

**POST-1994 MIGRATION: THE EXPERIENCES OF MOZAMBICAN MIGRANTS IN
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA**

By

NDOU MMBENGENI STANLEY

STUDENT NUMBER: 11601185

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SUPERVISOR: PROF. MOLAPO R.R

CO-SUPERVISOR: PROF. MASOGA A

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Declaration

I, **Mmbengeni Stanley Ndou** hereby declare that the dissertation for the Master of Arts in Political Sciences Degree in Development Studies at the University of Venda hereby submitted by me, has not previously been submitted for a degree at this or any other university, and it is my own work in design and execution, and that all reference material contained therein has been duly acknowledged.

Signature (student)..... **Date:**

Acknowledgement

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Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to family: My father Edson Ndou, My mother Selinah Ndou, elder brother Ndivhuwo and my two beautiful sisters Tshimangadzo and Ronewa. Your prayers strengthened me throughout this great journey

Abstract

South Africa attracts a variety of migrants, largely from the Southern African region. It has become the largest recipient of foreign nationals in Africa. South Africa's porous borders linked to its neighbouring countries contribute to the influx of foreign nationals. Mozambique has been the largest supplier of workers in mining and agricultural sectors of South Africa. However, along the way and upon arrival, migrants are surrounded by treacherous conditions. This is because both documented and undocumented migrants are susceptible to xenophobic sentiments, violence and discrimination. Therefore, in search for security, migration initiates a new risk of insecurity. This study employed the qualitative approach to explore the causes of migration and experiences of Mozambican migrants in Johannesburg, South Africa. Research findings reveal that migrants come to South Africa for different reasons, not limited to economic factors. Some migrants come to South Africa for education and to seek refuge. Foreign nationals' experiences vary from one person to another, as the findings show that some migrants get the privilege to start a thriving business and employ the locals. Therefore, migrants also contribute to the South African economy.

Keywords: migration, migrants, human security, discrimination, xenophobia, afrophobia

Acronyms

AFSAAP: African Studies Association of Australasia and the Pacific

ANC: African National Congress

CDE: Centre for Development and Enterprise

CHR: Centre for Human Rights

CRaAM: Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration

DHA: Department of Home Affairs

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

EU: European Union

FRELIMO: Front for Liberation of Mozambique

ICCPR: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICERD: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

ICRMW: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant

KAIPTC: Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre

NGOs: Non-Government Organisations

RDP: Reconstruction and Development Program

RENAMO: Mozambican National Resistance

RSA: Republic of South Africa

SAAPAM: South African Association of Public Administration

SACHR: South African Commission for Human Rights

SADC: Southern African Development Community

SAPS- South African Police Services

SASA: Somalia Association of South Africa

SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa

UCL: University College London

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNMWC: United Nations Migrant Workers Convention

UNRISD: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Workers

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0. Introduction

Migration has invariably been a security issue. People migrate from an insecure to a secured territory. Security threats significantly propel people to move and endanger their lives, endeavouring to escape insecurities in their home country. In the process of migrating, migration orchestrate threats of security. This study focused not solely on migrant but also encompasses diverse ethnicity, backgrounds, heritage, culture, gender, religion and beliefs.

South Africa is a magnet to immigrants from diverse parts of the world, largely in African countries. In post-modern world, policy makers, researchers, political leaders and academics have proposed utilising human security as an approach to address the challenges of migration. By shifting the focus away from the state into the human dimension of migration, human security has focused on addressing the hurdles of inadequate protection of immigrant human rights, and long-epoch solutions to the demographic pressures of migration at both the sending and receiving countries. South Africa has been dependent on labour migrants, largely in the mining and agricultural sectors. Prior to the advent of democracy, the apartheid government had tightened the borders, to sway the flow of migration. Notwithstanding, after the first democratic election in 1994, tightened borders were relaxed by allowing free movement to the country. The

opening of borders offered undocumented migrants an opportunity to enter South Africa in large numbers.

African migrants perceive South Africa as a beacon of hope for their economic ailments, political instability, poverty and bad governance. In an attempt to escape insecurities in their country of birth, immigrants face diverse threats to human security along the way and upon arrival at the country of destination. It should be borne in mind that sovereign states have the onus to dictate who should and not enter the country. Interestingly, in 1993 South Africa ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), which addresses the protection against hate speech, racial violence, access to citizenship, expulsion and deportation, discrimination based on citizenship and immigration, economic, social and cultural rights. Despite the ratification, there is a backlog towards the protection of immigrants. I argue that respect for human rights is vital in the modern world.

South Africa attracts a variety of migrants; however, it has not developed an all-encompassing policy to intensely address the varied flow, ranging from skilled professionals, environmental and socioeconomic migrants. The country's Immigration Act of 2002 inadequately address the complex spectrum of migrants. The Act emphatically encouraged skilled professional and entrepreneurs who will add value to the economy of South Africa (Khan, 2007:2). It can be argued that the Immigration Act advocates for a highly restrictive immigration policy. Therefore, immigrants opt to utilize perilous routes to avoid arrest and deportation, to reach South Africa. Unfaithful immigration officials use their delegated authority to allow immigrants without proper documentation to pay bribery

for entry (Adjai, 2010:53; Buthelezi, 2009:12). By using clandestine activities, undocumented migrants are not protected and considered non-existent by the law. Therefore, they are susceptible to exploitation, marginalization, discrimination, xenophobic sentiments and prejudice.

Mozambique has been a supplier of labour migrants for years. Prior to 1994, approximately 350 000 Mozambicans flocked into South Africa in the 1980s (Khan, 2007:1-4). Nevertheless, post-1994 South Africa has been characterised by chronic violence incidents directed at foreign nationals. The widespread belief that South Africa is swamped by illegal immigrants, and hostility towards foreign nationals largely exacerbated the complexity of immigration that manifests itself in the social violence, usually attributed to xenophobia (CDE, 2006:1). In 1998, a Mozambican was thrown out of a moving train in Midrand by a group of angry locals (Hagensen, 2014:2). Furthermore, in 2008 another Mozambican was set alight in Alexander Township, and in 2015 another Mozambican was stabbed to death. Such cruelty violates human rights of immigrants and threatens the long-cherished bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mozambicans are chased on the street of Johannesburg every day. A group of blacks explain that Mozambicans are stealing economic opportunities reserved for them. Given the fact that European immigrants are not attacked by the locals, it is more of afrophobia than xenophobia (Culbertson, 2009:27-32; Mangezvo, 2015:8; Farquhar, 2001:1). The three brutal incidents directed to Mozambican migrants since 1994 are an assurance that xenophobia and afrophobia are alive and well in South Africa. The colourisation of people's skin plays a vital role in the incidents happening in South Africa.

White immigrants who have overstayed predominantly for economic opportunities, are not targeted but rather perceived as entrepreneurs and business moguls who would create job opportunities for South Africans. Attacks against foreign nationals is thus much localized and might repeat itself. It seems as if there is reluctance among Blacks to accommodate their African brothers and sisters.

Poor economic condition is one of the major determinants of migration. For instance, Mozambicans have been coming to work in South Africa, in mines and farms. The disparities of the economies of the continent has induced Africans to seek for job opportunities in South Africa, as its economy is healthier than all Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries.

Mozambicans have been contributing much to the growth of South Africa's economy since apartheid and after the dispensation of democracy. Afrophobia and xenophobia are the products of high rates of unemployment and vast majority of poverty-stricken black people who have been ostracized from the economy for years. The economy of the country is struggling to grow itself; job scarcity tends to stretch wider and locals are suffering, as they do not get job opportunities. Therefore, group disgruntled blacks feel forsaken and marginalized for not being absorbed by the labour market. Eventually they resort to use immigrants as scapegoats for the already scarce economic opportunities.

The study investigated the pull-push factors (causes) of migration and examined the experiences of migrants in South Africa since 1994. This was achieved by reviewing the existing literature on migration. This section provides the problem statement, aims and

objectives of the study, research questions, definition of terms, literature review, theoretical frameworks, methodology, ethical considerations, the significance of the study, limitations of the study and chapter breakdown.

1.2. Problem statement

Mozambican labour has been the backbone of the South African economy, particularly in the agricultural and mining sectors. However, existing literature focuses on Zimbabwean and Nigerian migrants and pay scant attention to Mozambican migrants. Interestingly, at the state level South Africa and Mozambique have enjoyed bilateral relations but amongst the ordinary citizens, people have no regard for their countries' relations. The ordinary South African feels threatened by the presence of Mozambicans, who have come looking for opportunities. There is thus a need to investigate and explore the experiences of Mozambicans in South Africa. The study applied qualitative research approach because it allowed the present researcher to interact with Mozambican migrants. This study will fill a knowledge gap in the existing literature. Thus, it is the ignorance in existing literatures that motivated the present researcher to undertake this study.

1.3. Aim

The aim of this research is to study the life situations (experiences) of Mozambican immigrants in Johannesburg since 1994 and investigate the factors that encourage migration to South Africa.

1.4. Objectives

- To explore the experiences of immigrants in South Africa
- To understand the causes of migration
- To identify migration challenges

1.5. Research questions

- What are the causes of migration to South Africa?
- What are the experiences of the immigrants in South Africa?
- What are the challenges of migration to South Africa?

1.6. Definition of operational terms

Migration: According to Jessica (2008), migration is the temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons, ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Jessica, 2008:4).

Human rights: are entitlements which belong to every person as a consequence of being a human (Luca & Michelle, 2007:7).

Human security: is the protection of the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment (Wongboonsin, 2004:6).

Afrophobia: Michael (2015) defined Afrophobia as a means of identifying prejudice directed at a particular group, which dehumanizes the group and denies humanity, their dignity and personhood. It facilitates the specific analysis of negative attitudes and

feelings towards black people or people of African descent throughout the world (Michael, 2015:2).

Immigrant: is a person living outside his or her country of birth for a year or more (Madue, 2015:4).

Documented immigrant: a person in a country other than his or her country of origin, with official documentation (visa, immigration permit or/and passport) (Ngomane, 2008:3).

Undocumented immigrant: a person who enters a country without meeting the legal requirements for entry (for instance, without a valid visa or passport). A person category of persons to which most foreign nationals belong until their immigrants' status is regularized on arrival in the host country. For instance, any person who enters the territory of another state without permission from the immigration authorities demonstrates by way of visa or immigration permit (CHR, 2009:38).

Remittances: refers to the funds that migrants earn abroad and send back to their home countries, primarily to support families who are left behind (Munzhedzi, 2015:2).

1.7. Theoretical framework

1.7.1. Neoclassical Theory

According to Hicks (1962), 'migration of labour is encouraged by the differences in the real wages between the countries and it brings equilibrium in the international labour market, which eradicates wage imbalance amongst the countries (Hicks, 1962:192). The Neoclassical theory explicates that the imbalance distribution, of capital and labour at the macro level causes disparities in wages and living conditions, leading to migration. This denotes that immigrants migrate to another area where employment, wages and other

economic conditions are more favourable to them, giving higher chances of ending the differences in wages and living conditions between countries. Bloch (2008) observed that migration from Zimbabwe is motivated by a collapsed economy, lack of jobs, hyperinflation and human rights violations (Bloch, 2008:2). It is self-evident that immigrants are propelled by their domestic economic hurdles to go to South Africa. However, their movements do not guarantee an absolute safety in the host destination. It is interesting to note that their economic problems might be slightly solved but they have to face prejudice from the host society; largely wherein vast majority of the host are not receiving economic opportunities as anticipated, they use migrants as scapegoat. The main argument of the neoclassical theory centres on wage differentials.

1.7.2. Dual labour market theory

The dual labour market states that international migration is largely demand-based and is initiated by recruitment on the part of employers in developed societies or by government acting on their behalf; migration is driven by an increasing demand for “cheap labour” (Douglas & Massey et al, 1993). For instance, after the discovery of diamonds in 1869, in the Cape Province, there was a demand for cheap labour for mining. This is supported by Siddique (2004) who argued that the South African government recruited labourers from surrounding countries such as Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe (Siddique, 2004:3). An immigrant anticipates relatively low wages and is willing to endure just a little more hardship than natives, to the advantage of profit-motivated employers, who gain from the cheaper labour. However, one can argue that not all immigrants expect low wages from their employer. Nonetheless, it is generally known that people tend to accept low wages because of desperation and the need to survive, especially when living

in a foreign country. The dual labour market theory presumes that many developed economies require foreign workers to take up jobs which local workers have refused. It argues that international migration occurs as a structural demand for foreign workers present in the economic structure of more developed economies. This theory reiterates that international migration is driven by demand for labour and does not consider the push factors from the sending countries. Therefore, it is a one-sided theory. This theory ignores factors that endorse movements from country of origin to the desired receiving country. Immigrants embark on the exodus based on their own planning and decision-making, and not invariably to occupy vacancies in the labour market of the host country.

1.7.3. Network theory

According to Massey et al (2005:29) cited by Muanamoha et al (2010), defined social networks as “sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants at places of origin and destination through reciprocal ties kinship, friendship, and shared community of origin”. Studies on international migration portray that long-distance migration is associated with risks pertaining to personal safety, comfort, income, and security. The costs and risks of engaging in migration process tend to be diminished when some of the networks already exist in the foreign lands. The existing migration network in a foreign land gives future migrants an advantage, to pay less for migration costs, because arriving and attempting to survive in a new country is unlikely to come relatively effortlessly. Migration networks are seen to facilitate chain migration, which predicts the future of migration movements.

It could be argued from research studies on migrant networks that networks rank amongst the most important explanatory factors of migration because these networks transmit information, provide financial assistance, facilitate some form of employment and accommodation and generally support migrants in various ways. Migration networks can be seen as a form of social capital in so far as they are social relations that permit access to other goods of economic significance, such as employment or higher wages” (Enigbokan, Edkins and Ogundele, 2015:6). Many migrants usually move because other migrants with whom they are associated have moved before them. Therefore, there is an ensuing multiplier effect, and this serves as a predictor of the increasing role that social networks play in the migration. Such networks play in the future as a means of reducing the associated costs, risks and uncertainty of migrating, resulting in the development of enclaves in the destination countries (Enigbokan, Edkins & Ogundele, 2015:6). Indeed, networking can rescue newly immigrants in the country of destination; however, one can argue that this does not necessary mean immigrants without a solid network cannot find their desired economic opportunities.

The Network theory also argues that social networks help migrants maintain multiple relationships in the society of destination as well as in the country of origin, which suggests a transnational dimension to the contemporary migrant flows, which operates at diverse locations (Muanamoha, Maharaj & Preton-Whyte, 2010). This theory is relevant to this study because it reflects the decisions of migrants to leave their country of birth to another destination through social ties.

1.8. Significance of the study

Throughout the world migrants are considered the most susceptible cohort of individuals compelled to migrate to another country, where they face myriad of human security threats, including prejudices, xenophobic attacks, discrimination and constraints to access health facility. Migrants do not merely face life-threatening situations upon arrival at their destinations; rather, they also face threats whilst migrating. Since the advent of democracy in South Africa, the numbers of migrants have dramatically increased due to the relaxation of the previously tightened borders. Therefore, this study helps explain factors that trigger migration. It also provides an analysis and recommendations that can be utilised by immigration officials and Government to improve border management and ensure protection of migrants against life threatening situations. Studies on migration and human security are extremely limited, to the extent that this research will immensely add value to the debate of migration. This study also offers a literature review to prevent the regurgitation of information through citation of utilised data. The study also lay a fertile ground for further debates on migration, with specific reference to immigrants living in Johannesburg, particularly Mozambicans. It also fills the gaps and provide a new dimension to the discourse of migration and human security.

1.9. Limitations of the study

This study focused on the experiences of Mozambican migrants living in Johannesburg. Perhaps if data collection had been extended to other provinces where there are Mozambicans, it could have provided more valuable insights on the experiences of migrants in South Africa. The sampled size could have been small to accommodate other

migrants' experiences, which probably diminished the data quality. However, the sampled size creates avenues for future researchers to fill knowledge gap on the debate of migration, intensely the Mozambique migration to South Africa.

1.10. Chapter breakdown

Chapter One

This chapter offers introduction of the study, problem statement, aim, objectives of the study, research questions, definition of operational terms and theoretical frameworks. The chapter also includes significance of the study, limitations of the study and ethical consideration.

Chapter Two

The chapter seeks to review existing literature relevant to the debate on migration and human security. The chapter also discusses the factors and categories of migration.

Chapter Three

It provides the research methods utilised in investigating experiences of Mozambicans in South Africa. The chapter includes the perceptions of South Africans on migrants. This chapter employed qualitative research to collect data. The use of face-to-face interview, participant observation and literature review are discussed.

Chapter Four

This chapter provides research findings and analysis based on the causes of migration and experience of migrants living in Johannesburg

Chapter Five

This chapter entails recommendations and general conclusion of the entire study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Introduction

This chapter appraises the existing literature on Mozambican migration to South Africa. The literature reviewed pays special attention to the causes of documented and undocumented migration. The chapter also presents diverse categories of migration. The purpose of literature of review is to avoid regurgitation and plagiarism on the existing data linked to migration.

2.1. Causes of migration

Migration has increasingly become a common trend and people are migrating in numbers more than any dispensation. Migration occurs for diverse reasons and its influence differ from one person to another. Notwithstanding, people generally migrate because of pull and push factors, such as economic, social, political, demographic and environmental factors. This is supported by Rabambi (2007), outlined the root causes of migration from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to South Africa. The root causes include socio-economic and political factors. For instance, human rights violations, economic stagnation in Zimbabwe, Somalia and Ethiopia, to mention a few.

2.1.1. Economic factors

Various studies concur that migrants are spurred to migrate in search for economic opportunities (Enigbokan, Edkins & Ogundele, 2015). Economic migration is predominantly by males who leave their families in their country of origin. Migration is

labelled by movement to a better and advanced country, in search of jobs and business opportunity. A growing number of people excluded from taking a part in the economic development fuels many to embark on irregular migration. Economic perception suggests that migration is a result of people endeavouring to flee penury in their home country (Ojong, 2002). Economic insecurities also leave people with no choice but to seek for opportunities in other countries to earn or generate income. Therefore, economic hurdles motivate migration, and people carry the perception of getting employment upon arrival (Ibid). For instance, Zimbabweans and Nigerians are viewed as economic migrants to South Africa, who expect to earn high incomes. Wage differences encourage human mobility across the world. In the case of Zimbabweans, they saw the lack of employment opportunity in their home country as a driving force to migrate and secure jobs in South Africa. Economic factors are complemented by the neoclassical theory that emphasizes economic factor as a predominant cause of migration; difference in wages and employment conditions (Bloch, 2008:2).

With the economic imbalances that bifurcate the developed from the developing countries, migration takes place to eradicate such disparities. When the economy is stable, economic prospects draw immigrants to a stable economy (USCCB, 2010). Literature depicts migrants who are in search for economic opportunities as, economic migrants (Pisse, 2014:3). Most of these migrants are likely to come from middle-income countries, where the population is becoming increasingly well educated. Salaries and wages, nonetheless, are likely to remain relatively low compared to those of individuals with a similar educational background in other, higher-income countries. Ultimately, these imbalances influence some highly-skilled individuals to migrate from their country of origin to opulent country. This type of migration is known as South-North migration which

historically has been a predominant form of economic migration. Economic migrants have more choice in determining their destination than humanitarian migrants. However, immigrants who come from poor countries largely flee to the nearest safe country that will accept them, whereas highly-skilled migrants move to countries that either require their skills or have better conditions than their country of origin. Hence, pull factors within the destination country are more likely to influence the decision-making process of economic migrants (Ibid, 2014:3-4).

Khan argued that most Zimbabweans are crossing the border into South Africa everyday due to desperation for employment, money and food. Professional and skilled Zimbabweans leave their jobs because they are underpaid, ultimately migrate to South Africa and work for a better salary (Khan, 2007:9-10).

2.1.2. Political factors

When political issues arise, people are likely to migrate from their country to a different country that seems politically stable. Migrants are propelled to leave their countries because they do not concur with the incumbent government's ruling system. Bad governance and oppression contribute to the pushing factors of migration. During catastrophic wars people migrate to another country in fear of death. Oppression orchestrated by the government by not taking into cognizance the rights of people, encourages people migrate. For instance, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and Cubans fled their countries due to communist dictatorships, in 1980 (Gebre, 2007:18).

Therefore, democratic country can also act as a pulling factor. People are lured to the democratic countries that promote human rights. During the Cold War when the Soviet

Union gained control over Eastern Europe, numerous people in that region were pulled towards the democracies in Western Europe. The climax of the Cold War was the Berlin Wall, which the Soviet Union had built to restrict emigration from Soviet Union-controlled East Berlin into democratic West Berlin (Dustmann & Frattini, 2011:5). Political freedom is important for human beings in the contemporary world. Good governance is becoming the major concern for governments. Without regard to political security, rule of law and good governance, people might feel insecure and resort to migrate to a country that subscribes to democratic values where they can exercise freedom and rights. Frequent nepotism and discrimination in government (Miheretu, 2011:23) induced people to leave and reside elsewhere rather than their country of origin.

People become unhappy when incumbent governments fail to involve citizens in the development and advancement of the country. Martiskova (2013) found that Young Greeks are upset with the political governance for near-demise economy. They are of the view that without any political representation to predicate their perspectives, their voices are never heard by the government. Greeks are also upset about the sting of corruption amongst politicians sucking the government's money for personal benefit. Kalitanyi & Visser (2010) portray the gloom and melancholy of Somalia's entrepreneurs that induced them to flee to South Africa. This is because their businesses were at the edge of collapse due to political instability.

Suppressive dictatorship and extreme abuse of power drive people away from their habitual settlements to a different country. Lack of good governance, democratic rule and respect for human rights are some of the cause of migration (Ojong, 2002). When a leader possesses and exercises unlimited power over the citizens for personal aggrandizement

and gain, migration become a significant shield which the oppressed use to safeguard their lives.

Political ailments in the country of origin push people to find settlement elsewhere. According to Glazier and Kondo, (2007 cited by Enigbokan, Edkins & Ogundele, 2015) have associated migration to a quest for good governance and further alluded that people would migrate to regions that have policies of their preference. Democratic governance in South Africa has pulled numerous flows of immigrants to settle in the country temporarily or permanently. Political and economic ailments in Zimbabwe motivated many individuals to embark on emigration to South Africa, where things are better than in their home countries. For instance, the political instability of 2001 in Zimbabwe (Mahadew, 2011:27) aroused feelings of insecurity and despair in individuals, which caused them to flee to South Africa.

2.1.3. Social factors

Migration is also due to social factors such as religion, racism, discrimination, stereotype and sexism. When people are discriminated migration becomes their resort. People are treated unfairly because of their diversity, wherein group of similar culture perceive another different group of culture as a threat. For instance, a country like Iran that has gross human rights record in the world has led many of its citizens to flee to a better place (Piesse, 2014:2-3). Religious differences can stir up controversies forces people to leave their countries of origin to avoid religious conflicts. Many of migrants seek freedom in the social aspects of life. Individuals invariably seek refuge in countries that accept people despite their race or religion. In 1992, extreme drought spurred Mozambicans to migrate

to South Africa. This include both documented and undocumented migrants. Most of undocumented migrants are believed to be semi-skilled and unskilled (Siddique, 2004:13).

Social network is instrumental in causing people to migrate. Existing networks in the form of family, relatives and relatives are instrumental in pulling migrants to a country of their choice. It can be argued that social networks play a significant role in the migration of SADC countries to South Africa. As Tiebout (1956, cited by Enigbokan, Edkins & Ogundele, 2015) argued that “people will move to communities consisting of people like them”. Sharing information about the country of destination also stimulates the desire to migrate. This implies that migrants who have been to a certain country might share the glad tidings about the country of destination, which lures prospective migrants to migrate for greener pastures. Good infrastructure and amenities in South Africa motivate migrants to leave their home countries. Migrants are convinced that their home countries have gross facilities compared to the country of destination. Reports on good infrastructure available in South Africa make the migrants to consider migration. Migrants believe that healthcare, education, transportation and electricity are better in South Africa than in their country of origin.

2.1.4. Demographic factors

The unprecedented population growth in diverse regions of the nations also contribute much to human mobility. Rural populations increase induced individuals to move to the urban areas. Population growth occurs across the world; in other words, no part of the world is not affected by it. From a demographic perspective, every year the world’s population increases by 80 million (Martin, 2011), which is a grand population growth.

However, population growth is mostly increasing in developing countries. As the population increases it strains the agricultural sector and employment opportunity. Migration becomes the last resort to escape the issue of demography. According to Martin (2011) Africa is the main sending continent to Europe for migrants. For instance, migrants from Tunisia, Egypt and Ghana choose perilous route to Europe, crossing through the Mediterranean Sea which can drown their boats unexpectedly (Martin, 2011).

Migration has both positive and negative effects on the demography of the sending and receiving countries. It decreases the population size of the sending whilst increasing the population of the host society. Muanamoha (2008) portrayed many Mozambican migrants who have left their household to South Africa. Families become scattered and disintegrated from each other. Nonetheless, I argue that the households left behind gain from migration, as their family abroad sends money in the form of remittances. However, it does not justify the fact that families are disintegrated.

2.1.5. Education

Many African migrants come to South Africa for education acquisition. International students' acceptance in the South African tertiary institution is of paramount significance financially, academically, and portray the 'rainbow nation'. According to Ramphele (1999:1) students from Southern African Development Community (SADC) made up 50 percent of all international students. South Africa's tertiary institutions are highly preferred by the SADC migrants than elsewhere.

2.2. Categories of migration

Migration can be internal or international. Prior to the 1990s, internal migration was predominantly practiced than international migration. It has been suggested that this is partly due to restrictive measures of international mobility, such as lack of capital to cross to country of destination. Migration is costly; thus, people opt to migrate internally to minimize the costs. However, highly skilled migrants are likely to embark on cross-border or international migration. Studies supports the notion of international migration, contending that internal migration is the second-best, chosen by those who cannot afford (Ersanilli, Carling & de Haas, 2013). Internal can be then viewed as involuntary international mobility.

Furthermore, the main difference between internal and international migration is culture and distance. International migration is stereotypically associated with long distance movements. Long distances are associated with international migration because of its high cost and expenses. Zohry (2005) contends that a distance of 1500 km, which makes it easy for migrants to cross the border in southern Africa is not an obstacle, particularly between South Africa and Zimbabwe (Zohry, 2005:5). International borders signify political barriers and are regarded as part of countries' sovereignty and authority. Crossing international borders is commonly regulated by migration laws, regional and international agreements. International boundaries and political controls on international migration also play an important role in directing migration. Their impact varies from one region to another, depending on the tightness of these controls. For instance, Egyptian

migrants can move freely to Libya without any obstacle. European Union also allow its citizens to move freely to other member states (Zohry, 2005:7).

2.2.1. Forced migration

Forced migration has become a major security, social, political and environmental issue in different continents across the world. In the South-East Asia region forced migration produce refugee crises orchestrated by conflicts in Thailand and the Philippines. It is interesting to note that the forced migration conceptual framework includes any person compelled to leave their homes due to persecution, violence and natural disasters (Castles, 2005:1). Forced migration includes refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons. With an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, Somalia remains one of the most insecure places in the world, emanating from human rights violations and violence. It is self-evident that threats to human security induces migration. This is validated by the UNCHR (2010:8) which argued that Somalis migrate from their country to escape violence and personal persecutory threats because of their political affiliation, clan membership and gender, hindrances to access medical facilities, livelihood and food. Studies also claim that conflict and civil war ignite the process of forced migration. However, it cannot be ignored that some migrants yield to migration because of smugglers' promise of livelihood.

Prior to the demise of Cold War, violent conflict grappled mankind under compulsion to migrate from country of origin to another. Countries like Mozambique, Sudan and Burundi have long histories of violent conflict which caused many to flee for their lives. It is self-evident that violent conflict is the driver of forced migration.

Historically, forced migration has occurred as a form of slavery. Millions of African people were shipped to Europe. However, in the modern world people are forced to migrate because of political unrest and human trafficking.

2.2.2. Documented migrants

The 1990s dispensation was ushered by a significant augmentation of cross-border migration, particularly in the Southern African region. According to Wentzel there were 500 000 migrants in 1990, the number of movements increased to 3,3 million in 1995 (Wentzel, 2003:8). In this critical epoch of migration in Africa, people move not solely for employment. Rather, people embarked on the movements for various reasons such as better health institutions, tourism, visiting families and relatives, quality of education and good governance. It is believed that a small number of migrants were in possession of work permits in the receiving country. Despite the small group of entrants who had work permits, many without work permits worked unauthorized in the agricultural sector and informal sector. There has been a rotation of migrants in South Africa and neighbouring countries, as some enter for a relative short period of time. Many of the temporary migrants have no intention to live in South Africa but only to buy and go home and sell their commodities. Therefore, migrants have families in their home countries send remittances, and buy food in South Africa.

2.2.3. Undocumented migrants

Undocumented migrants are a major concern to human security of the host country, as they are legally invisible. This hurdle is exacerbated by human trafficking and smuggling of persons, particularly susceptible women and children. Wongboonsin (2004) concurred

that smuggling of migrants and trafficking of persons are the fastest growing form of organized heinous crime (Wongboonsin, 2004:7).

Historically, undocumented migrants were depicted as 'clandestine emigrants' to African who went to work outside their country of origin without passports or visas and work permits. During recruitment many undocumented migrants would risk and cross-border in search for opportunities. It is believed that the installation of democracy in South Africa encouraged clandestine movements. Employers are pleased to hire undocumented migrants because they are susceptible to exploitation and receive low wages. Many of the undocumented migrants worked in the informal sector, agricultural sector and factories. Farmers hired undocumented migrants from Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Mozambique, which is the focus of this study. However, the number of undocumented migrants in South Africa is not clear because of the complexity of migration (Wentzel, 2003:9).

2.3. Challenges of migration

There are challenges faced by both internal and international migrants. These challenges include separation from families, difficulty to adapt the environment, disintegration, linguistic barriers, exploitation by employers and discrimination (Stats SA, 2015:2). It is worth noting that migration is considered a catalyst of development, which has the potential to free people who have been suppressed by dictatorial power in the country of origin. However, it also creates anarchy and cultural change in the communities. The sending country of migrants may also suffer from a brain drain and shortage of skills. Interestingly, migrants send home remittances to support their families at country of origin. With the receiver, it may gain professional and skilled labourer, nonetheless,

migration often create competitive platform between foreign nationals and locals. They all compete to get the scarce available economic opportunities; and expose the recipient inability to cater for the essential needs of a growing society.

2.3.1. Xenophobia

According to Buthelezi in 1998 Black foreigners were filled with apprehension to walk alone because of the hostility they faced on the streets and the possibility of attacks by South Africans (Buthelezi, 2009:1). The 2008 outbreak of violence against foreign nationals was motivated by xenophobia, which left 62 people killed amongst them were 21 South Africans who were considered too dark to be local people. These attacks on foreign nationals fuelled abuse by the Home Affairs and police officials of both documented and undocumented migrants. Therefore, there is no special treatment for foreign nationals in South Africa, because both legal and unauthorised migrants receive the same hostility. Buthelezi's (2009:9) study found that the Metropolitan Police Department have the proclivity to treat foreigners as criminals. Yet the reality on the ground is that foreign nationals are victims of crime rather than instigators of crime. Foreign national find it cumbersome to integrate with locals because of the thorny issue of xenophobia. It is worth noting that xenophobia is a global phenomenon that has been witnessed in developed and developing countries. In its most devastating form, it has been demonstrated in internecine conflict amongst foreign nationals and locals, largely in France, Italy, United Kingdom and Netherlands (Ibid, 2009:9). Jearey-Graham & Bohmke (2013:24) blamed political statements, mass media messages for exacerbating xenophobic attacks.

2.3.2. Victims of cheap labour

Mozambicans has been working tirelessly in the mining and agricultural sectors, two fields that are considered to be underpaying workers, coupled with deplorable working conditions. Most of migrants working in these two sectors are undocumented, which gives employers advantage to exploit foreigners. Police officials are summoned to arrest and deport undocumented few days prior to payday. Their legal status makes them vulnerable because they have no legal protection. Apart from arrest, African migrants are underpaid and work from early morning until sunset. On the other hand, Mozambicans are viewed by employers as hardworking and trusted to fulfil their jobs (Crush et al ,2000:19). Migrants' loyalty and industrious have been exploited by the employers who underpays them.

2.3.3. Victims of corruption

African migrants have to bribe the police and immigration officials if they want entry or prevent deportation. It has become a conundrum for migrants to migrate lawfully without bribery for entry. It is documented that Mozambican migrants in Pretoria North police station, had to bribe about R300 (Crush, 1999:7-8) to avoid deportation. Police officers threaten those who have shops at the end of the month, knowing very well that foreign nationals will give them some money. Mozambican migrants also receive severe beating from police if they failed to pay bribery. Along the way to Gaxa, Mozambicans whined of persecution from police officers (Crush, 1999:8). It is self-evident that police officials are taking advantage of Mozambican migrants' status, to abuse and unfairly treat them. Policemen are worsening the culture of clandestine movements because of bribery.

2.3.4. Difficulty to access social services

African migrants are denied access to education due to their refugee status, one refugee woman of three children pleaded with the government to give her children an opportunity to be educated, but she was hitting a hard rock. She was told to pay R5000 by Home Affairs immigration officials. Interestingly, 'The Big Debate Africa' helped her speak with one of the Home Affairs senior official who promised to assist her. The incident was debated on the video uploaded by the 'Big Debate South Africa' on youtube, 23 November 2016; the video can be accessed on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGdDos2yfro>.

It is worth noting that public debates like this are crucial to address the challenges faced by foreign nationals.

2.3.5. Derogatory names

African migrants are depicted and called by derogatory names to distinguish them from locals. They are called 'makwerekwere, grigambas or kalangas' (Modi,2003; Laher, 2008). Study explains that guards at Lindela do not bother themselves to learn the migrants' names instead call them out by their nationality. Nyamnjoh (2010:65) depicted 'Makwerekwere' as those are incapable of articulating local languages that epitomise economic success and power. This is a replay of apartheid system wherein white South Africans felt superior than black South Africans. Referring to African migrants as 'Makwerekwere' dehumanises and vilifies their dignity to an inferior being. African migrants are not esteemed as white migrants who are presumed to bring economic opportunities for locals.

2.3.6. Language barrier

Whenever an African migrant use his own native language, it is as if he exposed himself to discrimination. They are a laughing stock when they speak English ineloquently. By their inability to speak the local language they alienate themselves from South Africans. Reitzes (1997:41) competency in a local African language seems to be a fundamental criterion for acceptance and integration of foreign nationals into local South African community. Muller (1999:72) outlined that the terms 'makwerekwere', 'kalangas' or 'grigambas' are not employed to describe African migrants from Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. Perhaps it is because they share cultural and linguistic with the local South Africans. Those derogatory names are generally directed at Mozambicans and Zimbabweans. Mozambicans claim linguistic and cultural links with South African society. They see no difference between a South African and a Mozambican Shangaan. Mozambicans claims it is unreasonable to call them foreigners in the sense that they share ties with South African Shangaans (Buthelezi, 2009:16).

The language barrier may not be a problem to those who can speak official South African languages, but it is an obstacle to those who only speak Portuguese or French. They find it difficult to interact with the locals and when filling the forms of Home Affairs, which are solely available in English and Afrikaans. Despite the migrants' attributes and skills, they all end under the same boat of struggling to interact with locals. Ojong study's (2002:67) has found that migrant women in Kwazulu-Natal are stigmatised because of their inability to comprehend the Zulu language. It is self-evident that the language barrier is a bulwark hindering migrants to integrate with the communities of South Africa.

2.3.7. Assaults

Buthelezi outlined an incident of two Mozambican migrants who were set alight with a tyre around their necks in Ivory Park, Johannesburg, by a mob of 400 people which accused them of rape, theft and terrorising residents (Buthelezi,2009:18). Whether the accusations were wrong or right locals should not have used that as a leverage to viciously lynch a human being. It seems as if accusing migrants of stealing jobs from South Africans is rife. Mnyaka (2003:33) noted three men that were thrown out the train when they were selling clothes. Those foreign nationals were among angry and unhappy locals.

The idle perception that migrants are answerable for social ailments, have made them targets of assault by the locals, immigration officials from the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) and the police. Politics of colour have influenced locals to victimise foreign nationals who have dark skins (Landau, 2004). Police officers perceive African foreign nationals as backward and smelling. Therefore, police officers sniff like dogs to identify undocumented foreign nationals who are believed to smell bad (Isike , 2012:98).

2.3.8. The 2008, 2013 and 2015 attacks incidents on foreign nationals

Attacks against foreign nationals started in Alexandra and spread throughout other parts of Johannesburg such as Diepsloot, Hillbrow and Jeppestown.

According to *The Guardian* (2013) a Mozambican migrant and taxi driver was killed at the hands of police officials. Mr Mido Macia was dragged by a police van in the township of Daveyton, with the police accusing him of causing a traffic jam and resisting arrest. Despite the accusations laid against him, police officials had no right to drag him behind

the vehicle. Someone amongst the crowd who filmed the dragging incident, took a video, which is available on youtube:

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bv8SDQNks1I>) Accessed on 2017/10/24.

Daily Mail reported that 'Emmanuel Sithole was assailed by a mob because of his nationality, having been born in Mozambique (*Daily Mail*, 20 April 2015). The killing took place in Alexandra township, which is the same place that the 2008 xenophobic attacks started. It is self-evident that the government has not learnt from the scars and wounds of the 2008 attacks against foreign nationals. If the officials had learnt anything, perhaps the South African government would have quelled continuous attacks against foreign nationals. The government should refrain from taking xenophobic sentiments lightly, rather treat it with a sense of urgency. This will minimise unnecessary violence and death faced by foreign nationals. Locals continue to blame African migrants for unemployment. As noted by Madue (2015), violent attacks were encouraged by perceptions and myths, with locals claiming that foreign nationals were stealing their jobs and other economic privileges. Violence is also motivated by judgemental remarks from leaders like King Goodwill Zwelithini, who pronounced that migrants are strangling scarce economic resources that are available for the locals (Claassen, 2015:8). His remarks resulted in Durban the attacks against foreign nationals prior to spreading to the territories of Johannesburg.

2.3.9. Anti-Mozambican incidents

The image of violence against foreign nationals is Mozambican; for example, the incident of the burning of a man and another stabbed to death in different locations like Alexandra. Mozambicans feel unwelcomed and marginalised from the society. At the international

level Mozambique and South Africa enjoy a viable bilateral relation, whilst at the ordinary level people are hostile towards each other. *The Mail & Guardian* (Underhill & Khumalo, 2010) reported an attack against Ernesto Nhamuave, a Mozambican migrant who was set alight by a mob in Ramphosa informal settlement, East Rand. Sadly, his case was opened and closed because of a missing docket. This shows the weakness of the law, police ought to patrol always to stop crimes of this nature. In 2015, there was another violence against Mozambican migrants. For instance, Hall (2015) recorded Sithole being brutally murdered by a mob who are believed to have attacked him purely because he came from Mozambique. There is a significant backlog on the legal framework to protect and defend the rights of migrants.

An incident where a Mozambican accused of theft was seriously beaten by the South African Border Patrol soldiers prompted online critics against the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). According to Viera (2015) the video was taken at Ressano Garcia border between South Africa and Mozambique. The two soldiers were deployed to the border to thwart undocumented migrants.

2.4. Role of the Media

Media reports concerning foreign nationals are often negative and full of regurgitative anti-migrant sentiments. The media have been instrumental in reporting African migrants as a threat to economic privileges, and labelling them using derogatorily names, such as 'makwerekwere'. This is a sign that the media has a propensity to record one negative side of African migrants. Media platforms have also failed to acknowledge the positive impact of foreign nationals. The Media's choice of words disintegrates and disunites

locals with foreign nationals. The Media connect foreign nationals with penury, high unemployment rate and the spread of diseases. According to Nyamnjoh (2010:71) the media fuelled hatred and hostility between Black South Africans and African migrants, through its coverage of crimes believed to be orchestrated by foreign nationals.

2.5. International and South African law perspectives of foreign nationals

The South African Constitution of 1996 recognises the 'Bill of Rights' as the cornerstone of democracy in the country (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996). The Bill of Rights entails the rights of every person living in South Africa, access to social security, health care and right to life. The Bill of Rights of denounces servitude, slavery or forced labour; only the right to vote and form a political party is for the South African citizens. International laws prohibit the use of torture, inhumane, servitude and ill-treatment of persons. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (ICCPR, Article 7) emphatically state that a foreigner who possesses legal documents in a foreign country is subject to expulsion purely in accordance with law. The Immigration Act 2002 eradicates setbacks that impede skilled migrants to swiftly enter the South Africa (Section 3). The Immigration Act 2002 became operational after the Immigration Regulations in 2005 (Section 18 (1) (b)). The legislation provides work permits to foreign nationals only when the employer can prove that the kind of migrant's skill was not found among South African citizens. The shortages of personnel in the DHA, has delegated powers to the South African Police Services (SAPS) to conduct searches, arrest and do deportations. The legislation also denounces the hiring of undocumented migrants. Therefore, immigration officials need a warrant to enter a private place to search or make enquiries.

2.6. Human security

2.6.1. Academic approaches to human security

Oman (2015) argues that the reason why people choose to migrate are bad or inconsistent: economic, environmental, health, food, personal, community and political insecurities. All together these securities fall under the concept of human security. The study shows that third-country irregular boat-migration from North-Africa to the coastlines of Italy, is a significant challenge for Italy and European Union (EU). Italy and the EU member States are tied to account to the Charter of the Fundamental Rights in the EU, which clearly state that human security/rights are to be guaranteed to non-EU residents too (Ibid,2015). However, each single member states have their own national migration law.

The paper sought to address the issues concerning transnational migration through the human security lens. Wongboonsin (2004) argued that transnational migration of labour in Thailand was induced by the problems of human insecurity in the sending countries and results in a widening and deepening the scope of human insecurity in both sending and receiving countries. He further argued that the problems emanating from the transnational labour migration do not result from an irrational response, as such, on the part of the Thai government, but the lack of proper knowledge in the policy making process. Management strategies towards migration flows up to 2003 were self-defeating. They led both the migrants and the Thai economy falling into the traps of insecure and unsustainable socioeconomic development. This is not only in terms of the failure to control the invisible flows of labour migration, but also in terms of the slow pace for Thailand to upgrade its international competitiveness. The study also looks at the

knowledge deficit in the policy making process for transnational flow of labour migration. The paper also gives an overview linkage between human security and transnational migration. The paper failed to portray transnational migration in Africa due to its narrow focus on Thailand as a case study. However, it provides this present study with informative linkage between migration and human security. The paper unpacks human security into six proponents such as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, political security, and community security. Another flaw is that no theory that informs this paper. It is vital to theorize the argument to validate the trustworthiness of the subject.

According to Ganguly-Scrase & Sheridan (2012,) migration has become 'one of the most controversial areas of policy and practice facing virtually all countries (Ganguly-Scrase & Sheridan, 2012). Perceptions of porous boundaries and unlimited opportunities coexist in the public imaginary, with hardened attitudes towards desperate humans who seek to cross-national borders without authorization by receiving states. Based on research among internally displaced people in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka, this chapter examines the intentionality of those seeking refuge. This chapter purposefully focuses on the experiences of the internally displaced in Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. They argued that undocumented international migration is a hazardous undertaking, with risks and costs of travel increasing with the level of clandestinity (Ibid, 2012). Precluded from using regular and safe means of transport, undocumented migrants are at risk of drowning at sea, freezing to death in plane undercarriages, asphyxiating in Lorries, being killed on roads as they leave trucks or are electrocuted or fall as they cling to the roofs and sides of trains. Unfortunately, the study does not have a background and time-frame. The two are

important to validate the present situation against the onset of migration. The study is also silent on the push factors, it merely covers the pull factors of migration. It is also silent about the migration policy of Australia, and how migration has affected the human security of the receiving country.

This article examines contemporary, mass migration from the perspective of human security. It tracks the development of the human security model of international relation and compares it to the well-established state security model that has served as the dominant paradigm for international relations since the seventeenth century. Vietti & Scribner (2013) argue that human security offers a more effective approach to many underlying problems and threats associated with mass migration, than does the traditional state-security model. Sadly, the paper fails to reflect the objectives intended to be achieved. Objectives help to map-road the researcher's arguments consistency against identified problem. Complementarily, the study provides philosophical interpretation of migration.

This study explores the implications of migration on regional stability in Russia and Central Asia by employing a societal security concept. From a national security point of view, the question of migration has produced cooperation rather than conflict among the Russian and Central Asian countries (Kim, 2008). By contrast, the human security discourse has focused on such growing security threats as the harsh living conditions of migrants, corruption, human trafficking, organized crime, 'extended families', and xenophobia not only in the receiving but also in the sending countries.

Since migration is a very traditional topic, studies have been conducted from economic and security perspectives. For economic perspectives, strong emphasis is laid upon relations between labour mobility and economic efficiency, combined with analysis of the factors that explain migration flows, e.g. the push-pull effect. Historically point of view, tackled the effect of international migration on economic performance. Liberalists, neo-liberalists, and some economic historians argue that maximum economic efficiency can be achieved within a framework that guarantees the free flow of capital and labour (Kim, 2008:1)

Migration has often been regarded as part of domestic policy, and to which relatively little attention has been paid in the discourse of international relations theories. However, migration affects the security of states and may provoke internal and international threats. The study focused on Migration and Societal Security and its implications for the stability to the region. It covers dilemmas of Russia' migration policy (Kim,2008). Unfortunately, the study is silent on mixed flow of migrants, which is the backbone to understand the diverse categories of immigrants. Despite the imperfections the study provides a map-road for this research as it outlines the conceptualization of societal security. It also covers the migration policy which assists the present study to draw distinction and similarities of immigration policy of Republic of South Africa with other countries like Russia.

In Estrada-Tanck(2013 “Human Security and the Human Rights of Undocumented Migrants: Systematic Vulnerabilities and Obligations of Protection” the researchers ask whether the introduction of the concept of human security has the potential to enrich International Human Rights Law by enabling it to adapt to the challenges faced by undocumented migrants. It also examines legal irregularity as a source of risk through the

lens of human security. The paper focuses on undocumented migrants, and to a lesser extent, asylum seekers, and the human insecurities they confront, an area that generates novel questions of human rights. The relationship between human security and the human rights of undocumented migrants was exhausted, encompasses the fact that migrants frequently face violations of their human rights; the state of legal irregularity is a condition of vulnerability; the international legal framework for the rights of migrants, in relation to their situation as migrants, and especially as undocumented migrants, is not fully nor coherently developed. Estrada-Tanck (2013) argues that human security may play an integrative role as an orienting concept in legal interpretation, filling these gaps and acting as a connecting bridge between the elements of the core content of human rights. This paper is vital to this present study since it covers a legal perspective of migration. Therefore, it lays a great dimension of migration. However, it focuses merely on the European region excluding Africa. Migration is a global phenomenon; thus, it affects Africa at large. There is a need to bring legal interpretation to migration in Africa.

2.6.2. Migration and human security

The Human security approach offers a migrant-centred focus in the context of migration. The notion does not merely focus on migrant but people of all walks of life, culture, gender, ethnicity and nationality. Studies show that host countries perceive great influx of migrants emanating from international migration as a threat to their economic well-being, social order and religious values and political stability (Campbell et al, 2003 cited by Mawadza, 2008). Relations between states are also affected, as human mobility tend to create political tensions that can impact on their relations. Ungoverned migration can strain social delivery in the receiving country, through increased use of health and educational

facilities. For example, Zimbabwean migrants have been accused by unhappy group of blacks for getting 'Reconstruction and Development Programme' (RDP) housing ahead of deserving legitimate South Africans.

Though these factors need to be considered, one cannot overlook the human security challenges faced by the migrants themselves. South African farmers in Limpopo Province allegedly hunt down illegal Zimbabwean migrants (Global Exchange 2007 cited by Mawadza 2008). Such cases highlight the human security issues and attest to the fact that often immigrants can be more vulnerable than the receiving nation's population.

The public debate in the migration-security nexus tends to focus on a variety of aspects related to national security, understood as the protection and promotion of the well-being of the citizens and legal residents of the State and its territory. As Khalid Koser argues (cited by Kim, 2008), 'the perception of migration as a threat to national security has certainly heightened in recent years, in part in response to the rapid rise in the number of international migrants, particularly of 'irregular' or illegal migrants. There are factors that may intensify that threat: if such irregular migration is large scale or occurs during periods of recession, and so on. Real or imagined links to terrorism, organized crime and health threats, are at the core of the perception of irregular migration as a security threat. Surely security concerns of this kind must be taken seriously, and migration management and border management policies designed to respond are needed. Threats to the social and economic fabrics of countries of destination. This may be the case in the sense that migrants are different, they bring new lifestyles and languages, traditions and values. Therefore, debate on migration and security reflects the general trend in security studies to move beyond the national security perspective to embrace a human security

perspective. While the national security perspective focuses on border management challenges that may undermine a state's sovereignty as well migration's real or imagined threats to the population of countries of destination, human security as an alternative approach to migration has placed the migrant as the referent object of threats. The structural violence that cause many to migrate, the impact of deportation and detention policies and the hazards to personal safety of migrants resulting from the increasing reluctance of states to offer sanctuary to those genuinely in need are just some of the aspects of the nexus between migration and human security. Thus, from the human security perspective, 'the main imperative is not to curb migration by all possible means but rather to prevent the loss of life in the Mediterranean, protect the migrants against the human smugglers and ensure the rights of refugees and migrants' (Khalid, Cited by Kim, 2008)

Koser (cited by Kim, 2008) argues that understanding migration as a national security issue has consequences for the kind of policies that used to counter the threat. Thus, it is used to justify greater surveillance, detention, deportation and more restrictive policies. This in turn has an impact on the human security of migrants (by encouraging them to use more dangerous routes, using migrant smugglers and human traffickers, limiting the possibilities of reaching access to safe countries), and publics (by encouraging anti-immigrants' tendencies), which in turn also has an impact on the human security of migrants.

State security and human security seem often set against each other. However, the human security framework moves the migration discussion beyond national security's

narrow preoccupation with border control, detention, and the criminalization of migrants, and opens it to the conditions of insecurity that drive irregular and crisis migration. Thus, adequate migration management and border management policies would address state security problems while enhancing human security of the migrants.

Irregular migration affects the security of receiving countries, frequently force them to close their border and forcibly prevent people from reaching safety and protection. With the rise of terrorism, states are compelled to put state security at the centre of debate on international migration. By attempting to maintain state security, receiving countries often detain and deport unauthorised migrants. Migrants are forcibly returned to their countries of birth where their lives are at risk. Human traffickers compel vulnerable people like women and children into prostitution and drug mules. Instead of being protected, vulnerable people meet prosecution for entering the country unlawfully.

The outbreak of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome ((HIV/AIDS) brought to the fore the public health and migration (Oman, 2015:43). Migrants are more at risk of contracting and spreading the disease than people who do not migrate. They are also susceptible to sexual and physical abuses. It is difficult for migrants to access health facilities.

2.7. South African perspectives of migration

Locals claim that foreign nationals are committing crimes such as armed robbery and cellphone robbery. Mozambican migrants are viewed as cellphone robbers and carjackers. Black South Africans commonly use migrants as scapegoats for high crime rate. There is a common belief that Nigerians are drug dealers. If one foreign national is

caught at a crime scene, all African migrants are painted with the same brush, that they are criminals. Negative media coverage ignited the hostility and animosity towards foreign nationals by the locals. Media have the proclivity to solely report criminal activities committed by foreign nationals, giving the impression that crime in South Africa is instigated by foreign nationals. This coverage gives locals reason to attack African migrants. Mabudusha (2014) maintained that the media coverage in the country induces negative attitudes towards foreign nationals by not accommodating positive impact made by the foreign nationals. The judgment directed to foreign nationals in public domain as criminals, infectious and stealing jobs aggravated negative perceptions by the locals.

2.8. Reality against myths

It is recorded many foreign nationals are absorbed in menial work that an ordinary South African is not willing to take (Modi, 2003:1760-1761). Foreign nationals have brought with them diverse skills from their country of origins. Most of foreign nationals are self-employed or employed in small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) such as panel beating, metal work and hair dressing salon. The literature (Modi, 2003:1761) suggested that instead of taking away jobs foreign nationals create employment and impart skills to the locals. Economic contributions made by foreign nationals is categorical significant. However, negative attitudes directed to foreign nationals undermined the positive impact to South African economy. It is worth noting that negative attitudes against foreign nationals emanated from the obnoxious statements from high-profile people and media.

2.9. Experiences of migrants in South Africa

South Africa has been riddled with violent attacks against African immigrants. Nonetheless, the situation has not invariably been negative, as many South Africans warmly received African immigrants in the early years of democracy. High level of HIV infections, unemployment rate amongst youth, and high levels of crime evoked negative attitudes towards the African immigrants (Fakude, 2015:5). Immigrants are used as scapegoats for worsening socio-economic conundrums. Negative sentiments led to xenophobic against African immigrants. Anti-immigration attacks against African immigrants are not confined to South Africa. Immigrants are also attacked in Europe; thus it is a global problem. This suggests that unemployment and slow growth of economy stimulates uncongenial attitudes towards migrants throughout the world.

2.10. Risks of migration

Migration involves risks that are life threatening to the migrants (Chigeza 2012:21), it is more evident to the undocumented who have entered a foreign land without authorisation. Undocumented migrants are more vulnerable to exploitation, ostracised and discriminated by the local. Moving to a different location disrupts families and cultural practices, and migrants hardly adjust to new environment (Crush 2001). There is a high risk of migrants to lose their cultural identity in the process of trying to belong to locals group (Chigeza, 2012). In the process of migrating, undocumented migrants confront life threatening situations along the way to the destination. Undocumented migrants use unofficial routes that endanger their lives entering South Africa. There are reports of Mozambicans killed by lions at the National Kruger Park, this includes refugees

(Niemann, 2013:115). Migrants are often accused of stealing jobs which lead to name-calling and physical attacks (Adepoju, 2008:9). In South Africa migrants are also intensely abused by the police officials (Crush & Williams 2003 cited by Chigeza 2012) and blamed for high crime rate. Instead of being protected by the police officials' migrants are treated as criminals without evidence. The rights of migrants are violated not knowing that they have rights that should be respected (Landau, 2004:4) and those with legal documents have greater protection. Bloch (2008:6-7) noted that undocumented migrants have rights too with the principle of non-discrimination. It is clear that police officials are not doing their job of protecting migrants. For instance, in 2013 media (Siddique, 2013) reported that one Mozambican was dragged behind police van and lose his life for severe injuries. According to Landau (2004:15) Mozambicans are often deported without a court hearing. Thus, officials are abusing their power when they arrest migrants.

2.11. Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed existing literature relevant to the discourse of migration and human security. The literature shows that determinants of migration emanate from the pull and push factors. Notwithstanding, economic factors have predominantly induced human mobility, due to their quest for employment opportunities elsewhere other than country of origin. In the process of security migration, often insecurity is created as the undocumented clandestinely enter their desired destinations using perilous routes. This chapter also clarifies the idea of human security which is migrant-centred.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter thoroughly discusses research the methods that were utilized during the entire study. The chapter entails the methods that were utilized to gather data; namely, interviews, participant observation and literature review. This was done to address the research problem, research questions and objectives. The present researcher employed exploratory qualitative approach, which assisted in exploring the experiences of Mozambican immigrants who have been living in Johannesburg, South Africa since 1994.

3.1. Research design

Massey (2008) defines research design as a procedure used to gather data, analyses data, interpret results and disseminate the findings. Research design can be qualitative, quantitative and mixed method design. For the purpose of this study, qualitative design was applied. Qualitative design is a research that is subjective and entails a naturalistic and interpretive approach where data is normally collected utilising interviews to generate qualitative data (Rubin and Babbie, 2010).

3.1.1. Qualitative approach

The study used a qualitative approach to collect primary and secondary data. It did so in order to address the knowledge gap and inadequacies of the existing literature. The study deals with human challenges and was conducted through contact with the Mozambicans'

field or daily life experiences in Johannesburg. The justification for utilizing qualitative approach is that it enabled the present researcher to interact with Mozambican migrants, to obtain insight into their life experiences in the City of Johannesburg since 1994. According to Kothari (2003 cited by Miheretu, 2011) research design helps the researcher plan beforehand on the methods to be adopted to gather the relevant data and the techniques to be utilized during analysis (Miheretu,2011:47). Therefore, the research aim, objectives and statement problem were guidelines for the researcher to choose the relevant research design. The study focuses on exploring the life situations (experiences) of the Mozambican migrants.

3.2. Study area

Johannesburg is a hub of economic opportunities thus it entices different immigrants throughout the world, and Mozambicans are with no exception. The study area was selected because it has the highest number of Mozambican immigrants compared to the other cities in South Africa. Johannesburg is within easy reach of neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The dominant foreign groups are Mozambicans, Nigerians and Zimbabweans, which are seen to cluster in the inner city of Johannesburg (Peberdy, Crush & Msibi, 2004:1-11). Violence orchestrated against Mozambicans were recorded by media reports and literature in Daveyton, Alexandra and Ramaphosa Townships in the city of Johannesburg. The present researcher thus found it necessary to conduct research in Daveyton, Alexandra and Ramaphosa Townships.

3.3. Data sources

In relation to data sources, the study used both primary and secondary sources. It is significant to understand the meaning of primary and secondary sources to employ them in research methodology. According to Kothari (2004), primary sources are the data which are gathered for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character (Kothari, 2004:96). There are several tools for collecting primary data. These include participant observation, interviews and focus group. This study employed face-to-face interviews (to be specific unstructured interview). The present researcher took notes of what the interviewees from Daveyton, Alexandra and Ramaphosa Townships had to say during the interview. Those notes served as the primary source.

Secondary sources imply that the data were already available, that is had, been collected and analysed by someone else. It may either be published or unpublished data, such as internet material, media reports, articles, journals and books (ACAPS, 2012; Kothari, 2004). This study consulted published books, journals, articles and monographs on migration and human security. The use of secondary sources assisted the present researcher to avoid repetition of information in the literature. This study employed secondary sources solely aligning to the discourse of migration to draw in-depth analysis.

3.4. Data collection tools

3.4.1. Unstructured interview

The data collection tool used was a unstructured interview given that this study is exploratory in nature. Vindication for utilizing unstructured interview is that I was keen to explore the experiences of the Mozambican immigrants in South Africa, in the city of Johannesburg. Robson (1993) defines an interview as a form of conversation with a

purpose. There are diverse kinds of interviews. However, for the sake of this study, unstructured interview was used to collect the data. Unstructured interview provides a greater breadth and the content of the interview, which is guided by the responses on the previous question. Hence, this enabled the researcher to follow-up the previous question (from respondents) for clarity and to gain further insight concerning immigrants' experiences in South Africa. According to Young (2003) the benefit of an unstructured interview is that the data collected is usually rich and authentic, containing revealing information (Young, 2003:18). Therefore, employing unstructured interview helped the present researcher to gather sufficient data to address the research objectives and questions, by asking the interviewees some questions. However, the drawback of this technique is that the researcher might collect irrelevant information due to its abundance. The present researcher engaged in in-depth analysis, to sift irrelevant information.

An unstructured interview was conducted with both documented and undocumented migrants. In Daveyton, the present researcher utilised a long-cherished friendship with a high school friend, to organise a meeting with the interviewees. In fear of suspicions from the locals, interviewees suggested to use my friend's house as a meeting point. Interviews were conducted on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays), because most of the interviewees were busy during the week. The interviews took two months to enable the researcher get indispensable insight into the migrants' decision to migrate and their experiences in South Africa. The three townships studied are situated far apart; so it was time-consuming to visit all three areas. However, it was important to get information from those three townships.

3.4.2. Participant observation

Robson (1993) argued that the actions and behaviours of people are an important aspect of social research. Therefore, participant observation is a technique that observes what people do in their real life setting and then document it in a descriptive way for analysis (Robson, 1993). This technique allows the observer or researcher to analyse the actions of other people using his or her own perceptions. The present researcher used this technique to observe how the locals interact with foreign nationals. Participant observation is used to find the reality on the ground on the day-to-day experiences of the migrants.

The present researcher explored the three townships in June and July 2017, to observe and gain an understanding of the experiences and interactions of foreign nationals.

It is crucial to give an overview of the geographic and demographic description of the study field. According to Census 2011 the population of Daveyton is about 127 967, males constitute 51.11% and females 48.89%. The people in Daveyton speak IsiZulu, Sepedi, IsiXhosa, Setwana, IsiNdebele, English, Siswati, Tsonga, Tshivenda and Afrikaans. The Zulu language is the predominant language, followed by Sepedi.

In Alexandra the population is about 179 624, with 637 37 households, according to Census 2011. Alexandra Township has more than 50 extensions. This township is largely populated by Black African people. Through participant observation, it is clear that Black people are too many there.

Lastly, Ramaphosa Township is located within Rigner Park, Johannesburg. It is under the jurisdiction Ekurhuleni Metropolitan (South African SDI Alliance, 2012). This is the area wherein foreign nationals own spaza shops and employ locals (Chauke, 2011)

3.4.3. Literature review

The present researcher has reviewed the existing literature about migration to gain insight into the field. Reviewing the existing literature helped the researcher get new information and avoid plagiarism. According to Hart (1998), a literature review is the selection of available documents (both published and unpublished) on the topic, which contain information, ideas, data and written evidence from a standpoint to fulfil certain aims or express certain views on the nature of the topic and how it is to be investigated, and the effective evaluation of these documents in relation to the research being processed (Hart, 1998:13). However, for the sake of this study's integrity and quality, the researcher vigorously reviewed published literature relevant to the subject of migration.

3.5. Sampling design

A sample of 60 Mozambican migrants has been interviewed to collect information of their daily experiences in Johannesburg. The present researcher conducted twenty in-depth interviews, constituting forty males and twenty females. The interviews lasted for a period of 20 to 40 minutes with each interviewee, and they were given clarity on questions seem not to understand. The interviewer gathered relevant data needed to address research questions and objectives by asking interviewees to delineate their answers to shun obscurity. Literature portrays that the number of male Mozambicans surpasses their females in Johannesburg. Disappointedly, precise number of Mozambican migrants in Johannesburg is unknown due to deficiency of dependable data. Therefore, the sample

size was determined after observation at public space. The interviews were conducted with each of the samples through face to face and telephonic. Respondents were implored questions relevant to the discourse of migration. The answers provided by the interviewees broadened the present researcher's understanding of determinants and the experiences of migrants in Johannesburg.

3.6. Ethical considerations

3.6.1. Informed consent

Participants were informed of the nature of the study and had the choice to participate or not. In other words, participants were not coerced to participate in the research. The study was based on voluntary participation amongst the sampled population. Informed consent simply implies that the respondents and participants had the advantage of receiving sufficient explanation on the purpose of the research. Therefore, getting data from the participants was informed by a mutual understanding and agreement. Before the process of collecting data from the participants, the researcher took time to delineate the purpose of the research.

3.6.2. Confidentiality

According to Umezurike (2012) confidentiality denotes that all data which is personal shall remain so (Umezurike, 2012:49). Any individual that will participate in this study should anticipate that the information provided to the research will be treated in a confidential manner. The participant is entitled to expect that such information will not be given to anyone else. The researcher explicated to the participants that the information provided remains confidential and utilised merely to achieve the objectives of the study. The study

did so to protect the respondents from the society, if they provided any sensitive information concerning their experiences in the host country. Additionally, pseudonyms were used to protect the participants identity.

3.7. Conclusion

This chapter sought to delineate the research methodology. It described issues such as the research design, study area, data sources, data collection tools such as unstructured interviews, participant observation and literature review. The chapter also outlines the sampling design and research ethics taken into cognizance throughout the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION FINDINGS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter entails the findings of the study. It starts with a background of the Mozambican migrants and then considers the causes of their decision to leave their country of birth to come to South Africa. This chapter also offers migrants' experiences in Johannesburg, and their view of South African citizens. South Africa attracts hundreds of thousands of migrants every year in search of a haven from civil war, political turmoil and economic downturn in their countries of origin. Existing literature shows that Mozambicans are the second largest foreign nationals, after Zimbabweans in Johannesburg. This chapter focuses on the daily interactions of Mozambicans in South Africa.

4.1. Background of Mozambicans migration to South Africa

Economic disequilibrium between South Africa and neighbouring countries increasingly plays a gigantic role of immigration, both documented and undocumented into South Africa. The demand for labourers in the mining and agricultural sectors, has lured many Mozambicans to enter South Africa. Nevertheless, since 1990s the numbers of documented Mozambicans have declined sharply whilst the undocumented migrants increased. Unlike documented migrants, the undocumented migrants are susceptible to xenophobic sentiments, exploitation by employers and scapegoating. The southern districts (Magude and Chokwe) of Mozambique, which are known for being poverty-

stricken areas, are the main suppliers of migrants. This is because of their nearness to South Africa. Interestingly, in the dispensation of the apartheid system, labour migration from neighbouring countries to South Africa did not flag out any critical problem because the trend was facilitated through legitimate channels.

4.2. Migrants' profiles

For the purpose of this study, a total of 60 Mozambican migrants were interviewed. From these 40 were males and 20 females. The age group of the respondents ranged from 23 to 47 years. Notwithstanding, most of the interviewees were between the ages of 23 to 40 years. Regarding their educational background 16 held a university qualification, 30 have matriculated and 14 have solely completed primary level. Years of stay in South Africa for the respondents ranges from 4 to 25 years.

Pseudonyms	Age	Gender	Number of years living in South Africa	Highest level of education
Getty	26	Female	2 years	Degree
Rudo	30	Male	4 years	Matric
Atepa	29	Male	4 years	Matric
Morgi	44	Female	16 years	Primary
Lui	33	Male	5 years	Diploma
Mec	40	Male	11 years	Primary

Adi	28	Male	4 years	Diploma
Edken	26	Male	3 years	Diploma
Ruban	28	Male	2 years	Matric
Chester	34	Male	10 years	Matric
Zamido	30	Female	3 years	Primary
Obuche	32	Female	4 years	Matric
Imin	29	Male	4 years	Matric
Meshack	30	Male	6 years	Primary
Dule	36	Male	3 years	Matric
Mazui	38	Female	7 years	Primary
Aleck	33	Male	10 years	Degree
Noni	31	Female	5 years	Degree
Akena	45	Female	23 years	Matric
Dudu	27	Female	5 years	Degree
Mungu	25	Male	5 years	Matric
Tongai	26	Male	2 years	Matric
Daniel	46	Male	25 years	Matric
Elvi	38	Male	15	Matric

Ido	24	Male	3 years	Degree
Elika	23	Male	3 years	Degree
Nancy	29	Female	3 years	Primary
Moi	32	Male	6 years	Degree
Nudu	35	Female	15 years	Matric
Dodo	24	Female	7 years	Degree
Maneko	39	Male	10 years	Matric
Rido	40	Female	20 years	Primary
Lagi	29	Male	4 years	Matric
Kholi	30	Male	6 years	Matric
Gita	25	Male	2 years	Matric
Elva	30	Female	10 years	Degree
Meru	27	Male	5 years	Matric
Tendai	39	Male	7 years	Primary
Elvin	46	Male	20 years	Degree
Mildred	29	Female	4 years	Degree
Gasi	47	Female	25 years	Primary
Zuke	33	Male	10 years	Degree

Juno	26	Male	3 years	Matric
Tula	28	Male	5 years	Degree
Boik	34	Male	7 years	Matric
Angi	30	Female	10 years	Matric
Meju	27	Male	5 years	Matric
Ageru	38	Male	10 years	Primary
Somna	26	Female	4 years	Degree
Nobic	39	Male	11 years	Primary
Yengu	27	Male	3 years	Matric
Sengie	29	Female	5 years	Matric
Mue	34	Male	7 years	Matric
Variel	26	Female	2 years	Matric
Gere	24	Male	1 year	Matric
Muyeo	31	Male	1 year	Primary
Haji	25	Male	3 years	Primary
Obula	32	Male	4 years	Primary
Tabet	24	Male	3 years	Matric
Mecio	30	Female	4 years	Matric

4.3. Determinants for migrants to come South Africa

Prior to understanding the experiences of migrants in South Africa, it was vital to present their reasons for coming to South Africa. Despite the history of migration, most of the migrants came to South Africa after the advent of democracy. Number of reasons were provided by the participants, for doing so, with the predominant reason being the economic opportunities available in South Africa, as well as political instability and environmental threats in their country of origin. Mozambicans migration to South Africa is predominantly male than female. Here are factors that led respondents to come South Africa.

4.3.1. Employment

A number of studies on the discourse of migration have suggested that migration occurs primarily because of economic factors. Akena in his decision to come South Africa said the following:

The level of unemployment at Mozambique is bad, and my family lives in a poverty-stricken situation. I told myself to change the situation, when the South African political landscape changed in 1994, it was my chance to come to seek employment.

Dudu explained as follows: Poverty and unemployment have stricken my country. I love my country, but I could not stay in such bad circumstance because my I would starve to death. Coming to South Africa was the only solution to escape unemployment despite the fact that I am a holder of have a degree.

Mungu shared his reasons for migrating to South Africa as follows:

South Africa is a country of great opportunities, particularly economic opportunities. The Mozambican government is not doing enough to provide their citizens with jobs so that people can fend for themselves. Everyone wants to come to the city of gold, I came here to work in the mine as my uncle has been working here for many years.

Tongai has been living in Daveyton since 1995, he entered South Africa clandestinely because he did not have legal documents such as passports and/or visa. He risked entering South Africa because of unemployment in Mozambique, with the aim of getting a job upon arrival. These were Tongai's exact words:

“After a conversation with my friend on the phone, he invited me to come to South Africa where he was working as a painter. I didn't have a passport thus we (me and others) had to jump the border fence. It was a painful journey, but I had no choice because I needed a job to feed my family at home. Upon arrival my friend faithfully got me a job as his assistant painter.”

4.3.2. Civil War

The Civil war that lasted for 16 years between RENAMO and FRELIMO coerced number of Mozambicans to leave their home country. As Daniel explicate, his reasons for coming to South Africa were the following:

When the civil war breaks out in 1980s, Mozambique was no longer safe and good for one to live in, I had to run with my family to South Africa for safety and protection. I could not put my family in danger, as many people had already lost their lives. I left Mozambique in 1990 and my family is safe and well.

4.3.3. Environmental disasters

Elvi explained her reasons for coming to South Africa as follows:

I came to South Africa in 2002 after the outbreak of Cyclone Eline which destroyed my home completely. So, my family and I were displaced, South Africa was our last hope to find shelter.

Based on Elvi's response, it is clear as crystal that Mozambicans migrate for diverse reasons. It is not always about economic factors, but rather environmental disaster also propels them move from their home country to other countries.

4.3.4. Education

Ido explained his reason as follows:

The quality of education in my home country is very low compared to South Africa, and universities are not expensive. I came to South Africa to further my studies.

Elika was also lured by the quality of education in South Africa:

South Africa has the most advanced tertiary institutions of learning in the Southern Africa region. I came to South Africa so that I could learn and go back to my home country with a degree, to make a difference in the economy.

4.3.5. Social ties

Nancy migrated to South Africa unlawfully but later obtain South African identity through links established with the Department of Home Affairs officials. As she explained:

I came into South Africa without passport and my cousin introduced me to a Home Affairs official who helped me get a South African identity

to avoid deportation. It sounds awful but I had no choice but to pay a bribe for me to get a South African identity. It was hard but worth it because today I own a business in Johannesburg.

It is crucial to pinpoint the existence of corruption amongst officials who have the knack to accept bribery. Here, justice is compromised for the benefit of one person. However, Nancy bribed the official out of desperation and because she needed to stay in South Africa. Nonetheless, such desperation does not give someone license to act against the law of South Africa. In fact, she broke the law of South Africa twice: firstly, by entering clandestinely, secondly by bribing officials to gain an identity document. This is unacceptable.

4.3.6. Nearness

Respondents also migrated to South Africa because of its proximity to their home country, as Moi elucidated:

Initially, I wanted to go Europe, but my financial status hindered me from doing so. South Africa was my second choice, largely because it is closer to Mozambique, so I didn't have to pay a lot for transportation.

4.3.7. Medical infrastructure

Nudu explained her reasons as follows:

“My father got sick for many years until he decided to come South Africa for medical attention. To be honest, South Africa has the best medical facilities, and as I am talking my father is alive and well. We decided not to go back to Mozambique so that he could be closer to good clinics.”

4.3.8. Permanent residence

Dodo:

“My father worked for years in South African mines, in fact, he contributed a lot to the economy of this country. It was a joyful experience when he received his ‘permanent residence’ in South Africa, and my whole family had to move to live permanently with him. I feel honoured because my father’s dedication to the economy of South Africa was not in vain.”

Unlike Dodo, who celebrated the permanent move of her family to South Africa, Maneko said despite the permanent residence, they have a strong tie with his country of birth, Mozambique, as his family is still living there. Hence, he does not want to reside in South Africa forever but to come in and out. Maneko expressed his view as follows:

“It is good to have permanent residence, but I have a family at Mozambique, and I don’t want to live in South Africa for the rest of my life. I came here to work not to live and enjoy the glamour of South Africa. That’s why I always visit my country every 3 months so that I don’t lose my family and cultural identity. I am a Mozambican and proud of it”.

4.4. Mozambican experiences in South Africa

4.4.1. Xenophobic and afrophobic attacks

Boik state the following:

You may think that apartheid is a thing of the past, but it has come back in the form of black man against black man. I don’t know what you can call it because this is more than xenophobia. I remember one day while walking to my brother’s shack. When I was there.

I started to hear stones being thrown on top of his shack, when we went outside, it was a mob of South Africans. We ran the police station because they were angry.

Angi:

I work as a domestic worker but the hatred and insults I get from my boss is very bad. When there was violence, I begged her not to leave but to stay for a night. I was told to go where I belong. It was smoke everywhere in Alexandra because of burning tyres by locals against foreigners.

Meju said the following:

They came and evicted me because I am a foreigner. You see the scar on my forehead, I was attacked by South Africans. But they didn't evict the Chinese people who are also foreigners.

Angeru reported the following:

As foreigners, we are facing xenophobia everywhere. Living in Alexandra is dangerous, I can't live here for too long. They have destroyed my uncle's shack, now he has no place to stay.

Somna said the following:

I came here to advance my studies, but I was discriminated by a Zulu lecturer. He ridiculed and mocked me that I should go back to Mozambique, the whole class was laughing.

Nobic responded as follows:

Not all South Africans are xenophobic or against us foreigners. They walk in groups and I think that's where attacks against foreigners start as they talk with each other. I once heard a group of five locals organising a protest against foreigners.

Yengu answered as follows:

When you are dark they attack you for that.

Sengie said the following:

Daveyton people are xenophobic. I have been living here since 2012, foreigners are targeted by criminals.

Muen reported the following:

Foreigners are stigmatised in this country. Locals are very inhumane towards us. I thought South Africa was a good country but the outbreaks of xenophobia are terrible.

Variel's response:

They are prejudicial and merciless to us foreigners. If you don't understand their home language, it's a crime to them.

Gere:

South Africans are insensitive to foreigners especially those of us who have dark skin. They think the high crime is a result of our presence in this country.

Muyeo:

News reporters exaggerate in their writing. If they find one migrant stealing, they conclude that all migrants are criminals.

Haji:

These people have everything but don't want to give us a piece of a cake. They are the ones owing shops building. When xenophobia starts they target our shops for looting.

Obula made the following observation:

Police are also xenophobic. They don't do their job of combating crimes. When they arrest foreigners, they first beat him so hard.

Tabet:

I came to South Africa lawfully, but I was attacked because I didn't have a South African identity. I showed them my passport, but the police took it and hit me on my face. They were like ahhhhh its you 'makwerekwere'.

Mecio:

I think the violent locals are barbarians. When you tell them that you speak Portuguese, they laugh. They are not informed, and lack understanding of their own 'rainbow' nation.



Picture by James Oatway: Accessed on: 11 September 2017

https://www.google.co.za/search?q=picture+of+sithole+emmanuel+by+james+oatway&dcr=0&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=bukCP3duXCZGnM%253A%252CyZRJy-l2ilvpMM%252C_&usq=_jl8uCbU4lZYG8S9xF0ssijYTtlo%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjQwaLs1Y_ZAhWFWxQKHd7fBW4Q9QEIKDAA#imgsrc=3LLfUx9eywDWvM:&spf=1517864734422

By the look of things, one can tell vociferously that the perpetrator lifted the knife aiming to take the life away of the migrant, Sithole from Mozambique. Migrants live in ginormous apprehension for their lives because groups of locals have gone out to viciously attack them, blaming migrants for the high crime rate and unemployment.



Picture was taken by James Oatway Accessed on: 11 September 2017

https://www.google.co.za/search?q=picture+of+sithole+emmanuel+by+james+oatway&dcr=0&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=bukCP3duXCZGnM%253A%252CyZRJy-I2ilvpMM%252C_&usq=_jI8uCbU4IZYG8S9xF0ssijYTtlo%3D&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjQwaLs1Y_ZAhWFWxQKHd7fBW4Q9QEIKDAA#imgsrc=u4Y_tfM8-iCMLM:&spf=1517864734422

The law of the country was also applauded for taking its course against violent locals.

Rido: "In the case of Sithole at least those bastards were arrested and sentenced to jail. But their sentence was light and cannot bring Sithole back to the land of the living. No one deserves to die like. I was once attacked by a mob of South Africans but luckily a

police van was passing, and the police came for my rescue. It was good to see the police doing their job.”



<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1024858/The-tale-flaming-man-picture-woke-world-South-Africas-xenophobia.html>

Accessed: 01 October 2017

A Mozambican was set alight by a group of angry South Africans in Alexandra.

Police were also lambasted for not criminalizing the perpetrators.

Lagi: “South African police are good but very slow to react to crimes. It seems like in the case of African migrants, they choose to arrive late when there is a crime against foreigners. My cousin was left dead after being beaten by a mob. A case was opened and closed because of lack of witnesses, and the criminals went away scot-free.”



<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/feb/28/man-dies-south-africa-police-van>

Accessed: 03 October 2017

Police have diverted their attention from their obligation of combating crimes. Instead, they are violent against Mozambican migrants. The incident of a Mozambican being dragged by a police vehicle in Daveyton shows that there are group of policemen who do not know their duty. The attitude of police officials has become intolerant and arrogant largely towards African migrants.

Kholi argued that:

“Police or no police, it is all the same because they are against non-violent African migrants, instead of looking for offenders. They are very brutal against us foreigners. We are not safe in South Africa. Even when you have a passport to be here, police will humiliate you publicly. I remember a friend of mine was coming from work when police stopped him and began to ask for passports and searched his pockets as if he was a criminal. When they hear you struggling to speak South African languages eloquently, they suspect you to be a criminal; it is not right.”

Respondents also accused police and immigration officials of inordinate detention. Both documented and undocumented received the same treatment from the police.

Gita:

I was arrested and detained for 4 days until my brother brought my passport to the station. I was on my way to visit my friend in his flat when police stopped me and demand my passport. His house was just less than 1km from mine, so I didn't see any reason for me to carry a passport. When I asked them to come with me to my house, so that I can get my passport, they refused and handcuffed me.”

4.4.2. Entrepreneurship

For professional and skilled Mozambicans their experiences are categorical different from the unskilled migrants. Elvin ran more than 5 fashion boutiques and was happy to live in South Africa. As he explained:

Ever since I started my business its thriving every day, South Africa has been a good place for business. I have employed more than 20 South Africans.

4.5. Challenges faced by migrants

4.5.1. Corruption

Corruption is simply the abuse of delegated power by officials. People who ought to protect and shelter the vulnerable have instead been answerable for taking away the little money they have. Corruption per se worsens the state of penury and xenophobic attacks. Police officers have not been very helpful to foreign nationals, instead they have contributed to the looting from the pockets of migrants. Mildred explains this as follows:

“When I arrived in South Africa, I had to bribe police officers every day so that they didn’t deport me. I was forced to buy a South African identity because paying unnecessary bills was straining my wallet.”

4.5.2. Harassment

Harassment from police officers is a general experience among foreign migrants. The police officers have the propensity of asking bribes, sexual favours and extorting money from the most vulnerable groups particularly undocumented migrants. Antagonistic attitudes towards migrants by police officers are not limited to sensual perception but also physical violence and abuse.

Gasi said: “They came in here and demanded for my passport or bribery. I was harassed in front of my two kids. These police officers are devils”.

4.5.3. Living in Fear

Elva:

It is difficult to live in South Africa because every day migrants are targets of accusations, discrimination and brutal attacks, so I live in total fear that any time I might lose my life.

4.5.4. Name calling

Meru:

They call us 'makwerekwere' because we don't have fancy eloquence in the English language.

The term 'makwerekwere' is generally utilised in hostile against African migrants, and are meant to isolate foreign nationals from the South African society.

4.5.5. Politics of pigmentation

Tendai:

We are treated as animals, but white foreigners are warmly welcomed because of their skin colour. It is unfair to be judged on the basis colour of your skin, I mean I didn't choose to have a dark skin.

4.5.6. Deportation

Police widely believe that several foreign nationals are involved for unscrupulous business such as selling drugs. Foreign nationals live in fear and apprehension of arrest, and deportation.

Zuke said:

I was busy at my shop when police came in, accusing me of selling drugs. When they found that I was not selling drugs. They requested my passport, only to find that my passport had expired. The police harshly took me to Lindela for deportation. When I was in Mozambique the only thing on my mind was my stock in my shop. I don't want to be deported again because I have a business to run.

Juno said:

South Africans steal from us knowing that we won't report the case to the police. You can't report a South African criminal to the police, it would be like you are asking for deportation.

4.5.7. Disintegration

Tula: South Africans don't want to associate themselves with us foreigners. It is very difficult to become their friends. They are violent, one minute you can laugh and the next you are promised to be beaten up. It is better to stay away from them.

4.6. How Mozambican migrants' views of South Africans

Noni put it this way:

These people are angry and arrogant towards us foreigners. They think highly of themselves. I think they can do better than looking down on foreigners.

Aleck alluded his view of South Africans as follows:

South Africans are full of themselves, they don't see us as humans. Just because we come from a disadvantaged country doesn't give them right to undermine us.

Mazui expressed her despondency towards South Africans:

Every time I watch television and read newspapers, there is nothing exciting except South Africans not wanting foreigners in their country. These people are merciless and ready to attack foreigners at any chance they get, especially us Mozambicans we are targeted every day. I can't walk freely; life is tough. They can kill you any time.

Dule:

I remember this other day when I was in a taxi, I spoke to the driver in English. The response I got from him and passengers backing up, saying 'he thinks he is smarter than us, he should go back home'. South Africans are not friendly at all.

Inability to communicate in the local language makes foreign nationals to be subjected to verbal abuse. This often evokes negative attitudes from locals.

Meshack:

South African men are mad at us, because they think we are taking their women. They see us as a threat to their girlfriends. But I understand, we Mozambicans have love, we know how to take care of a woman.

Foreign nationals are stereotyped for having South African girlfriends.

Imin:

South Africans are not peaceful, they are always protesting and expressing their anger in a harsh way.

Obuche:

Living here in South Africa is difficult. They accuse us of stealing their jobs. Foreigners are hardworking and humble to their bosses at work, while South Africans are lazy and don't want to work.

Zamido:

The attitudes I get from South Africans are negative.

Chester:

I have friends who are Zulus, we are like family when we are together. They are friendly and willing to help you when you are in need.

Ruban:

You can't starve here in this country. I have seen the hospitality of South Africans. I remember when I first came in I was given shelter by a friend of my cousin until I found my own place.

Edken:

Me and my South African boss have a good relationship. He is like a friend to me, I enjoy working under his leadership. I don't regret coming to South Africa.

Adi:

South Africans appreciate diversity and multiculturalism. It is one best thing I like about this country.

Mec:

There are those who are mean and unwelcoming, but the majority of South Africans are friendly. It is only those who have wrong attitudes about migrants that abuse us.

Lui:

They are good people, it is just that the high crime makes them angry at illegal migrants and start attacking them.

Morgi:

They call us names, you will hear them saying “makwerekwere”. I don’t think they want us here in their country.

Atepa:

We pay rent to this people, but some South Africans are furious about it. They think we are taking their houses, yet we are renting. I have a tenant ever since I came to South Africa.

Rudo:

They don’t pay us well, yet we work so hard. I have a family at home who depend on my wages.

Getty:

They target cars our if you have one. You should be vigilant at all times because any time a gun might be pointed at your fore head. Thugs are almost at every corner.

4.7. Discussion and analysis of the findings

This chapter provides migrants profile, causes of leaving country of birth and the experience of migrants living in Johannesburg, South Africa. The overview of migrants’ profiles and background shows that they have different reasons for coming to South Africa. Apart from economic opportunities, migrants migrate to South Africa for health facilities, education and political stability. Upon arrival in South Africa, both documented and undocumented migrants witnessed unanticipated experiences. Few migrants seem unaffected by the catastrophic attacks instigated by locals. Furthermore, most

Mozambican migrants are susceptible to discrimination, marginalisation, xenophobic attacks and hostility. Migrants' inability to converse eloquently in South African languages and English makes them targets of harassment by police officials. This study also found that both documented and undocumented migrants also experience xenophobia and afrophobia. Notwithstanding, there are migrants who are living well and far from xenophobic attacks. Unskilled migrants who generally find themselves competing for scarce resource are accused of stealing jobs that belong to the locals. The language barrier and skin colour play a role for the outbreak of xenophobic sentiments. Some migrants have to bribe corrupt officials working in the DHA to get South African identity. Migrants tend to receive less protection from the police officers; instead, the police contribute to the attacks against foreign nationals. Migrants consider themselves susceptible to criminals.

Foreign nationals viewed South Africans as having the predilection to undermine and look down on Mozambicans. Migrants also regarded the locals as abusive and unhappy about their presence. Notwithstanding, some respondents viewed South Africans as good and hospitable through their experiences.

4.8. Realibility and Validity

The method and approach utilised to gather data were validated through findings and data analysis. Therefore, there is no reason to doubt the nature and approach of the study. Participant observation employed assisted the researcher to see interaction of foreign nationals with the locals on a daily basis. Sampling design was inclusive as it allowed both male and female Mozambicans to have an opportunity to participate in the unstructured interviews. To avoid plagiarism the study applied literature review relevant

to the debate of migration. Interestingly, the study was also reviewed by external promoters who made substantial comments, of which the researcher adhered to minimise flaws of the study. Definitions of terms utilised in the study were necessary to substantiate the debate of migration. Miheretu (2011) argued that the validity of a study can be checked by defining the meaning of all terms in the instrument so that they give the meaning for respondents (Miheretu, 2011:53). Consultation of the

4.9. Conclusion

South Africa has been the most preferred destination by Mozambican migrants, largely because of its proximity, economic hegemony, political stability and social network. The migrants are also lured to South Africa because of her tertiary institutions. During the interviews, it became clear that the police and immigration officers utilise their autonomy to take money unlawfully from foreign nationals in exchange to access to enter or stay in South Africa. The perception that migrants are criminals fuelled discrimination, scapegoating and marginalisation. The present researcher found that both documented and undocumented foreign nationals are called derogatory names by locals who make foreign nationals feel unwelcomed. Foreign nationals are also susceptible to harassment, corruption and extortion. In South Africa, it appears that African migrants suffer the risk of xenophobia and hostility compared to white migrants. The politics of colour plays a role in orchestrating violence against African migrants. During the interviews, the present researcher also discovered that migrants are contributing much to the creation of employment for South Africans, rather than stealing jobs.

CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND GENERAL CONCLUSION

5.0. Introduction

This study explored the causes of migration and the experiences of migrants living in Johannesburg. The literature shows that the determinants of migration are economic, social, political and demographic. These triggers are known as the push and pull factors of migration. The findings of the present study revealed that migrants are faced with enormous challenges, ranging from xenophobic sentiments, corruption from police and immigration officials. There is also the politics of impunity from the perpetrators of violence against foreign nationals. The allegations and perceptions that migrants are criminals and stealing jobs is very rife. Migrants are utilised as scapegoats for the scarce economic resources. Both documented and undocumented migrants are all in the same boat of stigma and marginalisation from the society of South Africa.

5.1. Recommendations

5.1.1. Recommendations for the Government of South Africa

- There is a need to train and educate police officers on human rights
- To carry out countrywide constitutional campaigns to impart ample knowledge to the citizens about their Constitution.
- To heighten the hand of law against corruption amongst immigration and police officials

- To establish public dialogues that include diverse stakeholders such foreign national, government, business people, Non-Governmental Organisations and civil society
- South African government ought to work together with Mozambique to curb irregular migration, because South Africa alone cannot do it.

5.1.2. Recommendations for the South African Police Service

- To discipline police officers who accept bribery from foreign nationals
- Re-educate police officers on the significance of arrest warrant

5.1.3. Recommendations for the Media platforms

- Media platforms ought to report on incidents that promote integration between foreign nationals and locals
- Television and radio must have programmes that address challenges of migrants
- Avoidance of biased reports that view migrants negatively always

5.2. Future research

There is a need for further research on the following themes:

- The impact of migration on human security
- Integration amongst foreign national and locals

5.3. General conclusion

A conclusion can be drawn that the post-1994 dispensation has witnessed a large number of migrants moving from their countries of origin to South Africa. The relaxation of restrictive border precepts increasingly played a vital in encouraging clandestine movements. African migrants migrated into South Africa for diverse reasons, such as political, social, economic and environmental. The analysis significantly shows that Mozambican mobility to South Africa is spurred by economic reasons. Notwithstanding, there is a perception from locals that migrants have come to steal jobs that are meant for South Africans. Negative perceptions have led to violence which manifests itself in xenophobic attacks. This study has also found that both documented and undocumented migrants are under attack, largely African migrants. The recurrence attacks against Mozambicans makes them feel that xenophobia in South Africa is anti-Mozambican. At international level, South Africa and Mozambique have enjoyed a good bilateral relation whilst the ordinary people are despondent.

Mozambicans have contributed much to the South African economy through the mining and agricultural sectors. Migrants who have businesses in Johannesburg employed South Africans, which leads to penury alleviation. Undocumented migrants have been exploited by employers who underpay them and at times are reluctant to do so. Instead, they summon police officer to deport them on pay day. Mozambican migrants also fall prey to physical abuse and extortion from the police and immigration officials.

Continuous attacks against foreign nationals in South African threaten her relationship with Mozambique and other African countries. It can be inferred that there are

Mozambicans who are enjoying residing in Johannesburg, largely those with skills that are needed in South Africa.

If the propensity of South Africans to depict foreign nationals as criminals and name-calling continues, it would increase disintegration among locals and foreign nationals.

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