SURVIVAL STRATEGIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS OF MIGRANT YOUTH IN MUSINA TOWN, RSA: THE CASE OF REFUGEES IN REFUGEE SHELTERS MANAGED BY CHURCHES

By

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the work contained in this dissertation titled, *"Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town: The case of refugees in refugee shelters managed by churches"* is my own original work, and that I have not previously submitted it at any university for a degree. All the sources used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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Ramoshaba DJ   Date

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my late parents and all the people who have lost hope in pursuing their postgraduate qualifications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Southern Africa encounters an exceptional international human mobility. Several studies view South Africa as a host country for a large number of immigrants, particularly migrant youth who come from other African countries. Upon their arrival in South Africa, studies show that migrant youth encounter a vast number of challenges such as being excluded from welfare services of South Africa. It is from this background that this study sought to explore survival strategies that migrant youth in Musina Town employ for their sustainability. This study presents qualitative findings on the survival strategies employed by migrant youth in Musina Town, Limpopo Province of South Africa. Ten migrant youth in Musina Town who are accommodated in shelters managed by churches were used as a case study and were purposively and conveniently selected to participate in the study. Data was collected through face to face semi-structured interviews and analysed thematically through the assistance of the Nvivo software. The resilience, neoclassical and network theories were used to guide the study. However, the resilience theory served as the over-arching theory of the study as it is more relevant and appropriate in explaining how migrant youth bounced back to normality after the hardships they experienced in South Africa. Findings reveal that bad economic conditions from countries of origin pushed young people to South Africa for better livelihoods. However, due to lack of funds, some crossed borders fraudulently for their survival. Upon their arrival in South Africa, findings further revealed that some migrant youth engage in criminal acts to make a living. It was also found that some migrant youth are involved in sex work to make a living. Social networking with their counterparts, street vending, cheap and exploitative labour were also found to be strategies employed by migrant youth for their sustainable livelihoods. It is thus concluded that migrant youth in South Africa are exposed to bad conditions upon their arrival in the country for their sustainable livelihoods. Findings also reveal various coping strategies that migrant youth employ to mitigate their exclusion from South African welfare services. Recommendations which include integrated intervention and future research are provided in this study.

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Migration is a global problem calling for the attention of professionals, practitioners, policy makers and academics across disciplines. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social affairs [UNDESA] (2017), states that the number of international migrants has grown swiftly in recent years, and reached 258 million in the year 2017. The UNDESA International Migration report further reveals that international migrants that live in Asia amount to 60 percent, which is about 80 million migrants in Asia and 78 million in Europe. The report also shows that Northern America was recorded as the third largest with 58 million, while Africa followed with 25 million. Latin America and the Caribbean hosted 10 million whereas Oceania hosted 8 million. Southern Africa has now become a region on the move. Mcdonald (2000) states that the number of migrants who have migrated to South Africa is high, particularly from neighbouring countries such as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Statistics-SA (2018) states that there were a high number of in-migrants in Gauteng and Western Cape. Gauteng also received the largest number of outflow of migrants together with Eastern Cape. The 2018 Statistics SA report postulates that Gauteng has received the highest number of in and outflows because of its larger population size. The report further shows that provinces like Mpumalanga and North West received positive net migration. The entry into Gauteng was recorded as the highest while Western Cape was recorded as ranking second. In Limpopo Province from 2011 to 2016, a net migration of 1, 2 million was experienced, which came as a result of 1, 6 million people emigrating from the province and 389 151 moving to the province from other countries (Statistics-SA, 2016).

It can be deduced from the above statistics that the number of international immigrants is overwhelming across the globe. For the purpose of this study, immigration, in particular, youth migration was explored within the South African perspective. Young people migrate from one country to another because of many reasons. Some migrate because of important life transitions such as getting higher education while for some it

might be about starting or searching for work or getting married (Griffiths, 2000: 18; UNDESA, 2014). Griffiths further postulates that many youths under certain circumstances migrate because of poverty. UNDESA (2014) states that youth also migrate to avoid violence and conflicts. Upon their arrival in the host countries, migrant youth face a vast number of problems. For example, some commonly face social exclusion from integration into the welfare mainstream activities within their host countries (Statistics-SA, 2016). It is from this background that this research sought to explore survival strategies of migrant youth in Musina Town, which is approximately 18 km away from Beit Bridge border post in Limpopo Province of South Africa. The Beit Bridge border post divides South Africa and Zimbabwe.

1.2 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF KEY CONCEPTS

1.2.1 Migrant

The International Organization for Migration [IOM] (2019) states that a migrant is a person who has moved across an international border irrespective of his legal status. In the context of this study, a migrant referred to any young person from other countries who has migrated to South Africa and is based in Musina Town.

1.2.1 Refugee

Martin and Lari (2004) contends that a refugee is a person who has been forced to flee his or her country because of fear of war, violence or being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. This definition was adopted for the purpose of this study.

1.2.3 Survival strategy

Parida, George, Lahti and Wincent (2016) states that a survival strategy refers to some distinct efforts, both psychological and behavioural, that are often introduced by individuals or organisations to tolerate, reduce, master and minimise stressful events. In the context of this study, survival strategies referred to mechanisms that the migrant youth in Musina Town use for their survival.

1.2.4 Sustainable livelihood

A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the natural resource base (Solesbury, 2003; Chambers & Conway, 1992). This definition was adopted in this study.

1.2.5 Youth

Youth is defined as the population between 15 and 35 years (National Youth Development Agency [NYDA], 2011b). In this study, youth was any migrant that falls within the ages of 25 and 35 years and is based in Musina Town. This is motivated by the fact that resilience is age-bound and the researcher wants the sample to be homogeneous.

1.3 RESEARCH PROBLEM

There is a high increase in the number of migrants who are moving into South Africa (Hopstock & de Jager, 2011). This supports previous studies in that Southern Africa has been a region on the move (Mcdonald, 2000). International migrants move from their countries of origin to the other due to a variety of reasons. For instance, the economic and political state of other African countries results in a high volume of citizens of those countries migrating to South Africa (Solomon, 2000). Upon their arrival in the host countries, migrants encounter various challenges such as problems in the labour market while others are victims of xenophobia (UNDESA, 2016). Crush and Pendleton (2004) contends that 'xenophobia' does not allow social cohesion or peaceful co-existence and does not promote human rights adherence as it instigates violence. In some instances, when immigrants seek opportunities and a better life, they experience challenges such as limited employment and low paying jobs. Some become subjected to poverty. Kwankye, Anarfi, Tagoe and Castaldo (2007) found that some immigrants engage in harmful coping strategies for survival such as prostitution and early or forced marriage so as to deal with their daily challenges.

Migrants also face problems of being integrated into the welfare mainstream activities of their host countries. For example, access to healthcare services even though there are policies that promote access to welfare services to immigrants (UNDESA, 2016). The

World Health Assembly [WHA] (2008) called on member states, including South Africa, to improve their responses to access to healthcare by migrants. In spite of these policies, immigrants still face rejection by local citizens; inclusive of professionals in the host countries in as far as access to healthcare services is concerned. This was also found by Rapholo (2020), who argues that immigrants battle with problems of discrimination and rejection, which ultimately affect their access to government services such as healthcare. In addition to their inaccessibility to government services, migrants also face problems in their quest to acquire decent housing (Crush & Pendleton, 2004; Rapholo, 2020). The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen is entitled to proper housing. However, immigrants in South Africa must assure Home Affairs that they have the necessary documentation for settlement in the country. It is unfortunate that most immigrants in South Africa do not have legal documents. As a result, they end up living and working in poor conditions within the country (Serumaga-zake, 2017). The researcher has observed that most migrants who are living in poor conditions come from African countries rather than European countries. This is supported by Crush (2008), who postulates that black people from other African countries are more vulnerable in South Africa than those from the rest of the world.

In responding to these discriminatory practices in terms of being integrated into the welfare activities by their host countries, some migrants end up engaging in anti-social practices, which becomes a threat to the country. For example, MacGaffey and Bazenguissa-Ganga (2000) find that in Johannesburg, a large number of immigrants used bogus documentation in order to adapt to the social culture, form social organisations, and engage in marriages of convenience, while others opened small scale businesses. This study argues that survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of international immigrants have not been rigorously explored scientifically, particularly in Musina Town in Limpopo Province of South Africa. Therefore, this study sought to explore such survival strategies using a resilience theory as a lens to zoom into how immigrants deal with their daily challenges in the town. The site was chosen because it is next to a border post where there are a lot of immigrants, who are easily accessible. The choice of the site was influenced by the availability of refugee camps that are managed by churches in the town.

1.4 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 Aim of the study

Thomas and Hodges (2010) state that an aim is the main goal or overarching purpose of a research study. Doody and Bailey (2016) argue that for a study to be successful it must have a research aim as it assists in giving a direction for the study. The aim of this study was to explore survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town, RSA.

1.4.2 Objectives of the study

Fouché and De Vos (2011) state that research objectives are the specific steps one has to take to achieve the goal of the study. Research objectives indicate the specific research issues that a study plans to investigate building on the main theme which is the aim (Thomas & Hodges, 2010). The objectives of this study were as follows:

• To identify risky behaviours that migrant youth engage in for their sustainable livelihoods.

• To determine how migrant youth in Musina cope with poverty.

• To determine how migrant youth in Musina cope with their exclusion in the welfare of South Africa.

1.5 MOTIVATION OF THE STUDY

The researcher was motivated to conduct this study after observing a growing number of foreigners flocking the townships. For some reasons, their presence in the community has caused havoc in the sense that the community does not want them because they are accused of stealing jobs and participating in criminal activities. The researcher is of the view that not all foreigners participate in criminal activities. Sometimes the view that foreigners are criminals is informed by lack of knowledge and individual hatred towards migrants. These events made the researcher to develop a hunch to explore survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study will assist in adding knowledge in the field of research. In South Africa, specifically in Limpopo Province, there is less literature on migration studies, particularly on challenges and coping strategies of immigrants. This study will therefore fill in the missing gaps in the studies about coping strategies of migrant youth. The study will also contribute to the scientific body of knowledge and survival strategies that are used by migrant youth for their sustainable livelihood. The study will influence policy makers when designing programmes for immigrants in South Africa.

1.7 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The study is organised as follows:

Chapter 1: General orientation to the study

Chapter 2: The migration of youth to South Africa: a review of contemporary challenges and survival strategies

Chapter 3: Qualitative data presentation, analysis and interpretation

Chapter 4: Summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations

1.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter provided an overview of the study and the research methodology that was used to explore survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town. The research methodology looked at the research approach, research design, population and sampling methods, data collection methods and data analysis methods. The significance of the study was as well presented. The next chapter will review contemporary challenges and survival strategies of youth migrants in South Africa.

CHAPTER TWO

THE MIGRATION OF YOUTH TO SOUTH AFRICA: A REVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES AND SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Migration is an international problem propagated by various motives such as running away from conflicts or searching for better opportunities (Browne, 2017). Whilst migration as an international problem is alarming, young people are found to be migrating more than other population groups (Rapholo, 2020; UNDESA, 2016; Martiny, Froehlich, Soltanpanah & Haugen, 2020; McKenzie, 2008). The International Organization for Migration [IOM] (2019) reported that the scale of international migration increases with recent trends; and the number of international migrants is estimated to be almost 272 million globally. The report also indicates that the estimated number and proportion of international migrants surpasses projections made for the year 2050. This means that the number of international migrants is rapidly growing globally. McDonald (2000) argues that the youth make a large portion of migrants within Southern Africa. South Africa has accommodated a large number of migrant youth who came to the country due to various reasons. This is supported by UNDESA (2020), which reports that migration in countries that are in Southern Africa is influenced largely by economic opportunities, political instability and environmental hazards. South Africa as one of the countries in Southern Africa had an estimation of 2.9 million migrants at mid-year 2020 (UNDESA, 2020). UNDESA further indicates that this occurrence is propagated by the fact that South Africa has the most industrialised economy in the region of Southern Africa and is an attractive destination for those in search of education and better opportunities. The 2010 United Nations Higher Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) postulates that migrants from neighbouring countries and other parts of the African continent seek refuge in South Africa because of the 1994 peaceful transition to democracy and the steady economy (UNHCR, 2010a). In the same breath, Browne (2017) adds that economic prospects and education are some reasons why young people migrate to foreign countries. Thus, migration is a survival strategy for most people across the globe so as to address the hardships they face in their countries of origin. This is supported by Maharaj (2004), who postulates that some migrants see

South Africa as a land of economic opportunities. Crush and McDonald (2002) postulate that the growing rural and urban poverty and unemployment have pushed more people out of households to search for their sustainable livelihoods. In addition to these claims, Landau, Ramjathan-keogh and Singh (2005) postulate that migrant youth from neighbouring countries such as Zimbabwe identified opportunities in South Africa. But when they arrived in the country, they started to face many difficulties relating to access to these opportunities. This is supported by Bollini and Siem (1995), Nkosi (2004) and Pursell (2015), who postulate that although some immigrants came to South Africa for better opportunities, they instead face serious challenges such as being denied access to emergency and basic care services. This is accounted for by many reasons such as the unwillingness of health professionals or xenophobic attitudes. Some immigrants face challenges such as access to employment opportunities because of lack of identity documents. To mitigate these challenges, some migrant resort to various survival strategies for their sustainable livelihoods which will be presented in detail in this chapter. Prior to contemporary challenges and survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of young migrants, the history of migration in South Africa, legal frameworks on the international migration in South Africa and theoretical frameworks guiding this study will be presented.

2.2 THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The history of migration in South Africa is traceable within different periods (Dinbabo & Nyasulu, 2015). The commencement of the history of migration in South Africa dates to the 17th century when Europeans settled and established colonialism. Weiner (1997) postulates that over this period, hundreds of Europeans migrated permanently into the country. These migrants came into the country for various reasons. For instance, Northcote (2015) contends that a large flow of migrants from India flew to South Africa because they were attracted by the opening of large scale sugar fields in Natal. Northcote further postulates that when gold was discovered in 1886, cheap labourers from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho and sometimes Tanzania joined South African migrant workers in the diamond and gold mines in Kimberley and Witwatersrand. Dinbabo and Nyasulu (2015) believe that the discovery of minerals established lasting forms of legal cross-border migration in the region and changed the pattern of migration

in the sub-continent. Dinabo and Nyasulu further assert that at the beginning of the 20th century, six percent (6%) of the country's population comprised foreign migrants from neighbouring countries. This has brought serious challenges to the South African government, particularly that most people from foreign countries migrated to the country without legal documents. Adepoju (2003) postulates that the South African government's primary response to the increase in immigration since 1994 has been to arrest and deport undocumented migrants. Key suppliers of labour to South Africa in the 1970's were Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique. These were mostly unskilled farm labourers and mine workers. In addition, Landau, Polzer and Kabwe-Segatti (2010) aver that highly skilled professionals from Ghana, Uganda and Nigeria migrated clandestinely to the then Bantustan home states with a sizeable portion of these migrants being mostly teachers, doctors, university professors and engineers, who left their countries illegally and remained underground. These groups of migrants were contrary to the conventional labour migrants to South Africa who were mostly unskilled. Baldoz and Ayala (2013) states that four international immigration routes currently prevail in South Africa. These are informal immigrants who work in the construction and service sectors, contract labourers from the mines, refugees from Mozambique and white asylum seekers from neighbouring countries.

Post-apartheid migration has become increasingly urbanised in South Africa. Foreigners of African descent along with mobile Black South Africans who migrate from rural to urban settings are now able to work outside the mining and agriculture sectors since apartheid has ended (Crush, Ramachandran & Pendleton, 2013). These migrants have largely settled in the now disaggregated areas of the country's cities. Although the urban areas of some regions in South Africa such as Johannesburg and Pretoria in Gauteng Province, Durban in KwaZulu Natal Province and Cape Town in the Western Cape province attract the largest number of migrants, there is a proportion of migrant labourers who still work in farms near the borders and in mining towns (Crush, Ramachandran & Pendleton, 2013).

Donato and Massey (2016) assert that South Africa, as a leading regional economy, is now the core of a new migratory system which attracts migrants from across the

continent. Landau, Polzer and Kabwe-Segatti (2010) attribute this to the striking differences in the standard of living and economic development between South Africa and other African countries and the transition to post-apartheid rule. The country is the preferred destination for migrants from across the continent of Africa due to the growth in the economy. Therefore, migrants are attracted to South Africa regardless of the daunting problems of unemployment, crime, the spread of AIDS and poverty in the country. International migration to South Africa continues to escalate because the country is one of the countries in the African continents that has witnessed enormous industrial growth (Northcote, 2015). South Africa continues to attract economic migrants from sub-Saharan Africa and across the continent.

2.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS ON THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act no 108/1996) is the fundamental law that seeks to protect human dignity, promote equality and advance human rights and freedom (Choane, Shulika & Mthombeni, 2011). The South African government is obliged to respect the basic human rights of any migrant who is in the country, and to ensure that they receive the full spectrum of fundamental rights entrenched in the Bill of Rights (O'Rilley, 2015). In the same wavelength, Orellana (2016) postulates that the essence of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is to ensure that the human rights of those who live in the country, permanently or temporarily, are protected. The Constitution further makes provision for the establishment of Chapter nine institutions, which refer to a group of organisations established in terms of Chapter 9 of the said constitution to guard democracy. Such institutions include the Public Protector, the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) and the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities (CRL Rights Commission). These institutions are established to support the practical implementation of the declarations stated in the Constitution (Oluwu, 2008). In addition, section 181 (2) of chapter 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, states that chapter nine institutions are independent and subject only to

the said constitution. This means that no person or organ of state may interfere with the functioning of these institutions as they are accountable to the National Assembly, and must report on their activities and the performance of their functions to the Assembly at least once a year. For this chapter, the most relevant institution is the institution on the South African Human Rights Commission because rights of migrant youth are at times infringed. Murray (2006) postulates that chapter 9 institutions are located between citizens and the government to provide a way in which the needs of citizens can be articulated outside the loaded environment of party politics.

M'Inoti (2002) postulates that in a constitution, the preamble serves to set out the general purpose behind the constitution as well as the general aims and aspirations of the same constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that the constitution aims to heal the divisions of the past and to establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights. This includes taking into account the rights of immigrants in South Africa. The constitution also seeks to improve the quality of life of all citizens, including non-nationals (immigrants), to free the potential of each individual and to establish the foundations for a democratic and open society in which the will of the people and every citizen of South Africa is protected by law (The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No 108, 1996). Shelton (2002) and Landman (2005) postulate that human rights laws aim to protect individuals against abusive actions either by the state or other individuals.

The South African Human Rights Commission Annual Report (2011) indicates that the Bill of Rights (Chapter 2 of the Constitution of South Africa) is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa as it enshrines the rights of all people living in South Africa, including immigrants. This means that the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa defines the Bill of Rights that protects citizens against exploitation and discrimination. It represents an extensive and progressive conception of human rights, providing vital protection not only for civil and political rights but also for economic, social and cultural rights. All people in South Africa, including immigrants, are protected by Section 9 (3) of the constitution, which states that the government may not unfairly discriminate, either directly or indirectly against any citizen for any reason. Section 9 (3) of Chapter 2 of the

Bill of Rights protects everyone against discrimination on grounds such as race, ethnicity or social origin. Thus, the Constitution of South Africa makes a provision that all people, including international migrants in South Africa, should be protected against any form of unfair treatment.

Even though the constitution is not specific about immigrants as citizens in South Africa, it however makes a provision for the protection of all citizens, including immigrants. It is unfortunate that in reality immigrants' rights are infringed by local citizens of the Republic of South Africa. This is supported by Rui-feng (2010), who postulates that there is a need to protect the rights of migrant workers as their rights are infringed. In the same wavelength, Ke-xin (2004) argues that some immigrants, particularly migrant workers, are dissatisfied with the treatment they get as their legitimate rights and interests are infringed from time to time. This practice was also observed in a study conducted by Rapholo (2020), who established that immigrants in South Africa are denied access to basic human needs. In addition to this, there should be a clause in the constitution which specifies immigrants as humans in South Africa so that it tallies with the Immigration Act no 13 of 2002 as amended in 2004, which regulates the admission and departure of immigrants in the country.

2.3.2 Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) as amended in 2004

Kaziboni (2018) argues that immigrants in South Africa are protected by the South African Law. This includes the Immigration Act which provides for the regulation of admission of persons to their residence, and their departure from the Republic of South Africa. Immigration in South Africa is one of the seven focus areas identified by the South African Human Rights Commission to effectively execute its mandate of providing protection and promotion of human rights in South Africa. Rights such as the right to equality and protection are applicable even to foreign nationals in South Africa. This means that immigrants are entitled to fair treatment like all the other citizens before the law of the country. In the administration of the Immigration Act, the Department of Home Affairs advocates for the promotion of human rights based on culture in both government and civil society. It can be deduced that the formulation of acts and policies in South Africa requires the government to take into account the presence of immigrants

in the country. This is supported by Crush, Williams and Peberdy (2005), who postulate that immigration needs to be integrated into all facets of state policy-making and planning, including programmes and strategies to alleviate poverty and reduce inequality. All individuals who are entitled to permanent or temporary residences obtain them through government facilitation. The administration of the Immigration Act also concentrates on resources and efforts of enforcing this Act at a community level. The act also plays a vital role of regulating the entry and exit of immigrants in the Republic of South Africa.

The 2002 Immigration Act, as amended in 2004, governs the arrest, detention and deportation of undocumented immigrants. The researcher believes that the Immigration Act is a framework for dealing with illegal immigrants and the regulation of migration in the Republic of South Africa. Crush, Williams and Peberdy (2005) postulate that in South Africa, corruption has become endemic at many posts as travellers seek to jump queues and gain unlawful entry. The researcher is of the view that this as an alarm and a wakeup call to develop policies that are going to assist in achieving the objectives of the Immigration Act. The South African Human Commission emphasised that although undocumented or illegal immigrants are non-nationals without the necessary authorisation from the Department of Home Affairs, they must still be treated with dignity and respect and in a fair and humane manner in keeping with our Constitution. They must also have a reciprocal responsibility to respect and abide by the laws of South Africa. Section 34 makes provision for the deportation and detention of illegal foreigners. The Act defines an 'illegal foreigner' as a foreigner who is in the Republic in contravention of the Immigration Act. In the context of this study, this refers to young migrants who are in South Africa without proper documents such as permits, passports or visas. The Immigration Act regulates that immigrants who are in the country illegally can be deported by immigration officers; and that the immigration officer may arrest an illegal foreigner, whether inside the country or at ports of entry. This means that the execution of this act is vested in the Department of Home of Affairs through migration officers. The SAHRC monitors repatriation centres and certain police stations to ensure that detentions and deportations of non-nationals are in line with minimum international standards. The researcher views this as a necessary step to ensure that officials do not

contravene or act against the provisions of the Act. The Act states that no person shall enter or depart from the Republic at a place other than a port of entry. This means that people who migrate to South Africa should pass through border posts for verification and checking if they meet the requirements of this Act.

The Immigration Act further states that no person shall enter or depart from the Republic unless he is in possession of a valid passport. This means that migrants who have not fulfilled this requirement are considered illegal migrants by the law. Human Rights Watch (2006) states that there are violations particularly of Section 34 of the South African Immigration Act (2002), as amended by the Immigration Amendment Act (2004). Human Rights Watch has found that these procedures are contravened by police and immigration officials. Crush, Williams and Peberdy (2005) postulate that the number of undocumented migrants is increasing in South Africa and tends to be driven by economic circumstances and, in some cases, desperation. The researcher views the increment as a result of loopholes in the Immigration Act and lack of policies; and therefore, sees the need for more research and policies that are going to help in reducing or stopping increment in the number of undocumented immigrants in South Africa.

2.3.3 South African Citizenship Act, 1995 (Act No. 88 of 1995)

The South African Citizenship Act states that people in South Africa can be citizens by birth or registration. The Act also states that immigrants who become citizens of South Africa through registration must meet the requirements such as being an ordinary resident in South Africa for a continuous period of 10 years; whilst by birth means that children who are born in South Africa by international migrants may apply for citizenship upon becoming a major if they have lived in South Africa from the date of their birth to the date of becoming a major, and their birth must have been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1992. Children of international migrants can also attain citizenship if they are adopted by South African citizens. The provisions of this Act means that the law seeks to minimise the negative impacts that might be caused by illegitimate citizens. This is supported by McKinley (2006), who postulates that as South Africans must not worry about accepting migration

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but worry about how to deal with it and manage it effectively so that the benefits it has to offer could be fully exploited and its negative effects reduced or minimised. The economic inequalities within the other countries have led to South Africa being a destination place for immigrants, making a high increase of migration in South Africa while leaving foreigners to permanently reside within the country (Tsheola, 2015). This is supported by Posel (2003), who maintains that immigrants in South Africa migrate and settle permanently in places where they work. It is because of reasons like this one that South Africa ought to have acts like the South African citizenship to provide for the acquisition, loss and resumption of South African citizenship within the country. These type of acts and policies assist in governing and controlling migration within the republic. In the same wavelength, Helton (2003) holds that immigrants in a host country are powerfully affected by the receiving countries' immigration policies and laws, as well as the degree to which these laws are enforced. This means that Acts such as the South African Citizenship Act plays a vital role in the regulation of migration.

 The 2010 Report from Department of Home Affairs indicates that the South African Citizenship Act states that the registration officer of the Department of Home Affairs can recognise a customary marriage between the international migrant and a South African, which will allow the international migrant an opportunity to apply for citizenship provided the spouses request registration of their marriage by submitting the required forms (Form A) as required by the South African Department of Home Affairs. The forms must be completed by both spouses wherein they confirm their consent to their customary marriage. The Constitution of South Africa recognises religious and cultural marriages as it enshrines rights to culture and religious freedom, and obliges courts to apply customary law where it is applicable (Higgins, Fenrich & Tanzer, 2006). This means that South Africans can enter into a marriage with immigrants through the customary law.

The South African Citizenship Act provides grounds under which South African citizenship could be attained, for example, by birth. Each ground entails its own requirements, for instance section 5 of the Citizenship Act provides for the conditions under which foreign nationals could be naturalised. The conditions are that the applicant must be a permanent residence holder or resident in South Africa. In addition

to the requirement, the applicant should be of a good character. This means that for applications of immigrants to be successful, they must not have bad character such as criminal records. The Act in a nutshell holds that international migrants can be South African citizens through registration provided they meet the requirements. The Citizenship Act of South Africa in reality is also applicable to all citizens, including migrant youth who are in the country. The Act closes the loopholes of people from other countries acquiring South African status without meeting the necessary requirements; it regulates the attainment of citizenship by foreigners. However, the researcher believes that there is a need to intensify programmes and policies that are going to ensure that the objectives and purpose of this Act are protected.

2.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter entails theoretical frameworks on migration which are relevant to this study. De Vos et al. (2005) state that the concept "theory" refers to a set of interrelated constructs, definitions and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations between variables with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena. The theoretical frameworks of this study were useful in assisting the researcher to zoom beyond the phenomenon of migration so as to establish challenges and survival strategies of youth migrant for their sustainable livelihoods. The resilience, neoclassical and network theories form the basis of this chapter. However, the resilience theory serves as an over-arching theory of this study as it is more relevant and appropriate in explaining how migrant youth bounce back to normality after the hardships they experience in South Africa.

2.4.1 Resilience theory

One of the pioneers of resilience theory is Norman Garmezy, who founded it in 1974. Garmezy defines resilience as the capacity for recovery and to maintain adaptive behaviour upon initiating a stressful event (Garmezy, 1974). The resilience theory provides a useful framework for research that bridges the micro-macro divide (Patel, 2015). This means that the resilience theory serves as a guide in understanding the micro and macro spheres of individuals. Resilience as a process includes the capacity to rebound from adversity strengthened and more resourceful (Walsh, 2006). In the

context of this study, this means that the resilience process includes the ability of migrant youth to overcome challenges that they face in South Africa. Masten (2015) sees resilience from the perspective of a system, and holds that it is the potential of a dynamic system to adapt successfully to disturbances that threaten the survival or development of the system. In the context of this study, immigrants reach resilience after managing to cope with challenges such as exclusion from welfare services of South Africa by developing survival strategies such as doing housekeeping to sustain themselves from poverty.

In this study, the resilience theory was used to evaluate the ability of migrants to bounce back from challenges that they face in South Africa. Theron (2016) postulates that resilience is centred on the mediating factors or processes that enable positive outcomes in the wake of adversity. In the context of this study, this means that migrant youth are resilient when they have successfully overcome their challenges and developed survival strategies for their sustainable livelihoods. In the same breath, Van Breda (2001) argued that the important part of resilience includes mediating processes, also referred to as resilience processes, which enable people to achieve better-than-expected outcomes in the face of adversity. Ledesma (2014) postulates that resilience is about bouncing back from adversity, frustration and misfortune. Some immigrants who are without jobs, for example, later venture into entrepreneurship such as selling of products in the streets (street vending), for survival can be considered resilient because that is the survival strategy they use to bounce back from their struggles of unemployment.

This theory is relevant to the study because it seeks to find survival strategies of migrant youth. Rutter (2013) states that immigrants become resilient when they have a relatively good outcome despite having experienced serious stresses or adversities. Resilience is about competence and capacity to bounce back from hardships. In the same breath, Van Breda (2001) postulates that the resilience theory addresses the strengths that individuals and their systems demonstrate to enable them to rise above adversity. Werner (2013) states that for one to be resilient, there is consistency in showing the importance of an early caregiving relationship for developmental outcomes through

childhood into adulthood. This means that migrants who grow up in conditions that allow them to face defeat will be more successful in overcoming hardships in the future. This is further supported by Hartling (2008), who postulates that evidence in resilience research locates resilience processes not so much within individuals, but within networks of social relationships with family, friends, school, colleagues and neighborhoods. Some resilience processes are believed to be more interpersonal than psychological. For example, an individual's lack of self-esteem or confidence can be a result of their networks such as their family or friends they live with. This is supported by Stephan and Maiano (2007), who state that some individual resilience processes such as sustained self-esteem have been shown to be more relational than intrapsychic.

Immigrants rely not only on social support to attain resilience, but also on connections that they have established with people of their host countries. Hartling (2008) points out that social support is not equivalent to connections. Social support tends to be unidirectional while connections are mutual. Hartling further believes that relationship-centred resilience aligns well with African Ubuntu values, which emphasise social connections as the crucible of personhood. This means that resilience can also be achievable when immigrants live together in harmony with local citizens and other immigrants and support each other through hardships. Theron and Phasha (2015) use the term 'interdependence' or 'interconnectedness' as western synonyms for Ubuntu. In other words, the principles of Ubuntu play a very important role in as far as resilience is concerned. If immigrants can relate well with each other and local citizens of host countries, they are more likely to develop survival strategies for their sustainable livelihoods.

Migrant youth are excluded from South African welfare services such as education, healthcare and housing services. By using this theory, several coping strategies employed by migrant youth to mitigate their exclusion from the South African welfare services were revealed. The resilience theory in a nutshell assisted in looking at the capacity of migrant youth in overcoming challenges that they face by developing survival strategies for their sustainable livelihoods. This theory was more relevant as it

assisted to zoom into strengths of migrant youth in developing survival strategies for their sustainable livelihoods.

2.4.2 Neoclassical theory of migration

The neoclassical theory of migration was originally developed to explain migration in the process of economic development in the works of Hicks (1932), Lewis (1954) and Harris and Todaro (1970). This theory maintains that labour markets and economies move towards equilibrium in the long run through trade and migration. It considers immigrants as purely rational actors. This theory argues that migrants move from societies where labour is abundant and wages are low, to societies where labour is scarce and wages are high. This is in line with McDonald (2000), who postulates that there was an increase in migration into South Africa after Apartheid due to its social, economic and political climate. This means that opportunities attract immigrants. This theory maintains that decisions to migrate are taken at the individual level with the hope that higher earnings in the long run will compensate for the cost and risk of relocating. This theory was more appropriate and useful to determine how wages influence the destination of migrant youth who form the basis of this study. This theory enabled the researcher to understand the relationship between the economy of a country and the immigrant's decision to migrate. The researcher was able to fathom through this theory that a country with a better economy and opportunities at times serves as an attraction for immigrants through the guidance of this theory. This is supported by Darkwah and Verter (2014), who postulate that people migrate for reasons such as better economic opportunities.

The neoclassical theory of migration maintains that migration is driven by geographic differences in labour supply and demand as well as resulting differentials in wages between labour-rich versus capital-rich countries. It can be deduced that the neoclassical theory concentrates on wages which is a possible reason for international migration. Borjas (2008) postulates that the neoclassical theory predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows, and can be discussed at two levels, namely; macro and micro levels, which are discussed below.

- **Micro level**

In relation to the micro level, people who migrate are viewed individually, as beings that use logic and reason to make a choice after doing a cost-benefit analysis of the migration experience (De Haas, 2010). This is supported by Bijak (2006), who points out that an investment in human capital and a rational cost-benefit analysis influence one's decisions to migrate. This level enabled the researcher to understand that the decision to migrate to another country can be the result of individual analysis and aspirations. The neo-classical micro level of migration is based on the decisions of the individual. This level explains that potential migrants will choose their potential destination based on their analysis of better benefits and opportunities in their country of destination. This means that migrants evaluate their chances and check their opportunities in the countries of their aspirant destination before deciding to migrate. This is supported by Hunter and Skinner (2001), who found that immigrants came to South Africa to seek refuge and for better economic activities. Generally, this level conceptualises migration as human capital investment, with people choosing to move to where they can capture a higher wage rate associated with greater labour productivity. This means that immigrants choose to migrate to places with better opportunities such as higher wages. In the same breath, Borjas (2009) postulates that potential migrants choose between various locations and move to a place where the expected net returns from migration is highest over some time horizon.

- **Macro level**

Migration at this level is seen as a result of labour market gaps between countries. The neo-classical theory at this level views human mobility through the lens of spatial issues linking it with the supply of labour where the workforce migrates from places with low wages to places with higher wages (De Haas, 2010). The neoclassical theory at macro level maintains that migration would not occur in the absence of wage differentials between countries, and that labour markets are thus the primary mechanisms by which international flows of labour are induced. At this level, this theory maintains that governments control migration flows by regulating or influencing labour markets in the countries that indirectly attract immigrants. This is supported by Massey, Arango, Hugo, Kouaouci, Pellegrino and Taylor (1993) and Hunter and Skinner (2001), who state that

people move from capital-poor to capital-rich countries in order to reap high returns on their skills in the human capital scarce environment. This means that people move from countries that they see as having poor opportunities to countries that they see as having better opportunities. In the same wavelength, Posel (2003) postulates that immigration into the new South Africa has dramatically increased, particularly as economic and political conditions in neighbouring African countries have deteriorated. The notion deriving from the neoclassical theory at the macro level is that migration is triggered by wage differentials that are measured in terms of the difference of the purchasing power between regions or countries. The theory at the macro level explains migration as part of economic development. This means that migration has an impact on economic development.

It can be deduced from this theory that factors such as high wages that attract immigrants can, in turn, make immigrants stay in the host country for a longer period. This is in line with Constant and Massey (2002), who postulate that immigrants who get benefits from wages, education and prestige in the host country are likely not to return to the home country. Massey, Durand and Malone (2005) postulate that the neo-classical theory maintains that labour market rules and controls regulate migration in both sending and receiving countries. The micro level of neoclassical theory focuses on individual decisions about migration whilst the macro level focuses on wage differentials between countries, and labour markets that influence decisions by migrants regarding their movement from one place to the other.

The theory was relevant to the study as it offered a lens to zoom into how migration pins wages as a pull factor for immigrants who wish to have sustainable livelihoods in other countries. The theory provided light on the relationship between migration and individual labour opportunities, and served as a guide in the theory. It offered understanding of migration from the perceptions of labour and wages.

2.4.3 The Network theory

The network theory focuses on the structural analysis of social networks, and views individual behaviour as constrained by such networks. The theory maintains that networking attracts immigrants (Powell, 2004). In the same breath, Arango (2000),

Massey (1993) and Muanamoha, Maharaj and Preston-Whyte (2010) maintain that migrant networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect immigrants and former migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship and shared community origin. The theory argues that networks increase the likelihood of international movement because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration. Vertovec (2002) and Dustmann and Glitz (2005) postulate that networks have the ability to influence immigrants when they choose their destinations. The theory maintains that although migration may be observed from reasons such as an attempt by an individual to diversify risks for household income, such personal reasons alone cannot explain actual migration patterns as there are other influencing factors. This is supported by De Haas (2010b), who postulates that other factors like geographical proximity to nation states, availability of social networks, institutions and cultural and historical factors should be considered influencers of actual migration patterns.

The network theory of migration is relevant to the study because it does not only look at determinants that initiate migration but rather at what perpetuates migration in time and space. This is supported by Faist (2000), who holds that migration regimes are formed by different migration patterns which differ across countries. The theory was useful in understanding how immigrants form social networks for their sustainable livelihoods in their host countries. Dustman and Glitz (2005) postulate that the existence of social networks is likely to influence the decisions of migrants when they choose their destinations. The network theory is closely affiliated to the approach known as migration systems theory. Whereas network theory mainly focuses on the vital role of personal relations between migrants and non-migrants, the migration systems theory stresses that migration restructures the entire societal or developmental context of the concrete spaces in which it takes place, both at the receiving and at the sending end (De Haas, 2008). The systems theory posits that migration alters the social, cultural, economic and institutional conditions which migration processes operate (Vertovec, 2002). The study adopted the network theory because it focuses more on how immigrants develop networks as survival strategies, which relates perfectly to the purpose of this study. The network theory of migration is influenced by declining costs and declining risks factors.

▪ **Declining costs**

The declining cost factor maintains that immigrants migrate to places where costs are minimal. This is in line with Lee and Siemborski (2005), who postulate that some immigrants decide to migrate due to better chances of employment in their aspirant host countries while others escape oppression from their countries of origin. The important role played by networks can assist immigrants to reduce costs and survive in their host countries. This means that the established networks of immigrants can help them to minimise costs and sustain their livelihoods. For example, a migrant who has relations with other people who have knowledge about where to find employment is going to save costs of traveling around in search of employment. In the same wavelength, De Haas (2008) postulates that immigrants can sustain their livelihoods by creating a set of networks in their host countries to help reduce the cost. De Haas maintains that immigrants are inevitably linked to non-migrants, and that they can use their relationship with non-migrants to gain access to employment and assistance in the host country.

▪ **Declining risks**

The declining risk factor of the network theory of migration is about using social networks to reduce risks. The factor maintains that networks make international migration extremely attractive and a strategy for risk diversification. This is supported by Vertovec (2002) and Dustmann and Glitz (2005), who postulate that diversified risks and networks have the ability to influence migrants when they select their destinations. Networks that are well developed can assist immigrants to sustain their livelihoods and minimise risks. This means that immigrants can reduce their risks of living in South Africa by strengthening and establishing networks. This is supported by Faist (2000), who postulates that immigrants expand their networks to reduce risks in their host countries.

In a nutshell, the network theory looks at connections that exist between immigrants, immigrants and non-migrants. The theory was relevant to the study as it offered ways of understanding how immigrants minimise costs and risks through networks for their sustainability. The theory relates with the purpose of the study which is about finding how migrants develop strategies for their sustainable livelihoods. It can be deduced that

social networks are important in the minimisation of risks and costs and for the development of sustainable livelihoods.

2.5 CONTEMPORATY CHALLENGES FACED BY THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANTS IN THE HOST COUNTRIES

Cross, Gelderblom, Roux and Mafukidze (2006) assert that although individuals have been making movements from one place to another in an attempt to escape challenges such as poverty or conflict, they still find themselves facing challenges in their destinations. This is supported by Dessah (2015), who holds that migrants face problems such as xenophobic attacks, which reach a point where more and more migrants get displaced, assaulted and killed in South Africa. This section discusses contemporary challenges faced by international immigrants in South Africa.

2.5.1 Xenophobia

Post-apartheid South Africa witnessed violent attacks by black South Africans against non-South Africans, mostly black people from other African countries. Misago, Landau and Monson (2009) report that since the country's liberation from apartheid in 1994, hundreds of people have been attacked or killed because of their status as outsiders or non-citizens. In the same breath, Mutanda (2017) postulates that xenophobic attacks in South Africa can be traced back to 1998, when it was reported that some foreign nationals had been killed in a train travelling from Johannesburg to Pretoria. The post-apartheid era in South Africa has been marked by a steady hint of xenophobia, both attitudinal and behavioural. These attacks result in some of the immigrants losing their lives. This is supported by Dessah (2015), who postulates that whenever xenophobic attacks erupt in South Africa, migrants are displaced, assaulted and, in some cases, murdered.

The results of a 2006 survey conducted in South Africa on migration found that many South Africans want immigrants to be deported irrespective of their legal status (Southern African Migration Project, 2008). In support, Everatt (2010) indicated that there was a wave of violence that occurred in April 2015 with both qualitative and quantitative evidence suggesting widespread participation of community members in support of xenophobic violence in the affected communities. The xenophobic attacks on

immigrants paint a bad image for the Republic of South Africa and leave it with a reputation of being hostile towards immigrants. This is supported by Dodson (2010), who postulates that South Africa is known to be hostile and discriminative towards immigrants. The unfortunate part of xenophobic attacks in South Africa is that tourists can become less attracted to the country and the economy of the country can tremendously get affected. Ferreira and Perks (2016) support this assertion in that the unattractiveness of the country due to xenophobic attacks could lead to potential income loss, and that when xenophobic attacks erupt, lives of immigrants are threatened. In the same breath, Claassen (2014) postulates that there were widespread attacks targeting foreigners in South Africa in May 2008, killing 62 people and making international headlines. The xenophobic attacks on immigrants include attacks even on those who provide services at a cheaper rate to immigrants such as Indians who own shops in the townships of the country. This is supported by Charman and Piper (2012), who postulate that migrant individuals such as shopkeepers are also victims of xenophobic attacks in South Africa. In the same wavelength, Gopal (2013) postulates that xenophobic attacks not only render foreigners and refugees socially excluded, but also increase their economic barriers by reducing their ability to pursue economic activities in the host country.

2.5.2 Lack of access to services

Rapholo (2020) found that migrant youth face challenges in terms of access to government services in South Africa. This is validated by a study undertaken by the Commission of the European Communities (2008), where it was discovered that immigrants' access to health and basic services, housing, electricity, sanitary living conditions and banking services is heavily constrained. Migrants are at times denied access to services because of factors such negative attitude and lack of documentation. This is supported by Bollini and Siem (1995), Nkosi (2004) and Pursell (2005), who postulate that some immigrants cannot access emergency and basic care services as a result of xenophobic attitudes by health professionals. Rapholo (2020) revealed that government officials always shift the responsibility of migrant youth to church shelters that accommodate immigrants in South Africa. These shelters play a significant role of harbouring immigrants and ensuring that they are taken care of by providing them with

basic services. This assertion is in line with previous studies that argue that churches are identified as a hub in which a wide range of personal and social services is provided, significantly aiding co-ethnic members to adapt to their new conditions (Hiilamo, 2012; Ley, 2008).

Welfare services such as healthcare services are very important in the survival of immigrants. In cases where immigrants are not able to access healthcare services, they are likely to develop mental health disorders due to the pressure of coping with challenges that come with migration. This is supported by Pursel (2005), who postulates that immigrants are prone to a variety of health challenges that are instigated by issues relating to adapting to their new environments, which leaves some of them with emotional disturbances, illnesses or deterioration in health. The researcher is of the view that immigrants need to have access to welfare services so that they do not find it difficult to sustain their livelihoods. This is supported by Avato, Koettl and Sabates-Wheeler (2010), who postulate that at times, immigrants find it difficult to sustain their livelihoods because of limited access to healthcare services as opposed to other citizens. Even in instances where legislation explicitly confirms a range of rights regardless of legal status, including access to free basic healthcare, the researcher is of the view that these rights are not always sustained. This is supported by the World Health Organization [WHO] (2011) and Rapholo (2020), who argue that some immigrants, particularly in South Africa, still find it difficult to access welfare services such as healthcare services because of a plethora of reasons such as language barriers, lack of documentation, and negative attitudes by healthcare providers. It is important for immigrants to have access to healthcare services because some of them work in risky conditions that expose them to injuries and infections. This is supported by the WHO (2011), which argues that many immigrants, particularly those who are low or semi-skilled, work in some of the riskiest industries in their destination locations, including agriculture, construction and mining, which have high rates of fatality in African countries.

Baatjes, Hlatshwayo, Mackay, Sibanda, Spreen and Vally (2012) postulate that immigrants are often deprived the opportunity to education in their host countries

because of factors such as lack of documentation. In the same wavelength, Crush and Tevera (2010) postulate that Zimbabwean migrants in South Africa indicated that it is very difficult to enroll their children in South African schools without proper documents such as the child's birth certificate. This shows that access to welfare services remains a challenge for immigrants in South Africa. This is supported by Deshpande, Michael and Bhaskara (2019), who postulate that immigrants are faced with many challenges that relate to housing in South Africa which at times pushes them to stay in informal settlements. Some immigrants live in the dilapidated conditions due to many factors such as their nationality status which hinders them from getting shelters from the government. This is supported by King, Orloff, Virsilas and Pande (2017), who assert that the shortage of housing for immigrants pushes them to seek shelter and accommodation in poor, marginalised informal areas that are poorly maintained, which has long and short-term effects on them. In the same wavelength, Shai and Mothibi (2015) postulate that immigrants in South Africa at times reside in informal settlements, which are characterised by high levels of poverty, and struggle with issues of security and face socio-economic challenges. The researcher is of the view that immigrants find it difficult to access decent housing as a result of constrained finances. This is supported by Mberu, Ezeh, Chepngeno-Langat, Kimani and Oti (2013), who postulate that access to housing is a major concern for migrants, especially those who are financially constrained as they often seek informal accommodation in congested areas such as slums.

2.5.3 Unemployment

The unemployment problem in South Africa is not a recent phenomenon; it has been existing and worrisome, persisting over decades (Altman, 2001a). Even ordinary citizens of the country face challenges of unemployment, which is something that is not known by some of the immigrants who migrate to South Africa with the hope of getting employment. This is supported by Manyaka and Madzivhandila (2015), who postulate that the advent of democracy created high expectations of economic and social relief amongst South Africans and outsiders. They argue that the high level of unemployment in South Africa was not anticipated as economic freedom was not achieved. The unemployment rate in South Africa increases year in and year out. This is supported

Meth (2001), who argues that the number of unemployed people has built up over many years, and each year the economy has trouble absorbing them. Some migrants are unemployed as a result of lack of education or the location that they find themselves in. This is supported by Kingdon and Knight (2004), who postulate that educational attainments and location are contributing factors to unemployment.

There is a vast number of factors that prevent immigrants from getting employment in South Africa. For instance, lack of qualifications, particularly those who reside in the rural areas of the country. This is supported by Kingdon and Knight (2004), who argue that unemployment in rural areas of South Africa is higher than in urban areas because of many reasons such as literacy levels of residents. Min and Bozorgmehr (2003) postulate that South Africa has unemployment problems, and is a highly structured society in racial terms with racism still persisting along with xenophobia-based discrimination, which results in employment chances for migrants remaining very low. The researcher is of the view that unemployment can cause many other problems for immigrants, and can affect their ability to live sustainable livelihoods. This is supported by Sampson (2009), who postulates that unemployment is also responsible for many other problems such as family disruptions, homelessness and school dropout. There are many reasons that push immigrants to suffer the consequences of unemployment. Heintz and Posel (2008) state that entry into the informal sector for immigrants is not easy. It decreases their chances of employment and results in them suffering the consequences of unemployment in their host countries.

2.5.4 Lack of Support and Protection

Immigrants lack support and protection from their host countries such as the Republic of South Africa. This is supported by Butler (2005), who postulates that immigrants lack support in South Africa as a result of lack of human rights awareness. There is a need to implement policies that speak to the rights of immigration to avoid having the rights of immigrants being violated. This is supported by the White Paper on Home Affairs (2017), which argues that the efficient implementation of government policies regarding immigrants is an integral part of protecting their rights in South Africa. Immigrants are most likely to get xenophobic attacks as opposed to sufficient support and protection in

South Africa. This is supported by Azindow (2007), who postulates that in South Africa, xenophobia against immigrants from other African countries increased over time. Majority of South Africans do not want to see immigrants in the country; instead of supporting them, they rather attack them. This is supported by Crush (2001), who postulates that few South Africans support or want foreigners in the country whilst many citizens want them gone.

2.6 SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In any part of the world, immigrants are from time to time confronted with challenges that require them to develop coping or survival strategies. Folkman and Moskowitz (2004) described coping as the ability to deal with inner and exterior stresses that are considered difficult. Whilst immigrants encounter challenges in the environments that they live in, they sometimes find themselves having to adapt to the environments and overcome their challenges. Brooks (2003) postulates that adaptation is important and entails long-term adjustments to situations. There can be both positive and negative mechanisms that people may employ to survive. Below are survival strategies that are employed by immigrants in South Africa.

2.6.1 Entrepreneurship

Migrants, like other citizens of the country, are entrepreneurial (Jones, Ram and Theodorakopoulos, 2010). Some immigrants in South Africa use their ability to start and run businesses to sustain their livelihoods. This is supported by Smit and Rugunanan (2014), who postulate that immigrants at times resort to employing economic survival strategies for their livelihood. A study by Northcote (2015) on the livelihood of forced migrants in Cape Town argued that although some migrants are employed in the formal sector, many earn their living from economic activities which include entrepreneurial activities such as trading through spaza shops and street side enterprises like tailoring, hair salons and the sale of beadwork. The researcher is of the view that immigrants choose to employ survival strategies such as street vending because majority of them lack documentation. This is supported by Liederman, Charman, Piper and Pieterson (2013), who postulate that immigrants are attracted to spaza shops because the majority of them are unregistered business people. They run their businesses

informally. They also avoid municipal rules and regulations applicable in their operational areas at times**.**

In South Africa the involvement of immigrants in business activities is prevalent in some townships. This is supported by Charman and Piper (2012), who assert that migrant entrepreneurs mainly from Somalia, Egypt, Ethiopia and Bangladesh have taken over the small business sector known as "spaza shops" in the townships of South Africa as a survival strategy. In the same wavelength, Super (2005) argues that migrant entrepreneurs at different levels help to satisfy a variety of migrant needs and wants for both migrant and non-migrant consumers. Immigrants sustain their livelihood by venturing into businesses and giving South African owned businesses competition. This is supported by Rogerson (2003), who states that most South African owned businesses in the townships have struggled to reinvent and deal with competition from the recently emerged migrant retail shops. Wilpert (2003) postulates that businesses of immigrants are concentrated in areas that are marked by marginal returns and difficult working conditions such as restaurants, groceries, cleaning, construction, transport, hairdressers, tailors and clothing repairs. Most of their businesses are located in areas that have no entry restrictions, resulting in extreme competition among traders. It can be deduced that entrepreneurship serves as one of the strategies that immigrants employ for their survival in South Africa.

2.6.2 Sex work

Sex work is defined as the exchange of sexual acts for money or other valuable possessions (Tomura, 2009; Williamson & Baker, 2009). Women who are in sex work are at risk of dangers on their physical, social and psychological beings but often disregard the risks for the profit (Farley, 2004). Gould and Fick (2008) argue that in South Africa, poverty forces women to enter into sex work as a means of survival. It must be noted that some women are forced by economic circumstances to go into sex work. This is supported by Smith and Marshall (2007), who postulate that many women who are in sex work wish to exit but are unable to do so because of pressing financial needs. They further postulated that a damaging misconception exists within society that

all women who are making a living through sex work are not forced by anything but just choose to.

In a study conducted by Smith and Marshall (2007), it was found that the majority of women who are in sex work disliked getting involved in this type of work for survival. Participants reported feelings of resentment toward their clients. They also disclosed their own feelings of shame and self-loathing due to their involvement in sex work. Similarly, in a different study conducted across 9 countries, including South Africa, it was found that 89% of participants wanted to exit prostitution but could not because they did not have the means to survive (Farley, Cotton, Lynne, Zumbeck, Spiwak, Reyes, Alvarez & Sezgin, 2003). In the same wavelength, Brown, Higgit, Miller, Wingert, Williams and Morrissette (2006) postulate that women go into sex work as a last resort after trying other means of survival. The notion that economic circumstances at times influence migrants to take even risky survival strategies is supported by Hardman (1997) and Brown et al. (2006), who postulate that there is a strong link between sex work and poverty. It can be deduced that some women are left with no choice but to employ survival strategies such as sex work to help feed themselves and their families.

2.6.3 Crime

The element of crime can be viewed in different ways. One being that of foreigners as criminals, as victims of crime and lastly as being used as scapegoats for criminal activities. For the purposes of this study, they will be discussed in light of their involvement in criminal activities. Amongst the social ills that plague post-apartheid South Africa, crime is rated amongst the highest (Pineteh, 2017). The researcher has observed immigrants being accused of many criminal activities that take place in the communities of South Africa. This is supported by Harris (2001), who postulates that foreigners are blamed for the high rise in crime in South Africa. In the same breath, Benedict (2016) postulates that foreigners are alleged to be responsible for crimes such as drug smuggling, murder and running prostitution rings as a way of sustaining their livelihood. Mafukata (2015) states that there are elements of uncontrolled and unmanageable criminal acts such as housebreaking and robberies by foreign nationals that were reported by local citizens in South Africa.

Mathebula (2015) argues that some immigrants' entry into South Africa is regarded as a crime on its own as they would have probably crossed the borders illegally. In South Africa immigrants have been accused of faking South African identity books, stealing or recovering those that are lost by South African citizens to help sustain their livelihoods. This is supported by Muanamoha, Maharaj and Whyte (2010), who postulate that some immigrants without proper documentation use fake South African identity books as a strategy to find jobs in South Africa. The authors further postulate that some migrants use their social network to acquire fake identity documents, jobs and other necessities for their sustainability. Some South Africans do not view immigrants as criminals. This is supported by Mudzanani (2016), who postulates that young South Africans often resort to criminal activities for survival, and in return, use foreign national as scapegoats. However, this does not mean that immigrants do not commit crime for survival. Some perceptions about immigrants committing crime for survival go as far as associating types of crimes with the origins of immigrants in South Africa. This is supported by Adebisi (2017), who postulates that Nigerians are viewed as controlling the drug trading industry, arms and ammunition, human organs, fake designer clothes and pirated DVDs while Mozambicans are attached with car theft.

2.6.4 Social networking

Immigrants rely on their networks which are based on trust with other individuals for their prosperity in host countries. This is supported by Putman (2000), who postulates that for individuals to thrive and prosper, they need to be connected to each other through networks of trust. Immigrants can use their networks to access information and resources. This is supported by Robison and Ritchie (2010), who postulate that networks consist of individuals and connections which are used to exchange resources and information that is important for the survival of immigrants. This means that migrant youth are likely to sustain their livelihood when they are cooperating with each other in their host countries than when they operate in isolation. Immigrants rely heavily on trust to establish social networks. Gelderblom (2011) postulates that trust places valued outcomes to the lives of immigrants in South Africa. Putnam (2000) postulates that there are two types of social networks: bridging and bonding social networks. Denoting from Putman to the context of the study, bridging social networks are networks that

consist of migrants only, and bonding social networks involve relationships between migrants and people of South Africa.

2.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter has covered the history of migration and legal frameworks on migration, in South Africa. The discussions examined the resilience theory, which is the anchoring theory of the study; the neoclassical theory from both the micro and macro levels; and the network theory. The discussion was also about challenges that migrant youth face in South Africa. Survival strategies of migrants were also discussed. The next chapter will focus on research methodology.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with operational framework, which guide and direct the research project which was conducted for this study. Research methodology is about social contexts, logical assumptions, moral principles and political issues associated with social research (Neuman, 2006). The following research methods were followed throughout this research project. For the purpose of this study, the researcher used a qualitative approach to understand the survival strategies that migrant youth employ to sustain their livelihood. This chapter also deals with research approach, research design, the population that was considered during this study and sampling techniques that were used. Data collection methods and data analysis methods are discussed in this chapter. Ethical issues underlying this research project are discussed in detail to demonstrate that participants in the study were handled in accordance with research expectations.

3.1 Research Approach

This study has followed a qualitative approach. The qualitative research approach refers to the type of research that produces respondents' experiences or perceptions. Qualitative research is always about understanding the social life as well as the meaning that people attach to everyday life (De Vos, Strydom, Fouche, & Delport, 2011). Maree (2007) argues that a qualitative approach attempts to collect rich descriptive data in respect of a phenomenon or context with the intention of developing understanding of what is being studied. This research approach helps researchers to collect detailed information that is crucial in interpreting and understanding social phenomena. Terre Blanche, Durkheim and Painter (2006) add that in qualitative research, the researcher collects data in the form of written or spoken language, or in the form of observations that are recorded in language, in order to analyse it by identifying and categorising themes. In using this approach, the researcher was able to develop themes and sub-themes through the assistance of Nvivo software which helped

to manage and organise data. Creswell (2007) contends that researchers that use the qualitative approach seek to collect data in a natural setting that is sensitive to the people and places under study. Fouché and Schurink (2011) add that in following the qualitative approach, these researchers are rather interested in understanding than explanation, and with observation rather than controlled measurement. This approach was very helpful in obtaining enough data about survival strategies for sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town.

3.2 Research Design

Following exploratory research, a case study design was used to explore survival strategies of migrant youth in Musina. A case study research design is the enquiry of one or more specific 'occasions' (Yin, 2009). The case study method enables a researcher to closely examine the data within a specific context. The method facilitates the exploration of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources. This ensures that the issue is not explored through one lens, but rather a variety of lenses, which allow for multiple facets of the phenomenon to be revealed and understood. Blaikie (2000), states that exploratory studies are conducted to have information so as to understand a situation, phenomenon and community or individual. The case study research design allows the researcher to explore individuals or organisations through complex interventions, relationships, communities or programmes, and supports the deconstruction and subsequent reconstruction of various phenomena (Yin, 2003). Yin further holds that there are different types of case study research designs, and categorises case studies as explanatory, exploratory or descriptive. For the purpose of this study, the researcher applied the exploratory case study design as the purpose of the study was to explore survival strategies of migrant youth in Musina Town. The researcher has opted for a case study design because there are churches in this town that accommodate migrant youth. This allowed the researcher to select them easily so that they can participate in this study. It was important to adopt this design as it helped the researcher to understand survival strategies of migrant youth in the Town.

3.3 Data Collection methods

Data in this study was collected through semi-structured interviews. This was done through direct contact with respondents. Arrangements were made for a conducive venue for the interview with the intention of maintaining confidentiality and privacy. De Vos et al. (2011) describe semi-structured interviews as interviews that give a detailed picture of participants' beliefs about a particular topic. These interviews consisted of open-ended questions which in turn ensured that the process is flexible for respondents to be able to openly give information without feeling pressure. To ensure that they remain relevant to the aim of the study, the researcher ensured that interviews are guided by an interview guide. Neuman (2006) argues that an interview guide is a list of questions one asks respondents during the interview. The researcher probed and asked follow-up questions rather than leading questions with the aim of obtaining consequential information from respondents. The researcher also used skills such as paraphrasing and observation, and sought clarity with the aim of paying attention to the original meaning behind what respondents were saying. Field notes were taken during the interviews, and were later reviewed during the analysis process. Fouché and De Vos (2011) postulates that field notes are written notes that the researcher hears, sees, experiences and thinks about during interviewing. These field notes helped the researcher to remember and to explore the content of the interview (Fouché & de Vos, 2011). Furthermore, audiotape recordings were used during interviews after obtaining consent from respondents. Rubin and Babbie (2005) and Greeff (2005) states that a tape recorder is useful as it helps researchers to remain focused and ensure that data provided by respondents is not missed. The above tools were helpful and made it possible for the researcher to easily concentrate on the interview, and later to transcribe data for analysis purposes.

3.4 Data Analysis

Qualitative data in this study was analysed thematically through the help of Nvivo software. Data analysis is the process of bringing about order, structure and meaning to the data collected. Qualitative data analysis is about searching for general statements about relationships on the categories of data (Marshall & Gretchen, 1999). Bless, Higson and Kagee (2007) state that the process of data analysis begins once the data

collection and checking have been done. Fouché and de Vos (2011) postulate that the data analysis process includes organising and creating meaning of the collected data. The researcher has made it a point that data was transcribed and subsequently analysed into themes and subthemes after the Nvivo software managed and organised it. Schwandt (2007) further describes data analysis as the activity of making sense of, interpreting as well as theorising data. The process of analysing data gives researchers an opportunity to generalise findings from a small sample that represents the larger population. Braun and Clarke (2006) provide a six step-guide which is a very useful framework for conducting data analysis.

• Step 1: Familiarising oneself with data- this is the first step where in one reads and re-reads transcripts. The researcher reads to understand the collected data.

• Step 2: Obtaining initial codes- this is the phase where the researcher begins to organise data in a meaningful and systematic way.

• Step 3: Theme searching- in this case the researcher searched the themes and examined the codes.

• Step 4: Review themes -   this phase is about reviewing, modifying and developing preliminary themes that were identified in the above stage.

• Step 5: Defining themes- this is the stage where the researcher dealt with final enhancement of the themes and understanding what each theme is about.

• Step 6: Writing-up - the task here is about writing a research report.

This approach helped the researcher to divide and classify data into several themes and subthemes. All transcripts were constantly read to ensure that every collected data is correctly captured and organised. The researcher requested an external transcriber to ensure accuracy of the data that was collected. The external transcriber signed a confidentiality agreement. Accuracy of the collected data was determined through discussion with respondents (member checking).

3.5 Population and Sampling Methods

3.5.1 Population of the study

Explorable (2020) defines population as an entire number of elements of research, participating or not participating in a study. In addition, Polit and Hungler (1999) state that a study population is about all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications. It is about all the people in the area under investigation. In this study, the population comprised ten (10) migrant youth between the ages of 25 to 35 years who reside at refugee camps that are managed by two churches in Musina Town.

3.5.2 Sampling methods

Trachoma (2006) defines sampling as the process of selecting units such as people or organisations from a population of interest in order to study the sample and generalise results. Sampling methods are normally classified as either probability or non-probability. The researcher chose a convenient or availability sampling technique. This was because some migrant youth were not available during the day. Acharya, Prakash, Saxena and Nigam (2013), states that the advantage of probability sampling is that a sampling error can be calculated. Acharya et.al. further describe a sampling error as the degree to which a sample might differ from the population. Under the non-probability sampling method, a purposive sampling technique was followed because it was purposefully intended to probe survival strategies of migrant youth. De Vos et al. (2011) state that in purposive sampling, a case is chosen because it demonstrates some feature that is of interest to a particular study. In addition, Greeff (2011) holds that respondents in purposive sampling are selected based on their relevance to the topic under study. Ten (10) migrant youth were purposefully selected to participate in this study because they are relevant to the topic of this study. However, interviews were determined by data saturation in the sense that when enough information had been obtained, there was no need to continue with them. Strydom and Delport (2011) refer to data saturation as collecting data until a sense of closure is attained because new data yield redundant information.

- Inclusion criteria

Both male and female immigrants in Musina Town between the ages of 25 to 35 were included in the study. These involved migrant youth who come from countries outside South Africa. Only those who are able to speak English formed part of the study. The age was motivated by the researcher's observation that in the refugee camps, most migrants are between the ages of 25 to 35 years.

- Exclusion criteria

South African youth were not included in the study. Migrants above the age of 35 years or below the age of 25 years were also not included in this study. Migrant youth who cannot speak English were also not allowed to participate in the study.

3.6 QUALITY CRITERIA

Quality criteria entail the evaluation of the quality of data collected and analysed (Bless, Higson & Kagee, 2013). The following criteria were followed to assess the quality of the findings of this research.

3.6.1 Credibility

Royse (2004: 66) states that credibility is about demonstrating that the inquiry was conducted in a manner that identifies and describes the subject. Bless et al. (2013) states that having lengthy engagements, insistent observations and conducting member check ensures credibility. The researcher carried out these steps to ensure credibility. The researcher also ensured the credibility of findings by verifying with participants if the interpretation by the researcher is actually the experiences that participants expressed during the interviews.

3.6.2 Transferability

Royse (2004) describes transferability as the criteria with which the researcher asks if findings are in a form that can be transferred from a specific situation or case to another. To ensure transferability, a thick description strategy was adopted. The researcher fully explained all research processes from data collection, the context of the

study to production of the final report. The researcher also used triangulation of various sources of data as a strategy to ensure transferability of findings.

3.6.3 Dependability

Royse (2004) describes dependability as the criteria of checking if the study is logical, well documented and audited. The researcher ensured dependability by recording and taking notes when engaging respondents as outlined in Bless et al. (2013). The researcher also ensured dependability by conducting face to face semi-structured interviews to verify that the applicable participant was the one answering the questions. The researcher asked same semi-structured interview questions to all participants

3.6.4 Confirmability

Royse (2004) describes confirmability as the criteria with which the researcher asks if the findings of the study can be confirmed by another. The researcher ensured confirmability by confirming if the findings can be linked to existing information. The researcher also had a journal during data collection to note down his own assumptions, ideas and feelings that may influence and jeopardise the findings of the research.

3.7 ETHICAL ASPECTS

Babbie (2014) states that anyone involved in social science research must be aware of the general agreements about what is proper and improper in the conduct of scientific inquiry. Ethics are a set of moral principles suggested by an individual or group that offer rules and behaviour expectations about the current conduct towards experimental subjects and respondents (Strydom, 2011; Gray, 2009). Below are ethical aspects that were considered when conducting this study.

3.7.1 Permission to conduct the study

The researcher obtained permission to conduct the study from Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) of the University of Limpopo project number TREC/140/2020: PG. Permission to conduct the study was also obtained from selected churches in Musina.

3.7.2 Avoidance of harm

The researcher has an ethical obligation to protect respondents from all possible forms of physical discomfort that may occur in the research project (De Vos et al., 2011). In ensuring that respondents are not emotionally and physically harmed, the researcher was considerate in asking questions which are too sensitive and that may appear to be upsetting, hurtful or embarrassing. The researcher was prepared to refer them to relevant professionals such as psychologists for further intervention when they show any sign of emotional reaction, but this did not happen as there was no physical and/or emotional harm involved in the study.

3.7.3 Voluntary participation

Respondents participated voluntarily in the study. A researcher is not supposed to force respondents to participate in a study (Babbie, 2005). The researcher informed the respondents that their participation is voluntary and that they may, with the researcher's knowledge, withdraw from participation should they feel to do so.

3.7.4 Informed consent

The researcher informed respondents about the purpose of the study, the expected duration of their involvement, the procedures to be followed, possible advantages, disadvantages and dangers to which they may be exposed to (Royse, 2004). This was coupled by the signing of consent forms where they gave consent to take part in the study.

3.7.5 Confidentiality, privacy and anonymity

This study ensured respondents' privacy, self-respect and human dignity. Every individual has the right to privacy and it is the respondent's right to decide when and to whom to extend their attitude (De Vos et al., 2011). Anonymity, privacy and confidentiality were ensured in this study by not sharing respondents' information and by using numbers instead of their names.

3.7.6 Deception of respondents

Deception refers to misleading respondents, deliberate falsification of facts, censoring information or offering incorrect information to ensure their participation (De Vos et al.,

2011). The researcher was truthful and faithful to all respondents and informed them about unforeseen developments and changes during the research process.

3.7.7 Debriefing

It is important to debrief respondents and to determine if they need any assistance, counselling or explanations of questions during interviews (Lune, 2012). The researcher was prepared to refer them to authorised personnel should the need for that arose, but such need did not arise during this study. King (2010) postulates that physical and emotional harm during a research process should be avoided and referrals for counselling should be done if the need arises.

3.7.8 Release and publication of the findings

The researcher explained to respondents that they will be informed about the findings of the study, and only milestones would be shared in order not to deviate from the principle of confidentiality. Bless et al. (2007) argues that respondents should be informed about the findings of the study. However, this should be done in a way that does not offer too many details that could impair the principle of confidentiality. Each participant will be given a copy of the final dissertation so that they can reflect on the outcomes of their participation. The researcher will also harvest articles from this study for publication in international peer reviewed journals subsidised by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).

3.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter described the methodology that was utilized to understand the survival strategies that migrant youth employ to sustain their livelihoods. Detailed description of the research approach and design, data collection methods, data analysis, Population and Sampling Methods, quality criteria, and ethical aspects was provided. The research procedure explained how research was collected and analysed and subsequently followed by the limitations of the study. The next chapter will focus on qualitative data presentation, analysis and interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR

QUALITATIVE DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to present, analyse and interpret qualitative findings of the study, which was conducted in Musina Town in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province, South Africa. The study purposefully and conveniently involved ten (10) migrant youth consisting of five [5] males and five [5] females who could speak English. The aim of the study was to explore survival strategies for the sustainable livelihood of migrant youth in Musina Town. Two refugee shelters that are managed by churches were used as a case study to attain the aim of the study. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and was analysed thematically through the assistance of Nvivo software. The following themes and sub-themes emerged.

4.2 BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The biographical profiles of respondents of this study included gender, age, country of origin and race.

4.2.1 Gender of the respondents
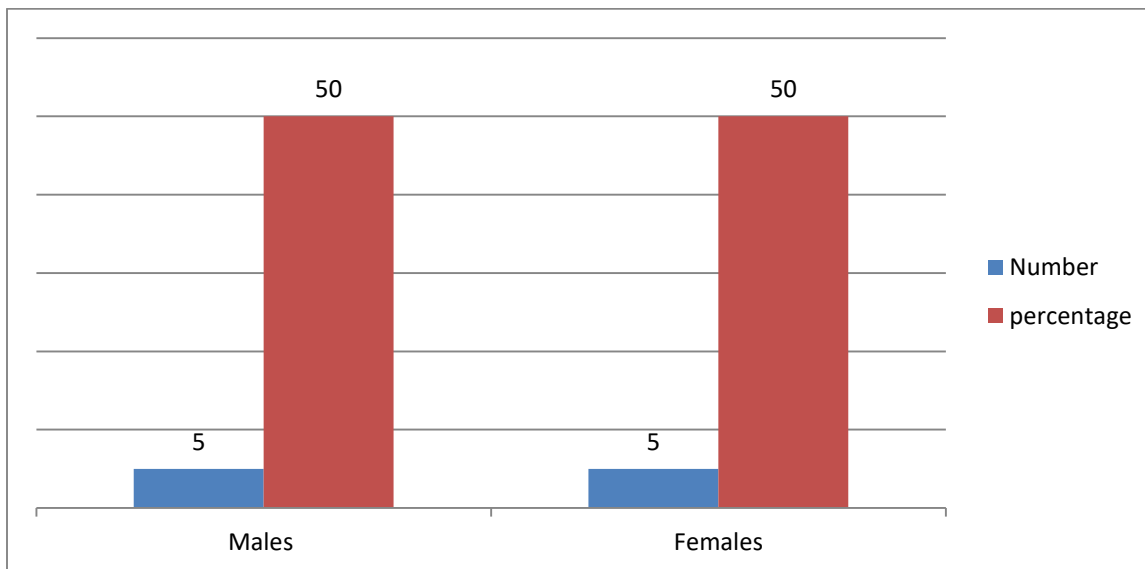
Figure 1: Gender of respondents

Figure 1 above illustrates that the study comprised five (5) male and five (5) female respondents. Each gender made a sample representation of 50%. The researcher observed that in Musina Town, both female and male international migrants are in a high number. Shelters for both male and female respondents where this study was conducted had a remarkable number of immigrants. However, it cannot be concluded from this study that the number of female migrant youth is equal to the number of male migrant youth in Musina Town.

4.2.2 Age of the respondents
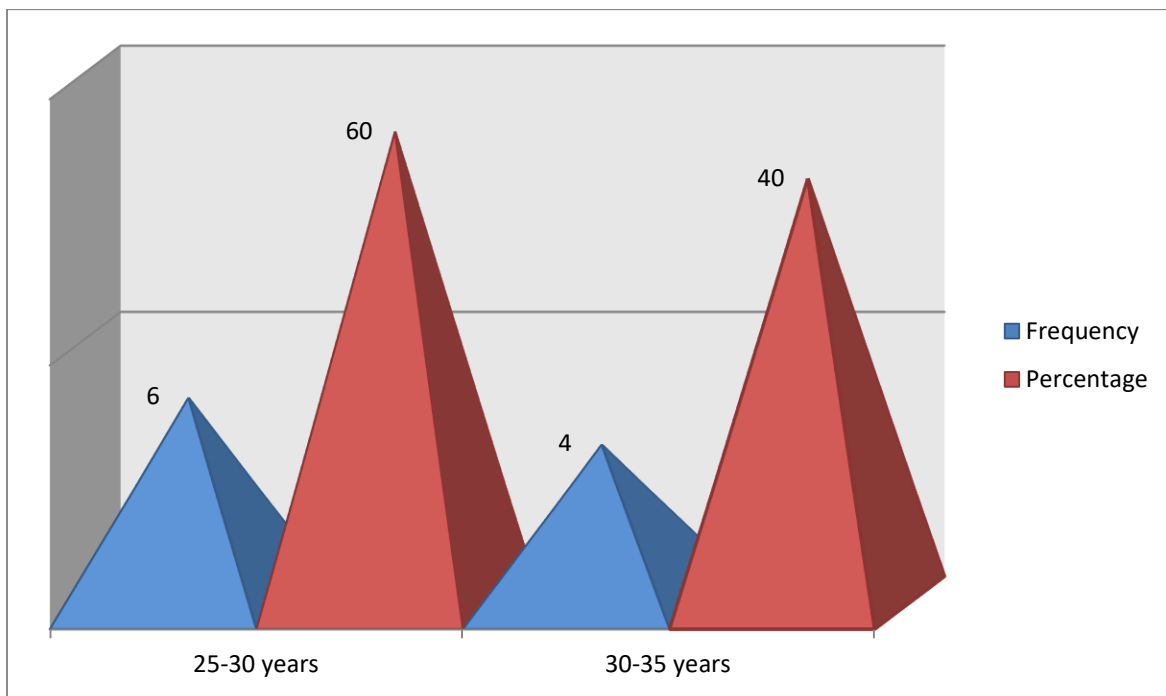
Figure 2: Age of respondents

Figure 2 above shows that most respondents (N=6) ranged between the ages of 25-30 years and made 60% of the sample representation. Other respondents (N=4) ranged between the ages of 30-35 years. It can be noted from the above figure that all respondents fall within the age range of youth. However, it cannot be concluded that Musina Town comprises only migrant youth as the study did not cater for other age groups.

4.2.3 Origin of respondents
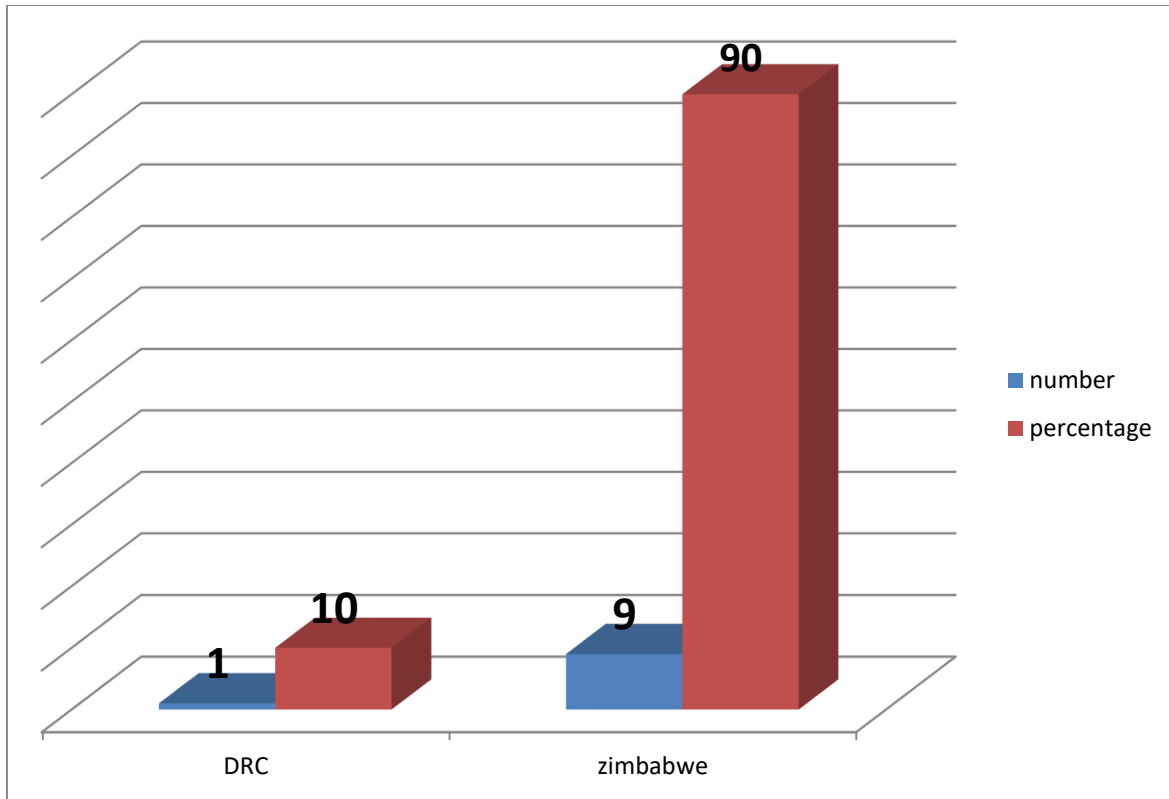
Figure 3: Origin of respondents

Figure 3 above illustrates that majority of respondents (N=9) were from Zimbabwe and made 90% of the sample representation. Only one respondent originated from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at 10 % of the sample. A possible domination of Zimbabwean respondents in this study could be that Musina Town is close to Beit bridge border post which borders Zimbabwe and South Africa. However, it cannot be concluded that there are no other migrant youth from other countries as the study purposefully focused on only those who were available and willing to participate.

4.2.4 Race of Respondents
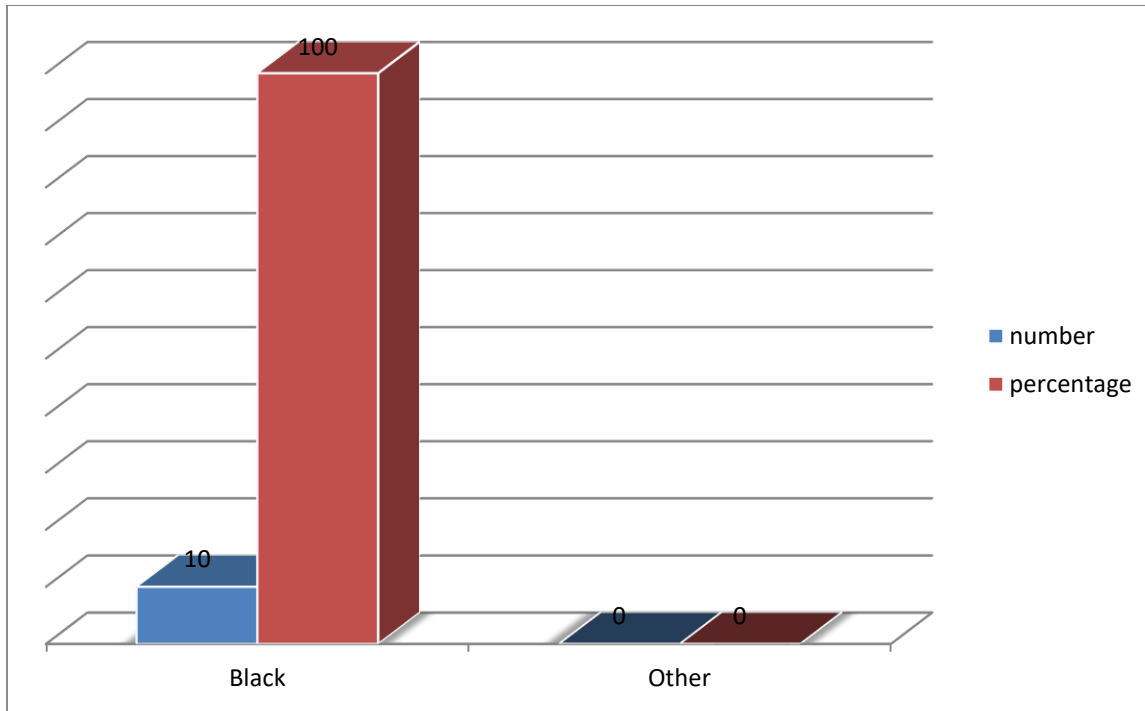
Figure 4 Race of respondents

Figure 4 above reveals that all respondents (N=10) were black and made 100% of the sample. There were no any other immigrants from different races. The researcher is of the opinion that Musina is a black dominated community which could be the possible reason for only black participants. However, the researcher cannot conclude that all the migrant youth that are in Musina are black.

4.3 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section provides empirical findings of the study. These findings were informed by the objectives of the study as outlined in Chapter 1 of this research report. The following themes and sub-themes emerged:

4.3.1 Theme 1: Risky Behaviours amongst migrant youth

The purpose of this section was to get insights into risky behaviours that migrant youth engage in as an attempt to sustain their lives. Findings identify criminal acts and sex work as risky behaviours that some migrant youth in Musina engage in for their sustainable livelihoods. In line with the findings Kapur (2005) and Agustín (2007) argues

that immigrants who engage into sex work do so as a life choice, livelihood strategy or because of the vast structural pressures that push and pull them to do so. A study conducted by Mafukata (2015) agrees with these findings in that there are elements of uncontrolled and unmanageable criminal acts such as housebreaking and robberies by foreign nationals that were reported by local citizens in Atteridgeville in Gauteng Province of South Africa. Mufakata's study purports that immigrants engage in such risky behaviours as a means of survival in the host countries. In other words, some international migrants do everything possible to sustain their lives whilst in foreign countries. Below is the presentation of criminal acts and sex work as sub-themes which emerged under the first question on risky behaviours that migrant youth engage in for their sustainability purposes:

4.3.1.1 Sub-theme Criminal acts

A number of respondents highlighted crime as a survival strategy for their sustainable livelihoods. It should not be ignored that most immigrants were pushed by economic hardships from their countries of origin to other countries such as South Africa. Unfortunately, due to their poor living conditions in the host countries, some immigrants, as indicated in the findings, engage in criminal acts for their sustainable livelihoods. Danso and McDonald (2001) revealed that some citizens of the country believe that South Africa has an escalating crime problem because of immigrants. This is supported by Harris (2011), who maintains that in most cases, immigrants irrespective of whether or not they are documented, are treated as an illegal group or threat to the safety of South Africa. However, the researcher is of the view that this is not always the case; it depends on the nature of the immigrant. To substantiate why, immigrants engage in criminal acts as a survival strategy. Webster and Kingston (2014) emphasise that their attempt to commit crime is motivated by an increase in unemployment and poverty. Criminal acts which were listed during follow up questions included stealing and robbery as well as fraud.

- Stealing and robbery

Stealing and robbery were reported as some of the strategies that migrant youth engage in for their survival. In South Africa, there is a general belief by local citizens,

particularly those in Gauteng Province, that immigrants are a threat to the stability and safety of the country as they are likely to engage in criminal acts such as theft or robbery (Crush & Williams, 2003). The authors further highlighted that in Johannesburg, foreigners were seen as the ones that are committing crimes in the inner city. This is supported by Jacobsen (2004), who revealed that some respondents in Johannesburg believed that crime continues to grow in the city because of the arrival of foreigners. This study also revealed that some migrants resort to stealing and robbery as a survival strategy. Some respondents, males in particular, reported stealing as one of the survival strategies for some of the migrant youth. This is what one respondent said:

> *"My brother, we are living under difficult conditions that force us to do anything either wrong or right to help us put food on the table. It is wrong to steal or rob people but some migrants survive from such particularly the male migrants".*

In the same wavelength, other respondents stated that:

> *"As for me I will never risk my life by stealing from other people or by robing them, but I have seen migrants stealing for survival even in this male shelter we have those who steal our belongings such clothes".*

> *"It is tough to live in poverty just imagine as a man going to bed without food for days, my brother it is very painful and difficult, I know it is wrong to steal for a living but I do not blame those are stealing because it is tough".*

It can be deduced from the findings that male immigrants are likely to engage in criminal acts as opposed to females. However, it cannot be concluded that female immigrants do not commit criminal acts for their sustainable livelihoods. In support, Messerschmidt (2000) highlighted that males have long dominated crime scenes as opposed to females. The author further believes that women are less likely to commit crime because they are generally associated with nurturance and passivity. Some are regarded as physically weak while males are associated with aggression and strength. It is also believed that because of their masculinity, men are likely to victimise others and take people's properties. The findings are similar to Mafukata's (2015) at

Atteridgeville in Gauteng Province of South Africa, that there are elements of uncontrolled and unmanageable criminal acts such as housebreaking and robberies by foreign nationals that were reported by local citizens. Below is another criminal act that emerged from the findings.

- Fraud and illegal cross-border

Some respondents reported that they came to South Africa through illegal strategies that are in contravention with the law. A number of respondents have reported bribery and illegal entry into South Africa as their strategy to survive poverty from their countries of origin. This includes entering the country without proper documentation or permission. This is supported by Maalouf and Campello (2014), who reported that some immigrants cross the border illegally by using fake documents, and others without documents, which is a criminal offence. Mathebula (2015) purports that some migrants' entry into South Africa is a criminal offence on its own as they cross the border illegally without proper documents.

Some respondents stated that:

> *"My brother, I do not have documents such as passports or even an identity document, I came to South Africa by crossing through the river during the dry season and even today I still use the river to go back to Zimbabwe and come back to South Africa during dry seasons".*

> *"The only risky thing that I have engaged in was to come to South Africa illegally because I do not have a passport; I came using the border after having bribed the officials at the border gate".*

In the same breath, another respondent echoed the same view:

> *"I will never do anything that is illegal but I know people who come from other countries who are using fake identity documents of South Africans, some of them have bought them while some have stolen them, they do this to get jobs so that they can sustain themselves and their families".*

It can be deduced that there is corruption at border gates, which contributes to a number of immigrants in South Africa without permits and other immigration documents. However, some migrant youth indicated that such corruption helps them and their families to survive as they are able to secure jobs in South Africa. These findings are supported by Muanamoha, Maharaj and Whyte (2010), who postulate that some immigrants without proper documentation use fake South African identity books as a strategy to find jobs in South Africa. These authors further state that identity books are falsified, stolen from or lost by South African citizens.

The findings revealed crime as a risky behaviour for the sustainable livelihoods of some migrant youth in South Africa. It is through crime that some immigrants are able to make a living in the host country. It cannot be ignored that immigrants are pushed by economic hardships from their countries of origin to other countries (South Africa, in the context of this study). International migration itself is a survival strategy. This is supported by Freilich and Addad (2017), who state that for some migrants to maintain a specific standard of living in a host country, they commit crimes such as fraud or robbery as a way of making a living for themselves and their families.

4.3.1.2 Sub-theme: Sex work

Sex work was reported as another survival strategy for some female migrant youth. The living conditions in which immigrants find themselves have an influence in encouraging some of them, particularly female immigrants to do sex work for a living. This view is supported by United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS [UNAIDS] (2003), which reveals that slum life influences people to engage in sex work for a living. Poverty influences immigrants to expose themselves to risks of infections through sex work as an attempt to sustain their livelihood (Hosegood, Preston-Whyte, Busza, Moitse & Timaeus, 2007). UNAIDS (2003) further reports that sex work puts the health of migrants at risk. This is supported by the National AIDS Control Organisation [NACO] (2013), which reported that the infection and spread of STDs is common among high-risk groups such as sex workers. One respondent echoed this view:

> *"You see my brother when a woman faces difficult circumstances, she must devise means of pulling through those difficulties. We all know that it*

is risky to do sex work but is an option that some women must consider because they have families to feed and lifestyles to maintain"

Another respondent argued that:

"I have friends who make a living out of sex work, their experiences are shocking and sad but they still continue because they have to sustain their lives and the lives of the people they left back in Zimbabwe, I have no interests of doing sex work but if my stay in Musina gets tougher, I am going to consider sex work as a survival strategy and that will not happen as per choice but because I would be struggling and I have seen some women making a living through it".

The findings revealed sex work as a survival strategy for some female migrant youth in South Africa. Female migrant youth who do sex work as their survival strategy are aware of the risks but their main priority is making a living against all odds. This is also supported by Ondimu (2010), who states that immigrants engage in sex work and disregard risks such as contracting the HIV infection and many other diseases because they are preoccupied with making a living or sustaining their livelihoods. UNESCO (2002) supports these findings by postulating that some immigrants voluntarily and willingly engage in sex work because of poverty, hunger, economic crisis, family pressure or illnesses. Below follows the second theme which is about coping strategies from poverty by migrants.

4.3.2 Theme 2: Migrant youth' coping strategies from poverty
This theme presents coping strategies reported by respondents to mitigate poverty in South Africa. The following sub-themes emerged under this theme.

4.3.2.1 Sub-theme 1: Creation of small businesses
The respondents highlighted the creation of small businesses as a strategy to help them cope with poverty and sustain their livelihoods in South Africa. Several studies have shown that a number of immigrants migrate from their countries due to economic hardships (Hopkins & Hill, 2006; Clark & Drinkwater, 2010). One respondent stated that:

"When I arrived in South Africa, I dreamed of a better life which shifted my focus to getting a job for my survival but as time went on, I saw an opportunity in the business sector and I immediately created a small business, I started a shop in the farm where I was staying with my boyfriend before coming to the shelter".

In the same wavelength, another respondent echoed this view:

"it is not every day where we get temporary jobs so My brother I ended up exploring other avenues of making a living by selling products in town, this strategy has been helpful to me for some time; I am not making much from it but I am making a living from this strategy".

The findings above show that some migrant youth use the creation of small businesses as their strategy to mitigate poverty in South Africa. This is supported by Hopkins and Hill (2006), who opine that some immigrants move to other countries in an attempt to escape poverty and lack of opportunities in their countries of origin. Later, in their host country, they create small businesses or do jobs that are of less interest to the natives of the host countries. Immigrants are widely perceived as being highly entrepreneurial because they prefer getting into business more than the native-born citizens across different countries (Clark & Drinkwater, 2010). Misago (2010) purports that some immigrants in South Africa have started businesses for their survival while some citizens of the country do not see starting a small business as an option but instead rely on government services. The researcher is of the view that possibly some immigrants come to South Africa because they have identified opportunities in the business sector. This is supported by Ojong (2005), who postulates that the decision to become an immigrant entrepreneur is not always a sudden decision, but a calculated decision that some migrants take before they leave their countries. A lot of business entities in South Africa are owned by foreign nationals who contribute vastly to the economy of the country. Jinnah (2010) highlighted that immigrants are believed to have changed the nature of retail and wholesale business in South Africa by opening spaza shops (convenience stores) that provide goods at reasonable prices and have longer trading

hours in townships and rural areas. They also offer essential services that are valued by local communities.

4.3.2.2 Sub-theme 2: Preforming temporal and casual Jobs

The respondents reported that they are making a living from taking temporal and casual jobs in South Africa. They further indicated that they are willing to settle for any wage and any work conditions to mitigate poverty, and to work for more hours and get paid very less which is equal to exploitation.

One respondent stated that:

> *"Making a living has never been easy but myself I am making a living by taking piece jobs such as working in the farm for a day or few, I sometimes go and wash people's clothes, clean their yards or hair dress people".*

Other respondents echoed this view:

> *"My brother is tough, I make a living by taking piece jobs, even the ones that I know that do not pay well, I take them for my survival, I build, and do garden work and I sometimes go to the farms".*

> *"It is difficult for me to make a living because I rely on people who come here requesting for our hands, although some of them make us work long hours for less money but that is not important because I need the money, I cannot lie it is not easy to make a living as an immigrant in South Africa but it is better than being at my home country".*

It can be noted from these findings that immigrants are most vulnerable to exploitation by local employers as they take advantage of their immigration status. It is disturbing that such immigrants have no option but to accept any job offer that can help them sustain themselves. Crush (2011a) found similar challenges in that a number of immigrants are underemployed. Some of them end up working in lower-paying jobs whilst working long hours. This is supported by Cheng (2014), who conducted a study on female immigrants by stating that some migrant women serve as cheap labourers by

doing domestic work for their survival. In addition, Joppe, (2012) postulates that informal work is generally tenuous and insecure, and that in many instances, when people are looking for cheap labour, they tend to hire migrants who are desperate because they know that they will do anything to get something to enable them to sustain themselves. In the same wavelength, Jinnah and Cazarin (2015) postulate that migrant youth at times get stuck in low paying positions with no benefits and no job security whilst working for long hours. Jinnah and Cazarin believe that immigrants go through all the harsh experiences because of their lack of legal documents, permanent residence status or refugee status.

4.3.2.3 Sub-theme 3: Establishment of social networks

The respondents reported the use of social networks that they have created in South Africa to get support or information about jobs. They indicated that they create a good relationship with each other and the people of South Africa, which is helpful for their sustainable livelihoods. This is what one respondent said:

> "You see my brother as immigrants we are in minority in Musina. *One of my ways of surviving is by creating good relationships with South African people and I am telling you this strategy has been helpful in enabling me to get food and at times some piece jobs".*

Other respondents argued that:

> *"Sometimes when things are difficult for me, I get help from the friends that I made in this shelter, our friendship has been helpful to me because when I do not have food they assist and when they also do not have food I also assist them".*

> *"I must indicate that relationships are important, which is why I made sure that I build good relationships with South Africans, so that we share experiences and information and I also make sure that my relationship with other migrants is good so that when they get a job and they still want more people they tell me".*

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The findings above show that a good relationship with others is very helpful in mitigating poverty amongst immigrants. This is supported by German (2004) and Rea (2001), who purport that when migrant youth arrive in a new country, they commonly have to deal with many challenges such as finding ways to sustain themselves and fear of losing their culture. They fight all these challenges by creating social networks in the host countries. In many circumstances, immigrants face difficulties of surviving in foreign countries because of lack of information which may include not knowing where to look for a job and how to do things in their places of destination (Chase Knight & Statham, 2008). Immigrants, including migrant youth, maneuver all these challenges by creating social networks or relations with other immigrants or people of countries of their destinations. McDonald (2000) and Gutiérrez (2009) support the findings by stating that social networks are crucial because they help migrants to get advice or help on important issues. Ratha and Shaw (2007), Vertovec (2002) and Cross, Seger, Wentzel, Mafukidze, Hoosen and Van Zyl (2009) believe that migrants use social networks to assist them to settle in South Africa and to find work. The researcher is of the view that immigrants value relations and networks that they establish amongst themselves and local citizens in their host countries for their sustainable livelihoods. The findings of this study revealed the use of social networks with other migrants or South Africans as a survival strategy for migrants who reside in Musina.

4.3.3 Theme 3: Coping with exclusion from welfare services

This theme was about finding out how migrant youth cope with the exclusion from the welfare services of South Africa. The respondents have indicated that they face serious challenges relating to access to basic welfare services such as basic education, housing and healthcare in South Africa. The theme consists of sub-themes that address coping strategies from different welfare services.

4.3.3.1 Sub-theme 1: Coping with the exclusion from basic education

Respondents purported that they face difficulties in terms of access to basic education together with their children due to lack of immigration documents. These findings are not different from previous studies where it was found that lack of documentation and lack of finance often deprive immigrants the opportunity to get education in their host

countries (Crush & Tevera, 2010; Baatjes, Hlatshwayo, Mackay, Sibanda, Spreen & Vally, 2012). To cope with their difficulties in terms of access to basic education in South Africa, migrant youth identified the following strategies:

4.3.3.1.1 Doing exploitative jobs that do not require qualifications

The respondents reported that they take jobs that do not require qualifications. They further indicated that they work under conditions that are exploitative to sustain their livelihoods. The findings are similar to previous studies where it was established that due to difficulties around access to education in the host countries, immigrants take jobs such as domestic work for their sustainable livelihoods (Bettio, Simonazi & Villa, 2006; Mosala, 2008). The following are some of the responses from respondents in interviews on how they cope with their exclusion from basic education in South Africa:

> *"I find access to education in South Africa difficult because there are fees that must be paid and assistance in paying those fees is given to South Africans only which is why I never bothered myself with schooling because I survive without education by taking piece jobs even those that do not pay well".*

> *"I cannot access education in South Africa because I have to pay for fees and I do not have the money to pay for them, I survive without education by working in the farms even though we work long hours and get paid less but that has been helping me to survive without education or qualifications".*

> *"I never wanted to access education because i am feeling like is too late for me to go back to school, I am surviving without qualifications by doing housekeeping duties".*

It can be deduced from the findings that migrant youth who have no educational qualifications in South Africa really face difficulties relating to their sustainable livelihoods. This leads them to take any job without minding the risks involved. Atem and Wilson (2003) support this assertion by postulating that uneducated immigrants survive by taking jobs that offer them low income or require no qualifications. It can be

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noted from the findings that immigrants are vulnerable to exploitation in the workplace. This assertion is supported by Geddie, Oikonomou and LeVoy (2008), who postulate that it is common for immigrants to face exploitation at work places. The findings have also shown that some migrant youth have reached a point where they have accepted their conditions in as far as exclusion from basic education is concerned. It is therefore important that proper programmes specifically tailored for immigrants and migrant youth in particular, be designed so that they gain motivation to pursue their studies despite hardships from their countries of origin. The governments of both home and host countries should work collaboratively during the implementation of such programmes.

4.3.3.1.2 Self-employment

There were respondents who reported that they are self-employed, which helps them to meet their financial needs even though it is not enough The respondents further indicated that they do jobs such as street vending, construction work such as building, tailoring, hair salons and hair braiding. In this way, they are at least able to meet their financial needs and get their business skills enhanced. This is supported by Kalitanyi and Visser (2010), who assert that many immigrants are making a living from self-employment. Some go as far as employing South Africans. Maharaj (2009) asserts that some migrants in South Africa start poor and later on make money through entrepreneurial activities. One respondent echoed this view:

> *"My brother in my view the South African education is not of quality as compared to the one of Zimbabwe, that is why I never bothered myself with accessing education in South Africa, I use my hands to make a living not education".*

Another respondent stated that:

> *"I cannot access education in South Africa because I do not have the necessary documents, even in Zimbabwe I dropped out because I failed and my parents could not afford to pay for my fees anymore. I am surviving without education by running my business of selling products in town".*

The findings revealed entrepreneual activities in the form of self-employment as a strategy that migrant youth who are excluded from the South African education system due to their immigration status use to meet their basic needs. Salaff (2002) and Kalitanyi and Visser (2010) postulated that immigrants create jobs for themselves through their active participation in the informal economy. Peberdy and Rogerson (2000), Salaff (2002), Peberdy (2009) and Maharaj (2009) purport that the situations immigrants find themselves in push them to participate in entrepreneurial activities for their sustainability. It can be noted that immigrants are doing well as small business owners to sustain their livelihood. The assertion is supported by Peberdy (2009), who states that immigrants who operate in Johannesburg which is in Gauteng Province of South Africa are progressing as small entrepreneurs and sustaining their livelihoods from their businesses.

4.3.3.2 Sub-theme 2: Coping with the housing problems

Mberu, Ezeh, Chepngeno-Langat, Kimani and Oti (2013) postulate that access to housing is a major concern for immigrants, especially those who are financially constrained as they often seek informal accommodation in congested areas such as slums. In addition, Shai and Mothibi (2015) state that most immigrants live in informal settlements which are characterised by high levels of poverty. This study was conducted at refugee shelters which are managed by churches in Musina Town in Limpopo Province of South Africa. Therefore, respondents highlighted refugee shelters and social networks as strategies that they use to mitigate their housing difficulties in South Africa.

4.3.3.2.1 Refugee shelters

Respondents highlighted that they face exclusion from the housing services of South Africa because of their status, and therefore they rely on the church shelter for accommodation. The findings are supported by Greenberg and Polzer (2008), who postulate that migrants are excluded from public housing systems in South Africa because of their immigration status and therefore resort to public shelters. United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] (2018) reported that some migrants stay in non-governmental shelters or camps which are limited and often lack hygiene and funding.

One respondent echoed this view:

> *"I cannot access government houses because I do not have documents and because of my status in South Africa. I also cannot access private accommodation because of rent so I rely on the church shelter for survival irrespective of whether I like or enjoy being in the shelter".*

In the same wavelength, another respondent echoed the same view:

> *"The only shelter that I was able to access in Musina Town is this church shelter, I cannot afford to pay rent, this shelter is my home, although the conditions of the shelter are difficult to live in as you can see, we sleep in a hall but is better because we do not share beds".*

Most migrant youth who arrived in South Africa use shelters which are managed by churches in Musina to mitigate their lack of housing difficulties. It can be deduced from the findings that access to housing in South Africa is stringently executed, thus immigrants have to live in over-crowded and dilapidated areas for their survival. The assertion is supported by Greenberg and Polzer (2008) and Dyb and Johannessen (2009), who postulate that for migrants to deal with the challenges that are related to housing, they take up long and short-term accommodation in churches, which have proved to be a significant provider of their housing needs. During data collection, the researcher observed that the living conditions of migrant youth in some of the shelters are really bad. For instance, some shelters are tents that are not convenient during winter seasons. The space in which some of these migrant youth live is smaller than their number which is not advisable healthwise.

4.3.3.2.2 Establishment of social networks

Some migrant youth highlighted that they established social networks and friendships with other helpful immigrants, particularly when they are away from the shelters looking for jobs. The findings are supported by Putnam (2000), who asserts that immigrants survive challenges by investing in collective action as a strategy to reduce their vulnerability.

One respondent echoed this view:

> *"The church shelter is the only home I have in south Africa although we are living in group but I rely on the relationship I have with my friends in the shelter to help better my stay in the shelter".*

In the same wavelength, other respondents argued as follows:

> *"Everybody needs support in life, as you see me I survive by supporting my fellow brothers in this shelter and they also support me, we help each other all the time".*

> *"One of the ways that I use to better my stay in this shelter is by having a strong relationship with my fellow mates, because I know that when I need help they will be useful".*

The findings revealed that immigrants mitigate the hostile living conditions of church shelters by creating social networks with other immigrants. The findings are not different from previous studies where it was established that upon their arrival in host countries, immigrants develop strong relationships with local citizens, but in most cases with other immigrants who arrived in the host countries before them who provide them with assistance such as information and accommodation (Putman, 2000; Ryan, Sales Tilki & Sjara, 2008; Drever & Hoffmeister, 2008). Komito (2011) asserts that support systems help better living conditions and assist in having people who might be willing to offer help in times of need. It can thus be deduced that social networks are of paramount importance in meeting each other's needs. Bacigalupe and Camara (2012) postulate that whilst immigrants establish social networks, they ultimately get social support which also helps them in their psychological functioning.

4.3.3.3 Sub-theme 3: Coping from the exclusion of healthcare services

Respondents have highlighted that they have difficulties in terms of access to healthcare services from local public healthcare facilities in South Africa. Some indicated that they are requested to provide identification documents that they do not have. The findings are similar to those by Bhagat (2010), Vearey (2011) and United

Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] (2018), that immigrants face difficulties in terms of access to healthcare facilities as a result of negative perceptions and lack of documentation. In terms of how they sustain themselves from the exclusion, immigrants mentioned the following strategies:

4.3.3.3.1 Purchasing medicines from private doctors and pharmacies

Respondents indicated that they cope with exclusion from healthcare services by purchasing medicines at pharmacies at self-prescription desks by explaining to pharmacists at the counter about their ill-health. The findings are not different from findings by Crush and Tawodzera (2011) and Zetter (2015), who revealed that as a result of a number of challenges such as xenophobic attitudes that migrants receive at clinics, they often resort to purchasing medicines from local pharmacies. Respondents echoed this view:

> *"My brother it is not easy to access clinics and hospitals because of the bad attitudes that the people and nurses give us, when I have illnesses like flue I rather buy medicine like med-lemon from the shops".*

> *"I do not go to clinics because the nurses hate us foreigners, I rather buy medicines from the pharmacy and when I do not have money to buy them, I will just pray and hope for a healing".*

> *"At the clinic the treatment of foreigners is unpleasant, especially when you do not have documents. Foreigners are treated better at the pharmacies but the problem with pharmacies is that they need money".*

The findings revealed that immigrants independently purchase medicine at local pharmacies when they are ill to mitigate their exclusion from healthcare services in public healthcare facilities. The findings are not different from those by Peberdy, Crush and Msibi (2004), who maintain that some immigrants access healthcare services through private doctors who are not concerned with the legal status of their patients. It can be noted from the findings that immigrants face exclusions because of their immigration status. This assertion is supported by Muanamoha, Maharaj and Whyte

(2010), who purport that immigrants are victimised and discriminated from public healthcare facilities in their host countries because of their immigration status.

4.3.3.3.2 Exploring traditional and religious services

Respondents reported that to mitigate their exclusion from healthcare services in South Africa, they explore other alternatives such as visiting pastors and/or traditional healers. Being asked of the route they take for their healthcare's sake, some respondents reported that it all depends on one's belief, whilst others were of the view that some sicknesses specifically need medical attention. The findings are supported by Maphosa (2011), who asserts that the challenges that migrant youth face in life are usually dealt with through churches. It can be noted from the findings that religion is believed to be having a vital role in the lives of people. This assertion is supported by Wilson (2001), who postulate that in South African society, the marginalised have used religion to access their basic needs. In support, Hansen, Jeannerat and Sadouni (2009) assert that migrants use rituals to serve as a source of inspiration and a symbol of inclusion into the global community. Respondents argued as follows:

> "I have never gone to the clinic, but I will not go there because I do not have documents and the people at the clinics are said to be rude towards foreigners, so if I experience difficult situations I would rather use traditional healers".

> "I believe in God, to avoid the negative attitudes of the nurses I rely on the pastor to help me better my health and strengthen my faith, I believe in prayer my brother".

The findings revealed that some immigrants who cannot access healthcare facilities alternatively rely on traditional or religious services in South Africa. These findings are not unique from those of other researchers such as Crush and Tawodzera (2011) and Hungwe (2013), who postulate that immigrants use traditional healers as healthcare services, and are likely to use any strategy that is going to help them sustain themselves. In support of these findings, Hungwe (2013) purports that some migrants use religious networks within their communities as a way to lessen social exclusion. It

can be noted that religion and beliefs have a vital role in the lives of immigrants. This was established from respondents who reported that they rely on traditional healing to maintain their good health.

4.3.3.3.3 Use of networks to acquire healthcare services

Respondents indicated that they cannot access healthcare facilities because of lack of documentation. As a result, they resort to using their friends to acquire medicines at the clinics on their behalf. Upon a follow-up question on their awareness of doing such, immigrants reported that they do so knowingly but there is nothing they can do as their lives are already at risk. The respondents are supported by Misago (2010), who postulates that migrants in some parts of the country such as Johannesburg and Alexandra Township have tried to access healthcare facilities only to be refused access because they did not have adequate documents. Respondents echoed this view:

> *"The treatment that nurses give foreigners in the health facilities is bad so when I need medicines I send my South African friends to go to the clinic on my behalf".*

> *"My brother since I do not have permits and other documents, I do not visit the clinic I just talk to my South African friends to get the medicines on my behalf".*

> *"I have never gone to the clinic but I got informed by my fellow mates that foreigners are mistreated, when I get sick I will ask my South African friends for help".*

The findings indicated that migrants are denied access to health facilities based on documentation. As a result, they use their social networks or relations with South Africans to acquire medicines. These findings are similar to those by Hunter and Skinner (2002), who assert that some migrants ask their acquaintances who have documentation to access non-prescription drugs over the counter or to pretend to be ill so that they access medicines on their behalf. This is also supported by Amici and Ballard (2004), who postulates that migrants get assistance from a wide range of people such as ordinary citizens, who assist with vital information about coping techniques and

welfare during their stay in South Africa. Worby (2010), Hungwe (2013) and Amisi and Ballard (2004) postulate that immigrants are forced to rely on social connections in their host countries in order to sustain their livelihoods. It can be noted from the findings that immigrants use their networks to cope with exclusion from healthcare services.

4.4 CONCLUSION

This chapter was about the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data on survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in refugee shelters that are managed by churches in Musina Town. It was learnt that migrant youth engage in a number of survival strategies which are either illegal or legal. The chapter outlined in detail survival strategies that migrant youth in Musina Town employ for their survival. The next chapter will focus on the summary of major findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is aimed at providing a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations. This qualitative study explored survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town. The findings of this study have shown that migrant youth engage in various survival strategies for their sustainable livelihoods which were presented in chapter 3 of this research report. This chapter also presents the re-statement of the research problem, the aim and objectives of the study. The study presents feedback on the theoretical framework that was used. The summary of major findings of this study about migrant youth in refugee shelters that are managed by churches in Musina Town was also presented. This chapter has also covered conclusions as well as recommendations based on the major findings of the study.

5.2 RE-STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

There is a high increase in the number of migrants who are moving into South Africa (Hopstock & de Jager, 2011). This supports previous studies in that Southern Africa has been a region on the move (Mcdonald, 2000). International migrants move from their countries of origin to the other due to a variety of reasons. This study has shown that economic and political state of countries contributes to migration. This is in line with Solomon (2000), who postulates that the economic and political state of other African countries results in a high volume of citizens of those countries migrating to South Africa. Upon their arrival in the host countries, migrants encounter various challenges such as problems in the labour market while others are victims of xenophobia (UNDESA, 2016). This study has shown that migrants get exploited by employers in Musina Town, South Africa. Crush and Pendleton (2004), state that 'xenophobia' does not allow social cohesion or peaceful co-existence, and does not promote human rights adherence as it instigates violence. The study has shown that migrants receive xenophobic attitudes and attacks from South Africans, particularly in healthcare facilities. In some instances, when immigrants seek opportunities and a better life, they experience challenges such as limited employment and low paying jobs. Some become

subjected to poverty. Kwankye et.al. (2007) found that some immigrants engage in harmful coping strategies for survival such as prostitution and early or forced marriage so as to deal with their daily challenges. The study has shown that migrants do engage in risky behaviours such as sex work and criminal activities for survival.

Migrants also face problems of being integrated into welfare mainstream activities of their host countries. For example, access to healthcare services even though there are policies that promote access to welfare service to immigrants (UNDESA, 2016). It was established that migrants are excluded from welfare services. Consequently, they develop different coping strategies for their survival, such as purchasing medicines to fight exclusion from healthcare services. World Health Assembly [WHA] (2008) called on member states, including South Africa, to improve their responses to access to healthcare by migrants. In spite of these policies, immigrants still face rejection by local citizens; inclusive of professionals in the host countries in as far as access to healthcare services is concerned. This was also found by Rapholo (2020), who argues that immigrants battle with problems of discrimination and rejection, which ultimately affect their access to government services such as healthcare. In addition to their inaccessibility to government services, migrants also face problems in the quest to acquire decent housing (Crush & Pendleton, 2004; Rapholo, 2020). In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, every citizen is entitled to proper housing. However, immigrants in South Africa must assure Home Affairs that they have the necessary documentation for settlement in the country. It is unfortunate that most immigrants in South Africa do not have legal documents, and as a result, they end up living and working in poor conditions within the country (Serumaga-zake, 2017). The researcher has observed that most migrants who are living in poor conditions come from African countries rather than European countries. This is supported by Crush (2008), who postulates that black people from other African countries are more vulnerable in South Africa than those from the rest of the world.

The study revealed that challenges faced by migrants in terms of being integrated into the welfare activities of South Africa push some of them to end up engaging in anti-social practices, which become a threat to the country. This is in line with MacGaffey

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and Bazenguissa-Ganga (2000), who found that in Johannesburg, a large number of immigrants used bogus documentation in order to adapt to the social culture, form social organisations, and engage in marriages of convenience while others open small scale businesses. This study argues that survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of international immigrants have not been rigorously explored scientifically, particularly in Musina Town in Limpopo Province of South Africa. Therefore, this study explored survival strategies using the resilience theory as a lens to zoom into how immigrants deal with their daily challenges in Musina Town. The site was chosen because it is next to a border post where there are many immigrants who are easily accessible. The choice of the site was influenced by the availability of refugee camps that are managed by churches in Musina.

5.3 RE-STATEMENT OF THE AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

5.3.1 Aim of the study
The aim of this study was to explore survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town, RSA.

5.3.2 Objectives of the study
The objectives of this study were as follows:

- To identify risky behaviours that migrant youth engage in for their sustainable livelihoods.

This objective was achieved in theme 1, which is illustrated in chapter 3. The findings revealed crime and sex work as risky behaviours that migrant youth engage in for their sustainability.

- To determine how migrant youth in Musina cope with poverty.

This objective was achieved in theme 2, which is illustrated in chapter 3. The findings revealed the creation of small businesses, preforming temporal and casual jobs as well as establishing social networks as strategies employed by migrant youth to cope with poverty.

- To determine how migrant youth in Musina cope from their exclusion into welfare activities of South Africa.

This objective was achieved as illustrated in theme 3, which is illustrated in chapter 3 of this study. The findings revealed that migrant youth cope with the exclusion from education by doing exploitative jobs that do not require qualifications as well as by venturing into self-employment. The findings also revealed that migrant youth cope with the housing problems by using church shelters as accommodation and create social networks that assist them in mitigating some of the problems. The findings again revealed that migrant youth cope with exclusion from healthcare services by purchasing medicines from private doctors and pharmacies, by exploring traditional and religious services as well as using their networks to acquire healthcare services.

5.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS OF THE STUDY

The study used the resilience, neoclassical and the network theories. However, the resilience theory served as the over-arching theory of this study as it is more relevant and appropriate in explaining how migrant youth bounced back to normality after the hardships they experience in South Africa. The theory was helpful to understand strategies employed by migrant youth to mitigate their adverse conditions in South Africa. For example, some migrant youth in Musina Town engage in risky behaviours such as crime and sex work for their sustainable livelihood. The theory also assisted in revealing strategies employed by migrant youth to cope with exclusion from welfare activities of South Africa. This includes strategies such as doing jobs that do not require qualifications to cope with exclusion from the educational services, taking up church shelters for accommodation as well as purchasing medicines or relying on traditional services to cope with the exclusion from healthcare services.

The neoclassical theory of migration maintains that migration is driven by geographic differences in labour supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labour-rich versus capital-rich countries. In this study, it was discovered that some migrants came to South Africa for better opportunities and to feed themselves and their families that are still in their countries of origin. It was possible through the neoclassical theory to understand the reasons why some migrant youth in Musina Town came to South Africa. The reasons include migrating for better opportunities.

The network theory of migration mainly focuses on personal relations between migrants and non-migrants. The theory was useful in revealing how migrant youth use social networks to help mitigate their living conditions as well as sustain their livelihoods in Musina Town. In this study, it was discovered that migrant youth use their networks with South African citizens to acquire healthcare services.

5.5 SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS

The findings of this qualitative study are summarised below:

5.5.1 Risky Behaviours amongst migrant youth

- The findings of the study revealed criminal acts such stealing, robbery, fraud and sex work as risky behaviours that some migrant youth in Musina engage in for their sustainable livelihoods. Most migrant youth are pushed by economic hardships from their countries of origin and poor living conditions in the host country to engage in criminal acts for their sustainable livelihoods. Webster and Kingston (2014) revealed similar findings, which show that migrants' attempt to commit crime is motivated by increase in unemployment and poverty.

- The findings of the study have shown females as a gender amongst migrant youth that resort to sex work as a survival strategy in South Africa. These migrant youths are preoccupied with making a living than the risks thereof. Similar findings were revealed by Ondimu (2010), who argued that migrant you engage in sex work and disregard risks such as contracting diseases to sustain their livelihoods.

5.5.2 Migrant youth' coping strategies from poverty

- The findings revealed the creation of businesses as a survival strategy employed by migrant youth to mitigate poverty in South Africa. This is in line with Hopkins and Hill (2006), who revealed that some immigrants move to other countries in an attempt to escape poverty; and lack of opportunities in their countries of origin and later in their host countries create small businesses for survival.

- The findings of the study further revealed that migrant youth perform temporal and casual jobs for survival. They are most vulnerable to exploitation by local employers because they take advantage of their immigration status. It is quite disturbing that such immigrants have no option but to accept every job offer that can help them

sustain themselves. Crush (2011a) found similar challenges in that a number of immigrants are underemployed. Some of them end up working in lower-paying jobs whilst working long hours.

- The findings revealed that a good relationship with others is very helpful in mitigating poverty amongst the migrant youth. This is in line with German (2004) and Rea (2001), who purport that when immigrants arrive in a new country, they commonly have to deal with many challenges such as finding ways to sustain themselves and the fear of losing their culture which they fight by creating social networks in the host countries.

5.5.3 Migrant youth' coping strategies from exclusion of welfare services in South Africa

The findings show that migrant youth develop different coping strategies for the exclusion of basic education, housing and healthcare services of South Africa.

5.5.3.1 Coping with exclusion from basic education

- The findings indicated that migrant youth survive exclusion from education by doing jobs that do not require educational qualifications, including those that are exploitative. Atem and Wilson (2003) found similar findings which revealed that uneducated migrants survive by taking jobs that offer them low income or require no qualifications.

- The findings of the study have also revealed that migrant youth cope with exclusion from basic education by venturing into self-employment by creating their own businesses. These findings correlate with studies conducted by Salaff (2002) and Kalitanyi and Visser (2010), which revealed that immigrants create jobs for themselves through their active participation in the informal economy.

5.5.3.2 Coping with exclusion from housing services

- The findings of the study show that migrant youth cope with exclusion from housing services by taking up refugee shelters that are managed by churches in Musina Town.

- The findings also revealed that some migrant youth cope with the living conditions of their housing by creating support systems. These findings are similar to findings by Komito (2011), who revealed that support systems help better living conditions and assist in having people who might be willing to offer help in times of need.

5.5.3.3 Coping with the exclusion from healthcare

- The findings of the study revealed that migrant youth cope with exclusion from healthcare services by purchasing medicines from private doctors and pharmacies. The findings are in line with Peberdy, Crush and Msibi (2004), who revealed that some migrant youth access healthcare services through private doctors who are not concerned with the legal status of their patients.

- The findings also revealed that some migrant youth who cannot access healthcare facilities alternatively rely on traditional or religious services in South Africa. These findings are similar to findings by Crush and Tawodzera (2011), Hungwe (2013) and Calgar and Goldbransen (2006), who revealed that immigrants use traditional healers as healthcare services while others use religious networks.

- The findings also show that migrant youth use their social networks or relations with South Africans to acquire medicines. Similar findings by Skinner (2002) revealed that some immigrants ask acquaintances who have documentation to access non-prescription drugs over the counter or pretend to be ill so that they can access medicines on their behalf.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn.

- It can be deduced from this study that some survival strategies employed by migrant youth in Musina Town for their sustainable livelihoods are determined by a number of factors, which included unemployment and poverty.

- Some migrant youth intentionally engage in risky behaviours such as sex work and criminal acts for their survival.

- The findings also show that some migrant youth develop small businesses such as street vending to mitigate poverty in South Africa.

- Migrant youth face exclusion from welfare services of South Africa such as basic education, housing and healthcare services which cause some of them to opt for inappropriate routes so as to meet such services.

5.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were drawn from this study.

• The illegal entry of migrants into South Africa calls for the attention of the government of South Africa to ensure that they increase security by patrolling all illegal entry points. There is also a need for review of immigration laws in both host and home countries of migrants.

• It was also found that some female immigrants do sex work which is risky in nature. Considering the economic impact that this inappropriate behaviour has, the government of South Africa should design programmes for female immigrants to mitigate this social ill.

- The government of South Africa should develop policies and/or regulations tailored for the exploitation of immigrants by local employers. The government should also enforce protective labour laws aimed at preventing all forms of exploitation regardless of nationality.
- Further research with government officials (education, health and housing sectors) is also recommended to get data on the exclusion of migrant youth from welfare services in South Africa.
- It is imperative for the government to develop educational programmes that will help in enhancing the education of migrant youth in South Africa and to deal with the exclusion that they face from educational services.
- The government must come on board as an extended arm to get unregistered shelters registered with the relevant departments so as to follow proper operational protocols.
- It is imperative that healthcare service providers be capacitated and empowered about the provision of healthcare services to the migrant youth.

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APPENDIX A: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Topic: Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town, RSA: The case of refugees in refugee shelters managed by churches

INTRODUCTION

My name is Ramoshaba D.J, and I am a Social Work master's student at the University of Limpopo. I am conducting a study on "Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of Migrant youth in Musina Town" under the supervision of Dr. SF Rapholo. The purpose of the study is to help me to complete my Master of Social Work degree. Take note of the fact that your details will be kept confidential and that your names will be addressed anonymously. Your participation in this study is therefore highly appreciated.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

1. Gender of migrant youth

Male………   Female ……..

2. Age of migrant youth

……………

3. Country of origin

………………………

4. Race

Black…………….

WHITE…………..

INDIAN………….

COLOURED…….

OTHER (SPECIFY)…………..

SECTION B: Risky behaviours that migrant youth engage in for sustainable livelihoods.

1. Tell me about things that you do to sustain yourself that you are not supposed to do?
2. How does that make you feel?
3. Did you know the implications of the risky behaviours you engage in in order to survive?

SECTION C: Survival strategies of migrant youth from poverty

1. How do you make a living?

SECTION D: Survival strategies of migrant youth from exclusion from welfare activities of South Africa.

1. Tell me about your access to education in South Africa?
2. How do you sustain yourself from that?

3. Tell me about your access to primary healthcare services in South Africa
4. How do you sustain yourself from that?

5. How are your housing conditions?
6. How do you sustain yourself from that?

APPENDIX B: INFORMED CONSENT

Topic: Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town, RSA: The case of refugees in refugee shelters managed by churches

Consent to take part in research

I……………………………………… voluntarily agree to participate in this study.

I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without consequences of any kind.

I understand that I can withdraw permission to use data from my interview within two weeks after the interview, in which case the material will be deleted.

I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me in writing and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I understand that I will not benefit directly from participating in this research and I agree to my interview being audio-recorded.

I understand that all information I provide will be treated confidentially.

I understand that in any report on the results of this research, my identity will remain anonymous.

I understand that if I inform the researcher that myself or someone else is at risk of harm, they may have to report this to the relevant authorities. They will discuss this with me first but may be required to report with or without my permission.

I understand that signed consent forms and original audio recordings will be retained at the University of Limpopo Department of Social Work until the department confirms the results of the study.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.

_____   _____

Signature of respondent

I believe the respondent is giving informed consent to participate in this study

_____ _____

Signature of researcher

_____ _____

Signature of the supervisor

APPENDIX C: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION LETTER

Enq: Mr DJ Ramoshaba   PO Box 6541

Cell: 0792265021   Trichardtsdal

0 8 9 0

21 September 2019

The Pastor

Dear Sir or Madam

I am Mr Ramoshaba DJ, a Masters student from the University of Limpopo, Department of Social Work, under the supervision of Dr. SF Rapholo. I am hereby asking for permission to conduct a study in your church. My study is about "Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town". I have selected your church considering that it is convenient as most immigrants reside in your church. The study will help the researcher to complete his master's degree.

Should you require more information on the legitimacy of the study, please do not hesitate to contact my supervisor Dr. SF Rapholo on 015 268 3876 or on this email address: frank.rapholo@ul.ac.za.

Thank you for your consideration in advance

Kind regards

Ramoshaba DJ

Masters student

Signature_____   Date_____

APPENDIX D: FACULTY APPROVAL LETTER

University of Limpopo
Faculty of Humanities
Executive Dean
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 4895, Fax: (015) 268 3425, Email:Satsope.maoto@ul.ac.za

DATE: 19 June 2020

NAME OF STUDENT: RAMOSHABA, DJ
STUDENT NUMBER: [201418308]
DEPARTMENT: MSW – Social Work
SCHOOL: Social Sciences

Dear Student

FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL (PROPOSAL NO. FHDC2020/5/21)

I have pleasure in informing you that your MSW proposal served at the Faculty Higher Degrees Meeting on 20 May 2020 and your title was approved as follows:

TITLE: SURVIVAL STRATEGIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS OF MIGRANT YOUTH IN MUSINA TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA: THE CASE OF REFUGEES IN REFUGEE SHELTERS MANAGED BY CHURCHES.

Note the following:

Ethical Clearance	Tick One
In principle the study requires no ethical clearance, but will need a TREC permission letter before proceeding with the study	
Requires ethical clearance (Human) (TREC) (apply online) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	√
Requires ethical clearance (Animal) (AREC) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	

Yours faithfully

Maoto RS

Prof RS Maoto,
Executive Dean: Faculty of Humanities
Director: Prof SL Sithole
Supervisor: Dr SF Rapholo

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APPENDIX E: TREC CERTIFICATE

University of Limpopo
Department of Research Administration and Development
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3935, Fax: (015) 268 2306, Email: anastasia.ngobe@ul.ac.za

> **TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE**
>
> **ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**

MEETING: 10 July 2020

PROJECT NUMBER: TREC/140/2020: PG

PROJECT:

Title: Survival Strategies for The Sustainable Livelihoods of Migrant Youth in Musina Town, RSA: The Case of Refugees in Refugee Shelters Managed by Churches.

Researcher: DJ Ramoshaba
Supervisor: Dr SF Rapholo
Co-Supervisor/s: N/A
School: Social Sciences
Degree: Master of Social Work

PROF P MASOKO
CHAIRPERSON: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council, Registration Number: **REC-0310111-031**

> **Note:**
> i)   This Ethics Clearance Certificate will be valid for one (1) year, as from the abovementioned date. Application for annual renewal (or annual review) need to be received by TREC one month before lapse of this period.
> ii)   Should any departure be contemplated from the research procedure as approved, the researcher(s) must re-submit the protocol to the committee, together with the Application for Amendment form.
> iii) PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES.

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APPENDIX F: CHURCH SHELTER APPROVAL LETTER

12/11/2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: Approval letter for Research by Mr D.J Ramoshaba

This serves to confirm that the above mentioned reseacher conduct the study tittled "Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant Youth in Musina Town, RSA; The case of Refugees in refugee shelters managed by churches.

I hope you find this in order

Yours in faith
Secretary JC

MUSINA
MINISTRY OF COMPASSION
MEN SHELTER
PO Box 997 Musina 0900
Cell 082 043 7004

APPENDIX G: LETTER OF LANGUAGE EDITION

University of Limpopo
School of Languages and Communication Studies
Department of Linguistics, Translation and Interpreting
Private Bag x1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3707, Fax: (015) 268 2868, email:kubayij@yahoo.com

24 May 2021

Dear Sir/Madam

SUBJECT: EDITING OF DISSERTATION

This is to certify that the masters' dissertation entitled 'Survival strategies for the sustainable livelihoods of migrant youth in Musina Town, RSA: The case of refugees in refugee shelters managed by churches' by Ramoshaba Dillo Justin has been copy-edited, and that unless further tampered with, I am content with the quality of the dissertation in terms of its adherence to editorial principles of consistency, cohesion, clarity of thought and precision.

Kind regards

Prof. SJ Kubayi (DLitt et Phil - Unisa)
Associate Professor
SATI Membership No. 1002606

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