

**International migration and employment, the case of foreign nationals in
Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa**

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BERNADAT DAITONE

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DEDICATION

- **To my daughter Gianna Bliss Katandi, because education is the key to success.**
- **To all international migrants around the world, may our stories be heard, and lives be transformed, may we never forget why we left home.**

ABSTRACT

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT: THE CASE OF FOREIGN NATIONALS IN DUNOON, CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

This research was focused on assessing the relationship between international migration and employment in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. This assessment was essential to determine the reasons for such an increase in international migration and to understand their reasons for migration. This study showed that there are both push and pull factors for international migration.

This study focused on participants from five African countries that are currently residing in Dunoon. These are Zimbabweans, Congolese (DRC), Malawians, Nigerians and Cameroonians. The findings of this study showed that there are three main determinants of international migration, that is, economic, social and political. These foreign nationals are faced with both positive and negative aspects as international migrants in Dunoon, and despite the negatives they still view South Africa as a good host country. This is demonstrated by the fact that the majority of the research participants do not intend to return to their home countries.

KEY TERMS:International Migration, Dunoon, Determinants, Basic Needs, Xenophobia, Capabilities , Foreigners , Migrants , Employment, Cape Town.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFDB	Africa Development Bank
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FDI	International Federation of Human Rights
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NDP	National Development Plan
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
WP	World Population

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

International Migration is the movement of people from one country to another. International migration is a result of many factors which are social, political, economic, and physical or environmental. Todaro and Smith (2003:359) noted that 'urban bias' has induced migration. People all over the world have a bias on urban areas and foreign countries; they believe that these places offer better living standards, economic wellbeing, better education opportunities, employment and a wide range of better opportunities that are not found in their countries or places of origin (Todaro and Smith 2003:359). Czaika (2018:15) notes that skills and income play a pivotal role in international migration, high level of skills might be in demand resulting in a situation whereby people migrate because of educational qualifications so that they can make use of their skills in a foreign country. Also attached to this, is the high level of income for certain critical skills, such as medical practitioners, Accountants, Social Workers, and Engineers. This factor results in brain drain in some countries and a gain in countries being migrated to. This link between high skills and levels of income, have immensely contributed to international migration (Czaika 2018:18).

In Africa, South Africa is a major country of destination for most surrounding countries as noted by Bisrat (2019:104). South Africa has good socio-economic forums and easy migration policies, which makes it easy for migrants to start a new life. Moreover, as compared to other African countries, South Africa seems to provide a stable economy and political rest for both locals and migrants due to its stability (Bisrat 2019 :105). Daily people migrate to South Africa so they can find 'greener pastures', which they perceive essential for their livelihood. To further clarify this notion, Papastergiadis (2018 :35) states that South Africa provides better education and health facilities as well as economic opportunities thus promoting influx of people. However, it is important to note that this influx of migrants, has prompted negative policies from the

government, policy makers and created ‘bad blood’ towards foreign nationals in some communities in parts of South Africa (Papatsergiadis 2018:39).

Shea (2018 :33) argues that international migration has negative and positive impacts on a nation’s resources, negative effects such as strain over resources, increase in criminal activities and shortage of amenities. On the contrary, international migration can cause brain gain to a country, creation of employment, especially for the skilled people and a sharing of culture (Shea 2018:37) . It is therefore important to note that international migration has both positives and negatives effects. These and more will be discussed as we explore more on the connection between international migration and employment in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa.

The researcher seeks to investigate the push and pull factors of international migration, and the link this has on the rate of employment on the life and experiences of the migrants living in Dunoon. Furthermore, this study will investigate South Africa’s migration policies, the Covid19 pandemic, xenophobic attacks and will include their effects on documented and undocumented migrants labour . The study will entail qualitative research using semi-structured interviews and snowball sampling of foreign migrants residing in Dunoon as key informants.

1.2 Background to the study and contextualisation

International migration is an ever-growing phenomenon all over the world and Africa is not exempted in this. People are moving from their country of origin to other countries because of political, social and economic challenges. Everywhere in the world, economic factors have proven to be the key factors in international migration. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs UNDESA (2019:10), there has been a tremendous increase in international migration over the past decade. It has been estimated that there are over 244 million migrants all over the world, an increase from the 71 million migrants in the previous decade (UNDESA 2019:15).

Moreover, the 2019 World Population Policies (WPP) report stated that “from the 185 nations with data that was available in 2019, 80 per cent of them their policies where to decrease international migration, which was an increase from 38 per cent from 2015” (WPP 2019:17). This shows that international migration has resulted in

urbanisation all over the world which is an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. As a result, it has become an issue of international concern. Africa is adversely affected international migration and this has resulted in poverty in most of the urban areas where foreign nationals migrate to, since the increased urban population places a huge strain on public services and infrastructure (WPP 2019:22). In Less Developing Countries (LDCs), urban centers are struggling to cope with problems that are associated with unplanned urban growth. International migration has caused overcrowded cities, creation of substandard housing, polluted water supplies, widespread violence, and crime (WPP 2019:22).

According to Bisrat (2019:64), migration in South Africa can be traced back to 1994. This was the year that ushered in a democratic dispensation after the fall of apartheid. The dawn of democracy meant newly found freedom and relaxation of movement, especially for black people. This brought about a surge of both internal and external migration, as evidenced by people moving from rural areas such as Limpopo, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal, into areas such as Johannesburg and Cape Town in search of employment. This independence also brought about the opening of borders for black people, from other African countries such as Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Somalia, Congo etcetera into the nation of South Africa (Bisrat 2019:67).

Bisrat (2019:64) further articulates that the economic growth of South Africa since the dawn of democracy continued to attract foreign nationals, as the indigenous people available could not fully exhaust all the economic opportunities, which had become available for such a thriving economy. There were openings in the agricultural and manufacturing sector such that labour had to be outsourced to nationals from neighbouring countries. This brought about a growth in both cross border and international migrants, in search of employment opportunities and it is essential to take note that the majority of these migrants would provide cheap labour (Bisrat 2019:69).

Moreover, Shea (2018:74) states that movement to South Africa was very easy after the 1994 since the country is highly connected in terms of roads networks especially for the surrounding countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana. These people would easily migrate to South Africa and settle in places like Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth, which have farms and manufacturing industries hence providing quick employment (Shea 2018:74).

Mbetga (2018:69) is of the opinion that South Africa has become a new home for foreign nationals because it offers better economic, social, and political opportunities which are not found in most African countries. Skilled and un-skilled labourers flock into South Africa daily in search of employment opportunities. Mbetga continues stating that this has resulted in social unrest in the nation of South Africa, whereby local nationals feel foreign nationals are taking what belongs to them. To substantiate this argument, reference is made to the 2008 xenophobic attacks (Mbetga 2018:69)

Mbetga (2018:70) further elucidates that some locals feel threatened by the influx of migrants to their country, they feel that migrants cause a threat to their social security, jobs, and life in general. For example, in KwaZulu Natal, local people blame foreigners for issues such as drugs, prostitution, shortage of jobs etcetera. This has resulted in many attacks towards migrants, worth noting is the looting which happened, whereby South Africans entered shops owned by foreigners such as those of Somalians and looted all the goods in these shops (Mbetga 2018:70).

In most cases, it is important to note that these attacks start in high density suburbs, and informal settlements where most migrants are located. These attacks are usually violent and often lead to displacement or loss of lives (Piper and Charman 2016:333). However, it is of paramount importance to note that despite social unrest, international migrants continue to flock into the nation of South Africa at such an alarming rate (Piper and Charman 2016:335).

The South African government has tried to mitigate this influx of migrants as noted by Dinbabo and Carcitto (2015:179), through the introduction of restricted immigration policies. These policies included proper documentation such as Asylums, permits and visas to curb international migration. In 2014, the South African government introduced the Zimbabwe Special Dispensation Permit (ZSP) in an effort to reduce the number of undocumented foreigners from Zimbabwe and to create better opportunities. To date, over 180 000 Zimbabweans have benefited from this special permit. This was indeed a huge success as these migrants became legal in South Africa, they could also afford proper jobs, access to proper financial services, housing, and freedom of movement (Dinbambo and Carcitto 2015:182).

1.2.1 International migration in Cape Town

Cape Town is an economic hub with many farms and a tourist destination for many. Unlike Johannesburg, Cape Town provides both luxury and easy employment especially for unskilled labourers who can easily get hired in farms, restaurants, and call centers for meagre salaries (Nyamnjoh 2019:715). According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA 2019:10), Cape Town is one of the major cities in South Africa, with a very stable growing economy, something which migrants prefer and therefore they choose to move here. The rate of migrants to Cape Town continues to rise. These migrants include, informal and formal traders, short term and long-term labourers, skilled and unskilled labourers. These are mostly from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Cameroon, Congo and Nigeria in addition to the internal migrants from Eastern Cape (Nyamnjoh 2019:719).

1.3 Problem Statement

Preliminary discussion with several international migrants seem to indicate that they do so to look for economic reasons such as employment. One wonders if this indeed works, or it is just a perception. The problem is people are attracted to other countries because they think that they will have greater opportunities there. Todaro and Smith (2003:87) postulate that this migration of people from one country to another is a problem because it causes strain on resources. People leave their countries in hope of better opportunities of which in most cases they fail to access these opportunities such as employment thus affecting their lives both socially and economically (Todaro and Smith 2003:89). This increase in migrant's population gives a massive pressure on local authorities who have to assist in the provision of basic public services such as transport, sewage, water, housing, hospitals, electricity, and educational facilities among other services. Moreover, lack of income leads people to lodge with relatives and friends thus increasing overcrowding which causes a serious threat to the health and wellbeing of people (Todaro and Smith 2003:90).

This issue of international migration and employment recalls some of the following critical questions. People leave their countries in the hope of seeking better opportunities. Does this work? Do their expectations materialise? Do they indeed find

jobs and improve their wellbeing? What experiences do these migrants have versus their expectation? The researcher intends to investigate these critical questions.

1.4 Primary research objective

The primary research objective of this study is to assess the relationship between international migration and employment in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. It also seeks to assess the challenges faced by international migrants in this area.

1.5 Secondary research objectives

- To understand the push and pull factors of international migration in Dunoon;
- to assess the connection between international migration and employment in Dunoon;
- to evaluate the challenges that are faced by international migrants in Dunoon;
- to assess if migrants do indeed improve their wellbeing in their new country; and
- to make recommendations on how to handle international migration in South Africa.

1.6 Research questions

- What are the push and pull factors of migration in Dunoon, South Africa?;
- What is the relationship between international migration and employment in Dunoon?
- What are the challenges being faced by international migrants in Dunoon?
- Does migration improve the wellbeing of migrants in Dunoon South Africa?
- What recommendations can one make on international migration in South Africa?

1.7 Importance of the study

In 2018, Chukwuedozie carried out research on rural – urban migration in Polokwane, South Africa. His findings revealed several issues that influenced migration which included rural poverty and unemployment. The studies also noted that the policies that

had been implemented to curb rural-urban migration and urbanisation were not comprehensive enough to address to rural-urban migration. He used both quantitative and qualitative research methods in his study.

Furthermore, his recommendations included community empowerment, monitoring of performance skills for development and capacity building for officials (Chukwuedozie 2018:89). This study is different from the previous studies in that it tries to cover the policy gap that exists in this field of research by offering recommendations which will be useful for policy makers and planners. Furthermore, the recommendations aim at promoting proper planning and sustainable ways of controlling international migration that in turn will benefit countries being faced with this problem. This study argues that there is need to know why and how many people are moving to other countries, in this case South Africa. This is essential for planning and provision of services.

Moreover, this research is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals with focus on goal eight which talks of decent work and economic growth. It is essential to engage in an international migration research in South Africa, especially with this current ongoing issue of ZSP and the Covid pandemic, where people expect less travelling and confinement to countries of origin. However, everyday news is showing otherwise. With the current rise of international migrants into South Africa, it becomes a necessity to understand or to seek to gain more knowledge on why there is such a huge influx of foreign African nationals into South Africa.

Also, it is of paramount significance to find out if there is a relationship between international migration and employment in Dunoon, Western Cape, South Africa. This can only be determined through research which will reveal, where most external migrants are coming from? Why are they coming into South Africa? Which age group mainly is migrating? What sort of employment opportunities are these migrants engaged in?

The findings of this research will add to the already existing body of knowledge and assist in improving international migration laws and policies, being implemented in South Africa. This will in turn assist the country to create a conducive and sustainable environment for both local and foreign nationals.

1.8 Limitation of the study

During this project, the researcher was faced with various challenges. These include, but not limited to, recruiting of the sample for the study, language barriers, and time constraints. The method of directly engaging with research participants to create a rapport, caused some challenges, especially in this post-Covid pandemic era, where some people were sceptical to welcome strangers into their homes. Furthermore, not everyone was able to communicate or respond effectively in English, hence the use of research assistants.

1.9 Clarification of terms

Migrant: Deacon et al (2015) defines a migrant as a human residing in a country that is not their birth country (Deacon et al 2015:226) .

Migration: According to Shea (2018:96), migration is defined as “the temporary or permanent movement of people across space”.

Pull Factors: These are socio-economic conditions that are attractive enough to draw people to receiving countries (Alonso 2019:36).

Push Factors: These are hostile conditions within a country that drive people to move from their country in search of better opportunities (Delarica et al 2013:4).

Employment: Is the condition of having a paid job (Deacon et al 2015:5).

Relationship: The way in which two or more things are connected (Enow 2017:56).

Assessment: Johnson (2015:15) defines the word assessment “as an action or an instance of making a judgement about something”.

1.10 Chapter layout

Chapter One: Background and Context of Research Problem

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a broad overview of the research. The chapter also creates the scene for the research to be understood and introduces the topic or issue under study in this case the concept of international migration and employment in Dunoon. The chapter also informs the reader of the status and issues relating to the issue of international migration and poverty which is being discussed.

Chapter Two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, different literatures such as journals, books, websites, etcetera will be reviewed as reference material to illustrate what has been researched on the issue of international migration and employment. Furthermore, the Basic Needs Approach theory underpinning this study will be discussed and explained in relation to the topic.

Chapter Three: Research Design and Methodology

The qualitative research method of semi-structured interviews will be engaged in this chapter. To thoroughly conduct the research considering the topic under research, the international migrants in Dunoon will be engaged with through interviews to shade more light on the issue of international migration and employment.

Chapter Four: Results

The outcome of the research findings will be presented in this chapter.

Chapter Five: Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter will provide closing remarks and provide suggestions which can be used by policy makers, governments, and various public and private sectors, in order to curb international migration.

1.11 Summary

This chapter introduced the topic of international migration, and it also discussed the background of the study. Furthermore, the chapter discussed the concept of the problem of international migration which has caused many people to move to other

countries in search of green pastures. The objectives and research questions were also highlighted.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2. Introduction

The concept of international migration is broad, and it has been an issue of international concern for both developed and developing countries. There are various views as to what constitute international migration. According to Tacoli et al (2018:109), there is a strong conviction that the movement of international migrants into other countries led to the increase of poverty and unemployment because most of them are unemployed people who bring their poverty into other countries (Tacoli et al 2018:109). Poverty is an international issue of concern, especially for the developing countries (World Bank 2019:5). This is evidenced by various programmes and strategies that have been implemented to address poverty in the world. There have been conferences and summits hosted repeatedly as a means to implement strategies and policies to either eradicate or alleviate poverty. These strategies have been implemented at different levels. For example, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), at a global level, the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), at a regional level and other various strategies that have been implemented at national levels such as the National Development Plan (NDP) of South Africa. Scholars have undertaken various research projects to understand the nexus between international migration and employment which this chapter will elucidate on.

The Basic Needs Approach (BNA) is the theoretical framework that is underpinning this study, the approach was proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1976 at the World Employment Conference. They presented a report which was called Employment, Growth, and Basic Needs: A One-World Problem that briefly put the BNA on the global development policy agenda. The report mainly focused on food provision, water, clothing, housing shelter, and sanitation. This BNA emphasised the fact that human needs are observable and that the needs concept is no more emotionally charged than other economic concepts (e.g., utility or growth).

In this chapter, various scholarly articles are reviewed to understand the nexus between the two attributes in addition to the theoretical framework underpinning this study.

2.1 International migration and Migration Policies

Alonso (2019:87) traces the issue of international migration to the mercantile period in Europe, where he stated that an average of 1800 migrants migrated from Europe to Africa for land occupation and colonial rule. This mercantile capitalism saw the occupation of African countries such as Zimbabwe in 1880, South Africa in 1652 and Democratic Republic of Congo in 1885. Mercantile capitalism is said to have covered a period of 300 years and was mainly caused by economic and social opportunities available especially in African countries for the colonizers (Alonso 2019:88).

Dzvimbo (2015:56) states that during mercantile capitalism, European industries were faced with massive pressure, which led the Europeans to migrate, especially to Africa, and utilise the cheap labour which was readily available. These colonial ties between Africa and Europe played a pivotal role in what we now see in the present international migration dynamics. It is crucial to note that even after African countries gained their independence from these colonial powers, European countries such as Britain, Germany, France etcetera. Still hold ties and powers in their former colonies through business and political engagements (Dzvimbo 2015:56).

International migration has two main factors. These are commonly referred to as push and pull factors. When people move from their countries of origin to other countries, they are generally attracted by available opportunities such as jobs, better services, and livelihoods. These are pull factors. On the other hand, push factors refer to instances when people move from their countries of origin because of unconducive environments such as social, political and economic instability. International migration is therefore hinged on these push and pull factors, which are economic, demographic, social and political factors. The United Nations report talks of ,short-term international migrants and long-term international migrants. Short term international migrants are those who move to a different country for a short period of time like three months to one year, while long term international migrants are those who relocate to another country for longer periods (Harris 2019:19).

The United Nations further on elaborates on different migration policies governing international migration. Migration policies can be defined as rules and regulations governing the movement of people from one country to another, and these vary from one country to another. The UN report, states four important aspects when it comes to the formulation of migration policies. Firstly, it is important to consider people's

opinions when formulating a policy. Secondly, put into consideration the impact or effects the policies will have on people. Third, consider policy makers preferences, and lastly have an understating of the various institutions governing the implementation of the policies (Harris 2019:23).

There are various governing boards and organisations that have been put in place, to safeguard the lives and rights of international migrants. Various conventions have been held to address international migration and migration policies. For example, in 1948, there was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in 1949, the International Labour Organisation came up with the Migration for Employment Convention. In 1949 again, there was the Refugee Convention, followed by the 1963 International Convention of all forms of Racial Discrimination, and in 1979, there was the International Convention of all forms of Discrimination against Women and Children. In 1990, there was the migrant workers convention which was planned by the Organisation for African Unity. In 2000, there was the Human Trafficking Protocol. These are just but few examples of conventions on a global and local scale that have been implemented to look out for the rights of international migrants (Harris 2019:35).

According to Dzvimbo (2015:134), a common denominator in these conventions, is that all human beings are the same and they ought to be treated with dignity despite their country of origin. Refugees have rights to be heard and must not be forced to go back to their country of origin, as stated in the 1951 Refugee Convention. Worth noting is the Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all people have the right to travel or move from one country to another without the fear of being persecuted (Dzvimbo 2015:134).

The migration report of 2015 shows migration as a very important aspect in promoting growth and development on a global scale. As such. It is a prerequisite for every nation and state to create migration policies that permits and encourage free flow migration. The implementation of good migration policies will foster good relationships between countries and ensure that both countries benefit (Dzvimbo 2015:136).

The statistics of the World Bank Report of 2019 concurs with the migration report as it states that in 2015, the remittances from migrants living in developing countries were over 436 billion Dollars, which was a 4.4% increase as compared to the 2017 report.

It is essential to note that the remittances to developing countries foster growth and improve livelihoods, which fosters human development (World Bank Report 2019:8).

2.2 Experiences of migration in different parts of the world

2.2.1 Internal migration in India

Two types

Hosseini (2015) carried out research in India, to understand the relationship between poverty and migration. Hosseini's study revealed a variety of migration types in India. Hosseini's emphasis was on what he called 'circular migration'. This is a very common type of migration in India. Circular migration is a situation whereby men migrate to urban areas from their villages to look for jobs while maintaining strong ties with their families in the rural areas. This migration type is a temporary one in which the men still go back to their villages during leave periods or during month ends and weekends (Hosseini 2015:70).

Hosseini's case study on Calcutta, in India, used a qualitative research method and found out that, in most migrants are from 'up-country', that is, northeastern India. These include places such as Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar. Men migrate from these places to urban Calcutta because of good transport and communication networks that facilitate circular migration. It is very easy for the rural migrants to go back home because they own pieces of land given that they are not proletariats in villages (Hosseini 2015:73).

It is important to note that there is an element of seasonality in the different forms of migration. This is evidenced by the fact that in India before industrialisation, people were confined to their rural areas but advancement in industrialisation enabled people to migrate. Men who migrate to Calcutta mostly save while working to be able to invest in agriculture in their villages in a bid to improve the lives of their family (Hosseini 2015:74).

The unstable and uncondusive urban environment makes it difficult for rural men to migrate permanently to urban areas. For example, there is a shortage of housing because of high population density; moreover, because of the Indian cultural

restrictions on female mobility, women cannot migrate; this is mainly prevalent in Northern India (Hosseini 2015:75).

Reasons for rural–urban migration in Northern India

Men in Calcutta who migrated gave various reasons including inequality. The unequal distribution of resources especially land in the villages has led to out migration. Also, people with relative deprivation tend to migrate. In northern India migration, dynamics are different since both landowners and the landless migrate (Hosseini 2015:77).

Migration in India is not necessarily a result of poverty and backwardness only but more of connectedness. Hosseini's research showed that people who have migrated to Calcutta are not coming from the poorest districts in India. Also, most people in India engage in what he called chain migration, a situation whereby people from the same village migrate to specific urban areas because of connections. Thus people migrated to places where people from their villages are residing. For example, 40% of the migrants in Calcutta come from the district of Saran in Bihar. With this type of chain migration, it therefore becomes imperative to note that, if migration is successful, it can provide cumulative advantage to some areas than others (Hosseini 2015:77).

Hosseini concludes that, the link between rural–urban migration and employment is controversial due to lack of consensus between the two variables. People migrate for various reasons such as poverty, inequality, and various perspectives they perceive about urban areas. It is therefore difficult to generalise the relationship between rural – urban migration and employment. However, the fact that rural migrants determine urbanisation to a large extent cannot be undermined (Hosseini 2015:99).

2.3 Factors influencing international migration

2.3.1 Economic factors

According to Makakala (2015:15), economic factors have to do with the market, job creation, availability, and distribution of economic opportunities. In the 2015 study of migration in Tanzania, the conclusion was that shortage of employment opportunities is the main push factor for international migration. Most people in Tanzania are migrating to the United Kingdom because of the availability of jobs. Shortage of

employment opportunities is mainly a result of a collapsing economy, which fails to sustain the people and meet their economic needs (Makakala 2015:15).

Odorige (2016 :106) undertook a study which concurs with the conclusions of Makakala. The study revealed that people migrate to look for opportunities in the economic sector that are better in this case, employment, and better wages. They also migrate to countries that have a stable economy which can sustain them. The study further supports that unemployment is a key factor in international migration. This is further elaborated on by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) report of 2018, which stated that over 100 million immigrants leave their countries of origin for employment purposes so that they can be able to provide for their families (Odorige 2016:106).

2.3.2. Social factors

According to Schulzek (2013:108), social factors play a pivotal role in international migration. The study of Schulzek showed that people tend to relocate or migrate to countries which provide high welfare benefits, such as the European Union and more developed countries. Average income also plays a role in influencing the migration of people from one country to another (Schulzek 2013:108). In Africa, South Africa, is a key country to take note off when it comes to social welfare benefits. For example, children of documented refugees receive social grants, monthly and bigger families of four or more children and orphans qualify for these monthly grants (Schulzek 2013:108).

Furthermore, easy access to education and health facilities also encourages international migration patterns. Parents with children always consider the type of school they will send their children to, and the availability of quality healthcare facilities. White (2017:45) notes a type of migration very common in African communities, whereby the males are the first to migrate and once they get employed, their wives and children follow .

Another important social factor to note is the issue of scholarships. Many developed countries offer scholarships to African students, so the beneficiaries of these scholarships come to study, and, in most cases, settle in the foreign nation. Even in Africa, this trend is common, especially in South Africa, where the country holds a variety of scholarships for both national and international students. The availability of

these opportunities makes it easy for many students especially from Zimbabwe, DRC, Namibia and Congo to come for studying purposes in South Africa and eventually secure employment in the nation (White 2017:46).

Nguyen and Windsor (2015:98) examine the social factors influencing international migration. They note that migration has to do with kin ties. A situation whereby relatives and friends living in a foreign country, paint a good picture of the country they are living in and the benefits available, thus encouraging people back home to migrate. Attached to this is the issue of the internet and media, for example a person in Africa, can easily google life in Thailand, see the beautiful places there and perceived opportunities, hence influencing one's reason to migrate to another country (Nguyen and Windsor 2015:98).

2.3.3 Political factors

The availability or lack of political stability in a country can work as push or pull factor in international migration. People flee from their country of origin for various political reasons such as civil wars, corruption, and state violence to mention just but a few. In Dinbambo and Carcitto (2015), they provide the example of the civil wars in Congo, these have impacted the country greatly and caused people to move to countries such as South Africa, Rwanda, and Burundi in search of peace of mind and for the fear of the loss of life (Dinbambo and Carcitto 2015:56).

Metcalf-Hough (2015:105) also state that political unrest has pushed many people to foreign countries. For example, the study conducted by this scholar showed that over 12 million Syrians have been displaced because of political instability in the country. Another country to note is Iraq, where over four million people have migrated to other countries because of the war. Poverty and food insecurity has also affected countries such as Somalia, Sudan and Mali which has also caused the displacement of people across the Sahara (Metcalf-Hough 2015:105).

2.4 Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa and youth migration

Harris (2019) carried out a triangulation study on poverty and youth migration in Sub-Saharan Africa. He concluded that in Mali, young poor farmers leave their families to find stable employment in the city. These youths only realise when they are in urban areas that there are no jobs and as a result, they are compelled to engage in various survival strategies, such as potter services, shoe polishing and street vending moving

from one job to another within the activities of the informal sector. These people in urban areas are expected to send money back to their families in the villages to cater for their siblings. Most of them are not able to send something back home and as a result, many children cannot attend school. Financial challenges lead people to focus on food provision rather than sending children to school (Harris 2019:119).

Most Africans leave their countries of origin because their countries of birth hold no economic activities to keep them employed except during the rainy season, since most rural areas depend on rain for agricultural activities. Yields in most cases are affected by the poor rain seasons and poor farming methods. This is the situation in Mali. Consequently, men and women are compelled to keep migrating to urban areas and foreign countries to escape poverty and look for employment (Harris 2019:120).

2.4.1 *Effects of poverty on youth*

The youth in Africa constitute over half of the continent's population, youths are highly disadvantaged because of limited access to educational programmes that address their specific needs and situations (World Bank 2019:15). The same reports indicates that rural areas have a biased curriculum which is urban focused. As a result, rural youths do not learn the necessary skills that are needed to promote rural development. Further, most of them drop out of school at an early age, with the most disadvantaged being rural women due to gender disparities (World Bank 2019:17).

Harris (2019:90) noted that migration is used as a coping mechanism to escape poverty. It is very common among Africans that if people move to other countries, they gain respect and a sense of worth among their communities back home. The international migrants are most often than not, disadvantaged in other countries because of the educational qualifications they possess. As a result, most end up unemployed, under-employed and poorly paid or conversely end up in poverty, drugs, and crime when they migrate to foreign countries (Harris 2019:90).

The arrival of foreigners in other counties increases the pool of job seekers. This gives employers an edge over the determination of incomes and work standards. As a result of international migration, urban areas become constrained, overburdened, and overcrowded with insufficient infrastructure, dilapidated buildings, schools, health facilities, sanitation, and water systems (WHO 2019:17). International migration leads to congestion and overcrowding on housing, health care systems and basic

infrastructure, particularly in low income developing countries. Thus, one of the main assumptions underpinning hostility towards international migrants is the perception that they increase urban poverty (World Bank 2019:20).

2.5 Strategies to limit international migration

To address international migration challenges, Harris (2019:89) advocated for youth empowerment and integration. Harris suggested that the government should intervene to promote livelihoods, which is an imperative if youths are to play an important role in alleviating poverty and hunger for, they are the engine of development. Actively involving the youths will ensure innovative ideas and a crafting of development policies tailored to meet their needs. This will create economic growth and productivity underscoring the need for the fact that youths must be fully equipped, empowered and then they can be engaged (Harris 2019:89).

Dinbabo and Carcitto (2015) also advocated for the following, promoting capabilities of youth to stay on the land through agricultural and environmental education and national service. Incorporating gender through focus on marginalised young women; expanding resources for social services, education, and health. It is important to engage youth perspectives in evaluating progress for instance national governments need to accord a change by incorporating youth within their domestic strategies. There is need to ensure that youth stay in their communities. Youth incorporation into the national development strategies will promote the standards of living and lower the rate of international migration. Youth engagement in agriculture and other economic activities results in an increase in the level of labour productivity (Dinbambo and Carcitto 2015:127).

Countries such as Australia, United Kingdom and Canada have come up with strict migration policies to mitigate the influx of migrants. These policies are aimed at making it difficult or almost impossible for people from other countries to move into their countries for long term purposes. It is important to note that despite all these strict migration policies, people continue to migrate to these countries daily. Some countries then resorted to corporate polices, which offer employment and visas for highly skilled labourers which are deemed essential in a particular country. This has been a huge success as it has worked as a pull factor for many skilled professionals to migrate to

these countries, for example doctors, nurses and social workers can easily acquire visas and jobs in UK and Canada (Odoridge 2016:105).

To further elaborate, countries such as Germany and France have also implemented migration policies that are favourable for entrepreneurs to migrate and implement businesses in their countries. Worth noting is the health and telecommunication sectors that, allows entrepreneurs from other countries with a certain amount of investment or capital to settle in these countries and get well documented (Mahroum 2016:49).

2.6 *REST program*

Ethiopia implemented a program through the, Relief Society of Tigray (REST). REST is a non-governmental organisation which was formed in 1987. This organisation is still effective. It offers programs to assist people in Ethiopia. In 2005, it implemented a program which aimed at promoting the reversal of cultural norms on land. Its aims were to reverse environmental degradation, fight food insecurity, and reduce the rate of youth unemployment. REST was able to accomplish its aims through implementing various programmes such as, water and soil conservation structures and distributing land to the landless youth. It had three main objectives, to offer support for landless youths through engaging in income generating activities like seedling plantation and bookkeeping. This program contributed immensely to improving environmental conservative and natural resource management by lowering land and soil degradation. Most importantly, it decreased migration in Ethiopia. The implementation of the REST project in Ethiopia, saw landless youths owning land certificates, they were also able to utilise the land to provide and to support their families. As a result of this project, the young people did not resort to migration as a survival strategy (Adepoju 2017:383).

2.7 *Effects of international migration*

Chukwuedozie (2013:79) carried out research in Southeastern Nigeria on the effects of migration on communities. He contended that there is a huge nexus between migration and development. Most people in Southeastern Nigeria migrate to other areas to improve their lives. There are inequalities between people in Nigeria, the gap between the poor and the rich is very huge and as a result, international migration is a result of perceived or real opportunities in foreign countries. Developed countries have huge purchasing capacity, assets, concentration of wealth, economic activities

and a variety of services that are not found in less developing countries. Developing countries are neglected and degradation is a common character of the environment. Migration is therefore a survival strategy for poor Nigerians Chukwuedozie (2013:79).

The effects of migration include labour shortages in the countries of origin since the economically active are the ones who are migrating. In Nigeria, the migrants can provide for their families through remittances, which are used in various ways such as improving agriculture, pay for school fees and also buy basic needs for the family. Moreover, Nigerian migrants form communities in foreign nations which enable them to contribute resources for projects and awarding of scholarships to rural students back home. In Nigeria, development is defined as an improvement in the quality of life and personal satisfaction of the individuals or population involved in the development process (Chukwuedozie 2013:80).

2.7.1 Accommodation and housing for migrants

International migrants often come into the diaspora to better their personal and family economic circumstances. Hence the migrants' aim is to live on the strictest minimum possible, save some of their earnings and/or remit it to their families. They, therefore, use all strategies to cut down the costs of their living in foreign countries. For example, they often choose the cheapest and sometimes the worst-quality rental accommodation (Tacoli, McGranahan and Satterthwaite 2018:90). It is commonplace for migrants in Africa, Asia and Latin America to jointly rent and share space with non-relatives (Awumbila et al 2019:55). A small percentage of the migrants who are better off will often seek affordable places to stay and attain the best compromise between location, secure tenure and access to basic services in relation to what they can afford (Awumbila 2019:67).

2.7.2 Economic implications of international migration

On the economic spectrum, international migration is argued to cause excessive unemployment and acute income inequalities which perpetuate and entrench poverty. On the other hand, it is viewed as a necessary part of economic growth, which facilitates industrialisation thereby improving income distribution. When there is industrialisation, it means industries are booming and there is an increase in the manufacturing sector. As a result, international migration in an industrialised society

results in economic growth as there will be so much economic activities being carried out which involves both human and capital-intensive labour. Above all, migration is a human right which ensures that people have the freedom to choose their destination to live in and improve their welfare and economic benefit (Standing 1984 cited in Harris 2019). Harris (2019 :44) points out that the economic benefits obtained by the international migrants in other countries are often used to improve the economic circumstances of their families in their countries of origin. In a study carried out by Harris in Jakarta, participants who had migrated into other countries reported that their livelihoods had greatly improved compared to their former situations and that the more they stayed in foreign countries the more their livelihoods continued to improve (Harris 2019 :44).

2.8 *International migrants and their sources of income*

According to Crush and William (2018:34), most of those who migrated from less developing countries and were employed in the informal sector where also the meagre income earners are enjoying no security in their jobs. The international migrants are forced to take these jobs because they do not have the qualifications and or necessary documentation to be employed in the formal sector. Due to the low incomes, food insecurity among these people is highly compromised. Crush (2018) also observed that most of the international migrants are overburdened by debts to the extent that most of the income meant to be sent to their families in countries of origin is used to repay the debts and this further accentuates poverty among these migrants (Crush and Wiliam 2018:34).

2.8.1 *The international migrants and health care*

According to Tacoli et al (2018:106), most international migrants from the less developed countries are not only poor but are highly disadvantaged in terms of accessibility to health care. Limited access to healthcare services is exacerbated by the fact that labour in the informal sector is their immediate and often only source of income. Work of such nature is accompanied by significant risks to the extent that accidents or illness may force them to sell assets or accrue debts (Tacoli et al 2018:106).

2.9 International migration in South Africa

In 2015, Dinbabo and Nyasulu (2015), carried out a study on international migrants in South Africa. They found out that thousands of international migrants flock to South Africa, because of pull factors such as an advanced economy and political stability. Furthermore, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) elucidates that people from African nations migrate to South Africa due to push factors from their countries of origins such as political instability, poor economic conditions, and poor service deliveries (Dinbabo and Nyasulu 2015:78).

It is also worth noting that favourable migration policies also play a pivotal role in the movement of people in South Africa. South Africa provides asylum, especially for people who are politically threatened in their home countries. This migration policy gives rest and peace to migrants from war zones such as Somalia and Democratic Republic of Congo. Further, the South African critical skills visa and study permits are two important visas, which enable international migrants to move into the country (Dinbabo and Nyasulu 2015:79).

On the contrary, the International Federation on Human Rights, argues that South Africa has restrictive migration policies which have a negative impact on the country and has resulted in shortage of skills. To further elaborate, Deacon, Olivier and Beremauro (2015:68) conducted a study in South Africa on international migrants. They found out that the restrictive migration policies, have led to thousands of undocumented migrants staying in South Africa.. Their study found out that despite the 1998 Refugees Act, and the 2002 Immigration Act, international migrants continue to face adverse problems (Deacon et al 2015:69). These problems include inadequate legal support and protection and also violation of human rights. Furthermore, undocumented migrants are the most affected, especially on the violation of human rights, as they live in permanent insecurities daily, and they also must bribe various authority officers in order to get their way with almost anything. Also, refugees and asylum seekers are not excused in this because of the rigid process of applying for asylums (Deacon et al 2014 :72).

2.9.1 South African migration policies

South Africa gained its independence in 1994, with the advent of new migration policies. The independence allowed free movement of black people locally and internationally which was not the case before independence. In 1998, the government implemented the Refugee Act, this Act mainly focused on the rights of asylum seekers and refugees and promoted employment rights, local integration, and movement freedom (Johnson 2015:89).

The Act also stipulated that asylum seekers, who have stayed in South Africa for a period of five years under asylum status, are eligible for a five-year refugee permit. After obtaining the permit, the refugees can also apply for the permanent residence status (Bonyton 2015:119). However, it is worth noting that the South African government has failed to live up to this 1998 Refugee Act, as the system has become more rigid. The implementation of this Act has been problematic too, hence refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa continue to face challenges. Studies show that many refugees who have held the refugee permit for over five years still fail to obtain the Permanent Residence status in South Africa (Bonyton 2015:119).

2.10 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.10.1 Capabilities approach theory

The capabilities approach is a normative approach of Amartya Sen who was an Indian philosopher and economist. Sen, argues that human beings have the capacity to either achieve freedom or fail because of aspects such as social, political and economic that act as constraints to their opportunities

(Sen 1999:107). Robeyns (2018:94), defines this approach as “a normative and broad moral framework, which works as an assessment and evaluation for both social and individual wellbeing. This framework focuses on proposals and policies that enhance societal social change”. . The capabilities approach is centred on themes such as aspirations, functioning and capabilities. These are defined by Sen as the ability to become what one wants and wishes to be (Robeyns 2018:109).

Akanwa (2017:271) defines capabilities as the freedom of people to live a particular life which they desire. The approach also states that evaluation of social arrangements must be done in line with the extent of people’s freedom to attain functioning value. In

other words, these scholars argue that capabilities give freedom to enjoy different paths and follow various activities. Capabilities is real freedom to perform functioning's and to engage in opportunities Akanwa 2017:271).

Sen, cited in Robeyns (2017) states that freedom is a very crucial aspect in development. He gives two main reasons for this, that is, instrumental and intrinsic. In the intrinsic aspect, the scholar argues that peoples quality of life and value is increased through human freedom. On the other hand, the instrumental value states that human freedom highly contributes to economic freedom. (Robeyns 2017:109). Lemenih (2014) uses Sen's approach, and argues that migration should be theorised as a factor which enhances wellbeing and protects human rights (Lemenih 2014:45).

Lemenih (2014:47), mentions an important aspect of the capabilities approach which talks of human aspirations. This is very key and central in this study of migration as people's aspirations, that is, hopes and dreams, play a key role in their choice to migrate or not. Aspirations can either be guided, shared, individualistic or conflicting (Lemenih 2014:50). Furthermore, Robyens (2018:99) states that human aspirations can be altered or adopted in order to align to various circumstances that may arise in their lives. In the context of this study, international migrants have various aspirations before and after migrating. Migrants can alter aspirations in their new country of host because of circumstances and also, they can alter their individualistic aspirations in-order to acquire shared or guided aspirations (Robyens 2018:107).

Some scholars such as Djafa and Hassan (2015:89), argue that the capability approach places humans as agents due to it being people-centred. This means that there needs to be a correlation between human freedoms and social opportunities. Human beings which are placed as agents in society need to be able to influence the society through utilising the opportunities they have in the society thus exercising their capabilities Djafa and Hassan 2015:89). Moreover, in order to increase human capabilities there is need to look at policy indicators that are essential in measuring and addressing the social transformation process. Social policy indicators need to be well defined so as ensure human freedom. Social policy indicators can range from development, livelihood and the wellbeing of people that are vulnerable in various societies (Djafa and Hassan 2015:90).

All these aspects raised by various scholars under the capabilities approach are essential. However, this researcher does not use the capabilities approach in this project because, the approach mainly focuses on freedoms. This aspect of the approach is very limited as it does not fully address the theme of migration and employment under study. This researcher adopted the Basic Needs Approach which will be discussed below, stating reasons why it is more applicable to the topic under research.

2.10.2 Basic Needs Approach

This theory focuses on provision and access to basic needs for the people to bring about development. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1970, defined basic needs as food, shelter, clothing and other basic services provided for the community by the government which include education, health, proper sanitation, clean water and markets to mention but just a few. The Basic Needs Approach argues that there is need for deliberate state intervention to ensure provision of these basic needs to the poor as a measure to address poverty. The approach emphasises the importance of eradicating poverty as a key objective in promoting community development which focuses on the poor people being at the forefront of their own activities in development. Furthermore, the basic needs approach was later defined and extended to encompass issues such as free participation in community decision making and the right to employment (Nadim 2014:96).

The basic needs theory is divided into two, that is, the liberal and the radical approaches. The liberal approach focuses on poverty and provision of basic needs such as food and shelter. On the other hand, the radical approach that is more revolutionary, calls for total redistribution of resources and assets to the poor. Considering this, the proponents of basic needs developed various indicators to determine the progress of development. These indicators include health, education and the poverty datum line which is used to measure poverty (ILO 2018:5). The International Labour Organisation (2018:5) explicitly stated that all development that is people-oriented and alleviation strategies for poverty should aim at the objective of prioritising employment creation and meeting the basic needs of the people.

The Basic Needs Approach is a relevant theoretical framework for this study since it is crucial to understand whether international migration is increasing poverty in other

countries. Also, it seeks to find out whether the international migrants can meet their basic needs. This refers to food, clothing, accommodation, and other essential services. Thus, it is of strategic importance to understand the income earning opportunities available for these international migrants so that they can pay for such essential basic needs and services.

This approach was based on a bottom-up blueprint model and it introduced two important ideas to the development strategy. The first idea was that there was a target group on which development should focus on and that is the poor. The major aim was to place the poor people at the centre of development. Secondly, there was the acknowledgement that poverty results from a series of causes, thereby necessitating that development involve the interaction of many inter-related activities (Bidwell 2014:106).

According to this approach, households are defined as poor if their food, clothing, medical needs, education, social welfare, and security needs are not met (Treasure 2019:78). In South Africa, the increase in service delivery protests is seen as an indication of a state of poverty and not being able to access services such as clean water, health, basic education, and transport networks. For the livelihoods of the poor to be improved, it is essential that governments provide these basic needs. The absence of such services impacts negatively on the outcome of sustainable livelihoods for the poor because it means they have to fend for themselves to meet these basic needs and not everyone has the assets and capacity to meet them (Treasure 2019:78). The greatest strengths of the BNA are that it emphasises bottom-up development rather than the trickledown effect or percolation which assumes that the poor automatically benefit from overall economic growth through employment and social welfare systems. The BNA approach to development strives to enhance the individual's development in all aspects (Schippers 2015:108).

On the contrary, the basic needs approach has been described as consumption-oriented; giving the impression that poverty elimination is all too easy. It invests in economically productive activities that will help a society carry its own weight in the future, it focuses on allowing the society to consume just enough to rise above the poverty line and meet its basic needs (Boswell and Crisp 2013:109). However, despite all the criticisms, this study utilises the basic needs approach because it is concerned

about the human condition and supports the participation of community members for enhancing their capabilities. As a result, the community will be able to sustain itself, thus promoting sustainable development. Furthermore, the basic needs approach addresses comprehensively the important aspects of employment and migration. This approach further enlightens the understanding regarding the reasons people migrate from their countries, what governments can do to ensure access to basic needs and services and how poverty levels can be measured using the indicators provided by this theory.

2.11 Summary

The review of existing literature shows that , people migrate to other countries for various reasons. Some scholars argue that the link between employment and international migration is very controversial whilst others contend that there is a strong nexus between the two. As a result, it is worth noting that both pull and push factors contribute to international migration. The trend is very common in developing countries with people that have foreign bias. International migration has got both positive and negative effects. On the positive side, it improves communities through remittances as was shown in the case of Nigeria However, what was common in all the documents reviewed are the enormous challenges faced by international migrants in foreign countries. Strategies are essential to decrease the rate of international migration; these can be formed by knowing reasons for migration and crafting policies that cater for the reasons. The following chapter will discuss the research methodology and design.

CHAPTER THREE

STUDY AREA, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

Introduction

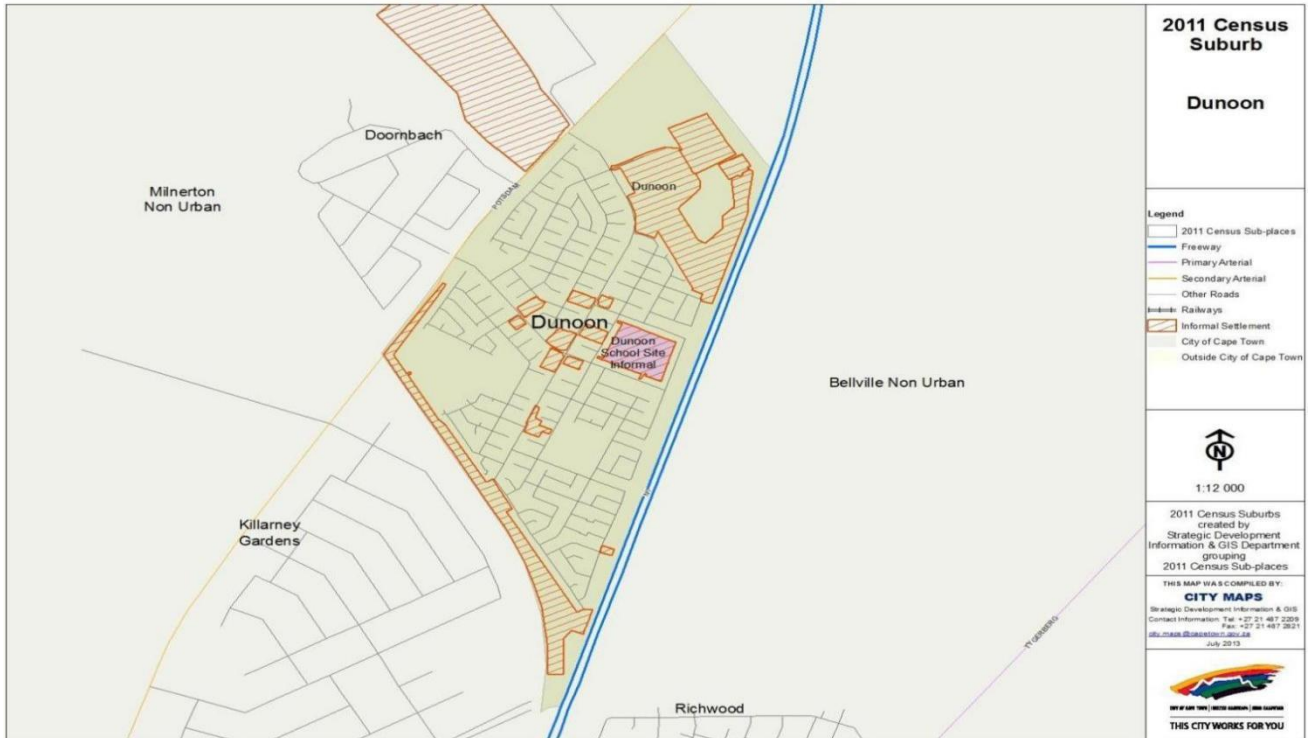
Research methodology is a strategy used to systematically solve research problems. According to Creswell (2009:12), a research methodology “is a way that shows how research will be carried out”. Lee and Green (2016:56) also state that research methodology is a scientific process which involves, collecting data, analysing and presenting it, so as to fulfil the aims of the research project (Lee and Green 2016:57). It is the sole purpose of this chapter to discuss the research design, method, population sample, data collection methods and instruments used. In this chapter the researcher intends to freely allow the migrants to air out their views and experiences subjectively without any hindrance or interference. According to Lee and Green (2016:58), the interpretive paradigm is the one which allows subjective approaches in the release of experiences in order to gain new knowledge from the migrants under study (Lee and Green 2018 :59). This researcher intends to make use of the subjective interpretivist approach in conducting this study, this will also enable unbiased data interpretation.

3.1 The study area Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa

This research was conducted in Dunoon, Western Cape, South Africa, because it is a home to many migrants of various nationalities. The location provided a large sampling population of international migrants, who were used as participants in the research project. Dunoon is a high-density township in the Western Cape, South Africa. According to the 2011 population census, Dunoon had 31 133 people and the number of households were 11 496. The average household size was 2.71. A household is defined as a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone (Statistics South Africa 2011:2).

Map of the study area

Dunoon is a high density population area, the 2011, population census showed that over 60% of people in this area are immigrants from neighboring countries of South



Africa , such as Malawi , Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Cameroon and Congo. The township serves as an economic hub, for most foreign nationals who are self-employed. A common site in the area is that of vendors, who have all sorts of fruits and traditional food staff from their countries of origin , which they will be selling.



Picture 1

Figure 3.1.3 Demographic Profile of Dunoon as per 2011 Census Source: Stats SA

Dunoon Population	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Black African	14 410	46.3 %	13 583	43.6%	27 993	89.9%
Coloured	746	2.4 %	884	2.8%	1 630	5.2%
Asian	15	0.0 %	7	0.0%	22	0.1%
White	22	0.1 %	25	0.1%	47	0.2%
Other	971	3.1 %	471	1.5%	1 442	4.6%
Total	16 164	51.9 %	14 970	48.1%	31 134	100.0%

Dunoon is a predominantly black African area. 89.9% of the total population are Black, 2% are Coloured, while 0.1% are Asians and 0.2% White. It is also important to note that 51.9% of the total population in Dunoon as per the 2011, census were men, this is mainly because the place is a central hub for manual employment opportunities for the people. There are business contractors especially those for building and driving opportunities who stay in the surrounding areas of the Dunoon area, who are always hiring for this blue-collar industry. Furthermore 48.1% of the total population as per 2011 census report were women, some of them engage in housemaid jobs and vendors at market stalls (Stats SA ,2011).

Figure 3.1.4 Dunoon Dwelling Profile- Source STATS SA 2011

Dunoon Type of Dwelling	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Formal Dwelling	4 015	38.4%	289	66.4%	4	57.1%	18	75.0%	377	66.8%	4 703	40.9%
Informal dwelling / shack in backyard	2 675	25.6%	114	26.2%	3	42.9%	2	8.3%	158	28.0%	2 952	25.7%
Informal dwelling / shack NOT in backyard	3 478	33.2%	21	4.8%	0	0.0%	4	16.7%	20	3.5%	3 523	30.6%
Other	299	2.9%	11	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.6%	319	2.8%
Total	10 467	100.0%	435	100.0%	7	100.0%	24	100.0%	564	100.0%	11 497	100.0%

The table above shows that only 40.9% of the total population in Dunoon stay in formal dwelling that is built houses, while 25.7% dwell in informal dwelling or in shacks that

are at the back of the yard of the formal houses. Over 30% of the people dwell in shack areas. This shows that accommodation is actually an issue of concern in Dunoon, because over 50% of the people are either in shacks or informal houses. This might be because they are cheap and easy to build since shacks are readily available in most Black African dominant township areas in Cape Town such as Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Phillipi and in this case (Stats SA 2011).

3.2 Disposition of the researcher

Despite the mere fact that the researcher is a migrant, and some of the migrants investigated share the same language with the researcher and come from the same home country, the researcher made use of the insider /outsider dichotomy. This is best described by Aliti (2014:89), who states that a researcher needs to be aware of their position so as not to impose their feelings, beliefs and attitude on the research participants and the total outcome of the research (Aliti 2014:89). The insider/outsider approach ensured that the collection of data was unbiased and objective, as international migrants from other countries besides the country of the researcher were also interviewed, hence maintaining a balance. According to Tati (2019:298), the insider/ outsider approach is very crucial in conducting research in the social sciences, especially for qualitative research which requires interpretation of data. The scholar further states that using this approach helps in instances when the issue of language is concerned. It is much easier to interview someone in their first language, taking into consideration their culture, beliefs and best ways to approach them. This makes communication more effective and the research fast and fruitful Tati (2019:298).

Nadim (2014:99), also supports the insider/outsider approach in conducting research, these scholars mention key concepts that are promoted in this approach such as culture in that people coming from the same country generally share and understand the same or similar culture and easy communication. Nadim (2014) argues that conversations flow easily when people are using the same language and lastly good rapport, the insider/outsider approach allows the researcher and the respondent to form good relations and communicate positively (Nadim 2014:99).

However, the main critic of the insider/outsider approach is the issue of bias. According to to Lucas (2013:109), the approach widens instead of narrowing the scope of the

study (Lucas 2013:109). Lucas' argument is based on the fact that the interviewer and the interviewee share the same ethnicity and culture, which might result in the research being biased and wide as the interview might deviate from the key factors between here and there. Other scholars also argue that one might become too familiar with this approach which might be a challenge to remain focused on the objectives and goals of the study. Tati (2019:290), also advises that a researcher using this approach needs to guard against failure to fully assess the issues and questions being raised in the research (Tati 2019:291).

This researcher considered the advantages and critics of the insider/outsider approach and realised that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages and also implemented the subjective approach mentioned in the introduction to deal with the criticism of the insider/outsider approach. Furthermore, the fact that the researcher is aware of the limitations of the approach being used makes it an advantage as all measures are consciously put in place to avoid the bias. Furthermore, studying a community that one is well versed with saves time of having to learn a new culture (Tati 2019:298).

It is also worth noting that the research participants were from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Nigeria, Cameroon and Congo who reside in Dunoon, Cape Town. To those who knew English as a second language, the researcher used it as a medium of communication in conducting the research. In some cases, research interpreters were used, especially for those interviewees who were not well versed with English and preferred using their mother tongue. This researcher noted that interviewing people with the same language was very easy as people would be welcoming and open up their houses without fear. This is supported by Crush and William (2018:125) who revealed that people generally have a liking towards people who speak their language since conversations flow easily.

3.3 Research Design

Alonso (2019:7) defines research design as a process that deals with strategies and structures which serves as a guide for the researcher in providing parameters for answering research questions and objectives. The process also focuses on data collection tools and methods of analysis (Alonso 2019:7). Furthermore Bisrat (2019:17), states three philosophical aspects when it comes to dealing with a research paradigm. These are: interpretivism, positivism and critical post modernism. It is

important to note that these three philosophical aspects are all under qualitative research. For the purpose of this project, the researcher used the interpretivism paradigm. This is because the interpretive paradigm focuses on understanding the world through people's subjective experiences. Furthermore, this research uses face-to-face interviews which are easy to observe as the researcher will be in the same environment with the research participants. This helps in understanding the issue of international migration and employment which is the phenomenon under study (Bisrat 2019:17).

3.3.1 Case study

Boynton (2015:90) defines a case study as an intensive study which focuses on one smaller unit, with the aim of understanding other bigger similar units. The process involves observation of a specific unit over a certain period. A case study investigation process allows in depth understanding of the research problem which will eventually result in gaining deeper knowledge of the phenomenon (Boynton 2015:90).

The sole purpose of using Dunoon as a case study is enabling the researcher to gain a holistic view of the international migrants residing in the area. The researcher would be able to interact with international migrants from 5 specific countries that is Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Congo, Malawi and Cameroon. The focus of this research is on international migrants from these five countries, which becomes the target population for the research project. The researcher's choice of five countries enable comparison of similarities and differences in reasons why people migrate to South Africa thus helping in understanding different migration dynamics.

3.4 Qualitative Research Methodology

According to Carter and Fuller (2015), the technique used to collect data for research purposes is known as a research methodology. There are two main types of research methodologies that is qualitative and quantitative. This project focuses on the push and pull factors of international migration and of the two research methodologies, qualitative methodology is the most appropriate one when it comes to understanding human experiences (Carter and Fuller 2015:85).

Czaika (2018:89), states that qualitative research methodology is the best for understanding the social life of people and their experiences . This research uses qualitative research method,since international migration and employment are social

issues which deals with peoples personal life and real-life experiences. Also, qualitative research helps to answer the research questions in this study such as, why is there international migration to Dunoon Cape Town and what is the relationship between international migration and employment in the area. These research questions require explanatory answers; hence they are best answered using qualitative research. Moreover, international migration is a social phenomenon which requires in depth understanding (Czaika 2018:89).

Mahroum (2016:54) talks of different approaches when using this research methodology, these include narrative analysis, grounded theory, interpretive study, and phenomenological study. It is the interpretive study which helps with the construction and understating of people's histories, perspectives, personal experiences and material circumstances (Mahroum 2016:54).

Johnson (2015:90), argue that qualitative research is very essential in the concept of migration. This is because it allows the researcher and the respondents to engage in in-depth discussions while gathering data. Also, the research methodology allows participants to explain their personal experiences which aids in building concepts that are highly valuable. These concepts help to generate hypothesis and build theoretical paradigms which best build the knowledge of various dynamics in migration (Johnson 2015:98).

In qualitative research, the researcher collects data which constructs theories and concepts, this process is best known as inductive research process according to (Mahroum 2016:45). Furthermore, qualitative research captures people's beliefs and identities as it is a real engagement with the social world this is best known as constructivism. Qualitative research is also a mixture of creative discovery and empirical investigation. This research methodology involves building strong ties with the research participants (Mahroum 2016:46).

Gasper and Truong (2015:339) argue that qualitative research methodology brings out intermittent occurrences that deals with various areas of people's lives in their everyday encounters. Collection of data in qualitative research is done in a natural environment. For example, this happens in people's houses, workstations or food courts which enables research participants to express themselves freely. This also

helps the researcher to see, feel and experience the participants expressions throughout the data collection process (Gasper and Truong 2018:340).

In this research, the researcher engaged with participants using semi-structured interviews because this addressed the objectives of the research. The first objective is to understand the push and pull factors of international migration in Dunoon. Semi-structured interviews are suitable because they reveal people's lived experiences in a natural setting. The second objective is to assess the relationship between international migration and employment in Dunoon. This is answered by the contextual aspect of qualitative interviews. The research also evaluates the challenges of international migration which is centered on the interpretive nature of semi-structured interviews of qualitative research. Lastly, the study assesses the improvement of lives of the migrants, which is best understood by the fact that qualitative research brings out multiple mechanisms of assessing people's wellbeing (Mahroum 2016:65).

Furthermore, using qualitative methodology helped the researcher to gain in depth information on the experiences of international migrants and their livelihood strategies. This provided an opportunity for the research participants to share their experiences.

3.4.1 Purposive sampling

According to Enow (2017:56), conducting research using the whole population is an obvious challenge. To overcome this, the researcher defines a research sample that works as a representation of the whole population under study. This researcher made use of non-probability sampling as a method to select the study population. There are various types of non-probability sampling techniques. For this study, the purposive sampling technique was chosen (Enow 2017:56).

Enow (2017:78) states that purposive sampling is used when a researcher needs a specific sample that will help to answer the research questions and fulfil the objectives of the research. This act is deliberate and involves purposeful selection of participants (Enow 2017:79). Moreover, Johnson (2015:99) states that purposive sampling starts with a few cases or even one person then spreads through links and connections to other cases. In other words, the researcher purposefully picks the first few cases which meets the needs of the research, then makes use of these research participants to connect either with friends, families or colleagues and neighbours for the purpose of the study. Making use of this purposive sampling technique, greatly helped the

researcher to easily connect with research participants which were instrumental in completing the project (Johnson 2015:100) .

In conducting this project, the researcher obtained an ethical clearance letter from the University of South Africa, which granted the permission to engage with voluntary international migrants residing in Dunoon, Cape Town. The process was very strategic and purposeful in that the participants had to be willing, available and be international migrants residing in Dunoon between the ages of 20 and 50 from the five aforementioned countries mentioned. Four research interpreters were used in this process of getting research participants, who were all native speakers from their countries, that is Congo, Nigeria, Malawi and Cameroon. These interpreters were purposefully picked from former university students, residing in Cape Town for the purpose of this study. According to Nguyen (2015:89), when engaging in purposive sampling, the researcher must be intentional and choose assistants or participants that are within the parameters of the research project so as to meet the objectives of the research project (Nguyen 2015:89).

Firstly, the researcher explained the process to the research interpreters, who were very instrumental in interpreting the collected data, the research interpreters went on to interpret to people from their countries using their home language and explained the purpose of the visit. Those who were willing to participate were given written letters of consent to sign to demonstrate voluntary participation in the research process.

Mahroum (2016:46), states that the qualitative research sample must be manageable compared to the quantitative one. With this in mind, the researcher used 25 participants for the this study. To ensure the sample was representative, the researcher, with the help of research interpreters, interviewed 25 people from 5 countries, that is 5 from each country Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Nigeria, DRC and Malawi. Nguyen (2015:67) argues for the diminishing return point which states that there is no need for larger samples in qualitative research as more participants does not mean more information and, qualitative research interviews are time consuming and require much transcribing of interviews and can therefore be long thus making it a challenge to analyze larger samples (Nguyen 2015:68).

3.4.2 Methods of data collection

Primary and secondary data was used by the researcher, Primary data was gained through one-on-one interviews while secondary data was obtained through books, articles, and other relevant materials from the UNISA library and the internet. The researcher focused on semi-structured interviews for a period of two months. In these two months, the researcher was able to engage with the Dunoon community's international migrants and collect data which helped in answering the research questions and objectives.

3.4.3 Semi-structured interviews

Bisrat (2019:106) defines interviews as conversations that normally take place between two people, the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who responds to questions for the purpose of collecting data on a topic under study. Czaika (2018:87) states that interviews are essential in collecting data, in qualitative research and they allow the research participants to express themselves (Czaika 2018:88). Interviews are a major source of primary data and firsthand information, as the interviewee responds to the questions of the interviewer (Bisrat 2019:110).

For the interview process to be successful, it is important to create a good rapport between the participant and interviewer (Czaika 2018:13). There are three main aspects that needs to be considered when engaging in qualitative research interviews as noted by (Alonso 2019:85). To begin with, the research questions must be specifically formulated in relation to the phenomenon under study. Secondly, the research questions must be guided to allow the research participants to express themselves whilst feeling and knowing that they form part and parcel of the research project as co-researchers, and lastly, the research interview must be structured such that it allows focus group discussions and engagements between the researcher and respondents (Alonso 2019:88).

With this in mind, this researcher, with the help of research interpreters, first created good relations with the international migrants to enable them to freely open up about their personal experiences. International migrants and key informants from the five countries under consideration were given 25 semi-structured interview questionnaires . The interviewed people were both females and males between the age of 20 and 50.

The researcher used semi-structured interviews because they are conversational in nature, and they allow a very focused two-way communication between the interviewer and the interviewee. In this case the researcher would ask guided focused questions on the topic under study which is international migration and employment, the respondents would answer, clarifying their responses, this also allowed for follow up questions in order to add more clarity on what the respondents will be saying and shade more light on the topic and different individual experiences (Boynton 2015:146). Semi-structured interviews also allow for great flexibility and the room to show empathy as noted by (Boynton 2015:155). This was the very case in conducting this research, as the use of participants first language allowed them to open and fully explain their experiences, which was easier to relate to as it was like having conversations in a natural setting with people from the same country. The fact that it was an international student researching international migrants also aided in the data collection process, as people would easily warm up to someone for the very fact that we are both international. Both English language and the first languages of the respondents were used to allow flexibility in responses and to capture the exact experiences of individuals (Boynton 2015:155).

The use of semi-structured interviews also allowed this researcher to take note of the respondents feelings, beliefs, opinions, and reasons. Delarica et al (2013:79) are of the opinion that when conducting semi-structured interviews, the researcher must be cautious and aware of the environment to understand what the respondent is saying and to charter the course of the interview in-order to maintain a good rapport. Also, the use of logic and quick thinking is essential in conducting research in order to take mental notes of important points being raised by the respondent which may need to be further clarified. It is very essential to listen attentively, and to go back to those key points without intruding the respondents (Delarica et al 2013:79).

Tati (2019:46) also stipulates some key aspects when it comes to qualitative research such as analysing, observing, interviewing and document reviewing. These form key central steps when it comes to conducting research using the qualitative method . During this research process, the researcher made use of themes, in coming up with interview questions as shown in **Appendix 1**, the purpose of which was to ensure that the research objectives and questions were answered.

It is also worth noting that before conducting interviews, the respondents were told that they are not obliged to answer everything, and they can only respond to what they are comfortable with. Also, at any time of the interviews they are free to say if they do not wish to continue as the process was entirely voluntary. Piper and Charman (2016:332) also states the importance of open ended questions in conducting research, this is because they allow the respondents to fully express themselves and give enough details to substantiate their experiences which were of great help in answering the research questions. Moreover, the scholars also emphasised on the importance of uninterrupted responses, a situation were by the researcher listens attentively to the respondent's responses. In-order to do this efficiently, this researcher made use of voice recorders, as transcribing data while listening would take long and might even result in missing some important information (Piper and Charman 2016:79).

On average, each interview ranged between 60 to 90 minutes, per session, something which was explained to the respondents before getting the interview and every respondent would advise a date and time they are available and comfortable with. This was to allow a thorough interview, which would exhaust all points without rushing. The digitisation of the interviews was done with the permission of the respondents, and they were free to be digitalised or not. Furthermore, most of these interviews were conducted either at people's homes or in quiet restaurants, to provide a natural setting for the research participants to freely express themselves. The digitalised interviews were then transcribed which took about 3 to 4 hours each.

3.4.4 Interview questions

In this research, academic literature was used to formulate the research questions. The questions covered key themes such as general personal information, background, education, profession, migration impacts, opportunities in South Africa, challenges, and issues of permits and visas. Different researchers use various research strategies, that help in formulating qualitative research questions. Tacoli et al (2018 :60) categorises these research questions in two ways. There are questions that explore details within dimensions in order to assess meanings and generate understanding from the respondent's point of view. Scholars refer to this as content mining. There are then questions that explain the research dimensions and issues

regarding the participant in-order to open up the research. This is referred to as content mapping (Tacoli et al 2018:62).

Treasure (2019:97) states ten ways to structure research question that can be used when conducting qualitative research. These are introducing the research questions, coming up with follow up questions, use of subtle questions, asking specific questions, ambiguous and unambiguous questions, alignment questions, silence, elucidating questions and throw away questions. Making use of these ten research questions is fundamental in the discovery of people's cultures. Examples of elucidating questions can include, the respondent's routines on a daily basis, while on the other hand, alignment questions can include the respondent's cultural background and knowledge. The questions used in research are determined by the nature of the interviewer's objective (Treasure 2019:97).

In this research project, the researcher incorporated both approaches mentioned above to formulate research questions. This helped to formulate questions which were guided by scholarly articles. The research questions used are contained in **Appendix 1**. These questions were mainly aimed at gathering relevant data from research participants to understand the relationship between international migration and employment in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. The questions were grouped into various sections to cover the various themes beginning from the most general to the most specific as per research objectives.

The research questions were on various themes such as general personal information, educational, employment experience, migration, prospects and challenges, social, economic and political aspects, contributions to their countries of origin, investments, family, social amenities and livelihood strategies. Three to ten questions were in each category and whenever necessary, follow up questions were asked in the interview for clarity purposes.

3.4.5 Focus group discussions

This researcher organised focus group discussions which consisted of five to eight people especially from the available research participants. Tacoli et al (2018:85), states that focus group discussions are in-depth interviews which are aimed at group discussions and interactions in which participants contribute various ideas on the study phenomenon. This is a very important technique which works hand-in-hand with semi-

structured interviews helping to boost reliability and fortifying the accuracy of themes and concepts under study (Tacoli et al 2018:85).

The researcher managed to organise focus group discussions through the help of key research respondents such as leaders from immigrant organisations residing in Dunoon. These leaders used their influence to organise meetings which served the purpose of discussing the phenomenon under study. While engaging in these focus group discussions, the researcher would use guided questions to ensure that the discussions remain focused on the phenomenon under study. This helped greatly in collecting data which was not found through semi-structured one-on-one interviews, as people would engage and raise various migration dynamics issues since the focus group consisted of participants from different nationalities.

3.4.6 Observations

Shea (2018:37) defines observation as an act of identifying people's interrelationships and activities while observing a professional distance with the participants . In this study, the researcher engaged in observation during the data collection process. Through this act, the researcher was able to take note of participants reactions, behaviours, facial expressions and body languages during the interview process. This was essential and instrumental for the researcher as noted by (Treasure 2019:89). The observation gives in-depth understanding and meaning to words and expressions (Treasure 2019:89).

3.4.7 Key informant interviews

This researcher also conducted interviews with key informants residing and working in Dunoon. These key informants were professionals who are well versed with the migration dynamics and trends in Dunoon and South Africa as a whole. Immigration officers, community leaders and various professionals were interviewed. These people provided an overall assessment on the various matters that were raised in one-on-one interviews and those that were discussed in the focus group discussion. According to Schulzek 2013:78), key informants are very crucial in any qualitative interview as they know exactly what is happening in the community and they can give insight and various recommendations on the matters arising.

3.5 Pilot study in Dunoon

Bidwell et al (2014:78) defines a pilot study as a study which is conducted on a small population, in order to test the research process, methods of data collection, samples and the overall techniques to be used on a larger population or on the main study. This is a crucial initial process as it helps to equip the researcher for the main study. The use of a pilot study reveals areas in the research project that might cause deficiencies in the main research project (Bidwell et al 2016:78).

A pilot study also works as a means of familiarising the researcher with the whole research process and acquainting him/her with the necessary skills to conduct effective research (Bidwell et al 2014:79). The researcher conducted three interviews with three international migrants who are residing in Dunoon. This helped to build a rapport with the international migrants in Dunoon and it stirred up the whole research process.

It was in this pilot study that this researcher managed to test and see whether the tools were clear enough, also the researcher learnt the importance of having research interpreters which speaks the same language as the research participants. In the pilot study, it was seamless to collect data from the Zimbabwean participants, which can be attributed to the issue of language, and after this, the Zimbabweans introduced the researcher to other international migrants from various countries residing in Dunoon. The main challenge in the pilot study was language barrier since some of the participants were either uncomfortable in English or they could not fully express themselves in it without using their mother tongue, hence the need for interpreters.

3.6 Main study in Dunoon

The researcher conducted 25 semi-structured interviews which were in-depth in Dunoon, Cape Town. The interviews were equally distributed among international migrants from five different countries residing in Dunoon, that is Zimbabwe, Malawi, Cameroon, Nigeria and Congo. The participants were equally represented, that is, five people from each country.

The fact that the researcher had conducted a pilot study made it easier to find voluntary participants from the rapport which was already built. This time it was much easier and less time-consuming as there were research interpreters sharing the same language

with the respondents. Also, the pilot study participants acted as a connection in obtaining research participants for the main study.

3.7 Transcription of interviews

Akanwa (2017:281) is of the notion that interview transcription is a necessary part of any semi-structured interview, the process is regarded as long and tedious but very essential (Akanwa 2017:281). The transcribing process allows the researcher to listen to the interview, more attentively giving an opportunity to pay attention to details and to make notes on the important aspects and themes that were raised by the participants in the research process. Bidwell et al (2014:178) states that qualitative data is collected through spoken or written forms instead of numbers. An interview of 30 minutes can take two hours to be fully transcribed. The transcribing process is followed by the reading aspect which results in the manual coding of the collected data into themes and patterns which are occurring in the interview. Repetition is a key aspect in transcribing since it allows the researcher to carefully listen to the interview process repeatedly to not miss any information (Bidwell 2014:179).

Bidwell (2014:170) alludes to the notion that transcribing is quite a thorough process and can be equated to the analysing process of the research since it involves deducing meaning and interpreting. This process enables qualitative researchers to be well versed with their study which is very essential in terms of analysing and formulating research findings (Bidwell 2014:170).

On the contrary, Bisrat et al (2019:56), criticise the process of transcribing stating that the process gives too much dependence on the researcher's ability to interpret information, thus giving room for too much subjective and unscientific generalisations. However, this is countered by other scholars such as Alonso (2019:90), who argues that transcribing of research interviews actually gives the researcher a deeper understanding of the interview responses and allows for comparison of responses to come up with themes that are central to the research process.

The transcribing process helped this researcher to relive the amazing interview process, creating some sentimental moments which aided in gaining a deeper understanding of points that were raised. Furthermore, the researcher was able to engage in content analysis of the data collected, hence deducing themes and

reoccurring words in the responses. The process also showed how the research questions were answered and the objectives met. Czaika (2018:119), stated that the transcribing process is an effective tool in coding information and can be used as a point of reflection when it comes to the answering of research questions and objectives.

3.8 Data Analysis, coding and presentation

Aliti (2014:54), states that one of the best ways of analysing collected data is to identify patterns and themes that occur in the data collected . This researcher made use of the thematic analysis process by transcribing data into various themes. Shea (2018:90) states that “thematic analysis identifies themes within the data”. In other words, thematic analysis can be defined as analysing of the research participant’s words and experiences in order to come up with themes that are central to the research objectives. Using thematic content analysis, the researcher can take note of recurring ideas in responses that are mentioned throughout the interview. This helps to group ideas and formulate themes on experiences and livelihood strategies of the research participants (Shea 2018:90). This researcher was able to make use of the thematic analysis process in interviews and focus group discussions. The collected data was transcribed and thematically categorised into themes such as xenophobia, remuneration, networks, documentation, protection, security and also sources of livelihoods.

Papastergiadis (2018:89) categorizes coding into two, heuristic and objectivist. When a coding initiates discovery and allows room for investigation it is heuristic. The coding process act as guidance or directive to assist the researcher in organising information. On the other hand, objectivist codes deal with solid data and helps in bringing understanding to ideas that were raised in interview transcriptions (Papastergiadis 2018:89).

In this study, the researcher followed the two-step process of coding of analysing and manually interpreting data. Key points that were raised in the interviews were noted and broken down into themes addressing the research objectives and answering the research questions. To be able to maintain accuracy, this researcher first noted down all the information using a pen and paper after listening to the research interviewees, then the information was captured into the computer. This helped to ensure that no

information was missed so as in order to come up with a comprehensive analysis of the data (Papastergiadis 2018:90).

During the data coding process, the researcher highlighted various themes which were being brought up in the interviews such as, reasons for migrating to Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. Personal experiences as foreign nationals in a new country, livelihood strategies, difficulties and challenges faced before during and after migrating. Other themes were the issue of language barriers and coping mechanisms in order to survive, access to public facilities such as healthcare systems and educational facilities for their dependents. Another dominant theme which kept on reoccurring in the research interview responses, is the issue of reliable sources of income and proper documentation for the foreign nationals.

The thematic process of data transcribing included a lot of repetition, writing and data capturing to ensure information was properly transcribed into its themes. The use of tables and graphs is very essential in data presentation as it helps to illustrate the research findings on a broader perspective. Furthermore, this ensured that the data was fully exhausted according to its relevancy to the study (Papastergiadis 2018:91).

3.9 Ethical Considerations

According to Schippers (2015:99,) ethical considerations are a key aspect in conducting qualitative research. This is because qualitative research involves one-on-one interactions and direct participation and observation of individuals lives during the data collection process (Schippers 2015:99). Various ethical issues must be addressed correctly as noted by Schippers, various ethical questions are raised, which needs to be addressed from the onset to ensure no ethical issues are breached. Putting into consideration ethical issues ensures that both the researcher and participants are protected and safeguarded as they will be clear guidelines that are being followed when conducting the research project (Schippers 2015:100).

Furthermore, Shea (2018:109), states that four key aspects to consider when dealing with the issue of ethics in social science research. It is very important to ensure that participants take part in the research without any form of coercion, that is, they have to engage in the research voluntarily, the issue of confidentiality and anonymity are very central and participants have the right to know that there is no harm that will be inflicted on them during or after the research project and lastly, the research must be

foul proof so much that there is no form of deception in it. This researcher takes into consideration these four key aspects while conducting this research. Furthermore, this researcher followed and adhered to the University of South Africa's research guidelines on research ethics (Shea 2018:109).

Tacoli et al (2018:78) also talks of three aspects of ethical guidelines when conducting qualitative research. The three aspects can be called basic principles. These are justice, beneficence, and respect for human dignity. This means that when conducting research, there must be a signed consent between the researcher and participant including the respect for human dignity which is a key ethical consideration. Accuracy, privacy, and non-deception are also central ethical issues that were put into consideration in conducting the research (Tacoli et al 2018:78).

3.9.1 Informed consent

Before conducting this project, the researcher issued informed consent to the research participants and explained clearly what was entailed therein. Basically, the consent stipulated the purpose of the research, how and why it was being conducted, the role of the participants and clearly stated that participation was voluntary, and that the participant is free to express themselves and to opt out whenever they feel the need to without providing any reasons. The researcher also assured the participants of their privacy and confidentiality and respected anonymity wherever necessary to all those who requested it. (DVSALLT 2021).

3.9.2 Anonymity

Schippers states that when conducting a research project, the identity of the research participants must be concealed unless otherwise stipulated, This researcher conformed with this ethical issue by using letters of the alphabet instead of the actual names of the research participants in the writing of this project. Furthermore, the privacy and confidentiality of the research participants was respected in that the researcher did not ask too many personal questions, except that which was necessary for the success of the research project (Schippers 2015:89).

3.10 Study challenges and limitations

During this project, the researcher was faced with various challenges including recruiting of the sample for the study, language barriers, and time constrains, to mention just a few. The method of directly engaging with research participants to

create a rapport, caused some challenges especially in this post-Covid pandemic era since some people were sceptical to welcome strangers into their homes. Furthermore, not everyone was able to communicate or respond in English fluently, hence the use of research interpreters.

3.10.1 Sampling

The process of recruiting a sample for the study was a challenge, in that Dunoon has quite a large pool of international migrants residing in it. Being able to come up with a comprehensive yet well represented population sample of migrants from five different countries was quite a tedious process. The guidance from the supervisor and experienced research interpreters played a pivotal role in the sampling recruitment. Schippers (2015:117) states that purposive sampling is a naturally restrictive sampling method as it involves consideration of research objectives.

Moreover, the issue of sub-categories of migrants from 5 different countries caused a restriction on the method of sampling. The challenge was that some people were disqualified if the sample of their nationality has reached the requested maximum number of participants. The researcher specifically wanted an equal population presentation of people from different countries to cover the knowledge gap that exists in the board of knowledge of international migration. Many previous studies focused on one country or a specific group of people which was not versatile and comprehensive enough, hence this researcher decided to engage in a much broader sample of various nationalities (Shea 2018:116).

3.10.2 Time

Time constraints were also a major challenge in this project in terms of finding a suitable time in which the participants were available. Most of the research participants were busy throughout the week engaging in their sources of livelihood. This caused a restriction on the number of interviews conducted. To overcome this, the researcher had to travel during weekends, especially Sundays, when the white-collar participants were able to spare time for the interview. Also, research interpreters aided in this process by helping to work around the schedule with participants.

3.11 Summary

This chapter discussed the research methodology and design. The qualitative research methodology was used and the various methods of collecting data such as

interviews, focus groups and observations were analysed to show how applicable they were in conducting the research project. Furthermore, the chapter revealed how the population sample was chosen through snowball sampling. The area under study, that is Dunoon, was also discussed in the chapter thus revealing what sort of a place it is and its Census statistics regarding the scope of the study. The limitations of the study and ethical considerations were also discussed and in doing so revealed the challenges faced by the researcher in the data collection process of the research. In the following chapter, the empirical research findings of the migrants in Dunoon will be presented.

CHAPTER FOUR

DISCUSSION OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH FINDINGS AND STUDY RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the research findings from the qualitative research, which was conducted in Dunoon Cape Town, South Africa, will be discussed and the study results presented. The data drawn from interviews conducted with international migrants will be analysed. The focus of this chapter is also to present the findings in terms of themes and objectives something already stated in the previous chapters. Moreover, the responses from migrants are also presented. Both positive and negative impacts of international migration in Dunoon are discussed showing the expectations and experiences of migrants in this area. The data which is presented in this chapter was collected from research participants which are residing in Dunoon, from the five countries under considerations.

4.2 Reasons for migrating to Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa

4.2.1 The economic aspect

This was a very common reason among most participants from the five countries which were interviewed. A dilapidating economy in country of origin acted as a push factor for the respondents, whilst the booming South African economy acted as a pull factor. The economic aspect of migrating to Dunoon was mainly based on the availability of jobs in Cape Town, due to the labour shortages as the city is a tourist hub. Various sectors such as wine farms, strawberry farms, plantations, hotels, and restaurants were hiring both skilled and unskilled labourers. The study findings showed that availability of employment opportunities was a key aspect in the migration process with over 90% of the research participants stating that availability of jobs and quick remunerations motivated them to migrate to Cape Town. These aspects of high employment opportunities and remunerations will be further elaborated below.

4.2.2 High Employment opportunities

Over 90% of the research participants are of the understanding that their migration to Dunoon, was for the following reasons which are labour related. They were either unemployed in their countries of origin or they came to look for jobs, since there was

shortage of labour in Cape Town. Some of the participants stated that they had been unemployed for over two years despite applying and seeking jobs in their home countries. Others stated that they were informed by family and friends in Cape Town of the high employment opportunities which were available, and they had to migrate in order to work in the various sectors which were hiring.

From the interviews conducted, Respondent B from Zimbabwe stated that he moved to Cape Town from Zimbabwe because he had been unemployed for 18 months. In his own words, “I had to relocate to look for a job since I am a family man with a wife and two children to take care of. It is very difficult to be the head of the family and not be able to put food on the table and send children to school, so the moment I heard there were employment opportunities in Cape Town, I migrated.” (Zimbabwean Male interview, October 2023).

Availability of employment opportunities was a common reason for migrating in research participants from all the five countries which were interviewed. Respondent A from Nigeria stated that she migrated to Cape Town because “my family members which were already in Cape Town, informed me of the availability of jobs in restaurants and call centers and how companies these industries were hiring. It was easy for me to travel since I already knew people there, it meant a decent place to stay and an opportunity to become independent”, so she had to migrate to try and secure a job in Cape Town (Nigerian Female interview, October 2023).

4.2.3 Remuneration

The issue of salaries and wages was a very common response among the research participants, some of them stated that they migrated to Cape Town because they were told that employers such as those in restaurants, call centers and farms were paying high salaries on a weekly and monthly basis. This information acted as a pull factor to most migrants who migrated for employment purposes. In one of the interviews conducted, a Cameroonian respondent said: “I migrated to Cape Town because of my brother who worked at a restaurant, and he was making money on a daily basis which included tips and weekly wages from the employer. For the past three years my brother had been sending money home and he was able to build a decent house for our parents in the rural area. So I decided to relocate to Dunoon, so I could work in a restaurant and earn money to help our family, I felt like I was not doing anything

tangible in Cameroon to support our family” (Cameroonian Male interview, October 2023).

The issue of finances played a pivotal role in the respondents’ decision to migrate. Some respondents complained that their countries’ economy was very bad to an extent that they had to work for meagre salaries, or they could go for months getting half of their salaries. One respondent said: “I had been working for my company in my home country for over five years, the company decided to downsize but I was retained with a 30% cut of my original salary. I did not have an option, I remained at my workplace but the money I was earning could not sustain the whole family. (Zimbabwean I migrated to Cape Town to look for better opportunities” (Zimbabwean interview, October 2023).

The study findings of this research also revealed that 95% of Zimbabwean migrants to Cape Town migrated because of the diminishing economy of the nation which acted as a push factor. To them, the booming South African economy pulled them because of the many economic opportunities the country was offering, which included the open labour market and high remuneration which was being offered by such a thriving South African economy.

4.3 The political aspect

The political factors of a country also played a pivotal role in respondent’s decision to migrate to Dunoon. Some respondents stated that they had to migrate because of the political unrest and civil wars in their home country. These migrants were scared for their personal and family safety because of the various civil wars. They also complained that lack of democracy in their countries pushed them away since their home country was only serving a certain group of people whilst the masses continued to suffer. The role of politics as a push factor for migration was very common among respondents from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria.

Respondent A had this to say, “there was so much political unrest in my country and wars, so much that it was very unsafe to remain in the country. I had to quickly relocate with my family to South Africa not even knowing what I was going to do but feeling safe and having peace of mind was very essential for us” (DRC Male Interview, October 2023).

Respondent B also stated that “there was so much corruption in my country, I couldn’t get a job without having to bribe someone, which was very frustrating. Moreover, I even had to bribe officials for my daughter to get a place at a good school in my own country, basically nothing could get done without connections where I come from. Hence, I migrated from Nigeria to Dunoon in a bid to change the course of events and feel in control of my life and family” (Nigerian Female Interview October 2023).

4.4 The social aspect

There are a lot of social aspects which were revealed in the study, which contributed to migrants’ decision to relocate to Dunoon,. Among these are people’s education, marriages, kin ties and future aspirations are worth noting as responses given by the migrants.

4.4.1 Kin ties

According to the findings of this research, the issue of kin ties played a huge role in the decision to relocate. The respondents stated that they were directly influenced by relatives and friends who had already relocated to South Africa. These networks painted a picture of greener pastures in the country they were staying in as compared to the situation back home and as a result some migrants opted to relocate because of this information. Furthermore, other migrants stated that their relatives and friends sponsored their journeys from country of origin to South Africa and provided a place to stay until one was able to stand on their feet. I quote, “my sister was already working in Cape Town for over five years, and she was doing very well, she is the one who offered me the opportunity to come and stay with her so I could be able to look for a job and have my own life. I did not even have to think twice about coming to stay in South Africa because I had a reliable relative and place to stay so I just packed my bags in search of greener pastures” (Cameroonian Female Interview, November 2023).

To further elucidate the role of networks in migrants decision to relocate, respondent C from Nigeria had this to say, “my brother had started a business in Cape Town, which was thriving and I had just graduated from university so he decided to take me so I could stay with him and assist in the day to day running of the company” (Nigerian Male Interview , November 2023).

The findings of this study showed that the issue of networks was very common in all the participants of the five countries which were interviewed. Migration was easy for some of them because they had a place to arrive at and they knew someone in Cape Town. These connections made it easier for some of the migrants to leave their home countries without fear of getting stranded upon arrival in a foreign land.

4.4.2 Educational opportunities

Cape Town is a hub to many universities and tertiary schools which are highly ranked in Africa and the world. For example, the Western Cape is home to Stellenbosch University, University of Cape Town and University of Western Cape. These tertiary institutions offer high quality education and some of them even offer scholarships for high performing students. Some of the research participants from Zimbabwe, Cameroon and Nigeria stated that they migrated for educational purposes. Others also stated that it was beneficial for them to study and work part-time jobs in restaurants, especially during holidays since Cape Town is a tourist hub.

Worth nothing is a Nigerian male interviewee who stated that: “I received a scholarship to study engineering at Stellenbosch University, my family and I were so elated and grateful for this opportunity so I migrated to Cape Town, South Africa” (Nigerian Male Interview, November 2023).

Another respondent also stated that, “I came to study nursing and when I graduated, I quickly got a job at the local clinic where I did my attachment, so I made Dunoon my home since the clinic is very close” (Zimbabwean Female Interview, October 2023).

Respondent C from Cameroon stated that: “I came here to study, after completing my first degree I decided to further my studies by pursuing my Masters degree. I also received a partial scholarship which covered my tuition, I could not afford residence at university, so I moved to Dunoon, where I am sharing a flat at a reasonable price per month. I also earn money through online teaching and tutoring at our campus” (Cameroonian Female Interview, November 2023),

Education is key and, in some countries, it is perceived as the greatest investment parents can give to their children, something very common in Zimbabwean, Nigerian, Malawian and Cameroonian countries. A person’s level of education has a key

determinant on a person's status in society. This statement was very common among respondents from the four mentioned countries.

4.4.3 Marriage

The role of marriage cannot be undermined as was noted from the responses in this study. Both male and female respondents who had families, stated that they relocated for marital reasons. The importance of staying together as a family was central, especially from people with deep family values. One respondent had this to say, "I had to follow my husband after careful considerations, so we could maintain a healthy marriage and raise our family together. After relocating to Dunoon, I was offered me an opportunity to work as a nanny in neighboring people's houses which are in Milnerton" (Zimbabwean Female Interview, October 2023).

One of the male respondents stated that: "I relocated to South Africa, so I could marry a South African woman and get papers, since I did not intend to go back to my home country" (Nigerian Male Interview, November 2023). From the above responses it is worth noting that spousal connections and marital aspirations also contributed to the relocation of some of the respondents.

4.4.4 Future aspirations

One thing which was common among all participants was the hope for a better future. All the research participants, despite their various reasons for migrating, wanted to have a better life and improve their lives compared to where they came from. Some of them hoped to invest back home through buying properties and starting businesses so that they could be able to go back to their countries of origin. However, it is worth noting that other research participants did not plan on going back home as they wanted to save and invest in the nation of South Africa so that they could be able to attain self-actualisation.

One of the respondents had this to say, "I left home to change the situation back home, things were so hard for us we could barely manage to put three meals on the table, so I had to relocate to Dunoon to improve the situation back home"(Zimbabwean Male Interview, October 2023).

In other words, migrating to South Africa acted as a door of opportunity to better people's lives, some people hoped to go back to school whilst working, others wanted

to send money to take care for their families in their home countries whilst others wanted to save and invest in their future. All these future aspirations acted as an important factor in respondent's decision to migrate to Dunoon, South Africa.

4.4.5 Inducement

Another factor which was raised by some respondents, though not very common, was the issue of social status. One respondent felt that his life was meaningless back home, people were looking down at him and society felt that he could not amount to anything in life. As a result, this pushed the respondent to migrate so that he could start a different life, in a place with people who did not know him. In his own words: "I felt judged by the society I was living in, and the pressure of being compared to my peers who were making it was too much such that, I had to 'start afresh' somewhere far from all the negativity I was being succumbed to"(DRC Male Interview, November 2023). From the above response, one can note that the way people are treated can either pull or push them to make decisions in life which have long lasting impacts.

4.4.6 Media

The role of media cannot be excluded in motivating people to migrate to South Africa. From the interviews conducted, one can deduce that televisions and newspapers immensely contributed to other respondents' decision to migrate. The respondents would state that they read and saw on the TV that the South African economy was thriving and there were so many opportunities available for people to be able to empower themselves.

Another key aspect is that of the internet and social media. Most respondents from almost every country under study stated that they did a certain level of research on social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok etcetera before coming to South Africa. One of the respondents had this to say, "posts from the people I follow on Facebook, inspired me to migrate to Cape Town, in that I would see my former classmates and friends posting pictures in beautiful places. For me this felt like a dream come true, I felt they were living the life of their dreams and I also wanted to have the same or even better experiences" (DRC Female Interview, October 2023). From this, we can see that social media played a crucial role in pulling the respondent to South Africa.

4.5 Expectations vs reality

The information above has described the political, social and economic reasons which acted as both push and pull factors for migrants who now reside in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. This part of the research seeks to answer the research question regarding whether the expectations of the migrants were met? And did their lives improve after migration? It also seeks to draw conclusions on the research objectives and research questions.

4.5.1 Life after graduation

For the migrants that came to Dunoon, mainly for study purposes, it is paramount to note that at the time of this research some of them had already graduated and were now faced with various predicaments, which are either negative or positive. The interviews conducted revealed that most Cameroonian, Zimbabwean and Nigerian migrants, who came specifically for study purposes, had already attained their first or second degrees.

One of the respondents had this to say, “I completed my first degree in 2018, for the whole of 2019, I could not secure a job either in South Africa or back home. I decided to go home since my study visa was expiring so I could pave a way forward. After spending the whole year, unemployed, my family and I decided that I should pursue my studies further, so I came back to South Africa in 2020, just before the Covid 19 pandemic started and I am currently pursuing my Master’s degree” (Cameroonian Female Interview, November 2023).

It is also worth noting that from the interviews conducted, all the respondents who migrated for educational purposes were able to attain this goal. Their current challenge was employment. Some of them ended up doing jobs which have nothing to do with their studies. This was for survival purposes, hence getting meagre salaries which can barely sustain them. Going back to their countries of origin was not an option as they stated that even with menial jobs and low wages, South Africa is still much better as compared to their home countries.

One of the respondents stated that “after graduation, I could not get a proper job mainly because I do not have the required proper documents, so I decided to stay in Dunoon. I work in restaurants as a waiter, some days are better than others, at least I can afford food and have a roof over my head. I know that if I go back home, I will be a burden

to my family hence my decision to remain in South Africa” (Zimbabwean Female Interview, October 2023).

In an interview conducted with an immigration officer at the Department of Home Affairs, who acted as a key informant to comment on the above response, there is no immigration policy in South Africa which supports foreign students to change their student visas to work permits. Despite the fact that one has studied and graduated in South Africa, even with critical skills, if their student visa has expired they need to exit South Africa to try and obtain a critical skills visa or general work permit visa. It is important to note that there is no guarantee that one will get the visa as the outcome is at the discretion of the embassy and immigration personnel (DHA, Key informant Interview, November 2023).

4.5.2 Employment vs unemployment

Under the economic sector, we can see that most migrants moved in search of jobs in the land of Cape Town, South Africa. These migrants have been faced with two major dilemmas from the responses given. They either got jobs which offered low salaries, or they are still unemployed. In the interviews conducted, one respondent said, “since I arrived in Dunoon, I have been in between jobs, it’s been five years now and all I get are part-time jobs. I am grateful that they can sustain me, however, I have not been able to attain much in terms of my goals and investments back home” (Cameroonian Male Interview, November 2023).

Another respondent also stated that upon “my arrival in Dunoon, I got a job at a call center. I have been working as a call center agent at a debt review company for the past four years. I am actually a graduate, but I cannot get anything in line with my educational qualifications, so I just remain at my workplace as a call center agent hoping that something better will come up” (Malawian Interview Female, October 2023).

The above two responses are a clear reflection of the current situation being faced by 95% of the migrants in Dunoon, who migrated for employment purposes. It is also important to note that there is at least a certain percentage, which managed to get proper well-paying jobs which are in line with their educational qualifications. These

respondents also stated that they are doing very well and are properly documented. This has given them opportunities to access the benefits of having proper work permits in South Africa. These people have access to banking facilities, proper healthcare, and some of them can even take advantage of insurances and policies in South Africa.

4.5.3 Prejudice and xenophobia

Almost all research participants in Dunoon have either faced discrimination or xenophobic attacks in one way or another. The respondents stated that prejudice from the South African community is a common practice in their daily lives such that they have become used to it and have developed a thick skin as a coping or survival strategy. Discrimination has been happening in both private and public sectors such as hospitals, taxis, workplaces and even schools. Furthermore, Dunoon is a high-density area, and the people are not exempted from xenophobic attacks and discriminatory statements. Some of the experiences have been extreme whilst others are minor.

Some respondent had the following to say: “I went to the local clinic, and I noticed my folder had been labelled “FOREIGN PATIENT”, I was very alarmed at this, but I waited to see what will happen. I spent the whole day at the clinic without being attended to. When I inquired from the nurses at the clinic, I was informed that they cannot assist me because I am a foreigner. I was told I needed to wait for the doctor’s letter of approval to be assisted. I am a chronic patient and I used to normally receive medication from this hospital for the past three years but not anymore. One nurse told me bluntly, “you are a foreigner we cannot assist you, go back to your country” (DRC Female Interview , November 2023).

This researcher interviewed a nurse at one of the local clinics in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa, to hear if they had any comments regarding such experiences. It is worth noting that the nurse could neither deny nor accept such allegations. She said, “I cannot comment on the way patients are treated at the clinics and hospitals because in some cases it is dependant of the nurse or doctor’s mood that day, however, I can surely attest that we try to assist all patients despite their countries of origin” (Nurse Key Informant Interview, November 2023).

A follow up was done on this issue in the focus group discussions, and most foreigners from all the five countries stated that they had faced discrimination at hospitals and

clinics because of their countries of origin. Some of them stated that they could wait in long queues since the morning and were only assisted at the end of the day. Others also mentioned that they were told that their conditions were not serious so they should go home and come back the following day (Focus Group Discussions, November 2023).

Respondent C from Nigeria had this to say, “I use public transport to go to work, I have to be quite throughout the journey for fear of being labeled “AMAGWEJA”, a very common word used in Cape town to refer to foreigners. One can’t even ask for directions at a taxi rank in English, without being discriminated. The people look at you like “why are you speaking in English”. I face these situations daily such that I have resorted to learning the basic parts of IsiXhosa language, to get by but still my accent is bad, so I just have to get used to the discrimination” (Nigerian Female Interview, October 2023),

In an interview with one of the leading South African taxi association leader of the CODETA taxis regarding the above response, the man stated that “it is very common to address foreign nationals as “GWEJAS or AMAGWEJA” in the transport industry as generally majority of us South Africans living in Dunoon take pride in our local languages, so we expect foreign nationals to learn at least one of the languages as a means of fitting in. When foreign nationals are able to speak the language it becomes easy for them to function in the society on a daily basis without facing discrimination for failure to speak basic things” (Taxi Association Leader, Key Informant Interview, November 2023).

Furthermore, another respondent stated that “I work at a farm, every day I get sarcastic comments like “you are taking our jobs”, “when are you going back?”, “why are you here?”. These comments are very offensive and affect me psychologically, sometimes I just wish I could go back home, but I need the money and back home the economy is unstable so much that I cannot go back” (Malawian Male Interview, November 2023).

Worth noting is another response from a Nigerian Interviewee which was conducted in October 2023, the respondent said that: “twice my house has been robbed by thieves who are commonly known as “skolis” , the thieves came during the night, they targeted my house specifically because they knew that I am a foreigner. They

came in with guns and knives and took everything in the house, the neighbors could hear the noises but none of them had the courage to come and help or even call the police. I reported the matter to the police, which took them hours to come to the crime scene and eventually when they arrived, they just took pictures and fingerprints. That was all they did, it has been six months now since the second robbery and I have heard nothing from the police. I eventually decided to move to a new place to stay in an area with more foreign nationals than local people so I could feel safe” (Nigerian Male Interview, October 2023).

This issue of robberies and thefts was also raised in focus group discussion and yes, majority of foreigners have been robbed simply because they are foreigners. The discussion showed that many foreigners had various stories of attacks from local South Africans, such as being robbed in broad daylight, being attacked at night and others losing their belongings through targeted attacks from local people.

To gain more light on this issue, the researcher interviewed a policeman from the Milnerton police station. The SAPS officer stated that there is no permanent police station in Dunoon, sometimes there is a mobile police station. As a result, Dunoon residents report their cases to Milnerton or Table view police stations. However, it is important to note that these police stations are sometimes far for all people to report their cases, as a result they either report to community leaders or they just keep the matters to themselves. However, from the statistics they have of the reported cases, the police officer concurs that there is high cases of robberies in Dunoon, not just for foreigners but for locals as well. People are robbed and attacked by both locals and foreigners. The police are doing everything within their capacity to curb such crimes but still in high density suburbs they are still prevalent (SAPS Key Informant Interview, November 2023).

These are just highlights of some of the prejudice and xenophobic attacks that the respondents living in Dunoon, are faced with on a daily basis. The most fascinating thing is that despite all these attacks, none of the respondents wants to go back to their home countries. They still want to work in Cape Town, as they deem it better than going back to their home countries, where the economic conditions are bad.

4.5.4 Insecurity and fear

Some of the migrants in Dunoon, are self-employed, they either own small spaza shops, salons, barbershops or furniture shops. Some of them are selling in markets things like fruits and vegetables. Others are technicians, electricians, plumbers, or builders. It is from these businesses that they get to earn a source of living, provide for their families, and send their children to school.

However, it is worth noting from the responses of the respondents that there is so much insecurity in their businesses and they live daily in fear of loss and attacks from the local people. The businesses of foreigners have been a target of robberies and are attacked almost every month. Over 90% of the foreigners who own businesses in Dunoon have been forced to seek 'protection' from gangsters and ring leaders of thieves to avoid or prevent their businesses from being targeted by thieves. In exchange for this 'protection', the people have to pay money on a weekly or monthly basis or they risk losing everything. Below are some of the responses from the interviews conducted on security.

"I work as an Uber driver in Cape Town, the business is very risky as drivers are targeted mostly by 'skolis', sometimes as drivers we get requests from thieves. There are places in Cape Town that we no longer go and collect clients because they are high risk areas. These people actually target us as foreign drivers, and during the past months we have lost many drivers and cars because of these thieves. There is nothing we can do as drivers except hoping every day that when we go out to carry clients, we get genuine people, and our lives are preserved. There has been so many shootings, robberies and attacks on most Uber drivers, every day we are scared of our lives and safety but we keep on going so we can be able to provide for our families" (Focus Group Discussions, November 2023).

"I own saloons in Dunoon, my business is thriving especially when it is pay days, month ends and mid-month. However, lately I have been experiencing robberies, my containers are being attacked even during the day, people will come as customers, once I open for them to enter they take money, phones or the appliances I use for people's hair. I figured reporting to the police does not help as nothing gets resolved, so I was informed I could enter a 'deal' with some of the 'thieves', whereby I pay them money every week for 'protection' against thieves. That way my saloons will not be

targeted by thieves as they will inform others that it is under them. I have realised that it is safer and cheaper to 'give' a group of thieves money for 'protection' than to get robbed as the losses are too much. Since I have started doing this my salons have been secured, and I barely experience any direct attacks, sometimes when I get robbed, I just call the 'thieves' I am 'paying' and they recover my belongings" (Cameroonian Interview, October 2023).

An electrician, who gets call out jobs, stated that one time he received a call to come fix a refrigerator at a certain house, as he was on the way to the place early in the morning he was hijacked. The hijackers took him to a secluded place and instructed him to call his wife from which they demanded a ransom. The respondent stated that he has never been more afraid in his entire life, he felt like that was the end of the world for him. For two days he was locked in this secluded place, he later realised that these people had been targeting him for a very long time and they had enough information about him and his family. Eventually, the ransom was paid and the man was released to his family safe and sound. Immediately after the incident they left the place they were staying and moved to a totally different suburb so they could feel secure (Zimbabwean Male Interview, November 2023).

Moreover, another respondent had this to say " Dunoon is a very unsafe place to stay, the crime is very high, such that one can be robbed even during the day. A group of thieves can just surround you and no one does anything, the community is so scared so much that they 'continue to mind their business' as a precautionary measure. I wake up very early in the morning so I can catch the Golden Arrow bus, many times the bus has been attacked by "skolis", and people have lost their valuables, others have even lost their lives during these bus robberies but there is nothing much that have been done to ensure safety of the passengers. Crime is a norm in our community and surrounding suburbs we live in fear every day and pray that God keeps us safe" (Focus Group Discussions, October 2023).

In response to the above claims, SAPS had this to say, crime in Dunoon is very high and various cases are reported by both locals and foreigners. The police also clarified that, the mobile police unit in Dunoon, is sometimes moved, not removed, because the community sometimes engages in protests which might destroy a lot of infrastructure including the mobile police unit. SAPS agrees that various cases like the

ones above have been reported and some criminals have been brought to book, but other cases are still open. He also stated that, some of these cases they hear them as stories in the community as the people do not report them, and as long as a matter has not been reported the police does not have a case and there is nothing they can do to assist the affected parties. (SAPS Key Informant Interview, November 2023).

4.6 The positive experiences of international migrants in Dunoon

There is a common saying which goes like there are two sides of every story. In this section, the researcher highlights the positive experiences of international migrants in Dunoon. It is worth noting that despite the many negative effects the migrants have experienced, there seem to be some positive impacts which have become the hope of the migrants and a source of motivation to remain in South Africa.

4.6.1 Cultural diversity

The interviews conducted showed that, international migration has promoted diversity in Dunoon and the surrounding suburbs. It has also acted as a learning curve for various cultures through raising awareness and building positive communities. One respondent had this to say, “I no longer need to travel to Nigeria, Congo or Zimbabwe to learn their culture and languages. I have made friends with these people; they are like family to me. I have learnt so much through staying with them in the same community. This has also enhanced cultural tolerance and the ability to build relations that are positive. There are some cultural things which I deemed a taboo in my country but living with people from various countries have enabled me to accept and embrace those cultural differences” (Focus Group Discussions, October 2023).

4.6.2 Exposure

South Africa is a very beautiful, developing and advanced country when compared to many other African countries. Living in Cape Town specifically, has been beneficial in terms of exposure for many migrants. The international migrants stated that there is so much social activities to engage in Cape Town, which do not even exist in their home countries. For example, on a hot day one can easily take an Uber to any of the many beautiful beaches in Cape Town such as Clifton Beach, Sea Point Beach and Camps Bay Beach to mention just a few. There are tourists who travel from far away countries just to come and see these magnificent places. Also, Cape Town is a home to one of the seven wonders of the world, that is, the Table Mountain. One respondent

had this to say, “I love travelling and sightseeing, being in Cape Town has allowed me to experience just that, there is much to see and learn in Cape Town. I have saved a couple of rands which has allowed me to experience the Robben Island, Waterfront, Aquarium, Cape Point and even strawberry picking. I have also been to various beaches, I cannot even mention the names, often go hiking and boarded the hop-on, hop off bus which has allowed me to experience the beautiful land of Cape town. All these experiences and activities are not available in my country, and I am certain if I was in my country, I was not going to afford to travel specifically for these leisure activities” (Focus Group Discussions, November, 2023).

4.6.3 Independence and stability

“Living in Dunoon has awarded me a sense of freedom and stability which I did not have when I was in my home country. Here, I am responsible for my welfare and everyday life. I do not need to rely or depend on any one to provide for me. I make my own budget and live within my means understanding the responsibilities I have. I have also become stable and independent such that I am able to send money home for my siblings” (Malawian Interview Female, October 2023). The issue of independence and stability has been a very common positive response from the interviews conducted. The international migrants felt that back in their home countries they had been relying too much on their families, which has been truly opposite in Dunoon.

4.6.4 Growth and development

Almost all participants that were interviewed raised the notion that, being an international migrant has brought about so much growth in terms of being resilient to life situations. These research participants stated that their character and behaviour has been shaped so much in a positive way through the various hardships they had to incur by virtue of residing in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. One respondent stated that, “when I was in Nigeria, I had such a short temper, and I could react to any situation quickly without thinking. I even used to fight in my community whenever I felt mistreated. Now here in South Africa, I am faced with various situations which I deem unfair, and I have in various situations got into physical fights. I even have scars to show for it, in one incident I was badly stabbed by a knife, and I had to spend weeks in hospital, that is when I decided to choose my battles wisely” (Nigerian Male Interview, October 2023).

This is just an example of many respondents who have grown positively and have their behaviour and character shaped by the situations they are faced with in a foreign land. Staying in Dunoon, has taught people to be resilient, choose their battles and learn to be tolerant. Respondents have learnt that not every situation deserves a reaction. This has brought about strong, bold, and emotionally stable people whose behaviours are not influenced by people's actions.

4.6.5 Financial gains

For those that have managed to get employed or engage in self-employed jobs, they have gained a certain level of financial stability which they did not have when they were in their home country. The interviewed respondents stated that their financial situation in their home country was very bad to such an extent that they were living hand to mouth and could not afford to have any savings set aside. Some of them also complained that they were deep in debt at home, or they were just working for food. This changed when they relocated to South Africa, as they can support their families back home, even though the salaries are meagre. One respondent had this to say, "I never had a stable job since I came to South Africa, but I have always had a means of making money. It is not much but I get to sustain my family which is staying with me here in Dunoon, and I have also managed to take care of my extended family back home. Money is available in Cape Town, one just needs to meet the needs of people to be able to access it. There is no job that is too big or too small for me, I always make sure I use my hands to make money. This is something which was not there in my home country no matter how much I worked people complained that they did not have money to pay me, sometimes I even had to be paid with goods" (Zimbabwean Male Interview, October 2023).

4.7 The migration policy in South Africa

The South African migration policy keeps on changing, according to the interviews conducted. The past five years have been full of uncertainty as to what exactly the policies states, who qualifies for what and who does not? The responses received in this section proved that even the immigration officials do not really know what's going on. Most people agree that the immigration policies in South Africa, are becoming stricter every day and making it difficult for immigrants to attain proper documentation. The focus groups conducted also proved that, majority of the migrants residing in

Dunoon, have in one way or the other tried to secure proper documents, such as work permits, asylums, study visas and for most of them their applications are still pending.

4.7.1 The application process

South Africa offers various visas for immigrants according to their specific needs. Key respondent interviews showed that it is very easy for people from neighbouring countries to come into South Africa. For most African countries they do not need visas to cross the border, just a valid passport. So, most migrants come with passports and would get at most up to 3 months stay with a stamp at the various border posts. The main problem comes when people are in South Africa and they do not want to go back to their home countries. The key respondent interviews showed that people would then try to apply for general work permits or asylum statuses in South Africa. And to be honest, this has been a dead-end, the process is long and tiring, it drains people's resources and time and there is no guarantee at all that after submission, one will be granted the proper documents (DHA Key Respondent Interview, November 2023).

In the interviews conducted, key respondent A said: "people must travel to their home countries or use the VFS to submit their visa application for visas such as student visas and various work permits, since the system does not accept illegal applications from within South Africa except for people who already hold valid permits" (DHA Key Respondent Interview, November 2023).

The process mentioned above has not been easy for most people who have used it. The interviews conducted showed that it's quite a tedious process and most applications are unfruitful. One of the respondents said, "I had to travel back home to apply for a critical skills permit. When I arrived at the South African embassy, the queues were extremely long, and I was told they take only a certain number of applications per day. I went the following day very early in the morning, despite having all the documents required for critical skills work permit, my application was rejected after waiting for months without receiving any communication from the embassy. I had to be a border jumper so I can come back to South Africa to work" (Zimbabwean Female Interview, November 2023).

Most people in the focus group interview also shared the same sentiments despite coming from various countries, while others stated that they had applied for the refugee status over a year ago and their applications are still pending. The fact that

these migrants have tried to apply for proper documentation and have not been successful have made them come up with various strategies of staying in the country. Some have resorted to acquiring fake permits which gives them time to work in South Africa, since most companies cannot verify these permits. Others have overstayed and they do not really mind as long they can earn a living in Cape town. There is also another section that pays bus drivers to stamp their passports at the borders so that they can stay and work with the days on their passports (Focus Group Discussions, November 2023).

Key respondent B had this to say, “it is actually illegal for foreign nationals to work in South Africa, without valid work permits. The police conduct random searches in various companies, to be able to check the status of the hired foreign nationals and once caught the company must pay a hefty fine and the employee will be arrested and deported” (Immigration Officer Key Respondent Interview November, 2023).

4.7.2 Renewal/change of documents

There is also a certain group of immigrants residing in Dunoon, which actually possess legal documents to reside and work in South Africa. However, this group of people is faced with a certain predicament, in which they are failing to renew their permits. This group of research participants complain that the requirements keep changing which makes it difficult for them to renew their documents. For example, one of the respondents stated that he came to South Africa on an Asylum status, initially after five years, the asylum was supposed to be changed to the refugee status but to date it's been over eight years and he has not been able change the asylum to the refugee status. The respondent stated that from the time he came to South Africa, he has not gone back home so that he does not jeopardize his chances of getting a refugee status. This is just one example of the many immigrants residing in Dunoon who are stuck in the process of getting proper documentation (Focus Group Discussions, October 2023).

Worth noting is the current ongoing debate of the Zimbabwe Special Permits, there are thousands of Zimbabweans residing in Dunoon, who were beneficiaries of the ZSP and cannot renew their permits or change them to other permits such as general work permits, critical skills visa and or the study permit. This has brought about so much insecurity and uncertainty in the lives of these people.

One of the respondents, stated that “the sudden shift in the immigration policy regarding the ZSP has greatly affected my family negatively, for the past 5 years I have been living with my family and we were all properly documented under the ZSP. Now, they have decided to not renew the permit. At my workplace I have started to face threats and my job is no longer secured. Last year, I had to send my family back home because the situation was no longer conducive in South Africa” (Zimbabwean Male Interview, November 2023).

Majority of Zimbabweans are in this boat, most of them are even scared to keep money in banks, as at one point or another their accounts were frozen, and they could not access their funds especially those banking with First National Bank (FNB). Also, families have been affected, some people out of fear have started to pack and go back home, especially women and children, whilst the father stays behind to work. Some of them had not even been able to buy stands or build in rural areas and they are now in a hurry, to find somewhere to stay in their home country so that they do not get stranded with their families in South Africa (Focus Group Discussions, November 2023).

4.7.3 Corruption and Bribes

The issue of corruption and bribes have become so predominant as revealed from the interviews conducted, such that foreign nationals have to bribe officials almost every day to get on with their daily life. The various interviews conducted showed that international migrants residing in Dunoon, are paying to get access to anything in the country.

For example, parents with children stated that some of their children do not have proper documents like birth certificates and passports and as a result they cannot get places at schools. The only way to get a place for their children is to bribe school officials such as teachers or principals, so that they can offer their children a place to study. A respondent in one of the interviews stated that, “I have been struggling to find a high school place for my two children, I moved from one school to another and I would be told that they are full, until one of the employee at a certain secondary school, advised me to pay something so I could be able to get a place for my children. As soon I paid the required bribe, my children were offered a place at the school I was initially told that the places are full” (Zimbabwean Female Interview, October, 2023).

A certain group of men, who are self-employed and residing in Dunoon, stated that they are in the transport sector, this is one of the most corrupt industries in South Africa. The interviews showed that despite the fact that these people have got South African licenses, which allow them to drive in South Africa, they still need to bribe traffic officials on the road almost on a daily basis. The Uber drivers also stated that the traffic cops, would stop them on the road, the moment they produce their driver's license they will be asked for money, for lunch, drink etcetera. The problem with this is that sometimes there are so many roadblocks on the way such that stopping and giving traffic cops money for 'drinks' would cost one R500 or so per day. This is quite a major setback in the transport sector (Focus Group Discussions, November 2023).

In one of the interviews, an Uber driver had this to say, "the traffic system keeps on changing, initially, foreigners were able to book online for a Professional Driving Permit (PDP) using a passport or ID which was used to get the driving license. Right now, the system states for, 'SOUTH AFRICANS ONLY', making it impossible for foreign nationals to renew their PDP. I had to go to offices, and they told me they cannot assist me, because I am using a passport, they need a South African ID. I eventually paid R5000 to an employee at one of the offices, and guess what, the following day I had my PDP" (Nigerian Interview, October, 2023). This proves that without money and proper documentation, most foreign nationals can barely get anything done in South Africa.

Furthermore, the interviews conducted revealed another group of people living in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. This group of people consisted of those who have valid permits to stay in South Africa. According to the migration policy, these people are eligible to apply for permanent residence in the country after staying for 5 years, some of them have held permits for ten years or so. These people stated that they are in the process of changing their visas to that of Permanent Residence, majority of the people doing this process complain that their applications are taking long to be reviewed and they still do not know if they will get the permanent residence status or not (Focus Group Discussions, November 2023) .

According to the migration policy, these people have all the necessary documents which qualifies them for the permanent residences. One of the respondents had this to say, "It's been six months now since I applied for the permanent residence status

but when I check on the system, my application is 'still in process', I have tried numerous times via various channels to communicate with the officers in charge but all my attempts have been unfruitful. A friend of mine informed me that I have to pay an insider R30 000, so that my application can be processed and approved, this is how he got his. So right now, I am busy saving the money so I can pay the officials to get my permanent residence status, I hope it works"(DRC Interview, October 2023).

The statement above is just one of the many examples of how corrupt the immigration system has become, and the role of bribes comes into the picture. The international migrants have become so desperate to such an extent that they will pay lump-sums to get their proper documents so that they can remain in the country. What is heart-breaking in some cases is the issue of people who are losing their hard-earned money on a daily basis to these officials, who claim to be connected and fail to deliver their side of the deal.

Worth noting was an issue raised in the focus group interviews which was conducted, the respondents had this to say, "I was connected to this man who works at the visa department in Pretoria, I wanted to obtain proper paperwork for my whole family, he asked for R10 000 per head for us to be able to get work permits which would be valid for 5 years, I paid R20 000 and within a week, I had the permits for my wife and I, in a couple of weeks I raised the balance for my three kids and since we had built trust, I was not hesitant to give him the cash. And I waited, he started telling me stories about how there will be a delay, only for me to realize a month later that the man had resigned at his job and relocated to another country with my hard-earned money. This man had swindled many foreign nationals, and he could not deliver, as if that was not enough, I later realised that the permits we had received for my wife, and I were fake permits. I could only use them within South Africa and could not cross the border using these permits as in the South African system the permit number was not registered in my name" (Focus Group Discussion, October 2023).

An immigration officer from the DHA commented on the above matters of corruption and bribes at embassies and immigration departments. The officer stated that cases like that exists, it is the duty of foreign nationals to choose to follow the law and immigration policy, or they can take shortcut which in most cases results in fraud and illegal documents. People need money and as long as they are offered money, they

can easily bend the rules so the foreigners must be vigilant and know their rights such that they do not have to pay every time to get access to services. Also, in a bid to curb crime and bribes, the VFS has been put in place, this is a system of applying for visas which people can use and as long as they submit all their required documents, they can expect a positive response. This system is also effective in that foreign nationals do not necessarily have to interact directly with immigration officers instead they can submit the whole application online (Immigration Officer Interview , November 2023).

4.7.4 Foreign national ID holders

Among the research participants there is a certain group of people who hold the green card, or should we call it the South African ID card. One would envy this group of people and assume that life is all rosy for them since they are now citizens in the Republic of South Africa. It is true yes, that owning a South African ID is a very big achievement as it opens many doors in the country and opportunities that are specifically meant for ID holders. However, the research interviews conducted with this particular group of people revealed some interesting facts.

The South African ID has a part written 'country of birth', this part shows the name of the country from which the id holder was born. This has been very discriminatory in that despite a person's citizenship status their country of birth is still on the ID, which makes it easier for many sectors to take advantage of the foreign ID holders. Some ID holders, stated that they had to change their names and surnames from their home countries and come up with South African names and surnames to not make it so obvious that they are foreign national ID holders. A Cameroonian had this to say "I changed my surname and choose a Xhosa surname since mine was so obvious that I was not born in South Africa, every time I would mention that I am a South African people would stare at me because of my accent and some would throw sarcastic statements in their local languages"(Cameroonian interview, October 2023).

In another interview conducted, the respondent had this to say , "I have a South African national ID and I work in the construction industry. I have not been able to get big or direct contracts in the construction industry despite being a citizen. I always get small contracts or work as a sub-contractor under a 'South African citizen by birth'. I have felt discriminated in many cases, and I have learnt that to survive I must put a 'real South African citizen' in front. The construction industry is one of the most booming

sectors in the South African economy. This sector has provided many big contracts to South African citizens and provided employment for many ordinary people especially foreigners in Dunoon (Zimbabwean interview, October 2023).

4.8 Summary

This chapter presented the research findings from the one-on-one interviews, focus group discussions and police officers, immigration officers and community leaders who were key informants in the interviews which were conducted. Various information has been revealed through the interviews which showed both the negative and positive sides of expectations and reality, in the lives of immigrants residing in Dunoon. In the following chapter, the findings that have been presented here will be discussed and compared to the findings of other scholars in previous studies.

Chapter Five

Discussion of Results

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the results that were presented in Chapter Four will be discussed. The various determinants of international migration, expectations and experiences of the foreign nationals in Dunoon are discussed. As already alluded in the previous chapter, there are various determinants of migration, which are economic, social and political. This chapter elaborates further on these international migration determinants.

5.2 Political determinants of international migration

The various political situations in Congo immensely contributed to the people's decision to leave their country of origin. It is evident that the Congolese nationals left their country because of political instability, wars and fear of loss of life. Political instability greatly contributed to international migration to South Africa, for majority of Congolese nationals. According to Dzvimbo, countries such as Sierra Leone, Rwanda and Liberia had people leaving because of ethnic conflicts, wars and violation of human rights so they could settle in more politically peaceful and stable countries (Dzvimbo 2015:109).

These were also the findings of Lemeniah et al (2014), on their study on migration in Congo and Ethiopia, which showed that people from African countries such as Congo and Ethiopia, were fleeing to neighbouring countries due to corruption, political instability and insecurities from their countries of origin. Moreover, Metcalfe-Hough's (2016) , study on international migration in Africa, for countries such as Somalia, Sudan, Mali, Central African Republic, Nigeria and Syria showed that political violence and political conflicts were a major reason for people to relocate to South Africa (Metcalfe- Hough 2016:78).

On the contrary, the results from countries such as Zimbabwe and Malawi showed that the political set up of the countries did not have a major impact on their decision to relocate to South Africa. The minority of the respondents attributed political determinants to a lesser extent. Those that complained about political instability, stated things like lack of democracy and policies that were not favourable for the youths to be pro-active in various sectors. These were the reasons some Zimbabweans and Malawians migrated to South Africa.

It is also worth noting that, focus group participants mostly concurred that they left their various home countries to come to South Africa because, the nation was politically stable and provided a safe environment for them to stay with their family members. This notion, is the same with the conclusions of Mahroum (2020) who showed that African people migrated to Europe, because the continent offered, political stability, easy entry for asylum seekers and also better policies that promoted growth and development .

The findings of this research also concurred with Lee`s (2014) model on political determinants of migration which stated that, people migrate to various countries because they will be fleeing from political unrest in their home countries. They migrate for peace and fear of loss of life. This was the case for the majority of Congolese and Cameroonian migrants currently residing in Dunoon. The majority of these people clearly stated that they migrated to South Africa, because of political unrest in their countries so they had to seek asylum.

The political push factors of international migration coupled with the pull factors in the host country (South Africa) caused the majority of Congolese and Cameroonians to relocate to South Africa. This is in line with the pull and push theory which states that people migrate to other countries because of anticipated advantages as compared to the disadvantages in their countries of origin. Some of the anticipated advantages in South Africa at the time of migration included security, stability, better opportunities and peace.

5.3 Economic determinants of international migration

The interview responses showed that the economic determinants of migration were mainly focused on two areas, that is, income and employment. Majority of the responses from all the five countries under study stated that they migrated for employment purposes. So, the availability of job opportunities was a key in people`s decision to migrate to South Africa. The study results show that majority of the people were either unemployed in their home country or had meagre salaries. This finding is similar to Makakala (2015) study findings, which showed that unemployment and poor salaries acted as push factors in international migration.

Furthermore Makakala`s study showed that corruption and lack of opportunities especially for the youths in their countries of origin forced them to migrate. This was also the findings in the Tanzanian study of high skilled labourers who were migrating to United Kingdom. These people stated that despite having all the necessary , they could not get employed without proper connections in their home countries therefore nepotism played a significant role in pushing people to migrate (Makakala 2015:19).

The results from the International Labour Organisation study also showed that underemployment and unemployment were the main causes of international migration in African countries. The ILO study actually revealed that in 2015, over 100 million

international migrants left their countries to look for better opportunities and jobs in other countries (Odorige 2016:78). This same reason was the present amongst research participants in this study as they left their home countries to come to South Africa in search of better opportunities especially employment and better salaries.

Lee's (2016) study on international migration spoke of push and pull factors under economic determinants on migration. The study concluded that unemployment acted as a push factor for migrants and availability of employment opportunities in other countries acted as a pull factor (Lee 2016:105). This is correct with regards to the majority of Zimbabweans and Malawians who migrated to South Africa. These respondents stated that they were unemployed in their countries, so they had to migrate to South Africa because the country had better employment opportunities. Others also stated that the money they were earning was not enough especially for the Zimbabweans, due to inflation such that they could barely survive on their salaries. These people were economically deprived in their hometowns and they lacked the freedom to make choices and access resources for economic empowerment. This is also in line with the basic needs approach because people lacked the economic power to provide for their families the necessary basic needs they had to make South Africa their second home.

The issue of remuneration was a major reason for most migrants in all the five countries under study. The majority of the research participants stated that they were dissatisfied with their wages and salaries back home. The respondents from Zimbabwe stated that there was so much high inflation in the country to an extent that they could not use the Zimbabwean dollar to buy anything tangible. Most of them complained that the money was useless or mere paper since it could not be exchanged to other currencies on the market.

Cameroonian and Congolese research participants stated that they were working for many hours in a day but receiving peanuts at the end of the month. They felt that their labour and efforts were not matching their salaries. This issue of low wages is supported by the study of Djafa and Hassan, which stated that unemployment and low income were the main reasons why Indonesians, migrated to Malaysia (Djafa and Hassan 2015:178). The study of Delarica et al (2013:56), also concluded that people from African countries, especially skilled workers migrated to other countries and

continents because they were being offered better salaries for their skills as compared to their home countries. These disparities in the job market have acted as both push and pull factors in the people`s decisions to move to other countries.

Economic factors have been a major determinant in international migration for the majority of participants from all the five countries under study. The findings of this research are in line with Todaro`s (2013) model on economic and neoclassical factors that act as main factors for people`s decisions to migrate. The findings of the neoclassical theory states that economic factors such as employment, better wages and availability of other economic opportunities are the primary reasons for migration all over the world. People migrate to countries where they can get better salaries and wages and also be able to afford a better lifestyle as compared to their home country. As already alluded in the previous chapter these people migrate in search of better employment opportunities since their home countries do not offer such opportunities (Mbetga 2018:189).

5.4 Social determinants on international migration

The study results on social determinants of international migration, is integrated in various sub themes, such as education, networks, aspirations, perceptions and spousal connections. This section focuses on expounding these sub-themes and determining their to international migration.

5.4.1 Networks

Boswell and Chrisp (2013:67), stated that the information people received from friends and family in various countries played a pivotal role in the people`s decisions to migrate to other countries. These people acted as key informants to people giving them information about the country they are residing. The findings of this research are also similar to Boswell and Chrisp`s (2013) study. The respondents from all countries stated that one way or the other they were influenced by the information they received from family and friends to migrate to South Africa. Some respondents stated that they were either inspired or influenced by people already living in the host country to migrate to South Africa. Nguyen and Windsor (2015:78) study on migration of Irish immigrants in Dublin showed that networks were very essential in people`s decision to relocate to Dublin. Connections with fellow Irish friends and family helped them to

migrate, and they could migrate knowing that they know people in the country and also have adequate information about Dublin.

5.4.2 Media

The findings of this research showed that information received through various social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp and Telegram acted as pull factors for people who migrated to South Africa. Majority of the respondents from all the five countries who were interviewed stated that what they saw and heard pulled them to make decisions to relocate to South Africa. The media painted a very beautiful picture of Cape Town, and also various posts from friends and families on social media platforms caused people to think that life was good for these people, and these pulled them to migrate so that they can access such lifestyles. Wood and King (2019:196) support this finding by stating that the information people gain through various platforms of countries they intend to migrate to greatly influenced their decisions to migrate to South Africa.

5.4.3 Spousal connections

The study results from this research showed that the need to be united to spouses played a pivotal role in the decision of migrants to migrate. Most married female respondents stated that they migrated to South Africa to follow their husbands and to ensure that they keep their marriages alive and families intact. For example, married women from DRC and Nigeria stated that it was a form of a taboo for wives to stay away from their husbands. Some of them even stated that they had to relocate for fear of infidelity from their spouses, so migrating was a means of protecting and uniting their marriages. The study findings of White (2017) showed that migrants from Poland to UK, who are married quickly made plans for their spouses to follow so that they can stay together and keep their marriages.

Moreover, White`s study also showed that sometimes married women from Poland are the ones who migrated to UK first then they encouraged their husbands and families to follow. This was the same with this research also as some married women from Zimbabwe who responded stated that they got jobs in Cape Town first and months later they made their husbands follow. It is important to note that these married people believed that if they work both of them in a foreign land, they can easily attain their goals. Nadim (2014:99) showed that in some marriages, the wife is more

educated than the husband and sometimes gets better opportunities that helps them to influence migration choices on their spouse and families. This is a different migration trend which was not so common in previous decades as noted by.

Looking at the push and pull factors of international migration, this new migration trend being pioneered by married women is classified as a demand-pull factor. Mahroum (2016:98), states that reunification is very important in most cultures, just like the results from the focus group discussions which stated that married people migrated to reconnect and reunite with their families. In this case, family is very important and influences people's decision to migrate.

5.4.4 Future aspirations

The findings of this study showed that almost all respondents had hopes, dreams and future aspirations to attain better lives after migrating to South Africa. The research respondents stated that they migrated hoping for better lives and the ability to provide a better future for their families. The results of this study, showed that migrating to Cape Town provided hopes for better opportunities which they could not access in their home countries. These findings are the same with Gasper's and Truong's (2015:99) on Nepali migrants in Mumbai. These people stated that they migrated in search of freedom of expression, and they were constrained in Nepal. The people also wanted to have better world experiences and freedom to express and carry themselves without fear.

Another study by Min Harris (2016:89) showed that the youths from African countries are the most excited to migrate to other countries and continents because they would be in a way escaping from their poor backgrounds and poor countries in search of better opportunities. Migration provided better hopes and future aspirations for these youths. In a way these youths felt that migrating to other countries would give them access to better life and opportunities to become independent.

It is important to note that many factors acted as push factors in migrant's home countries causing them to migrate to other countries where there are so many opportunities which act as pull factors. This study showed that difficult economic conditions and shortage of employment opportunities caused the economically active to migrate in search of jobs. Some of the respondents felt that their dreams and aspirations could not be actualised because their home countries lacked options and

opportunities. In a study conducted by Robeyns and Conradie (2018:98), the authors concluded that family, friends and society greatly influenced people to migrate by encouraging and giving them hope to fulfil their dreams and aspirations as per their future aspirations..

5.4.5 Need for change of environment

Bidwell et al (2014:119) revealed that some South African citizens who are in the health sector, migrated to the United Kingdom, because of past hurts and disappointments which forced them to want to change their environment . This finding is the same with what was stated by some of the research participants in Dunoon. Their responses showed that, they had been disappointed in their society one way or the other so much that they wanted to move out of that environment and start afresh somewhere far away. The findings of this study showed that some participants had been affected emotionally and psychologically by life events such that they had to migrate to deal with the pain. These disappointments had either been at work places, in families, communities or in relationships. So, it is these personal reasons that contributed to the participants decision to move to Dunoon.

5.4.6 Educational aspirations

The role which was played by educational aspirations in motivating people to migrate cannot be undermined. This study showed that the majority of the youths and young adults migrated to South Africa to either pursue a tertiary qualification or upgrade their current qualifications. Education is a key factor for migrating, as Cape Town is a home to highly ranked universities, which offer flexible programs that allow people to work and study at the same time. Also, these South African universities provide scholarships, which made it easier for the migrants to fulfil their educational aspirations. This study showed that most migrants who left their home countries for educational purposes were able to attain them.

Nyamnjoh (2019:709) concluded that people naturally prefer highly ranked educational countries. The people believe that these countries would offer better opportunities such as scholarships, quality education and even the ability to get job offers that are highly paying. This issue of migrating for educational purposes is very prominent especially in developing countries as they believe that migrating to developed countries opens doors for better and brighter opportunities. Makakala

(2015:18) concluded that developed countries provided better educational systems, equipment and facilities which makes learning easier and interesting. Furthermore, most high-profile universities offer exchange programs for qualified students from less developed countries for students to be able to learn skills and go and use them in their home countries.

The findings of this research showed that, people travel from their countries to South Africa for studies because the country has highly ranked universities and the educational system of South Africa is highly graded and regarded internationally. Obtaining a degree from South Africa opened doors for the participants which would not have opened if they had gotten the qualification from their home countries. Tati (2019:289) also had similar conclusions that the research participants ranked South African universities as the best on the continent as compared to other African countries. Western Cape universities such as Stellenbosch University, have an international high ranking and the university has facilities for science and engineering projects that most African countries universities do not have.

5.4.7 Perceptions

There are various international migrants in Dunoos, which stated that they had migrated to Cape Town because they perceived the place would offer better opportunities that are not found in their countries. These people perceived that it will be easy for them to get hired, make money and improve their lives from the newfound opportunities in Cape Town. However, it is important to note that these were just most migrants' perceptions which did not turn into reality. In actual fact, most of the migrants who migrated because of perceived perceptions did not manage to attain their desired goals. This finding is similar to Lee's affirmation theory which stated that many people are influenced to migrate because of perceptions which in most cases do not turn into reality (Shea 2018:203).

5.4.8 Life after graduation

Almost all research participants who migrated for educational purposes had hopes to get employed after graduation. The findings of this research showed that the participants hoped to either get employed in South Africa or any other country which would offer better opportunities. However, it is worth noting that this dream has not yet manifested for most of them as some of them are either unemployed or employed in

industries that have got little or nothing to do with what they have studied. This finding is contrary to the findings of Makakala (2015:51) which stated that most Tanzanian migrants in UK after graduating are easily hired in the nation as skilled labourers and their presence is prioritised such that it is easy for them to change their visas from study to work visas.

Furthermore, the research participants stated that being educated acted as a door or avenue for gaining access to better opportunities. The participants showed that once a person has completed their studies and holds that graduation certificate, their value in society increases. Education acts as a means of better jobs and salaries. Some people stated that there are jobs and industries some would not enter without degrees. This is in line with the capabilities approach which states that education and employment are two sides of the same coin. The more educated one is the better doors and opportunities of getting employment as compared to some who do not have any degrees to offer. So being educated, improves one's capabilities and the opportunity to enhance those capabilities through migrating to places that can offer and cater for their skills and educational qualifications (Makakala 2015:58).

Furthermore, the capabilities approach also stated that human capabilities can be expanded through the creation of employment opportunities for international migrants, this will enable them to attain their migration aspirations and promote development (Sen cited in Harris 2019:78). Freedom is a key element in promoting development because it increases human value and promotes economic and human development and progress (Harris 2019:79). In conjunction with the Dunoon, foreign migrants, when these foreign nationals have freedom, make use of their capabilities to foster development and growth. As was already alluded in the previous chapter, the majority of the foreign student migrants have got aspirations to get employed soon after graduation. So, the promotion of this aspiration through providing jobs is very essential in promoting self-actualisation.

5.4.9 Employment shortages

The findings of this research showed that majority of foreign nationals from all the five countries under study, migrated for economic reasons that is in search of employment. Most of these foreign nationals did not get proper jobs, or employment according to their qualifications. Some of these foreign nationals have qualifications for good job

opportunities but the reality in Cape Town was different from their expectations of the place. Those who actually got employed are working in restaurants, call centres, farms, construction companies and nanny jobs. This finding is similar to that of Hosseini (2015:197) which showed that migrants from Iran, who are in Australia, were unable to fulfil their expectations of getting employed according to their qualifications. As a result, the Iranian migrants in Australia have been faced with adverse situations such as psychological stress and emotional stress.

Moreover, these Iranian migrants in Australia, resorted to settling for low-income jobs such as working in restaurants, farms, baby sitting and street vending as survival strategies in a country which cannot support their employment needs. This is exactly the same with what happened to foreign nationals in Dunoon, who could not secure jobs in fields of their qualifications.

In a study of South African citizens who migrated to Australia for economic purposes, the results showed that these South Africans had left their good well-paying jobs in their home country in hope of getting better paying jobs in Australia. These people were now faced with serious challenges of failing to get decent or proper paying jobs according to their qualifications. This led the people to take any job offer they could get so they could survive in the nation of Australia instead of going back to their home country. Most of these people were now working in industries such as restaurants, farms and manufacturing (Van Tonder and Soontiens 2013:106). This finding is contrary to the findings of Dunoon foreign nationals, in that these people left their home countries because of shortage of employment opportunities and they came to search for employment which they could not get in their home countries.

Harris (2019:96) stated that there is need for government and policy makers intervention in migration issues so as to create opportunities that enhance growth and promote development. Improving people's capabilities gives them the freedom to shape their destinies and engage in opportunities that promote growth and development leading to quality lives. In line with the findings of this study it is therefore very important to understand that most foreign nationals migrated to South Africa for economic purposes. It is therefore frustrating for them not to achieve this goal of getting employed. Failure to attain this goal becomes a stumbling block to attaining human freedoms which promotes growth and development.

Moreover, the findings of this study with the support of other studies that have been referred to in this chapter have shown that the issues of unemployment and underemployment are not only prevalent in South Africa but a worldwide issue. Having a reliable source of income improves the lives of foreign nationals and in the long run creates better societies, with fully functioning human beings (Harris 2019 :109).

5.5 Discrimination and xenophobic attacks

Xenophobia has been one of the most prevalent attacks on foreign nationals residing in Dunoon. The findings of this research have shown how foreign nationals have been discriminated or attacked simply because of their various countries of origin. Some participants stated that they could not get access to public facilities such as hospitals, simply because they were foreigners. These people have been discriminated even in the way they were treated. For example, one participant stated how her hospital folder at the clinic was written foreign patient.

Discrimination and xenophobia, are daily attacks being faced by foreign nationals residing in Cape Town. These range from minor attacks such as being called “amagweja” in public taxis to major attacks such as robberies and thefts in houses and business that are owned by foreign nationals This has a direct effect on the people’s life. These incidents are so bad to such an extent that even the South African Police Service are barely doing anything to minimize such occurrences. This finding is similar to the findings of Schippers (2015:203), which stated that international migrants residing in South Africa receive little to no help from the police and they also face a lot of negativity from these officials.

Moreover, findings from previous studies have shown that xenophobic attacks in South Africa continues to be prevalent in common areas such as workplaces, public transport, businesses and social places. Various scholars have noted that xenophobia is mainly prevalent in townships and high-density suburbs such as Khayelitsha, Dunoon, Nyanga, Soweto, and Hillbrow . Madue (2015:89) stated that the main reason why South African citizens in townships attack foreign nationals is because they feel threatened by the presence of these immigrants such that they feel they are being replaced and they are taking opportunities which they claim rightfully belongs to them.

Ludau, also concluded that some South African citizens feel that , foreign nationals are in their country to take their jobs , money and women. As ridiculous as these

accusations may sound very pragmatic, Lacas noted that most South Africans, especially those with myopic views of lives have become frustrated and whenever there is poor service delivery from the government or local authorities, they blame the presence of foreign nationals (Ladau 2013:186).

It is also important to note that xenophobia is also common in other countries. For example, in European countries Schulzek (2013: 108) _ reveals that between October 2015 and January 2016, there has been high cases of discrimination amongst foreigners residing in Hungary. These xenophobic attacks in Hungary can be traced back 1992. Shea (2018:116) also noted that international migrants residing in Greece, were faced with discrimination. At certain points during their stay in Greece, they were beaten and attacked because they were foreigners.

These issues of xenophobia have been very prevalent in South Africa, with the current ongoing ZSP debates. Some South Africans in high density suburbs have taken the law into their hands and went on to invade houses of foreigners asking for work permits or documents which prove that they have a right to reside in South Africa. These incidents went on badly leading to the death of many foreigners, worth noting is the brutal death of one Zimbabwean immigrant who was residing in Diepsloot. This man was burnt to death by angry South African nationals in April 2022. The Johannesburg police officers negligently held this case, even after 7 more people were killed (Africa News Report ,8 April 2022).

The Africa News report of 8 April 2022 stated that there have been so many cases of protests happening in South Africa leading to the loss of lives of foreigners. Reference is made to the “Operation Dudula” which has is an anti-migrant movement aimed at driving back foreigners to their home countries. This resulted in 74 murder cases and over 122 rape cases reported. Another cause of these anti migration protests was the high rate of youth unemployment which had risen to 35%. These unemployed youths became frustrated and began to take their frustrations on foreign nationals through robbing their houses and businesses. Some of them even went on to commit mass murders and to date not all of them have been apprehended for these crimes (Dzvimbo 2015:106-109).

The issue of discrimination has been common in South African universities also, as noted from the responses of the study participants. Some of them complained that

they were automatically disqualified from applying to certain scholarships because these were reserved for South African citizens. Hosseini (2015:178) stated that of people from Iran residing in Australia, they were being discriminated at schools and work places because they were foreigners. This discrimination went on to affect the Iranians psychologically and socially. Because of their religion and dressing, some of them could not fit in well within the Australian culture (Hosseini 2015:178).

The United Nations International Declaration on human rights states that Xenophobia and discrimination undermines human rights. These are a violation of human rights which cannot be accepted. When human rights are undermined there's no human development. The capability approach states that disregarding human rights through discrimination and violence leads to the decay of the moral framework which in turn leads to the inability of human beings to attain their capabilities (Hosseini 2015:54).

5.6 The South African international migration policy

Aliti states that in migration studies, it is very important to understand the various conceptions and perceptions people have on the migration policy. These migration conceptions shape people's behaviours and how they relate to each other in the community. Most international migrants in Dunoon, are either ignorant or unaware of the migration policy. Some of them do not understand hence they have negative conceptions and perceptions of the policy. Those who understand the international migration policy, view it as anti-migratory, restrictive, biased and for foreign nationals to live long term in South Africa. These perceptions are similar to the study by Aliti (2014:234) which highlighted that in Sweden, some international migrants perceived the migration policy as segregatory and restrictive from one country to another and this has been very frustrating for the foreign nationals.

In Dunoon, the foreign nationals had a negative perception of the migration policy, while on the other hand the key informants interviews which were conducted showed that most government official and immigration officers had a negative perception of foreigners. This is similar to the findings of Boynton (2015:129), which stated that international migration is viewed as a threat to national and social security by some officials from the Department of Home Affairs and government officials. International migrants are mainly associated with negative things such as crime, drugs and

corruption. Because of these negative perceptions, some South African policy makers have made policies that are anti-migration (Boynton 2015:129).

It is worth noting that the changes to the South African migration policy as per the 2011 Amendment Act were meant to restrict or limit migration rather than frustrating international migrants as per the wrong negative perceptions being held by some foreign nationals. The Preamble Amendment Act of 2011 shows that the policy is meant to manage or control international migration through promoting accountability. Boynton (2015:134), stipulated that South African immigration policies are control - oriented, protectionist and non- human rights-oriented.

To further illustrate the above, reference is made to policy number 27 of the new Preamble Act which states that the overstay of any South African visa is a serious offense which may lead to the perpetrator being banned from re-entering the national of South Africa for a period of 5 years. This shows how restrictive this migration policy is as before, an overstay of the visa meant one would be fined and asked to pay a penalty instead of taking drastic measures such as a ban (Boynton 2015:149). The restrictiveness of this law is that the Department of Home Affairs, does not give foreign nationals a chance to renew or extend their permits. As a result, South Africa has lost some crucial investors and skilled labourers because foreigners migrated to other countries which offer better migration policies (Boynton 2015:149) .

5.7 Recommendations from foreign nationals residing in Dunoon

This researcher went on to request suggestions from the interviewed foreign nationals on what they think can be done to promote international migration and help ease their lives as foreigners residing in South Africa. The majority of the respondents suggested that the migration policy should be more flexible. This suggestion is similar to Enow (2017:79) which stated that migration policies must promote international migration especially of skilled immigrants as these people have a huge positive contribution on the economy and country's growth and development.

Furthermore, some respondents stated that the migration law should promote students' migration through offering liberal visas which can allow students to work while studying or to even change their visas within the country if they get job offers. This will in turn help the nation to secure skilled professionals. This is in line with Akanwa's (2017:284) recommendation which stated that international students are an

asset and it is the role of higher institution leaders to keep them as an essential part of the educational system which allows them to meet the international market competition.

5.8 Chapter summary

This chapter discussed the study findings and compared them to the previous studies that were conducted in relation to the topic of migration. The objectives of this research were also discussed in various topics and subtopics. The chapter also further elaborated on the many reasons why people are engaging in international migration and it has shown that there have been both push and pull factors. From this chapter, it is very evident that most African people migrate for economic reasons.

Moreover, social and political factors have also contributed to international migration as shown in this and other previous studies which were conducted. The issue of political instability and civil wars, has been the major push factor for Congolese and Nigerians. Information from other studies that have been referenced also concur with this understanding as shown in the cases of other African countries such as Somalia, Liberia, Algeria, Syria and Sudan. These people migrated in search of peace as their countries had wars and political unrest.

Social factors which contributed to migration included family connections, change of environment and pursuit of educational opportunities. The role played by family, friends and the social media in influencing the decision to migrate have been discussed also. The people and platforms contributed to the personal reasons why some people migrated to Dunoon.. Other studies also supported the findings of this research as already stated that the networks of international migrants influenced their decisions to migrate.

In line with the objectives of this research, previous studies which were conducted also supported this study. The objectives talked of expectations versus reality, that people migrated hoping or expecting to achieve and attain their goals. But for most people this has not been the case, the reality was different from their expectations. The living experiences of Dunoon migrants have shown that most of their expectations have not been met. It is worth noting that despite the various challenges and setbacks being faced by foreign nationals in Dunoon, they still view South Africa as better to their countries of origin. It is through their daily challenges in Dunoon, that these people

have become resilient. Their character has been shaped and they have grown and developed through incorporating various survival strategies. Lastly, the chapter highlighted the various strategies or suggestions that were raised by international migrants to help promote international migration and create a conducive environment for both foreigners and locals. The following chapter focuses on recommendations and closing remarks.

Chapter Six

Chapter Summaries, Recommendations and Conclusions

6.1 Introduction

An assessment of the relationship between international migration and employment was conducted in Dunoon , Cape Town South Africa. Dunoon was a very ideal place to conduct this research as it is a home to many foreign nationals from various countries . The place also provided an adequate sample which was inline with the research objectives. In this chapter a summary of the previous chapters will be highlighted , conclusions of the study will be discussed with regards to the findings

from the previous chapters and recommendations will be stated so as to pave the way forward .

6.2 Chapter Summaries

In Chapter 1 the topic of international migration and employment was introduced and discussed in relation to the background of the study. Furthermore, the chapter discussed the concept of the problem of international migration which has led many people to migrate in search of green pastures. Also, the objectives and research questions were highlighted.

In chapter 2 previous literature was reviewed and the theoretical framework underpinning this study was discussed .It was noted that International migration is a global issue of concern. Some scholars argue that the link between employment and international migration is very controversial whilst others contend that there is a strong nexus between the two. It was also noted that International migration has got both positive and negative effects, on the good side it improves communities as was shown in the case of Nigeria through remittances, however what was common in all the documents reviewed are the enormous challenges faced by international migrants in foreign countries. The basic needs approach and the capabilities approach were also discussed in chapter 2 to show their applicability to the topic under study.

Chapter 3 focused on the methodology , research design and research area.The qualitative research methodology was used, and the various methods of collecting data such as interviews, focus groups and observations were analyzed to show how applicable they were in conducting the research project. Furthermore, the chapter revealed how the population sample was chosen through, purposive sampling. The area under study, that is Dunoon , was also discussed in the chapter , showing what sort of a place it is and the statistics regarding the scope of the study. The limitations of the study and ethical considerations were also discussed , in the chapter.

In chapter 4 the research findings from the one on one interviews , focus group discussions and key informants interviews were presented.Various information revealed through the interviews which showed both the negative and positive sides of international migration, in the lives of immigrants residing in Dunoon , Cape Town South Africa.

In chapter 5 the study findings were discussed and compared to the previous studies that were conducted in relation to the topic of migration. The objectives of the research were also discussed in various topics and sub topics. The chapter also elaborated on the many reasons why people are engaging in international migration, and it has shown that there have been both push and pull factors. From this chapter it is very evident that most African people migrate for economic reasons.

6.3 Summary of the study findings

- a) There are three main determinants of international migration in Dunoon, Cape Town South Africa, that is social, political and economic determinants. These determinants acted as both push and pull factors.
- b) Political instability and unrest were the main reasons people from Cameroon and Nigeria migrated to Dunoon.
- c) Economic aspects such as remuneration, and availability of employment opportunities played a major role in the decision of many Zimbabweans relocating to South Africa.
- d) Social aspects such as spousal connections, future aspirations and personal reasons also contributed to foreign nationals migrating to Dunoon.
- e) Education was also a major reason for migration as people wanted to further their studies in South Africa, a country with high ranked universities and scholarship opportunities.
- f) The study findings showed that people's expectations before migrating to Dunoon, were different from their realities as most of them could not attain their perceived goals.
- g) There's confusion among foreign nationals and immigration officers as to the immigration policy, which is resulting in a lot of negativity among both parties.
- h) This study also revealed that foreign nationals are faced with a lot of challenges such as discrimination, xenophobia and segregation on a daily basis.

i) Despite all the challenges majority of the foreign nationals in Dunoon , South Africa , still view South Africa as a good country with opportunities such that they do not intend to go back to their home countries.

6.4 Recommendations

The recommendations of this study are based on the study findings of chapter 4 and the discussions of chapter 5 . These recommendations are in line with the interviews that were conducted and the objectives of the research. The recommendations are for the government , policy makers , department of foreign affairs and also the Dunoon community .

- 1) The South African government should consider formulating and implementing policies that are foreign friendly to accommodate the foreign nationals that are residing in the country.
- 2) Policy makers can come up with policies that cater for different categories of the foreign nationals , this will enable that foreign nationals are not treated under one “ umbrella ” as their circumstances and skills might be different hence the need for more flexible policies.
- 3) The government should ensure that foreign nationals are equally represented in affairs that affect them , there should be foreign representatives in organisations and associations that promote the welfare of foreign nationals.
- 4) The department of foreign affairs can have a turn around time , for foreign nationals documents , and there should be clear and open channels of escalation in case of queries and complaints of unresolved matters.
- 5) Policy makers and the government may work together to promote easy international migration and proper documentation of the current foreign nationals residing in the nation.
- 6) Perpetrators of justice and those causing xenophobia and discrimination should be brought to book and dealt with severely such that others may learn to promote peace among all nationals residing in South Africa.
- 7) New laws can be formed and passed that support the rights of foreign nationals .

There is need of concertizing the nation as a whole about international migration and ways of treating each other to become “brother’s keepers”, thus promoting the spirit of ‘ubuntu’.

6.4.1 Future study Recommendations

1) A study of ways of assisting international migrants to obtain proper documentation, in the nation of South Africa, From this research it has become clear that majority of foreign nationals do not have valid documents, to be legal in South Africa which is causing a serious hindrance to their welfare and growth.

2) An assessment of the experiences of foreign nationals residing in South Africa, Dunoon so as to be able to formulate and implement policies that can address their plights.

3) An empirical study on key stakeholders involved in migration dynamics such as, the department of home affairs, South African police, immigration officers so as to understand the role they play in promoting international migration.

6.5 Conclusion

This study was mainly aimed at assessing the relationship between international migration and employment in the lives of foreign nationals residing in Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa. The study also had secondary objectives which included understanding the push and pull factors of international migration, evaluating the challenges of foreign nationals residing in Dunoon and assessing the issue of expectations versus reality so as to determine whether these people met their expectations through migration.

The research was conducted in Dunoon, a high density suburb in Cape Town, South Africa, this study area was more viable because it provided the necessary population sample, as the place is a host to many foreign nationals from various countries. This was a qualitative research which focused on 25 research participants from 5 countries that is, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Malawi, DRC and Cameroon. The basic needs approach and the capabilities approach were the two theoretical frameworks underpinning this study.

The findings of this research showed that there are three main determinants of international migration in Dunoon, that is economic, social and political. Majority of

the participants from all the five countries attributed economic factors as the main determinant of their migration. The economic factors included high remuneration , employment opportunities that were then available in Cape Town , South Africa.

Foreign nationals from Cameroon and DRC mainly attributed political factors such as political unrest , civil wars and lack of democracy as their push factors for international migration . The need to earn tertiary qualifications from internationally recognized institutions also played a pivotal role in student's decisions to relocate to South Africa.

The issue of expectations versus reality was also a central theme in this study as the findings showed that majority of the foreign nationals residing in Dunoon , had not attained their perceived goals . What these people expected to face and experience before migration became a total opposite of their reality upon arrival in South Africa. The study showed that for most participants who came for economic purposes it has not been easy to get employed in sectors relating to their qualifications.

The findings of this study also revealed that foreign nationals are faced with so many challenges on a daily basis including , discrimination and xenophobia. The process of getting proper documentation has proved to be tiring and unfruitful for majority of these foreign nationals .As a result these foreign nationals are also faced with corrupt government and police officials who are taking advantage of their situations .It has not been easy to get public assistance from the SAPS , without showing proper documentation or paying a bribe.

It is worth noting that besides the various challenges being faced by foreign nationals in Dunoon , they still deem South Africa as better compared to their home countries . These foreign nationals have developed a thick skin towards these setbacks , they have become resilient . The nation of South Africa still provided them better opportunities as compared to their countries of origin , even with the blue collar jobs they are involved in , they are happy and content as they can pay their rentals and have food on their table. Also the nation of South Africa , has provided a room for exposure and experiencing world class tourist attractions such as Table Mountain , beautiful Cape Town beaches etc.

In conclusion , the foreign nationals residing in Dunoon , Cape Town South Africa , have been faced with both negative and positive effects of migration. The negative

might outweigh the positives but still , South Africa remains , the rainbow nation which is slowly becoming a home to many foreign nationals , both documented and undocumented. Immigrants will continue to flock into the nation of South Africa , as currently it is one of the best African Countries which can host various nations and provide opportunities that are not found in immigrants places of origin.

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APPENDIX 1: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Personal/General Guiding Questions

- When did you migrate to Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa
- Why did you migrate to Dunoon, Cape Town, South Africa
- What were your hopes when you migrated?
- What goals did you have in mind when you chose to migrate?
- Have you attained any of your goals?
- What have you experienced as an international migrant in South Africa?
- How has migration improved your life?
- Are there any regrets associated with your decision to relocate to South Africa?
- Any plans to settle permanently in South Africa?
- Any plans to go back home?
- What do you miss most about your home country?

- What do you love most about South Africa?
- How has the South African migration policy benefited or affected you?
- What can be done to improve the South African migration policy?

Background / Family Guiding Questions

- Who do you live with?
- Any children born in South Africa?
- Do the children identify themselves as South Africans?
- What language do you use in your home with your family?
- Do you have equal access to public hospitals?
- Do you have access to schools?
- Do you have any close relatives in South Africa?
- Do you feel safe in your Dunoon, where you currently reside?
- Do you feel the need to use a local language to fit in?
- How do you communicate with your family back home?
- How often do you visit your home country?
- How strong is your bond with your family back home?
- How do people relate to you when you are back home?
- What do you do when you are in your home country?

Academic/Professional Guiding questions

- Which highest level of education have you attained?
- Which profession are you currently engaged in?
- Do you have any business apart from your profession?
- How often do you send money back home?

- Do you have any responsibilities back home?
- Are you happy with your source of income?
- How is life in South Africa in your business/profession?
- Have you ever felt mistreated because you are a foreigner at your workplace?

Positive and Negative Migration Experiences- FOCUS GROUP Guiding QUESTIONS

- Do you think you have the same equal opportunities with South Africans?
- Are you happy with where you currently stay?
- Have you ever felt judged because you are a foreigner?
- Any good/bad experiences using public transport?
- Any good/bad experiences in public places e.g restaurants; schools; hospitals?
- Are you happy with your current state in South Africa?
- Do you have any investments in your home country?
- If you were to go back to your home country, where would you live?
- Any word of advice to someone who wants to migrate to South Africa?

Key Informant Interviews Guiding Questions

- What post do you hold in this community?
- How long have you been working in this post?
- What is your understanding of the South African Migration laws?
- What are the common issues being faced by migrants in this community?
- How are these issues being addressed?

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Picture 1

