Current research shows that social media platforms might amplify harmful stereotypes and xenophobia (Ndlovu, 2023). The quick spread of misinformation and biased narratives on social media can heighten tensions between migrant and host communities, contributing to a distrustful and hostile environment. This digital dynamic can reinforce discriminatory beliefs, hampering efforts to promote social cohesiveness and inclusion (Jones & Ndlovu, 2023).

Social media's power extends into politics, influencing policymaking and advocacy. Activists and organisations use social media to build support for pro-migrant policies and promote knowledge about immigration issues (Khumalo, 2024). Opposition parties, on the other hand, use these forums to fight against immigration, influencing political discourse and potentially changing legislation. The digital world thus becomes a battleground for contending ideas, mirroring broader societal disputes regarding immigration and its impact on South Africa (Chirwa, 2022).

To summarise, social media has a varied impact on immigration in South Africa, with both positive and negative aspects. It helps migrants communicate and integrate while also influencing public opinions and policy by amplifying various perspectives. As social media evolves, its significance in moulding its influence on the immigration experience and related social dynamics is projected to remain important (Moyo & Chikukwa, 2023; Ndlovu, 2023; Khumalo, 2024).

2.9 THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Immigration contributes significantly to South Africa's economic growth. The country has long been a popular destination for migrants from various African countries due to its comparatively developed infrastructure, higher earnings, and better work prospects. Immigration can benefit the economy by increasing labour force participation, which can lead to increased output and economic growth. According to research conducted by the South African Migration Project (2018), migration in South Africa has resulted in labour variety, which boosts productivity in some sectors such as agriculture, retail, and services, particularly in cities. Immigrants frequently fill labour shortages in certain industries, increasing economic production.

Furthermore, immigrants in South Africa benefit the economy by increasing demand for products and services, which stimulates spending. As the number of immigrants grows, so does the need for housing, food, and healthcare, resulting in increased economic activity in these sectors. According to the World Bank (2020), the influx of migrants has been associated with an increase in both demand and supply, which can improve market efficiency and promote economic growth. Immigrants frequently develop their own enterprises, which creates jobs and contributes to the country's entrepreneurial spirit.

However, immigration's impact on economic growth is not without obstacles. Some locals believe that immigration increases job competitiveness, particularly in low-skilled areas. In certain circumstances, this has led to societal unrest and, in severe cases, xenophobic violence. According to Crush and Ramachandran (2020), while immigrants frequently take positions that South African residents are unwilling to do, this impression of employment competitiveness can undermine immigration's potential economic benefits. Addressing these misconceptions requires inclusive policy and public education that emphasises immigration's positive economic impact.

Immigration has an impact on South Africa's fiscal situation. Immigrants pay money to the government, but providing social services to an expanding population can put a pressure on public resources. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2021), while immigrants help boost economic growth, they also strain public services like healthcare, education, and social security. The difficulty is to strike a balance between ensuring that immigrants are properly incorporated into the labour market and guaranteeing the long-term viability of public services.

The total influence of immigration on economic growth in South Africa is mostly determined by the country's immigration regulations. The South African government has enacted several steps to manage immigration flows, but more comprehensive and coordinated policies are needed to ensure that immigrants can contribute constructively to the economy. According to an OECD report (2022), policies that promote legal immigration, improve skills training, and facilitate integration can greatly increase immigrants' economic contributions. In this approach, immigration can help to drive inclusive and long-term economic growth

2.10 THE ROLE OF IMMIGRATION IN SHAPING CULTURAL IDENTITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Immigration has played an important part in shaping South Africa's cultural identity. As a country with a diverse ethnic population and a complex colonial history, the constant influx of migrants from throughout Africa and beyond has added layers to its cultural fabric. Immigrants bring with them a variety of languages, traditions, and belief systems that shape and enrich local culture. According to Bhorat et al. (2018), immigrants in South Africa help to increase the country's multilingualism, with languages including Portuguese, Arabic, and diverse African languages becoming more common in metropolitan areas. This cultural diversity not only enriches South Africa's social environment, but also develops a sense of inclusion, so contributing to the development of a more multicultural society

Immigration influences South African cuisine, art, and music, strengthening the national cultural character. Immigrants frequently contribute new culinary traditions and recipes, combining native flavours with local products. For example, Somali sambusas and Nigerian jollof rice have gained popularity in South African communities. In the arts, the confluence of African and immigrant artistic cultures has resulted in distinct expression forms representing the country's rich cultural background. The work of numerous immigrant musicians, dancers, and visual artists adds to the diversity of the South African creative scene. According to Sander (2020), the cross-pollination of cultural practices has transformed South Africa into an African hub for creative innovation and cultural interaction.

However, the relationship between immigration and cultural identity is not always positive. Immigrants are sometimes perceived as threatening the country's conventional cultural standards. Xenophobia, fuelled by the belief that immigrants threaten the established social order, has been a major problem in South Africa. According to Pillay (2019), the growth of anti-immigrant sentiment has resulted in societal conflicts, with some natives believing that immigrants have not fully integrated into South African society. This has on occasion, hampered the favourable cultural interactions that immigration can promote. Nonetheless, these tensions underscore

the importance of a broader community understanding of cultural variety and inclusivity in forging a strong national identity.

Despite these problems, immigration is critical to advancing South Africa's global character. The country's history of hosting numerous cultures makes it a microcosm of the global globe, where individuals from varied backgrounds live and work together. Immigrants help to shape a globalised South African identity, connecting the country to the greater international community. In this way, immigration contributes to South Africa's identity as a nation that connects many cultural worlds, from its African roots to its linkages with the global South and beyond. Immigrants' experiences contribute to South Africa's tale of overcoming apartheid and embracing multiculturalism as part of its forward-thinking identity (Sander, 2020).

Immigration contributes significantly to South Africa's cultural identity by enriching and diversifying it. While the influx of migrants presents cultural obstacles, the result is the establishment of a dynamic, heterogeneous society. Policies that promote integration and inclusivity can assist in reducing xenophobic tensions and fostering cultural interchange. As South Africa grapples with its changing identity, the role of immigration in cultural transition is critical to its growth as a society that values both its Indigenous heritage and its global links.

2.11 MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS

The complex and specific obstacles that refugee and immigrant populations encounter have drawn more focus to their mental health outcomes. Refugees, who are frequently compelled to flee their native countries due to war, persecution, or natural catastrophes, and immigrants, who typically relocate in search of better opportunities, face a variety of psychological challenges that can have a substantial influence on their well-being. According to research, both groups have high chances of developing mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), because of the trauma they may have experienced, the stress of migration, and the difficulties associated with adjusting to a new environment (Sotelo et al., 2021; Williams et al., 2023). Understanding these mental health concerns is critical for building effective support networks.

Trauma is one of the most common mental health issues that refugees and immigrants confront, beginning in their home countries and continuing throughout the relocation process. Many refugees have watched or experienced violence, displacement, and loss of loved ones, resulting in significant psychological distress (Siriwardhana et al., 2014). These traumatic experiences are frequently exacerbated by problems encountered while resettlement, such as unknown legal status, language barriers, and difficulty accessing healthcare (Fazel et al., 2019). Immigrants, while not subjected to the same level of violence as refugees, can encounter major stresses such as fear of deportation, economic instability, and discrimination. These hurdles contribute to a higher prevalence of mental health problems in both groups (Sotelo et al., 2021; Williams et al., 2023).

Acculturation stress is another essential element influencing the mental health of refugees and immigrants. Adapting to a new culture frequently entails navigating unfamiliar social conventions, language barriers, and the need to reconcile one's own cultural identity with the needs of the host society. Berry et al. (2020) found that those who struggle to adjust to their new culture are more likely to suffer from anxiety, sadness, and other mental health issues.

Social determinants of health, such as access to secure housing, jobs, and education, have a substantial effect on the mental health of refugees and immigrants. These groups are more likely to experience poverty, poor living conditions, and employment insecurity, which are linked to the increase in mental health issues (Siriwardhana et al., 2014; Williams et al., 2023). Furthermore, refugees and immigrants do not have access to adequate healthcare services, either because of unfamiliarity with the healthcare system, language hurdles, or fear of prejudice. Without timely and culturally competent mental health care, these people are less likely to obtain the help they require, resulting in persistent aggravation of mental health issues (Zayas et al., 2021).

Immigrant populations might make it even more difficult to meet their mental health needs. Many cultures perceive mental illness as a source of shame or weakness, discouraging people from getting care (Pfeifer et al., 2021). Furthermore, refugees and immigrants may encounter added stigma because of their legal status, ethnicity, or immigration history, making them less likely to seek mental health treatment. According to research, when people from these groups seek help, they are frequently

confronted with cultural insensitivity or a lack of understanding from mental health professionals, which might discourage them from continuing therapy (Zayas et al., 2021).

2.12 IMMIGRATION AND CRIME

South Africa has confronted numerous complicated societal issues, including a high crime rate and immigration challenges. South Africa's crime rate is among the highest in the world, with prominent levels of violent crime such as murder, robbery, and assault (Dixon & van der Westhuizen, 2021). Immigration has become a crucial influence in determining crime rates, particularly with the inflow of migrants from neighbouring countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. These migrants frequently experience socioeconomic difficulties, which contribute to their engagement in crime, whether as victims or perpetrators. Many researchers suggest that the lack of legal migration channels increases vulnerability, with undocumented migrants at risk of exploitation and criminalisation (Crush & Chikanda, 2020).

The relationship between immigration and crime in South Africa is complex and frequently politically fraught. Some local populations blame immigrants for increased crime rates, fuelling xenophobia and hostility (Xenophobic Violence in South Africa, 2021). However, evidence indicates that, while immigrants may be over-represented in specific types of criminal activity, they are not the primary drivers of crime in the country. Indeed, most violent crime is linked to economic inequality, unemployment, and the drug trade, all of which affect both South Africans and migrants (Dixon & van der Westhuizen, 2021).

Scholars such as Crush and Chikanda (2020) have argued that South Africa's immigration rules, which include limited access to work permits and refugee status, drive many migrants into dangerous situations. Many people work informally or illegally, which contributes to their marginalisation and probable involvement in criminal activities. Furthermore, the country's limited resources and overcrowded cities compound the problem, as both locals and migrants compete for scarce economic possibilities. Economic pressures on South African migrants make them more

vulnerable to committing survival-based crimes like stealing and prostitution as they try to manage their everyday lives in a difficult environment.

Apart from these socioeconomic elements, the criminal justice system in South Africa frequently makes migrants even more vulnerable. Migrant communities are frequently unprotected from crime due to underfunded courts and law enforcement, and criminals might take advantage of legal gaps or discrimination. Furthermore, migrants' capacity to pursue justice may be hampered by corrupt police procedures. In marginalised groups, this systemic vulnerability feeds the cycle of criminal behaviour (Sibanda, 2021). The lack of migrant-friendly procedures guarantees that the problem stays hidden and that it is impossible to determine the true scope of crime involving migrants, even while police statistics and reporting systems concentrate on citizens.

In South Africa, immigration and crime are closely related; migration exacerbates economic misery, insecurity, and occasionally criminal behaviour. The larger backdrop of social exclusion and economic inequality, which impact both South Africans and migrants, must be considered, too. Nuanced viewpoints that go beyond crude xenophobic narratives are necessary to comprehend the role of immigration in South African crime. These viewpoints must acknowledge the larger structural problems at hand, such as unemployment, economic inequality, and underfunded law enforcement (Crush & Chikanda, 2020; Dixon & van der Westhuizen, 2021; Sibanda, 2021).

2.13 STRATEGIES AND LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Immigrants in both developed and developing countries like South Africa and France face various obstacles for various reasons. Firstly, Annick et al, (2017) identified right-wing populist hatred. Nora and Britta (2001) explain the concept of right-wing populist hatred by emphasizing that in Europe and many countries around the world, attitudes towards segments of society based on the concept that humans are unequal, discriminatory acts and institutions, or open hatred and violence reveal an alarming amount of group-related animosity. Secondly, the divisive gain is described as another cause. The media is mostly responsible for spreading divisive perspectives about immigrants. It is understood that if most of the populace views immigration negatively,

they will welcome them. South Africans may learn a lot about immigrant protection from France.

This example from France demonstrates how immigrants can be significantly protected with the right migration regulations and policies. It is critical for a developing country like South Africa to learn from developed countries such as France. Accommodation, education, income support, and employment are all available to immigrants in France. The benefits from most European countries are not to help the immigrants but rather to attract them due to the need of the country. The activities are a collaboration between the immigrants' birth countries and France. While these projects are still in the pilot stage, there is a strong chance and expectation that they will be expanded and improved in future years (Kaviru, 2015).

2.14 CONCLUSION

This section reviewed existing relevant literature, on the unique experiences facing Mozambican Immigrants. It identifies gaps in knowledge and will form the study's foundation. In summary, the literature review established a strong knowledge base to deepen the understanding of immigrant's unique experiences. Specific literature which is in alignment with the research topic was reviewed by the researcher. Several scholarly articles, journals, and reports contributed to the writing of the literature review, and the literature in this chapter is linked to the researchers' questions and objectives. The next chapter presents the research design and methodology.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology refers to the procedure that researchers use to describe and predict a phenomenon (Rajasekar et al, 2021). On the other hand, Mohajan (2017) asserts that research methodology is the scientific strategy that provides guidance for conducting research methodologically and effectively. The three main approaches to research are mixed methods, qualitative methods methods, and quantitative methods. The researcher utilised the mixed methods approach because of the complexity of the issues researchers attempt to solve.

3.2 RESEARCH PARADIGM

Kellyt et al (2018) define a research paradigm as “a perspective on the world that is based on one’s beliefs, principles, and attitudes. It instructs the researcher on approaching research difficulties and producing the greatest solutions (Antwi & Kasim, 2015). This study adopted a pragmatic research design.

According to Creswell (2014), the pragmatic research paradigm is linked to mixed methods, where the emphasis is on research questions and consequences as opposed to the methods. It is accomplished by allowing the blending of paradigms, presumptions, methodologies, and techniques for gathering and analysing data. Conversely, Mitchell (2018) suggests that pragmatic research design serves as a philosophical companion of mixed methods, as its underlying assumptions are the fundamental elements of mixed methods. The study applied interpretivism and positivist research paradigms and a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The two research paradigms are presented in the paragraphs below:

3.2.1 Interpretivism in relation to the current study

Scaus (2022) defines an interpretive paradigm as a research philosophy that is focused on understanding and interpreting social phenomena from a human perspective. Interpretivism emphasizes the cultural, historical, and institutional cultures of human experience and takes a subjective stance. Through the meaning and interpretations that people give to a phenomenon, it investigates how to comprehend social phenomena (Rashid, 2023; Creswell, 2014). Its focus on qualitative techniques, like observations, interviews, and document analysis, is acknowledged for its in-depth examination of firsthand experiences as well as the context and complexity of a phenomenon being observed (Lam, 2018)

3.2.2 Positivism in relation to the current study

Rashid (2023) defines positivism as “a research paradigm that is primarily concerned with the objective nature of a research and is reliant on measurable, observable, and quantifiable data.” However, Creswell (2014) asserts that positivism is rooted in the notion that the social world can be studied using the same objective and scientific methods as the natural sciences. This paradigm was used in the quantitative research approach as it is relevant to the study. Rachid (2023) supports the idea that one fundamental limitation of this research paradigm is that positivism tends to overlook the subjective experiences and meanings that individuals attach to their actions, and this may neglect important contextual factors that influence human behaviour.

3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

Kgegba et al (2024) is a methodical strategy that directs gathering measurements and analysis of data and offers a framework for investigating scientific issues. McCombes (2025) defines research design as the plan for using empirical data to address research issues. In essence, research designs include choices on the ways in which data will be gathered and examined in research, This study employed both statistical and narrative explanatory design.

Explanatory research designs are valuable since they are highly flexible and do not follow a formal structure (Van Wyk, 2017). According to Creswell (2016), explanatory research design refers to “the study was done for an issue that has not been

thoroughly examined with the goal of defining operational concepts, setting priorities, and enhancing the research output in the end.” The primary motivation behind the researcher’s employment of an explanatory research design is the desire to determine any causal relationships among the variables or components relevant to the study issues. Explanatory research design is the method of choice because it allowed the researcher to choose the depth of analysis needed to arrive at a conclusion.

3.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Patel (2020) research methodology is a methodical strategy to resolving research issues that include examining the different actions taken by the researcher and the justification for them. For this study, the researcher employed a mixed-method approach.

Guetterman et al. (2024) state that mixed methods research entails gathering and analysing both qualitative and quantitative data, the integrating the results and making deductions from both the strategies. Additionally, because of the complexity of the issues researchers attempt to solve, using either qualitative or only quantitative methods is insufficient; hence, the study adopted a mixed method approach.

Data set 1

The researcher used a quantitative method to collect the data set 1he collected data results from empirical observations and measures. Yilmaz (2013) defines quantitative research as “a research method that analyses numerical data using mathematical techniques, particularly statistics, to explain quantitative method in a broader sense”, it can be described as a type of empirical investigation into a social phenomenon or human issue that tests a theory made up of variables that are quantified and statistically analysed to see if it can explain or predict the phenomena of interests.

The study adopted a quantitative research design because it saves time and resources as the data can be calculated by a computer using the Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). Moreover, the researcher considered SPSS because it provides a comprehensive set of capabilities to support the entire analytical process, from data

preparation to analysis and reporting. The researcher gathered numerical data from the respondents using this quantitative method.

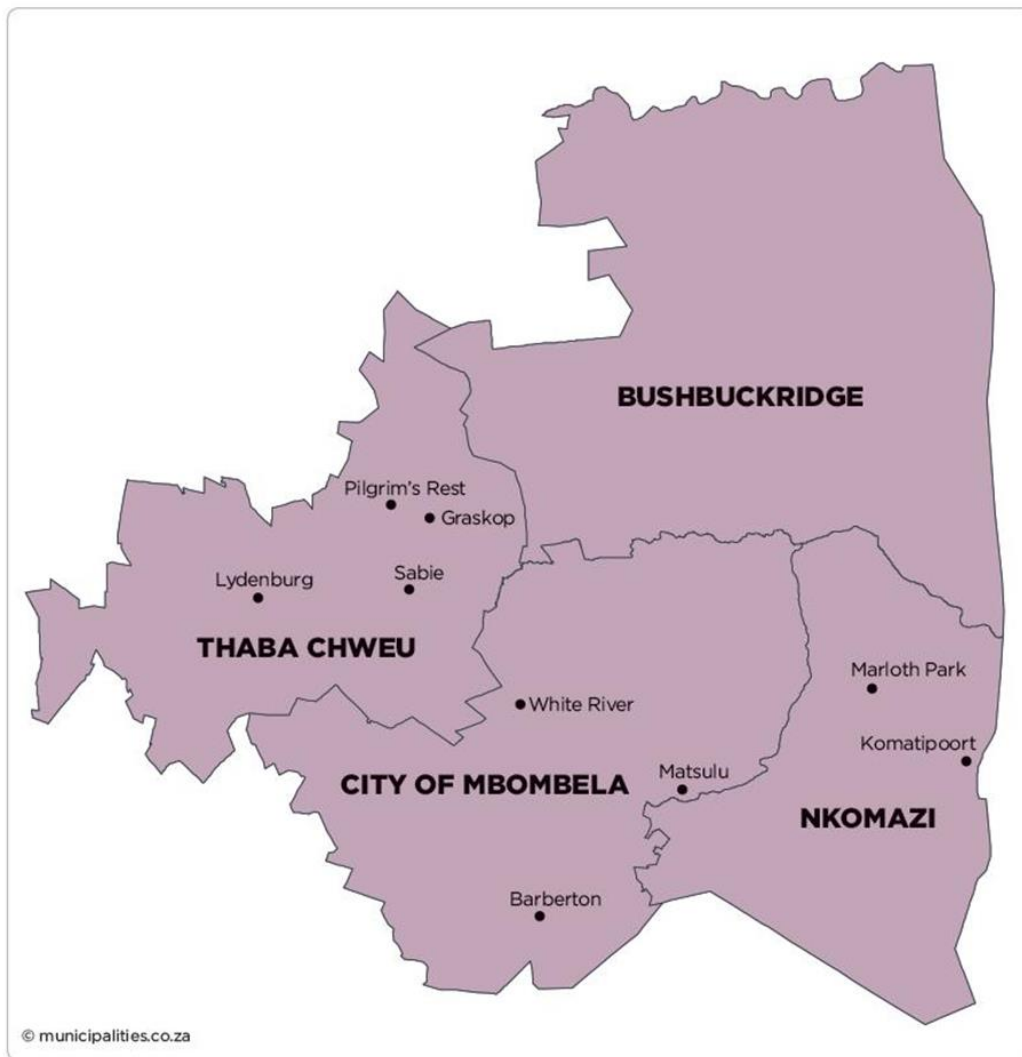
Data set 2

The study used a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is typically the type of research method that involves the researcher exploring the meanings and insights in a particular context (Strauss and Corbin, 2008; Levitt, 2017). Lim (2024) asserts that qualitative research emphasizes comprehending social phenomena by means of a thorough investigation of human experiences. The necessity of investigating and comprehending the meaning that an individual or group of individuals ascribes to a social or human issue. Open-ended questions in this qualitative research style yield data that cannot be measured. The method allows researchers to interpret participants' experiences and provides the researcher with light on how people view and understand their environment (Aspers, 2019).

This research design was suitable as the nature of the research required to gather data and generate meaning, purpose or reality from opinions and experiences of participants. It provides insights that are drawn from the research in a natural situation and aims to gain an in-depth understanding of a situation. The researcher used this method to get more insight into the participant's experiences.

3.5 STUDY AREA

The study focused on Category B municipality, Mbombela Local Municipality (City of Mbombela) located in eNhlazeni district in Mpumalanga, South Africa. Mbombela Local Municipality came about the amalgamations of previous local councils residing in Greater Nelspruit are in December 2002. Hazyview transitional council, eMoyeni, eNtokozeni, Hazyview, Kapsehoop, Kabokwenin, Kanyamazane, Luphisi, Matsulu, Mbombela, Mpakeni, Msogwaba, Ngodini, Skukuza, Tekwane and Whiteriver some of the areas form part of the Mbombela Local Municipality. The study area was chosen because there are recreational facilities that are underdeveloped, not properly maintained and delapidated. The map below depicts Mbombela local municipality.



Source: Yes Media 2012-2023

Figure 3.1: Mbombela local municipality

3.6 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

According to De Vos (2014), a population is defined as “the parameters of the study; it eludes the people, terms or circumstances to which they are exposed”. On the other hand, Rahi (2017) defines population as “a group of people which the researcher wants to focus their research on”. The total population of this study is 50. The population of the study consists of immigration officers, municipal managers in the Department of Home Affairs, and community leaders. The study selected the above

participants due to their unique character, working experience, and knowledge gathered on a daily basis. It is crucial to consider the age, group socioeconomic status, degree of education, marital status, and employment status when selecting the population for the study (Majid, 2018).

3.7 SAMPLING

Datta (2018) defines sampling as “the method in which the researchers select a sample of people to be research participants”. Avi (2016) defines sampling as “the process which draws participants to conduct research through; a specific population.” Mouton (2001:29) argued that it is impractical to involve the entire population in a study; therefore, researchers must select a representative subset to conduct the research effectively. Consequently, the importance of sampling in research cannot be overstated. Sampling allows researchers to select participants from a population to reflect the attitudes or perceptions of the entire population under study.

3.7.1 Sampling method

According to Datta (2018), sampling method is “the process by which researchers choose a subset of people to be research participants”. Sampling methods for obtaining representative samples fall into two broad categories: probability and non-probability sampling methods (Wissink, 2016, p. 183).

For this study, the researcher used non-probability purposive sampling for both quantitative and qualitative data. In addition, probability sampling is a method used to randomly select a sample from a population, ensuring that each unit has an equal chance of being chosen. This method does not require the population to be defined with extreme precision, and it saves time. The purposive method was applied as a non-probability subtype to choose participants.

Dudvoskiy (2019) asserts that the purposive approach creates a non-probability sample that is based on the features of the study’s goals. It indicates that cases, units, and participants should be representative to study’s target population. Judgement

selective prone to sampling are other names for purposive sampling. The researcher used non-probability purposive sampling due to the need to have a personal judgement towards the participants to fulfil the aim of the study. Therefore, the researcher used a non-probability sampling design because it is a method used to randomly select a sample from a population, ensuring that each unit has an equal chance of being chosen.

3.7.2 Sampling size

Kaur (2021) defines sample size as “the act of deciding how many observers or replicates to include in a statically sample.” He further explains that in some cases, the increase in precision with a higher sample size is modest or non-existent. Using the purposive sampling method, the researcher selected (25) immigration officers, (1) municipal manager in the Department of Home Affairs, and (14) community leaders out of (50) participants. 25 participants were sampled for qualitative approach and 25 participants were sampled for quantitative approach. The researcher identified and selected individuals that were relevant and knowledgeable about the subject matter.

3.7.3 Data Collection

According to Creswell (2017), data collection is “the process of acquiring and evaluating information on variables of interest and organising the information in a methodical way so that research questions can be addressed”. Data collection was done to help the researchers comprehend the participants’ knowledge and reality on the topic with this goal in mind (Nuiewnshuis, 2016). To conduct the study successfully, the researcher used open-ended questionnaire for qualitative data and structured interviews for quantitative data.

Quantitative data

Showkart (2017) proposes that there are three types of interviews: structured, semi-structured, and unstructured. For quantitative data, the researcher used structured interviews. Structured interviews follow a strict procedure of asking a list of questions

to the participants and recording the answers using standardised techniques. A structured approach means that each interviewer is required to answer the same question in the same sequence. The answers thus can be recorded, can be analysed, and evaluated reliably.

Consequently, the researcher was able to successfully clarify prior questions from respondents and obtain additional insight into immigrants' challenges in Mpumalanga. The unstructured interviews helped the researcher to collect enough data to address the research objectives. In this study, 20 respondents were interviewed, and the remaining 20 participants were given the open-ended questionnaire.

- **Qualitative data**

For qualitative data, the researcher used open-ended questionnaires. The advantage of using open-ended questionnaires is that they allow for unlimited responses and offer deeper qualitative data.

3.7.4 Data analysis

According to the International Training and Research Centre (2017), data analysis can happen at any point in the research's lifecycle. It can occur during the design process, before the start of the research, during, at the conclusion of the research, or after it has concluded. The study applied statistical data analysis for quantitative data and thematic analysis for qualitative data.

The researcher used statistical data analysis to analyse quantitative data that was collected through structured interviews. Analysing quantitative data using statistical data analysis is crucial for producing insightful conclusions and guaranteeing accurate result interpretation. Researchers can find trends, correlation, and difference between groups by using statistical data analysis (Field, 2023). The study used this method for interpretation accuracy and gave the researcher control for confounding variables.

The data gathered through open-ended questionnaires was analysed using thematic analysis. The thematic analysis uses systematic phases that aid in creating a transparent process for both the researcher and, most importantly, the person reading the report(ibid). According to Dudovskiy (2018), narrative data analysis entails creating

stories that consider each case's background and the various experiences of each. This method was used because it assisted the researcher in uncovering nuanced Meaningful and experiences and assist in conceptualising understanding, and interaction process which investigated the experiences facing Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality.

- **STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS**

Tukey (2018) outlined the various steps involved in quantitative analysis, which were adhered to by the researcher.

Step 1: Define the research question/objective

The researcher clearly articulated the research problem, the research questions, and the research objectives of the study.

Step 2: Collect and Prepare data

Data was gathered from participants using questionnaires and interviews and prepared in a spreadsheet. The researcher made sure that there were no inconsistencies in the data collected.

Step 3: Explore the data

The summary of the data was drawn in this stage, and the initial understanding of the data was achieved.

Step 4: Choose the right statistical method

The researcher ensured that the correct statistical method which aligns with the study was chosen in this stage and that it was used in an appropriate manner.\

Step 5: Conduct the analysis

Data analysis was conducted using statistical data analysis, and the researcher ensured that the correct assumptions and tools were used and recorded.

Step 6: Interpret the results

The data was interpreted in this stage and findings were determined. The statistical data analysis was analysed to tests and draw conclusions. The researcher determined the significance of the research findings.

Step 7: Make interferences and recommendation

Based on the findings, the researcher provided recommendations that address each research objective.

Step 8: Validate your findings

This stage considers the limitation of data analysis and the reliability of the findings. It also leaves room to identify any form of biasness

Step 9: Peer Review and Feedback

The researcher was open to criticism and suggestions provided by the supervisors and aimed to improve in order to validate the analysis, thus reaching to a conclusion for the research

- **THEMATIC DATA ANALYSIS**

Braun (2021) outlined various steps involved in qualitative data analysis and were adhered to.

Step 1: Planning to Record Data

The researcher planned to record data systematically, ensuring that the method was appropriate for the setting of the participants and facilitated analysis before data collection.

Step 2: Data collection and preliminary Analysis

Data collected was analysed and recording. This involved initial data analysis at the research site followed by further analysis away from the site.

Step 3: Managing/Organising Data

In this stage, the researcher organised data into files and folders to ensure a systematic analysis. Data was labelled with a notation system to make retrieval manageable.

Step 4: Reading and Writing Memos

The researcher ensured that the data collected was well-organised and grouped information together.

Step 5: Generating Categories, Themes, and Patterns

This process involved identifying regularities in the data and breaking it down into manageable categories or themes for the final narrative. This analytical process required heightened awareness of the data and attention to service delivery undercurrents.

Step 6: Coding the Data

The researcher presented the data analytically, applied a coding scheme to categories, and meticulously marked passages in the data using codes. Multiple methods, such as key word abbreviations, coloured dots, and numbers, were accurately employed for coding.

Step 7: Testing Emergent Understanding

As categories and themes developed and coding progressed, the researcher evaluated the plausibility of emerging points and explored these through the data. This phase included assessing the usefulness and centrality of the data, challenging understanding, searching for negative instances of patterns, and integrating these into larger constructs, as necessary.

Step 8: Searching for Alternative Explanations

Alternative explanations were sought to identify and describe them, demonstrating why the offered explanation was the most plausible. The researcher critically examined discovered categories and patterns and explored other plausible explanations and linkages.

Step 9: Writing the Report

The last step was that the researcher presented data in text, charts, and graphs form. The report included hypotheses or propositions specifying links between dissimilar categories of information.

3.8 PILOTS STUDY

A pilot study is a small-scale, preliminary study that evaluates a larger, full-scale research effort's feasibility, effectiveness, and prospective effects (Hulley & Cummings, 2018). Its goal is to identify potential concerns, improve research methodologies, and collect preliminary data to guide the design and implementation of the major study. A pilot study often uses a small sample size to evaluate the validity and reliability of research instruments, processes, and protocols (Kumar, 2019). The findings of a pilot study can help researchers make educated judgements about the bigger study, saving time, resources, and effort (National Institutes of Health, 2019). The researcher tested the research instrument with four participants. The study did not include the piloting individuals, as per the research protocol. The main reason for the piloting formed part of the real research was because their information was used purely to evaluate the research instruments' ability to capture relevant data for the study. The paragraphs below outline the pilot study, and its aim is to determine the validity and reliability of the data collection instrument and to identify and correct any unclear items or issues within the instrument.

3.8.1 Trustworthiness

In qualitative research, trustworthiness refers to the validity and reliability of the findings. A pilot study promotes transparency and enables researchers to detect any problems with the design, data gathering methods, or processes. Testing components on a smaller scale helps to guarantee that the study produces consistent results (Nowell et al., 2017).

3.8.2 Credibility

Credibility ensures that the study's conclusions truly represent the participants' experiences. Pilot studies allow researchers to test data collecting tools such as interviews or surveys to ensure they capture useful information and accurately reflect participants' perspectives (Braun & Clarke, 2021).

3.8.3 Transferability

Transferability refers to whether the findings may be applied to different contexts or groups. Pilot studies enable researchers to determine whether their sample procedures and instruments are effective in diverse situations or with different populations. This ensures that the findings are generalisable and adaptable (Choy, 2020).

3.8.4 Triangulation

Triangulation is the process of using various data sources or methods to ensure that the findings are consistent and dependable. In a pilot study, researchers can mix diverse methodologies, such as interviews and surveys, or utilise several observers to see if the findings are consistent across sources (Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2020).

3.8.5 Dependability

Dependability in research refers to the consistency of outcomes throughout time. A pilot study allows researchers to test whether their procedures will provide consistent findings when repeated. Addressing any inconsistencies throughout the pilot phase ensures that the full study will be reliable and that its findings can be reproduced (Flick, 2020).

3.8.6 Conformability

Conformability assures that the findings are shaped by data rather than researcher bias. A pilot study allows researchers to see if the data back their conclusions, and

peer evaluations or audits help to ensure that the findings are not impacted by subjective opinions (Vasilenko et al., 2020).

A pilot study is an important stage in ensuring the trustworthiness, credibility, transferability, triangulation, dependability, and conformability of a research design. A research design trustworthiness, credibility, transferability, triangulation, dependability, and conformability. By addressing these aspects early in the process, researchers can modify their methodologies and ensure the study's validity, reliability, and credibility. Therefore, the researcher adhered to the pilot study guided by all the stages of the pilot study.

According to Saunders et al., (2019), one must follow several ethical guidelines regardless of the method used to gather data. The researcher followed the following ethical guidelines to conduct the study successfully.

3.9. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

3. 9.1 Permission to conduct the study

The researcher asked for permission to conduct the study from the University of Venda. The Research and Publication office issued the ethical clearance certificate, enabling the researcher to proceed with collecting data.

3.9.2 Informed consent

According to Fleming and Zegwaard (2018), the process by which a person voluntarily participate in a research study is known as “informed consent”. It is important to inform the participants about what the study entails to prepare them emotionally and mentally. To give their consent, participants must thoroughly understand the research. This requires full disclosure of all relevant information to potential subjects, including a sufficient explanation of the research’s procedures, risks and benefits, subjects’ rights, and the voluntary nature of the participation. In this study, the researcher provided consent sheet to participants that entails the study’s aims and objectives.

3.9.3 Voluntary participation

Khawula (2016) explains that participants should be free to decline to provide specific information and have the option to resign from the study at any time because participation in research should be voluntary. The researcher emphasized to the participants that there would be no compensation for participating and that they have the right to withdraw at any time.

3.9.4 Anonymity

According to Flick (2014), anonymity is “the process of gathering data in which respondents are fully anonymous to those who are not involved with the study”. The researcher ensured that the research subjects' names were private so that no one other than the researcher had access to them.

3.9.5 Protection from harm

According to Fleming and Zegwaard (2018), it should ensure that participants are protected. The research must consider the risk of harm to the participants, the researcher, the institution, and the broader community. The damage that can occur includes loss of resources, reputation, physical harm, and emotional anguish, to name a few. Participants should be adequately advised of the risks. Strydom and De Vos (2005) explained that during the research process, participants could potentially face emotional or physical harm. Neuman (2011) defined ethical research as it is based on the principles of individualism and free will of participation. The aim is to respect everyone's dignity and worth and their right to self-determination. It serves to protect participants from harm or exploitation by the researcher. The researcher informed participants of any possible risks at the onset of the interviews and took reasonable steps to mitigate any potential harm. Participants were given the opportunity to withdraw from participating in the research.

3.9.6 Right to privacy

According to the South African Constitution (1996), everyone has the right to privacy. The right to privacy was maintained through anonymity to conduct the study successfully. According to Page and Nyeboer (2017), anonymity in research means that neither the researcher or nor anyone else involved in the research will ever have access to the identities of the participants. When conducting research, the researcher did not gather personal identity information.

3.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter outlined the research design and the methodology that the researcher used to conduct the study. The section also discussed the study area, study population, sampling, sampling methods, sampling size, data collection, data analysis, and the ethical considerations that the researcher adhered to. The Pilot study was also discussed in this chapter, and it aims to determine the validity and reliability of the data collection instrument and to identify and correct any unclear items or issues within the instrument. The following chapter presented data presentation, analysis, and interpretation.

CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION

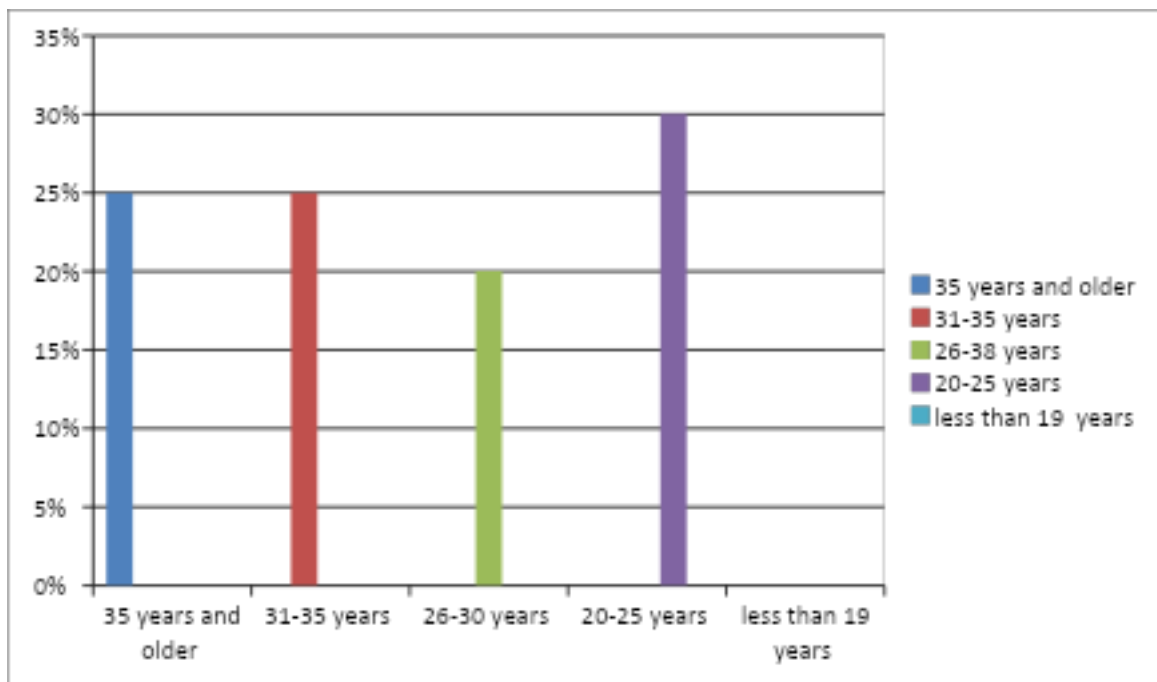
4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the data collected, as well as the analysis and interpretations. Sections A and B are the two sections that make up Chapter 4. Section A presents the demographic details of the participants and section B provides the quantitative and

qualitative issues affecting Mozambican immigrants. Participants' views and opinions on the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality were presented in both sections.

4.2 SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS.

This section presents the demographic details of respondents in terms of gender, age, occupation, and educational background. This information is presented in figure form.

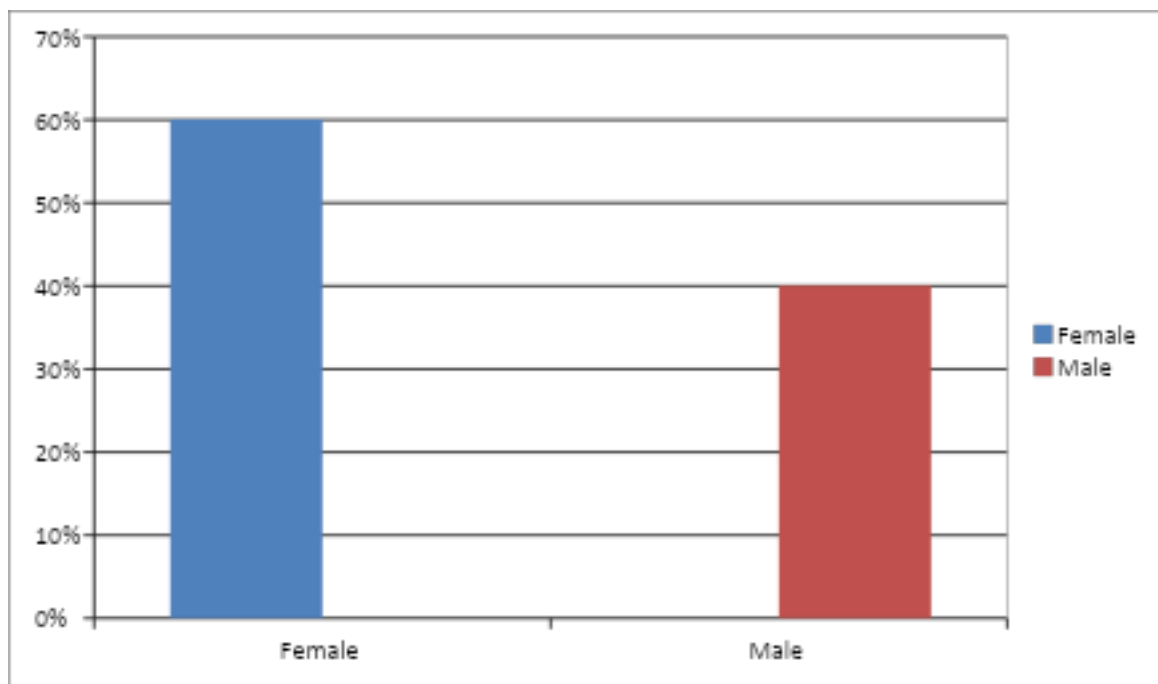


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Figure 4.2.1: Participants' age

Based on the illustration above, the number of respondents was categorised into 5 groups: 35 years and older, 32-25 years, 26-30 years, 20-25 years, less than 19 years, and as well as 31-35 years, both comprised 25% each. With 26-30 years making up 20% of the respondents, 20-25 years at the highest with 30%, and less than 19 years, respondents made up 20%. The reason for the high number of respondents between the ages of 25 and 26 (young adults) might be because young adults showed more interest in participating and they had time to spare to participate and respond to the questionnaires. Most participants (Young Adults) are more active and interested in

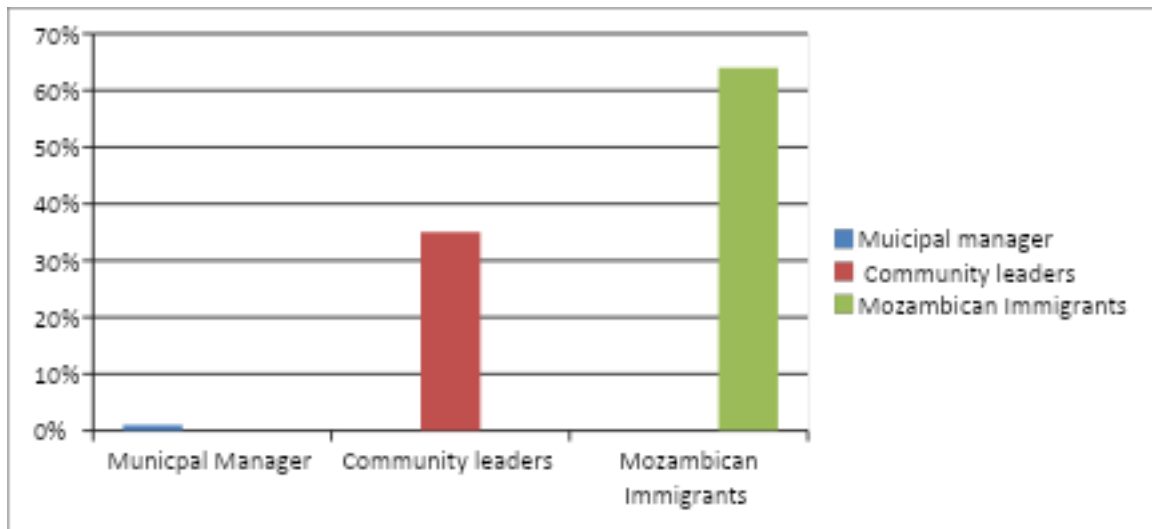
technological gadgets, as the researcher used a technological gadget (Laptop) to store some of the data collected. The reason for the minority (26-30) less participation might have been that they had other priorities as compared to the majority and might have felt like their views would not be well presented in the research as they showed cautiousness about sharing private information, especially with the questions that involved sharing their personal experiences.



Source: Own source

Figure 4.2.2: Gender of Respondents

Based on the above figure, the researcher had 40 respondents to the questionnaires. From the selected sample, 30 participants are females, and 10 were males. As per the graphical illustration, 60% of the respondents were females and 40% of the respondents were males. This might be because the researcher distributed the questionnaires mostly in the Central Business District, and it comprised mostly of street vendors, where the majority of them are females. Another reason for the greater number of female participants is that the sampling method targeted arrears where many females were represented, and this could have led to an overrepresentation of females over males. Women were also easily approachable for the researcher.

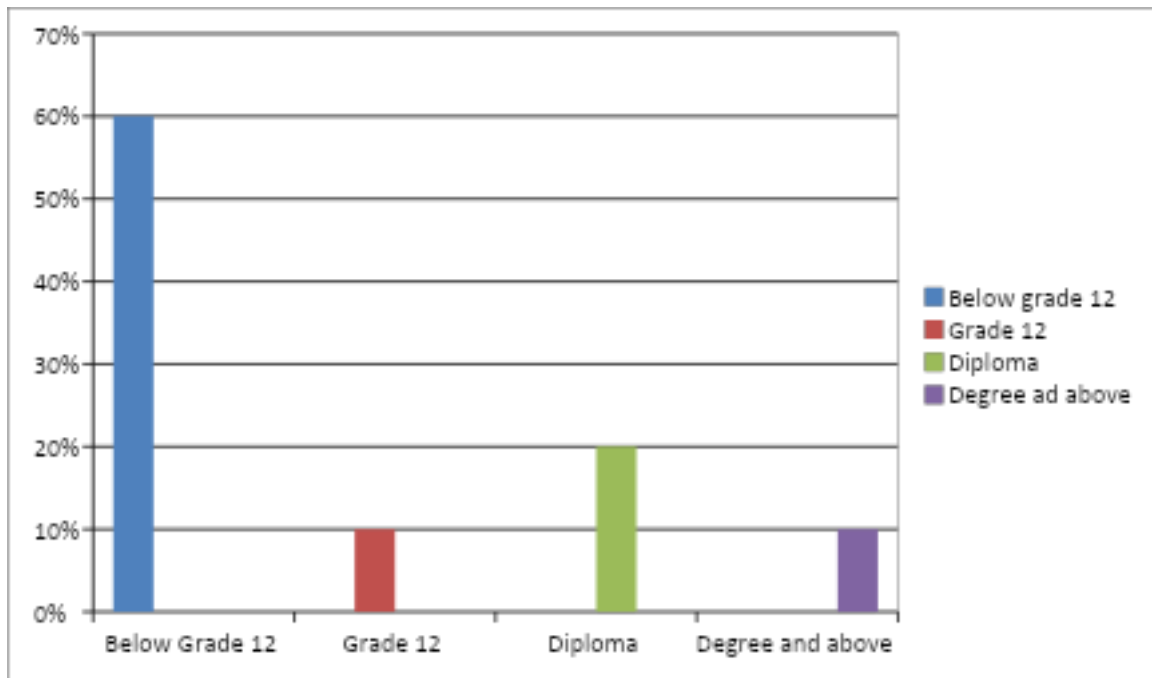


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Figure 4.2.3 Positions of Participants

From the 40 respondents who took part on the questionnaire, 1% (1) of the respondents was the senior officials of the municipality, 35% (14) of the respondents were community leaders and 64% (25) of the respondents were community members (Immigrants). The reason the researcher chose the majority of the Immigrants to be participants is because the researcher wanted the reader to hear the immigrants' voices as they are the main reason the research was conducted (to investigate their challenges); the reason behind including the senior officials of the municipality as a participant was because the researcher would give insight on how immigration policies are implemented in Mbombela Local Municipality as they are the ones who oversee the day to day operation of the local government.

The researcher chose the community leaders as participants because they have direct connections to immigrants and can offer valuable insight into the daily challenges immigrants face. Community leaders are also often involved in advocating for immigrants and organizing efforts, which is why the researcher saw it fit to include them as participants in the research



Source: Own source

Figure 4.2.4: Educational background of participants

From the respondents that the researcher gave the questionnaires to, 60% (24) of the respondents are below matric, 10% (4) of respondents have matric, 20% (8) of the respondents held diploma qualification and 10% (4) of the respondents have obtained degrees and above. Based on the above, it shows how many immigrants are uneducated. This could be since many immigrants come to South Africa without any proficiency in the official languages (English and Afrikaans). In this case many Mozambicans speak Portuguese and no English, this language barrier can make it difficult to enrol in schools, especially grade 12. This could be most of the participants have below grade 12.

SECTION 2: UNDERSTANDING IMMIGRATION

4.3.1 What are the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrant?

This question was intended to find out the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants. The following are the challenges that they experienced.

Theme 1: Xenophobia

Based on this question, participants 1, 3, 4 and 10 revealed that they experienced xenophobia. Additionally, participant 10 said that they have experienced xenophobia from the community members.

Theme 2: Forced labour

Participants 2, 6, 12, 19, and 5 expressed that the unique challenges that they have encountered are workplace related such as forced labour, verbal abuse at workplace and exploitation.

Theme 3: Discrimination, crime and abuse

Participants 7, 8, 9, 11, and 20, have commonly faced discrimination, crime, abuse, and violence. Participant 8 added that they have experienced scams or fraudulent schemes that led to financial losses and trust issues.

Theme 4: Lack of social services

Participants 13,14, and 16 revealed that they struggle to get public services, to further their studies, and to get jobs because they are not South African citizens as they do not possess necessary documents required. It can therefore be concluded that lack of South African ID is a challenge that affects majority of Mozambican immigrants in South Africa.

4.3.2 How would you define immigration?

This question intended on finding out if the participants had knowledge of what immigration entail. Participant gave variety of definitions of immigration. This is how they defined it:

Theme 1: Permanent movement

Participants 1,8,11 and 14 defined immigrations as a “permanent process of moving from one country to another. Participant 1 also emphasised that process of immigration is fuelled by individuals seeking better opportunities. Participants 2,3,4,6,7,10,12,13,15,16,18,19 and 20 understand the term immigration and have defined it as “moving from one country or nation to another.”

The researcher concluded that the chosen participants define immigration as “an international process”. *Participant 7* further put emphasis on their term “foreign” which internationalises their definitions of immigration. *Participant (9)* added that immigration is when individuals move from Mozambique to South Africa to work as domestic worker. From the above information, the researcher concludes that majority of the respondents know immigration as an international process where people move from country A to Country B.

4.3.3 In your opinion, what are the key factors leading to Immigration?

Participants 5, 9, and 17 revealed that there are driving factors that lead to immigration such as employment opportunities.

Theme 1: Economic Factors

Regarding the above question, participants 1, 9, 10, 12, and 17 indicated that economic factor such as better employments opportunities are limited, poverty, entrepreneurial opportunities and career advancement are some of the leading factors of immigration.

Theme 2: Political factors

Participants 2,5,7,11, and 14 emphasised that political instability like wars, conflicts, security concerns, political freedom and seeking democratic environment contribute to immigration.

Theme 3: Social factors

Participants 3, 4, 8, and 19 indicated that social advancement such as better education, reuniting with family members, religious freedom, and personal relationships are some of the contributing factors of immigration. *Participant 19* added that the desire to experience unfamiliar cultures and languages is one factor that leads to immigration.

Participants 6,7,13 15, and 20 stated that better healthcare and access to medical facilities, better healthcare, access to better infrastructure and transportation networks, access to legal rights and protections, access to advanced technology and research facilities, lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities and other

social services such as lack of access to quality housing and living conditions are the leading factors of immigration.

Theme 4: Crime and discrimination

Participants 16, and 18 emphasised that crime and discrimination also contribute to immigration.

4.3.4 What are the advantages of immigration?

This question aimed to determine the advantages of immigration from the participants. The following are their responses:

Theme 1: Economic growth

On this question, the participants' responses are classified into 4 categories which are economic, political, social, and cultural. Participants 1, 2,4,5,6,7,8,9, and 10 indicated that the advantages of immigration are the contribution to economic growth. These contributions are economic partnership, business opportunities and new professionals.

Participant 18 stated that the advantages of immigration are political contributions such as democracy, national security, and peace building. Participant 16 added that facilitation of cross border cooperation and peace building is a major advantage of immigration.

Theme 2: Social advancement

Participants 3, 11, 13,14,17,19, and 20 responded that one of the advantages of immigration is social empowerment; this means that these advantages empower the receiving country's social status. Participants 12 and 16, stated that the advantages of immigration are cultural. From this, a conclusion can be drawn that majority of participants believe that immigration socially empowers the receiving country.

4.3.5 What are the disadvantages of immigration?

This question intended on finding out the disadvantages of immigration.

Theme 1: Social strain

Participants 1,2,4,5,6,12,14,15,18, and 20 stated that the disadvantage of immigration is that it has attributes which put social strain on the receiving country. Participant 38 further added that immigration causes increased health financial costs.

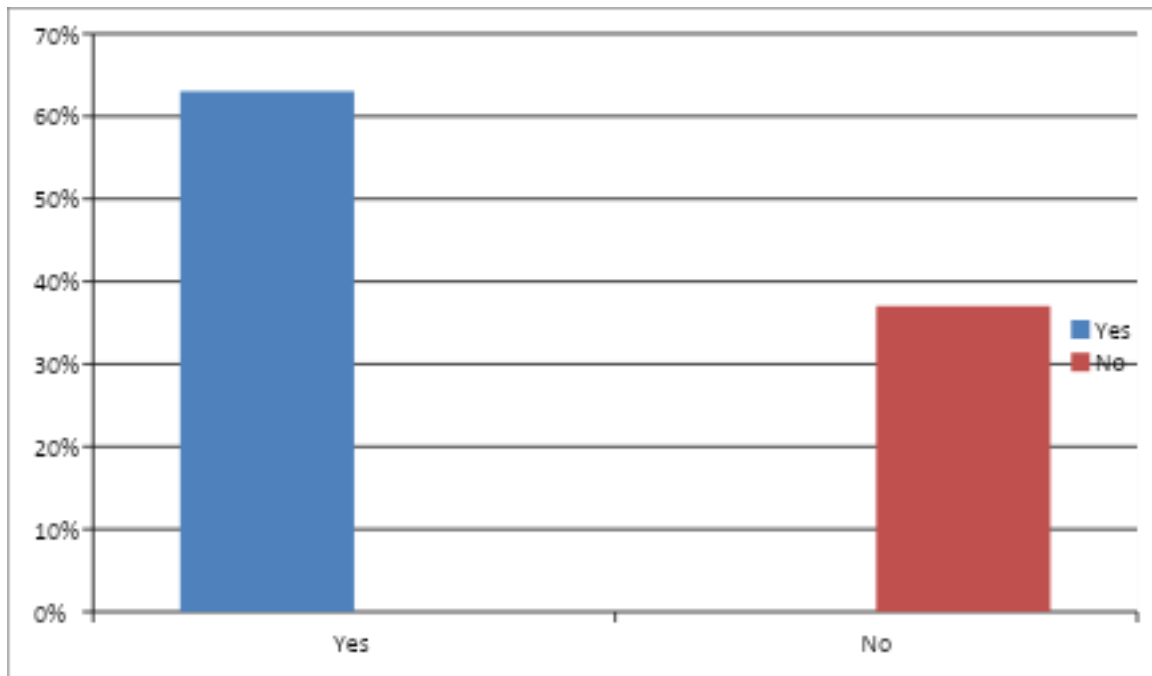
Theme 2: Economic strain

Participant 3, 7, 11, 16, and 19 emphasised that immigration may put economic strain on the receiving country. Participant 16 emphasised that immigration may put a high demand of resources in the country thus leading to strain in the country's ecosystem.

Theme 3: Political strain

Participants 9, 10, 13, and 17 alluded that the disadvantages of immigration are political. Participant 17 added that immigration may make it hard for immigration policies to be developed and implemented effectively. From this information, a conclusion can be drawn that majority of the participants' responses were that the disadvantages of immigration have to do with social factors with the minority responding that the disadvantages are cultural.

SECTION 3: EXPERIENCES OF MOZAMBIKAN IMMIGRANTS IN MBOMBELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



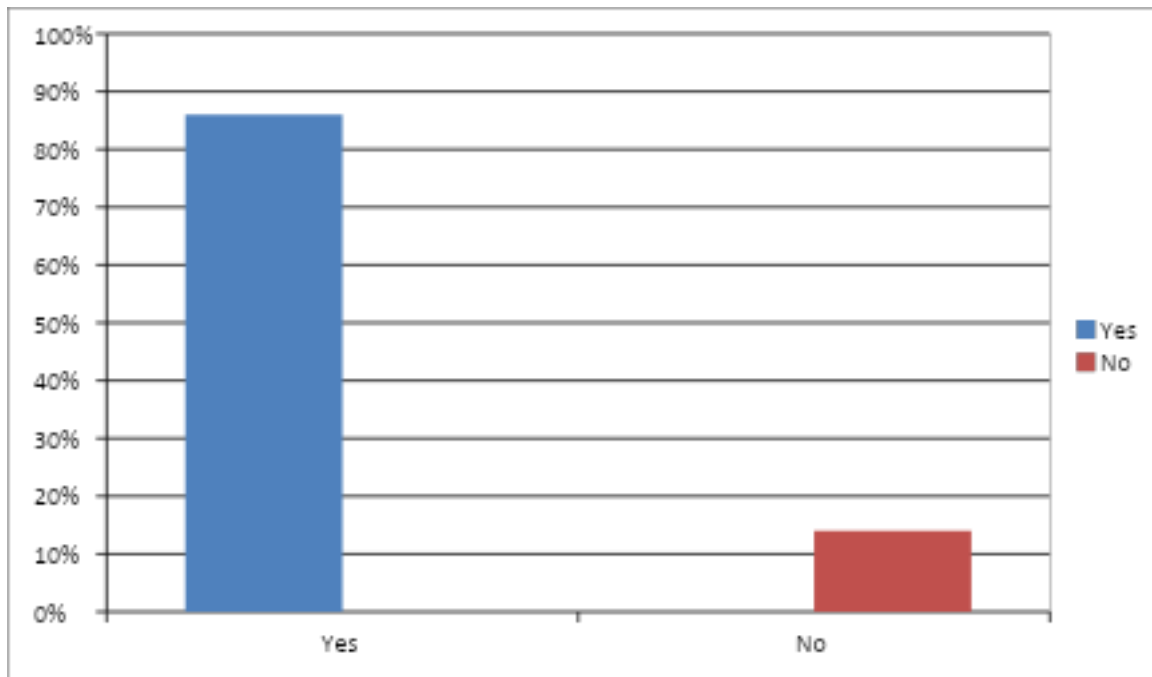
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Figure 4.4.1 : Have you personally experienced challenges since immigrating to South Africa.

The figure above denotes the firsthand experiences and challenges Mozambican immigrants have faced since immigrating to South Africa. Majority of the respondents who constitute as 63% (13) agreed with the statement that indeed they have personally faced challenges. Meaning that Mozambican immigrants are exposed to different experiences in South Africa, Mbombela Local Municipality and this may be because undocumented immigrant are faced with high degree of challenges. 37% (7) of the respondents disagreed with the statement, the respondents who disagreed could be those that immigrated legally and are faced with less challenges as compared to those that immigrate illegally.

Illegal immigrants may face more challenges than legal immigrants because illegal immigrants often live with fear of being detected and deported back home. The researcher noted that most of the illegal immigrants now spoke IsiSwati which is a

local language in Mbombela local Municipality and they referred themselves as Swati speaking people instead of Shangaans from Mozambique

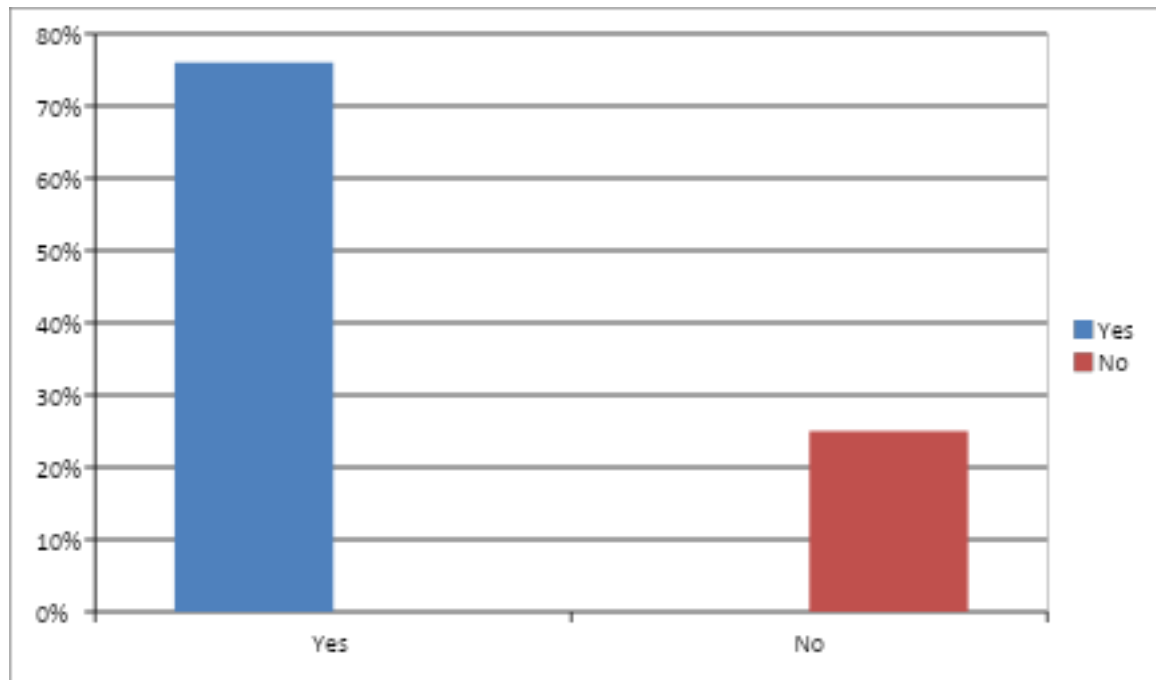


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Figure 4.4.2 : Experiencing prejudice because of country of origin

Based on the above information, 86% (13) respondents responded “yes” to the statement and 14% (7) responded ‘no’. From this, a conclusion can be drawn that majority of the respondents have faced prejudice since immigrating to South Africa. Prejudice can stem from a combination of factors such as economic competitions, social tension, and cultural differences. The reasons why majority of immigrants face prejudice could be unemployment and cultural differences.

South Africa has a high unemployment rate and community members may view immigrants, particularly those from neighbouring countries as competitors for the jobs which are already scarce. The researcher believes that cultural differences may also lead to prejudice as cultures may clash, especially when it comes to language and religion practises.



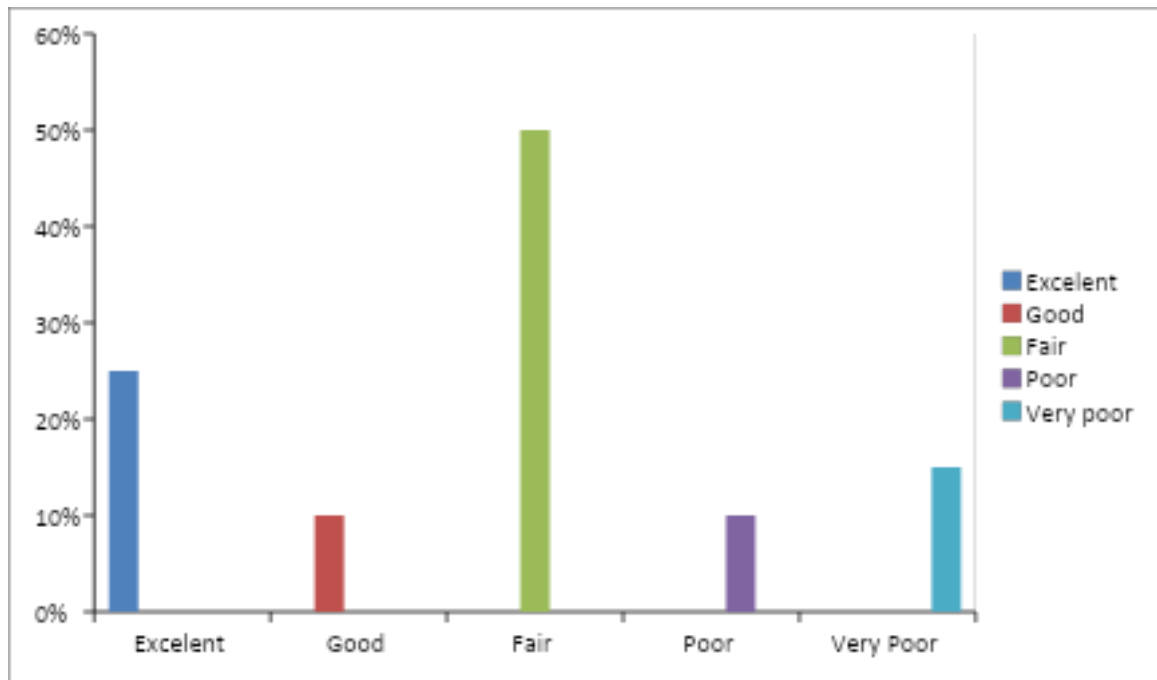
Source: Own source

Figure 4.4.3: The difficulties in finding employment

In terms of the data represented in figure 4.4.3, 10, 76% (21) responded yes to the question posed and 24% (9) respondents revealed that they did not struggle to get employment. From the above it can be concluded that majority of the respondents have faced difficulties in finding employment. This reveals how hard it is to find and keep employment as an Immigrant in South Africa.

There is already a high completion for job opportunities amongst South Africans. So, for Mozambican immigrants who may not have proper education, legal documentation and do not speak proper English, it may become extremely hard for them to find employment which is why majority of the immigrants are without formal jobs.

SECTION 4: Perceptions on Immigration

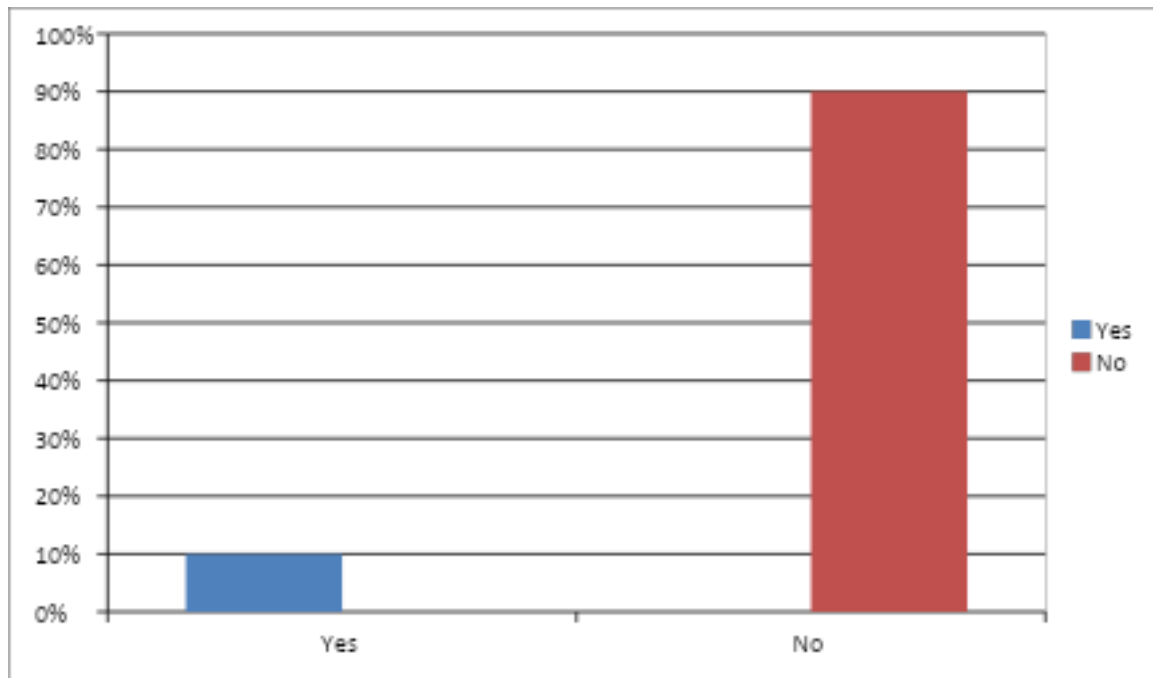


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Figure 4.5.1: Rating experience as Immigrant in Mbombela Local Municipality

The main objective of this research was to find out the challenges that Mozambican immigrants face in Mbombela local municipality. This research question was designed to investigate the rate in which the experiences of Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality is. There were five options, which are: excellent, good, fair, poor or extremely poor. 50% (10) of the respondents indicated that their experiences were fair. 25% (5) indicated that their experiences were excellent, 15% indicated that their experiences were extremely poor, 10% of the respondents indicated that their experiences were good and 10% were poor. Meaning that compared to what they have experienced in their country of origin, the experiences in South Africa may be better. This could be due to several factors such as economic and social factors.

SECTION 5 : Immigration policies



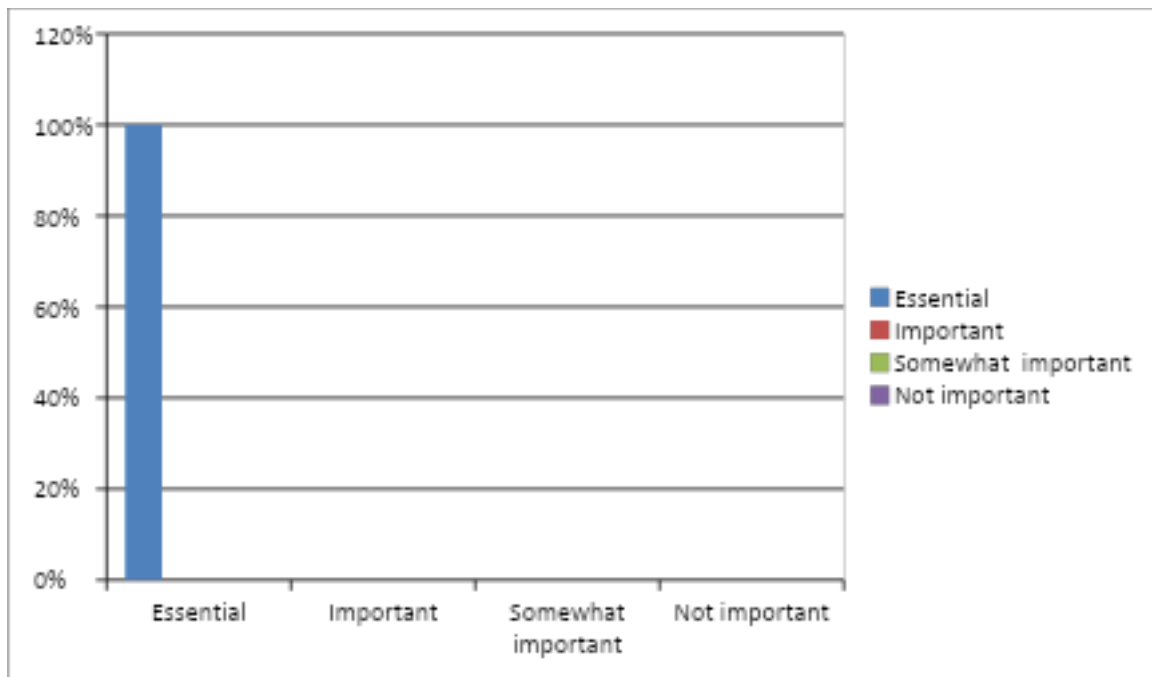
Source: Own source

Figure 4.6.1: The immigration policies put in place by the South African government (such as the rights of international immigration, Labour migration policy and asylum seekers) are being protected.

It is important for Immigrants to familiarise themselves with the law and the policies that are put in place to cater for them. This question intended to find out if the respondents were familiar with these policies, the effectiveness of immigration policies enforced by the South Africa law and if these policies are being protected by immigrants, the South African government, and South African citizens. On this question 10% (2) responded “yes” and 90% (18) responded said “no”.

Based on the information gathered, it is evident that the rights of immigrants are not being protected by community members and public officials. There is a possibility of violation of these policies which may leave the immigrants feeling vulnerable and neglected. These policies were designed to protect the immigrants and they should do so.

SECTION 6: IMMIGRATION CONTRIBUTIONS



Source: Own source

Figure 4.7.1: The extent in which immigrants contribute to the country's economic growth

It is important for both legal and illegal immigrants to know what contribution they bring to the country's economy. The researcher posed this question to find out if the immigrants understand their contributions to the country's economic growth. 100% (20) respondents answered that their contribution to the country's economic growth is essential.

The reason all participants in the research believe that they contribute greatly so South Africa's economy could be because immigrants often work in low paying retail positions, construction, domestic work, agriculture and other industries where there is labour shortage or where South African may not see as work, they are willing to do. In this way, they feel they are addressing the gaps and support the country's economy.

5. CONCLUSION

This chapter presented the data, which was collected through questionnaires and interviews. The chapter consists of six (6) sub-sections All these subsections raised questions as per the research instrument and the responses **were** then analysed by the researcher. The data collected through interviews was presented in narrative form. Open -ended questions were used to interview Twenty (20) participants . The study discovered that the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants are unemployment, prejudice, lack of access to social services and discrimination. The findings, recommendations and conclusion are presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5: RESEARCH FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings and recommendations for the challenges that Mozambican encounter in Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. These challenges can also be used for other related matters. The chapter also presents the conclusion. Chapter 4 presents collected data, its interpretation, and data analysis, focusing on the responses from the sampled population to understand the unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province, with the aim of recommending strategies that can be used to overcome those challenges. The findings of the study are critical as they determine whether the initial hypotheses are confirmed. If the research objectives are successfully met, opportunities for ongoing research may arise, particularly if new areas of inquiry are discovered.

5.2. SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The study investigates the unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality in Mpumalanga Province, with the aim of recommending strategies that can be used to overcome those challenges.

The specific objectives of the study

- To identify the policies that underpins immigrants in Mbombela local municipality, Mpumalanga Province.
- To analyse unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants In Mbombela local municipality.
- To describe the historical, social, economic, and political factors that influence people's decisions to migrate in Mozambique.
- To recommend the strategies that can be used to overcome the challenges of Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality.

The study adopted a mixed methods approach, qualitative research design and quantitative research design, employing non-probability sampling techniques and purposive sampling methods. For quantitative data, the researcher used structured interviews whereas open-ended questionnaire was used for qualitative data. The study adopted statistical data analysis for quantitative data and thematic analysis for qualitative data.

5.3 MAJOR FINDINGS

The major findings of the research are presented in this section. These findings were focused on the objective of the study as outlined in chapter 1. The main aim of these objectives in the study was to determine the challenges facing Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality. These objectives are realised through the questionnaires and interviews conducted by the researcher

- **Findings on the policies that underpins immigration in Mbombela local municipality.**

In order to get a clear understanding of this objective, the researcher posed it as a question to the participants which is “You believe that the immigration policies put in place by the South African government (such as the rights of international immigration, Labour migration policy and asylum seekers) are being protected “the study found out that (18) 90% of the participants believed that the policies were not being protected and 2). 10% confirmed that the policies are being protected.

This shows that even though the policies may have been passed, the implementation process is neither sustainable nor effective. The major finding in this is that many immigrants (90%) believe their rights are not being safeguarded. This shows an intense sense of vulnerability or dissatisfaction with the protection of their rights, implying probable problems with legal, social, or governmental safeguards for this group. Only a small minority (10%) believe that their rights are sufficiently protected.

This finding raises a severe problem that may necessitate additional research or intervention.

- **Findings on the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants Mbombela local municipality**

The second objective of the study was to find out the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality. Majority of the participants mentioned that discrimination, crime, and abuse and forced labour were the major challenges facing Mozambican immigrants. The findings show that immigrants have experienced scams and fraudulent activities which have left them in financial distress. The findings also show that there is major verbal abuse in the workplace which makes it harder for immigrants to work to their full potential.

This suggests that immigrants face significant social and legal vulnerabilities, where they are not only at risk of exploitation or unfair treatment but may also be targeted by crime or subjected to prejudice participants in the study also indicated experiences of forced labour, this adds another alarming dimension to the situation they face. Forced labour refers to situations where individuals are coerced to work under threat of violence, punishment, or other forms of pressure, often with limited or no compensation.

The researcher also found out that the participants gave verbal abuse at workplace this suggests a toxic environment of hostility, discrimination, and power imbalances that exacerbate their vulnerability. Verbal abuse, including name-calling, insults, threats, or demeaning language, can have a severe emotional toll. For immigrants, this abuse may be rooted in racism, xenophobia, or stereotypes based on nationality, ethnicity, or immigration status

- **Findings on the historical, social, economic, and political factors that influence people's decisions to migrate in Mozambique.**

This objective of the study was to find out the factors that influence people to migrate and many of the participants stated that social factors such as the need for better service delivery is what influenced them to migrate. The findings were that services such as healthcare services such as better infrastructure and transportation networks, access to legal rights and protections, access to advanced technology and research facilities, access to clean water is some of the factors that influenced them to migrate from Mozambique to Mbombela local municipality.

The finding suggests that the desire for better public services is a strong motivator for Mozambican immigrants to Mbombela. This reflects both the limitations in services in their own country and the notion that migrating to Mbombela will provide better possibilities for a higher standard of living. It also emphasises the possible hurdles for local governments in managing this influx while ensuring that both local inhabitants and immigrants have access to basic services

Political factors such as wars and conflict were also pointed out by participants. This suggests that many immigrants from Mozambique are fleeing instability, violence, or insecurity in their home country, seeking refuge and safety in Mbombela Local Municipality. War and conflict in Mozambique are likely to generate an atmosphere in which individuals and families are vulnerable to violence, relocation, and economic hardship. Immigrants may seek safety and stability in Mbombela, where they believe the likelihood of conflict is minimal.

The findings on economic factors show that economic hardship is a strong driver for Mozambican immigration to Mbombela Local Municipality. Immigrants may be looking for better job possibilities, higher income, or greater economic stability, which they cannot find in their native country owing to factors such as unemployment, poverty, or underdeveloped industries. Many immigrants are expected to confront high levels of poverty and restricted work possibilities in Mozambique, motivating them to seek a higher standard of living in Mbombela. They may be enticed by the prospect of employment in industries such as agriculture, construction, retail, or services, which may provide higher earnings or better working conditions than those offered in Mozambique.

5.4 SYNTHESIS OF THE FINDINGS

The major findings of this research study from the research questionnaire can be summarised as follows

- All Mozambican immigrants have faced challenges since arriving in South Africa even though these challenges differ from one individual to the next
- Immigration policies are not being protected as they should
- Some of the immigrants do not know that they are protected by immigration policies
- Mbombela Local Municipality has a high population of Mozambican immigrants
- The Mbombela local municipality provides more economic opportunities for immigrants
- Immigrants contribute greatly to the country's economy
- It is hard for immigrants to secure formal employment
- The rights of immigrants are not being protected
- Immigrants contribute to economic growth
- The experiences of Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality are not bad

The major findings of this research study from the research interviews can be summarised as follows

- Forced labour is a common challenge for many Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality
- Discrimination and crime are another common challenge
- Many immigrants understand immigration as a permanent movement
- There are 3 varied factors of immigration, Economic factors, social factors, and political factors.
- Social factor is the leading factor of immigration
- The major advantage of immigration is economic growth
- The major disadvantage of immigration is social strain on the recipient country

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

This section recommends strategies that can be used to improve the challenges that immigrants faced. The recommendations below are based on the empirical findings, and literature detailed in this study.

- **Recommendation of the study on the policies that underpins immigrants in Mbombela local municipality, Mpumalanga Province**

Examine municipal policies, strategic plans, and reports pertaining to immigration and foreign nationals by consulting local government documents. Research the immigration laws of South Africa at the national level and how they may affect local ordinances.

Enhance Academic Research: Look up case studies and scholarly articles about immigration laws in comparable provinces or towns. Interviews with stakeholders: Speak with local government representatives in charge of immigration and community issues. To gain insight into the experiences and viewpoints of immigrant communities in Mbombela, leaders or representatives of these communities should be communicated with by NGOs and Advocacy Groups to contact groups that assist newcomers or focus on associated social issues.

Implement Field observations: Pay attention to how the municipality provides services to newcomers. This entails going to community centres, local offices, and other organisations that help newcomers. By evaluating the practical implementation of these services can reveal both the advantages and disadvantages of the current policy framework. How policies stack up against those of other comparable towns or areas should be examined thus effective tactics and best practices elsewhere can give important insights into how policies might be improved.

Motivate Legal Assistance Programs: Motivate initiatives that provide immigrants with legal support to address documents and other legal concerns. Forming alliances with regional NGOs or legal aid groups can be advantageous.

Employment Support Services: Design job placement and training initiatives that are specific to the requirements of immigrants, such as language instruction and skill development geared towards the regional labour market.

Improve Initiatives for community integration: Improving the community outreach activities to encourage mutual respect and collaboration between immigrants and locals. Community discussions and cultural exchange events may fall under this category.

Better access to services: Make efforts to make it easier for immigrants to obtain healthcare and educational services. Helping in navigating these systems and providing information in several languages can be beneficial.

Affordable Housing Projects: Fund affordable housing programs or help in locating and obtaining suitable and safe homes. To address these issues and establish a welcoming and encouraging atmosphere for Mozambican immigrants, local government, community organisations, and the commercial sector must work together.

- **Recommendations for unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants In Mbombela local municipality**

It is critical to analyse the availability and sufficiency of important services such as healthcare, legal help, and social support. Understanding whether these services are culturally suitable and available in relevant languages can help identify areas for development. Furthermore, investigating the influence of local immigration regulations and bureaucratic processes on Mozambican immigrants can shed light on how legal restrictions and documentation concerns affect their daily lives and integration possibilities. It is also critical to investigate the function of local community organisations and networks in helping immigrants, locating effective options, and providing any additional assistance needed.

Researching cultural and social adaption issues can assist immigrants understand how to keep their cultural identity, while still blending into the local culture. Studying intergenerational and family dynamics in Mozambican immigrant households can give light on the distinct problems that various generations experience and their impact on the entire integration process.

- **Recommendations on the historical, social, economic, and political factors that influence people's decisions to migrate in Mozambique.**

Address historical legacies: To reduce the effects of historical conflicts and colonial legacies on migration, measures for addressing regional imbalances and promoting equitable development must be implemented. Initiatives should prioritise restoring infrastructure in conflict zones and investing in education, and economic opportunities to lessen the incentives for internal migration. Regions with a history of instability should receive special attention to ensure that development efforts properly address the core reasons of migration.

Strengthen social support networks: Given the importance of social networks in migration decisions, policymakers should prioritise improving social support systems. This involves giving migrants and their families' better access to information and resources in Mozambique and neighbouring countries.

Promote economic development: To address the economic gaps that drive migration, it is critical to prioritise economic development in rural and undeveloped areas. Strategies should include encouraging employment creation, assisting small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), and investing in infrastructure to promote economic activity. Furthermore, increasing access to education and vocational training can provide individuals with the skills required for expanding employment markets, lowering the economic push forces that drive migration.

Implement migration policies: It is critical to implement comprehensive migration policies that cover both internal and cross-border migration. These policies should consider the economic, social, and political elements that drive migration and establish frameworks for effective migration management. Policies should also encourage regional cooperation to address cross-border migration concerns and improve migration flow management

- **Recommendation on the strategies that can be used to overcome the challenges of Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela local municipality.**

Improve access to legal and administrative support: Mozambican immigrants frequently experience issues with legal status, documentation, and comprehension of local norms. To solve these difficulties, Mbombela Local Municipality should establish dedicated legal aid services and information centres that can assist with immigration documentation, legal rights, and social service access. Collaboration with local NGOs and legal organisations helps ensure that newcomers receive thorough assistance and counsel.

Enhance integration programs which can assist Mozambican immigrants in acclimating to their new surroundings, develop and implement focused integration programs. The main objectives of these programs ought to be community involvement, cultural acuity, and language instruction. Immigrants can benefit from language instruction and workshops on South African customs and culture to better integrate into the society and manage daily life.

Encouraging economic opportunities to solve financial difficulties develop programs that help immigrants from Mozambique integrate into the economy. It includes making job placement services, entrepreneurship support, and vocational training accessible. Forming alliances with nearby companies and job agencies to provide opportunities for immigrants to work or launch their own companies, improving their financial security and decreasing their dependency on the unofficial labour market.

These **programs' primary goals should be language training, cultural acuity, and community involvement.** To help them better integrate into society and navigate daily life, immigrants may find it helpful to attend language classes and courses on South African customs and culture.

Promote Business Prospects through the creation of initiatives that assist Mozambican immigrants in assimilating into the economy to address financial challenges. This means opening access to vocational training, entrepreneurship support, and job placement services. Create partnerships with local businesses and employment agencies to give immigrants the chance to work or start their own businesses, enhancing their financial stability and reducing their reliance on the black market for labour.

By applying these techniques, Mbombela Local Municipality can successfully address the obstacles that Mozambican immigrants encounter; creating an inclusive environment that promotes their successful integration and improves their quality of life.

5.6 RECOMEDATION ON UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

The municipality can enhance its capacity to ensure that the implementation of the thorough and inclusive regularisation procedure put in place provide avenues to legal status for individuals presently residing in the nation without papers. The Mbombela local municipality can address the problem of undocumented Mozambican immigrants by ensuring that the immigration policies regarding undocumented immigrants are implemented effectively and efficiently. This can be done by Depending on their unique situation; undocumented migrants should be able to apply for work permits, refugee status, or permanent residency through an easy-to-use, transparent, and transparent system.

South Africa can help integrate migrants into the formal sector, lower the number of undocumented immigrants, and guarantee that they have the same legal rights as South African residents by offering such a regularization chance. Additionally, establishing a simple and affordable regularization procedure will encourage Mozambican immigrants to come forward, lessening their susceptibility to abuse in the unorganized sector and

Enhancing their access to social services, healthcare, and lawful work to improve cross-border migration management, South Africa should fortify its bilateral agreements with Mozambique in addition to regularization. Since there is a lot of mobility between the two nations, tackling the underlying causes of unauthorized migration requires cooperation. Mozambique and South Africa could collaborate on projects aimed at enhancing information exchange, migration documentation, and border control systems.

These efforts can involve improving the issue of temporary work permits for Mozambican migrants, expediting the visa application procedure, and expanding migrant access to consular services. Furthermore, by strengthening their collaboration

on the socioeconomic advancement of both countries, South Africa and Mozambique might help in addressing the driving forces behind migration, such as unemployment and poverty.

5.7 RECCOMENDATION ON HOW TO ADRESS FORCED LABOUR AND DESCRIMINATION

A comprehensive strategy involving legal and social. economic and community-based measures are needed to address discrimination and forced labor experienced by Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality. Strengthening legal protections and enforcement is one of the most important stages. This can be accomplished by making sure that South Africa's labor laws are rigorously followed, which will ensure that all workers, regardless of their nationality , receive fair compensation, safe working conditions, and protection from exploitation. Campaign to educate legal employers ad Mozambican immigrants about workers' rights and how to report violations should be launched.

Addressing discrimination through social programs is essential. Many Mozambican immigrants experience exclusion and xenophobia in communities, which makes it hard for them to integrate and get basic services. When it comes to assisting undocumented immigrants, the South African government generally approaches the problem in a legal and humanitarian manner, it acknowledges the rights of everyone in its borders, including undocumented immigrants. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 guarantees everyone basic services as human rights.

Long term solutions depend on economic empowerment programs. Immigrants frequently work in low-wages, unorganised industries, making them more susceptible to exploitation .proving immigrants with up skilling opportunities, small company grants ,and vocational training could improve their economic prospects and lessen their reliance on exploitative labor markets. The broad quality of life of immigrants may improve and their vulnerability to forced labor will be lessened if they are given the tools, they need to become financially independent and integrate formal economy. Mbombela Local municipality can establish a fairer and more just environment for Mozambican immigrants by tackling these challenges comprehensively.

5.8 RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE STUDIES

The aim of the study was to investigate the challenges facing Mozambican immigrants and to recommend strategies that can be implemented to address these challenges. The research was conducted in Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. This section suggests recommendations for future study based on the findings of the study.

Future academics and researchers should focus on the problems that Mozambican immigrants experienced to get a more comprehensive knowledge of their specific experiences and demands. This research can shed light on unique impediments to integration, such as socioeconomic disadvantages, cultural adjustments, and legal barriers, providing insights that are frequently neglected in broader immigration research. By addressing these specific problems, researchers can help to build tailored policies and initiatives to strengthen Mozambican immigrants' support systems, hence improving their general well-being and integration into the host society.

Future researchers should research on immigration challenges because it can help better comprehend cultural integration, economic contribution, and demographic trends. It can also help with issues like social cohesiveness, policy formulation, and human rights. By investigating immigration trends, causes, and impacts, researchers can help to educate policies and create better understanding and cooperating among various groups.

Researching the experiences of Mozambican immigrants helps to fill gaps in the existing body of migration research. By identifying and advocating for this group's specific needs, we can achieve more fair treatment and resource allocation. Insights gathered from such research can help to shape global migration conversations by providing valuable perspectives on immigrants' different experiences and guiding international policy debates aimed at creating inclusive and supportive settings for all migrant groups.

5.9 CONCLUSION

This study sheds light on the complexities of immigration, revealing three primary challenges faced by immigrants: political, social, and economic challenges the study contribute to the existing literature on immigration. While the findings are encouraging, further research is needed to fully understand the complexities of immigration challenges.

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ANNEXURE A: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Thank you for participating in this questionnaire aimed at understanding the challenges facing the Mozambican Immigrants in Mbombela local municipality, Mpumalanga province your input will contribute to the understanding and improving the experiences facing Mozambican Immigrants. Please answer the following to your best knowledge and experience.

Section 1: Demographic Information

Instruction

Please tick in the appropriate box

1.1 Ages

18-25	
26-35	
36-45	
46-55	
56-65	
66 and above	

1.2 Gender

Male	
Female	

1.3. Position of participants

Municipal Manager	
Community leaders	
Mozambican immigrants	

1.4 Educational qualification

Up to primary	
Up to high school	
Graduate	
Postgraduate	
Other: please specify	

Section 2: Understanding Immigration

Research questions derived from objectives.

Please complete the space provided below.

2.1 What are the unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality?

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2.2. How would you define immigration?

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2.3. In your opinion, what are the key factors leading to Immigration?

What are the advantages of immigration?

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2.4. What are the disadvantages of immigration?

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.....

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.....

2.5 What are the types of immigration do you know?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Section 3: Experiences of Mozambican Immigrants in Mbombela local municipality

Instruction

Please tick in the appropriate box

3.1. Have you personally experienced challenges since migrating to South Mbombela local municipality?

Yes	
No	

3.2. Have you experienced prejudice because of your country of origin?

Yes	
No	

3.3. Are you facing any difficulties in finding employment?

Yes	
No	

Section 4: Perceptions on immigration

Instruction

Please tick in the appropriate box

4.1 How would you rate experience as an immigrant in Mbombela local municipality?

Excellent	
Good	
Fair	
Poor	
Very poor	

Section 5: Immigration policies

5.1. Do you believe that the immigration policies put in place by the South African government (such as the rights of international Immigrants, Labour Migration Policy and Permits for asylum seekers are being protected)?

Yes	
No	

Section 6: Immigration contributions

Instruction

Please tick in the appropriate box

6.1 To what extent do you think immigrants contribute to the country's economic growth?

Essential	
Important	
Somewhat important	
Not important	

Thank you for your insightful feedback. Your responses will remain confidential and will be utilized for research purposes only.

NNEXURE B: WORK PLAN

EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2024												
Proposal writing												
Proposal corrections												
2024-2025												
Proposal Development and Presentations to the Department												
Submission of proposal to the school board												
Submission of Research Proposal to the Higher Degrees committee												
Literature review												
Data collection												
Data Analysis and Interpretation												
2025												
Submission of First Draft Thesis												
Submission of Second Draft Thesis												
Proof Reading												
2025												
Submission of final Draft of Thesis												
Incorporation of external examiner's comments												
Submission of final research												

ANNEXURE C: PROPOSED BUDGET

DETAILED BUDGET

Item	Description	Amount	Motivation
Assistance (Type)	@5 x 160 pages x 3 copies	R2400.00	Dissemination of findings
Research report			
Binding	3 books @ R600 each	R18000.00	Safekeeping of research documents
Consumables (specify)	Usb @R250 x1	R50	To file questionnaires Responses
Usb			To take notes
Notepads	X2	R100	To complete questionnaires and interviews
pens	X 20	R400	To store all documents
Files	X 5	R300	
Travelling Expenses (specify)			
Fuel	Fuel	R5000.00	For travelling expenses
Subsistence (specify)	3 meals (24 hours) x 30 days @ 370	R11000.00	For data collection expenses
Meals			
Accommodation	R800 x 30 days	R24000.00	
Printing (specify)			
Printing of final research	R5 @160 pages x 3	R2400.00	For submissions
Other (specify)			
Tuition fees	R43148.43 Tuition	R43148.43	To pay for outstanding tuition fees
Total:R13 170.88			

ANNEXURE D: LETTER FROM THE SUPERVISOR TO THE MUNICIPALITY

University of Venda
Private Bag X5050
Thohoyandou
0950

25 May 2024

The Manager
Mbombela Local Municipality

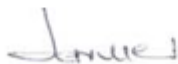
RE: PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA AT MBOMBELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The above matter refers:

- 1) Ms Nomondwe Manzini, student number 17007044, is a registered student for the Degree of Master of Administration, University of Venda supervised by Dr N.P Lavhelani.
- 2) The study is entitled "The unique challenges facing the Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga".
- 3) I therefore, request your office to grant a permission for my student to collect data at Mbombela Local Municipality.

Hoping that you will find all the above in order.

Kind regards



Dr N.P Lavhelani

Date: 25 May 2024

ANNEXURE E: PERMISSION LETTER FROM THE MUNICIPALITY

Civic Centre
1 Nel Street
Mbombela 1201
Republic of South Africa



P.O. Box 45
Mbombela 1200
Republic of South Africa
Tel: +27 (0) 13 759-9111
Fax: +27 (0) 13 759-2070

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

Enq. Ms. Annon Chilwana
Tel: 015 758 2152

28 June 2024

University of Venda
Private Bag X5050
Thohoyandou
0650

Attention: Ma Nomondwe Manzini

Dear Madam,

RE: PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA AT MBOMBELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Your letter dated 25 May 2024 on the above mentioned subject has reference.

The City of Mbombela hereby grants you permission to collect data for research study titled: *"The Unique Challenges Facing the Mozambican Immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga"*.

Please take note that the municipality will not be liable for any financial responsibility on this study. Kindly ensure that the work of employees is not interrupted and consent is obtained from each participant before the actual data collection.

The City of Mbombela wish you all the best with your research and would appreciate if you share with us an A4 size hardbound copy of your final approved research report.

Regards,



W. J. KHUMALO
CITY MANAGER

ANNEXURE F: ETHICAL CLEARENCE

ETHICAL APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

NAME OF RESEARCHER/INVESTIGATOR:
Ms N Manzini

STUDENT NO:
17007044

PROJECT TITLE: **Unique challenges facing Mozambican immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality.**

ETHICAL CLEARANCE NO: **FMCI/24/PDN/07/0107**

SUPERVISORS/ CO-RESEARCHERS/ CO-INVESTIGATORS

NAME	INSTITUTION & DEPARTMENT	ROLE
Dr NP Louwman	UNIVEN, Public and Development Administration	Supervisor
Dr SI Mofaga	UNIVEN, Public and Development Administration	Co-Supervisor
Ms N Manzini	UNIVEN, Public and Development Administration	Investigator – Student

Type: **Masters Research**
Risk: **Straightforward research without ethical problems (Category 1)**
Approval Period: **June 2024 – June 2026**

The Research Ethics Social Sciences Committee (RESSC) hereby approves your project as indicated above.

General Conditions

While this ethical approval is subject to all declarations, undertakings and agreements incorporated and signed in the application form, please note the following:

- The project leader (principal investigator) must report in the prescribed format to the REC:
 - Annually (or as otherwise specified) on the progress of the project, and upon completion of the project unless there is cause of any adverse event (or any matter that adversely affected the project) during the course of the project.
 - During a number of projects may be randomly selected for an external audit.
- The approval applies strictly to the protocol as submitted in the application form. Should any changes to the protocol be deemed necessary during the course of the project, the project leader must apply for approval of those changes at the REC. Whilst there is no cost to the project leader to obtain the necessary approval of such changes, the ethics approval is immediately and automatically forfeited.
- The date of approval indicates the first date that the project may be started. Should the project have to continue after the expiry date, a new application must be made to the REC and new approval must be obtained on or before the expiry date.
- In the interest of ethical research, the REC reserves the right to:
 - Reconsider at any time or at any date during the course of the project, or at the completion of the project,
 - To question or suspend the project if additional information requires further modification or to alter the conduct of your research or the returned information.
 - To suspend or postpone approval.
 - To withdraw or suspend approval.
 - To suspend or suspend or practices of the project if revealed or suspected.
 - If it becomes apparent that any relevant information has been falsified or misrepresented.
 - The required ethical requirements regarding the conduct of research are not being followed.
 - Reconsider at any time or at any date during the course of the project, or at the completion of the project, if it becomes necessary.

ISSUED BY:
UNIVERSITY OF VENDA, RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
Date Considered: June 2024

Name of the RESSC Chairperson of the Committee: **Prof M. Mwaale-Manjoro**

Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
Private Bag X9050
Tlokweng 0950



ANNEXURE G: EDITOR LETTER

EDITOR'S LETTER

To whom it may concern

Dear Sir/Madam

This is to authenticate that I, Zitha innocent, have proofread and edited a dissertation for a Master of Administration degree in the department of PUBLIC AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION in the FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT, COMMERCE AND LAW at the University of Venda entitled **“The Unique Challenges Facing the Mozambican Immigrants in Mbombela Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province”**

BY

NOMONDWE MANZINI

STUDENT No: 17007044

I have meticulously and comprehensively inspected this dissertation for consistency, coherence, and correctness of language use, ensuring proper register usage and citations. I have suggested several amendments, which were communicated to the student for consideration and implementation. The student has undertaken to effect these amendments before this research project is finally submitted.

Best Regards



Date: **14/01/2025**

Contact No: 0715430998

Email: Innocent.Zitha@nwu.ac.za and Zitha960@gmail.com

BA Hons (English), MA (English), PhD (current studies), My expertise in English language and communication has equipped me with the skills necessary to provide thorough and accurate proofreading and editing services.

ANNETURE H: TURNITIN REPORT

Manzini Nomondwe MA THESIS

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