THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION ON SERVICE DELIVERY IN MUSINA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

by

AVHASEI PHYLLIS SIKHWIVHILU

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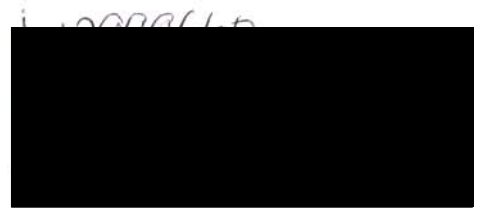
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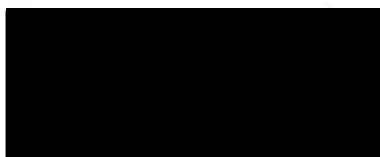
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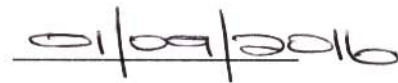UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

SUPERVISOR: PROF. Z.MPEHLE

DECLARATION

I declare that "THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION ON SERVICE DELIVERY IN MUSINA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY" mini- dissertation hereby submitted to the University of Limpopo, for the degree of Masters in Public Administration has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other university; that it is my work in design and in execution, and that all material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

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Sikhwivhilu AP (Ms)   Date

ABSTRACT

Over the last decade, South Africa has witnessed a number of social protests, many of them related to poor service delivery. The increase in migration over the last decade has exacerbated tensions as competition for access to essential services has inevitably increased. An increase in the migrant population, which over time has expectations, has only placed a further strain on limited available resources. The choice of South Africa as a destination has historically had service delivery implications, especially at the local government level, and this is a very pronounced phenomenon in Limpopo Province. The aim of this study was to establish the effects of foreign migration on local government's ability to deliver basic services and the security and the socio-political implications of the influx of foreign nationals with particular reference to Musina Local Municipality in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province.

The study used a mixed methods approach to solicit data from foreign and local nationals residing in Musina and from key municipality and government department officials. A questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data from local and foreign nationals residing in the two settlement areas of Matswale and Nancefield and a semi-structured interview guide was used to collect qualitative data from the officials.

The study found that the major service delivery challenges faced by Musina Local Municipality were the provision of houses; provision and maintenance of road networks in the town; access to basic health services and engagement of residents by the Local municipality leaders. The municipality is also faced with other problems such as crime, high unemployment and lack of resources both human and financial to deal with the influx of migrants. To deal with the problems faced by the municipality, the interviewed municipality and government officials indicated the need for the local and central government to work together in addressing illegal migration and improve service delivery in the town.

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It is with a warm heart full of gratitude that I fully dedicate the study to my mother; Mufanadzo Margret Sikhwivhilu, for her encouragement and ever loving spirit during the testing times. To my two kids Chelsea Philippa and Liam Nkosinathi for their understanding each time the door was closed behind them. To my support system, thank you very much.

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It has been mentioned that to everything there is a time and a purpose under the heavens. I have lost three people during the project and would like to appreciate the memories created. My childhood friend ,Naledzani Mudau (2013) ; My step dad, Paul Manyatshe (2014) and my other mother , Sepopo Maria (2015) . I love you all dearly. May the heavens embrace your souls.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

AU-African Union

OAU-Organization of African Union

AU-African Union

Coghta-Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs

CoRMSA-Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa

DHA- Department of home Affairs

IDASA-Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa

IDP-Integrated Development Plan

NEPAD- New Partnership for Africa's Development

OAU-Organization of African Union

SALGA- South African Local Government Association

SANDF- South African National Defence Force

SAPS -South African Police Service

UNHCR -United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF-United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The International Migration and Multicultural Policies of 2006 describe a migrant as "any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country". The United Nations Convention on "Rights of Migrants" defines a migrant worker as a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national. Harris (2002:169-170) gives an explanation of South Africa's commitments regarding migration, commitments with the Organization of African Union (OAU); African Union(AU) and the African Renaissance discourse which underplay national boundaries and put more emphasis on regional and Pan-African cohesion in terms of economics, culture, growth and development. Pan-Africanists argue that one enjoys rights in Africa regardless of national boundaries. It is from this view that South Africa is seen as an economic region. Another initiative which encourages unity on the African continent is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) whose primary objective is to eradicate poverty in Africa and to place African countries both individually and collectively on a path of sustainable growth and development.

The migration of people from one country to another is an age-old phenomenon with universal manifestation. Crush and Williams (2002:2) evaluate the refugee protection plan in South Africa and state that refugee movements to South Africa post-1990 have taken on a different character, from asylum determination procedures for individuals in 1993 to a large volume of refugees landing in South Africa, with records of 20 000 refugees per year in 1998 as per Department of Home Affairs' records. Klotz (2000:831-832) explains that the primary legislation governing migration policy in South Africa is the Aliens Control Act of 1991 and the Aliens Control Amendment Act of 1995, which resulted in three legislative instruments to redress immigration in South Africa. The first proposal to introduce legislation came in 1966, with the preparation of an initial draft refugee bill by the Department of Home Affairs.

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There are three legislations in South Africa that have an impact on refugee movements: the Green Paper on International Migration (1997), the White Paper on Refugees (1998), and the White Paper on International Migration (1999). As much as the Green Paper on International Migration (1997) seeks to find solutions to South Africa's migration problems and introduces more effective but rights-based enforcement of new immigration policy, it does not endorse an understanding of refugee protection as an alternative means to immigrate permanently to South Africa. The White Paper on Refugees (1998) was enacted in April 2000 refers only obliquely to the possibility that the South African government will provide asylum and refugee protection to those persons who are forced to remain in South Africa for reasons which are recognised in international refugee and human rights law as giving rise to the need for international protection. The White Paper on International Migration (1999) looks at administrative and policy emphasis and is shifted from border control to community and workplace inspection with the participation of communities and the cooperation of other branches and spheres of government.

Singh (2011:38) states that South Africa has a history of movement of labour within the country. It is not clear how many foreigners have come through South Africa's borders, or what percentage of these are legitimate asylum seekers. Klotz (2000:834) mentions that the increasing (legal and illegal) flow of people across South Africa's borders is a visible reminder of the new global realities. While there are unfortunately no accurate scientific or objective figures on migration into South Africa, or from one region to another by both citizens and foreign nationals, government has nonetheless a responsibility to ensure access to essential services by those who qualify. While this is primarily a national mandate, all three spheres of government, i.e. national, provincial and local, have the obligation to facilitate the realization of this constitutional imperative as outlined in The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Chapter 2 Section 26 (1) which states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. Section 27(1) (b), states that everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water.

South African Local Government Association (SALGA) paper of 2009 argues that migration patterns in South Africa have an impact on municipalities with reference to:
Municipal planning and governance;

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Infrastructure development and service delivery including free basic services, spatial integration, local economic development;

Indigent support; and

Social cohesion.

The advent of democracy in South Africa in 1994 created expectations from its black citizens in terms of access to opportunities and services. But such hopes of improved livelihoods were also harboured by many other individuals beyond our borders, who saw South Africa as a land of opportunities of employment in pursuit of a better life. For many however, these dreams have remained only that, with analysts believing that the gap between the rich and the poor has actually increased considerably, and opportunities for the previously disadvantaged decreasing rather than increasing. The South African government has identified issues of unemployment, poverty and HIV and AIDS as its major challenges and local citizens have complained that the government's attempt at delivering free proper housing has been undermined by foreigners who bribe corrupt officials for papers and jump the queue in the allocation of houses and other benefits (New Africa, 2008:16).

Over the last decade, South Africa has witnessed many social protests related to service delivery or, more appropriately, a lack thereof. In the past two years, the protests have been violent and at times accompanied by looting and the destruction of foreign nationals' shops and properties (Netswera and Phago, 2009; Nleya , (2011); Salgado 2013 ; Netswera and Kgalane ,2014; SALGA ,2009; Cogta,2013) .

The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (Cogta) conducted a research in 2013 on issues of urbanisation and migration which argues that urbanisation is closely linked to modernisation, industrialisation, unemployment, social factors, political issues and other reasons of rationalisation. The uneven population densities in different spatial spaces have an effect on local government administration and its ability to deliver adequate services to the people that need them (Cogta, 2013: 3).

Vermark (2009) argues that poor South Africans are increasingly being forced to compete with illegal foreigners for employment opportunities and social benefits and services. The

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already dire situation is further exacerbated by traditional backlogs in terms of basic service delivery to large sections of the country's marginalised poor. In this regard, Vermark (2009) cited in Venter (2005: 31) illustrates the threat posed by the substantial number of illegal immigrants in terms of overwhelming the resources of the country, in the process disrupting the government's critical development agenda.

According to Singh (2011:45), there is evidence that some foreign nationals in South Africa do participate in criminal activity. However, in order to combat crime effectively, it is essential to identify and acknowledge its fundamental sources, rather than paying attention to the nationality of its perpetrators.

1.2   RATIONALE

The White Paper on International Migration (1999), in its Constitutional review, states that qualifying asylum seekers should be afforded the right to work and study, while refugees and asylum seekers are supposed to enjoy some of the rights available to citizens. But acquiring full refugee status can take years due to bureaucracy or official ineptitude. Without legitimate enabling documents, refugees are often unable to access economic opportunities, either as owners of businesses or as employees, using their asylum permits (Crush and Williams, 2002; Vermark, 2009).

South Africa has received negative media coverage regarding the way it handles foreign nationals, especially African and to a lesser extent Pakistani immigrants. In Limpopo Province in 2012, nationals from the Horn of Africa region have felt that they were specifically singled out when the South African Police Service (SAPS) went on an operation to close all shops whose owners did not have proper trading permits, as they felt locals who did not possess trading licences were never apprehended. Ultimately, the negative sentiments felt by these foreign nationals are aimed at both local citizens and authority, in this cases the SAPS (Irin News, 26 July 2012).

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Local governments have not been able to address the entire spectrum of socio-economic and developmental challenges brought about by these newer population dynamics. An increase in the number of persons, whether local or of foreign origin, moving into a municipality alters the needs of that community and increases the claims to public and other services, which essentially affects planning, budgeting and other decision-making processes (Olago, 2011:1).There has not been a study of this nature done in the area of migration and local government planning, therefore this study will add more literature in the areas of local government.

1.3   SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

It is perceived that this study could assist decision-making within the three spheres of government, i.e. at national, provincial and local levels, in dealing with issues related to and emanating from foreign migration, especially in terms of service delivery. There is a need for detailed, in-depth empirical research which could ultimately counter negative popular perceptions on foreign migration, perceptions which view foreigners as criminals and as unwanted people who have come to the country to steal the locals' job opportunities. While the primary aim of the research is undeniably to add to an existing knowledge base in Public Administration, the underlying hope is that it will assist common citizens to reconsider their perspectives on the dynamics of foreign migration through awareness campaigns by government and proper planning at a local level.

The study will enhance knowledge in the field of mapping out migration patterns and how population growth need proper municipal planning and governance due to the fact that migration and growth trends are vital in accessing services.

1.4   PROBLEM STATEMENT

Migration as a socio-economic phenomenon in South Africa dates back to the 1930s, when the citizens of regional states were motivated by the need to look for better opportunities beyond their borders.   The choice of South Africa as a destination has historically had

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service delivery implications, especially at local government level, and this is a very pronounced phenomenon in Limpopo Province. In 2008, Limpopo Province was rated as the highest province with water backlogs at 17% and sanitation backlog at 47%, implying that nearly half of the households in the province did not have access to sanitation (National State of Local Government Assessment, 2009: 43). There is, however, no clarity or figures attributing to the fact that such backlogs were intensified by the increase in the émigré community in the province.

The increase in migration over the last decade has exacerbated tensions as competition for access to essential services has inevitably increased. An increase in the migrant population, which over time has expectations, rightly or wrongly, has only placed a further strain on limited available resources. The often not met expectations have led to expression of negative sentiments and overt acts of violence against foreign nationals. Umezurike (2012:2), drawing from a study conducted by Dodson (2010), states that there have been protests and counter-protests in several sectors and localities against poor service delivery, including the so-called "xenophobic" attacks on African immigrants, many of them based on perceived and actual competition for scarce amenities. Foreign migration has an effect on delivery of services at all levels of government.

The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (2013) describes the extent that migration has as a result of significant disparities that exist across provinces and municipalities. The Department puts emphasis on managing migration and urbanisation as part of planning because these phenomena affect service delivery either through backlogs on service delivery or through growing demand for services. A SALGA review in 2009 focuses on challenges of migration and urbanisation in local government, touching on the fact that South Africa does not have a single instrument to track migration, resulting in the inability to plan effectively. Nleya (2011:5) argues that rural and urban migration and declining family sizes have compounded the large services backlog in poor areas across the country.

1.5   AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of study is to establish, on the basis of substantive and empirical evidence, the effects of foreign migration on local government's ability to deliver services such as water, housing, sanitation, electricity and security and safety given the dramatic increase of émigré communities and the socio-political implications of their existence with particular reference to Musina Local Municipality in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province.

1.6   OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To determine the effects of foreign migration on the delivery of basic services in Musina Local Municipality.

To establish if Musina Local Municipality is able to deal with the influx of foreigners in an effective manner in relation to their access to basic services.

To identify the challenges faced by Musina Local Municipality in dealing with foreign migration as far as basic services are concerned, and propose possible solutions.

1.7   RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the effects of foreign migration on the delivery of basic services in Musina Local Municipality?

What are the mechanisms put in place by the Musina Local Municipality to deal with the influx of foreigners in relation to their access to basic services?

What are the challenges faced by the Musina Local Municipality in dealing with foreign migration as far as basic services are concerned?

1.8   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Kothari (1990:7-10) describes research methodology as a way to systematically solve a research problem, a sense of studying how a research is done systematically. Research

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methodology is the system of collecting data and the subsequent processing of the data collected. Kothari (2004:8) further describes research methodology as a philosophy that has to do with the science techniques of methods and procedures involved in research and is concerned with systematic ways of solving a research problem, has to do with various steps generally utilised in researching a problem and a logic behind methods utilised. Research methodology involves the formulation of a blue print called research design for data gathering, measuring and analysis thereof (Kothari 2004:31).

1.8.1 Research Design

De Vos *et al* (2005:268) refer to a research design as the methodologies available for researchers to study certain phenomena, stating that a research can either be qualitative or quantitative or both in its nature. Babbie (2007) describes research design as a plan or protocol for a study. This research relies on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods of research.

The qualitative research approach is characterised by its aims that focus on understanding certain aspects of social life, and the methods used to "generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis". Brikci and Green (2007:2) state that interviews and focus groups, among other methods, are used to gather such information to identify the extent of a problem to be researched. Tewksbury (2009:39) states that quantitative research is concerned about describing things in a numerical manner and to identify their relationships. The approach usually utilises questionnaires, among other methods, to collect primary data.

This research is both qualitative and quantitative in nature as the researcher went out to gather information through person to person interviews with Musina Local Municipality and distributing questionnaires to both South African citizens and foreigners who are residents in the two informal settlements in order to get the understanding on how foreign migration affects the delivery of basic services, and also translate data gathered through questionnaires which were filled in by foreign nationals living in Musina, in order to generate numbers and statistics.

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1.8.2   Study Area

The study area of this research is Musina Local Municipality which falls under Vhembe District Municipality. There are no exact statistics on the number of foreigners who have settled in the Musina area, however; the estimated total population in the two settlements is 38 461, with more than half the population estimated to be foreigners. Reasons for choosing Musina Local Municipality are based on the fact that the two settlement areas chosen for the study are less than twenty kilometres away from the main land port of entry, Beitbridge. Government has prioritised this Port of Entry solely on the fact that it is the main gate and neighbouring border line for Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana. Most foreign nationals come through the mentioned port of entry, and the first municipality they find comfort, settle or pass through is Musina.

1.8.3   Population

De Vos *et al* (2005) describe population as a total set from which the individuals or units of a study are chosen. The focus area of the research is in Limpopo Province in South Africa, more specifically, Musina Local Municipality and its informal settlements in Matswale and Nancefield, where a diverse population of migrants and local citizens reside. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Musina Local Municipality states that Musina has an approximate population of 69 000 with an unemployment rate of 20%. The estimated population of Nancefield is 18 000 with more than half the population estimated to be foreigners. The estimated figure of Matswale is standing at 10 461, with more than half the population estimated to be foreigners. There are unfortunately no official figures from the municipality with records of foreigners who have settled in the area without documentation.

1.8.4 Sampling

Sampling is the process of identifying, selecting and isolating cases of smaller groups from the broader group (population) that will be observed or studied in a research process (Babbie,2007). Samples are drawn because the researcher wants to understand the population from which they are drawn and to explain identified facets of these populations. The purposive sampling method was used to interact with selected migrants in the study. De Vos *et al* (2005:69) describe purposive sampling as a sampling method which is deliberately structured to obtain information from respondents who have been identified as having relevant information and are conveniently chosen because of their positions, knowledge and experience that will assist in the research.

The researcher utilised both purposive sampling and simple random sampling to gather primary data. Purposive sampling method was used in order to obtain relevant information from two designated employees of Musina Local Municipality and Vhembe District Municipality. The two (2) selected employees interviewed deal line functionally with Integrated Development Plans and Technical Planning at district and local levels. One (1) employee of Musina Local Municipality and one (1) employee of Vhembe District Municipality were interviewed. The employees' roles are to co-ordinate the work of local and district municipality in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area and take into account the existing problems and resources available for development. Forty (40) questionnaires (20 in each informal settlement) were randomly distributed to both the local citizens and foreigners in the area. To get a balanced view from both citizens and foreigners the researcher distributed ten (10) to each group in each informal settlement. There are also no clear defining figures in Limpopo of immigrants and the status of their legality in the country and in the province. Twenty (20) foreign migrants and twenty (20) local citizens in Nancefield and Matswale formed part of the population for the study.

1.8.5 Data Collection

The study is a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data collection was conducted through interviews and distributed questionnaires. The researcher administered structured questionnaires with the assistance of four (4) trained research assistants to members of the community of Musina and foreigners who are settled all over the area, specifically Nancefield and Matswale. Interviews were conducted by the researcher with one (1) Musina Local Municipality employee and one (1) employee in Vhembe District Municipality to establish how the district and the local municipality are affected by the influx of foreigners. Questions were prepared before the interviews in a semi-structured interview schedule to provide openness and to allow new ideas to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewee says. The researcher designed a framework of themes to be explored. Secondary data (such as reports and/or documents) were collected from reports and other relevant documents such as books, legislations and policies.

1.8.6 Data Analysis

Babbie (2007) states that the analysis of a single variable can be used mainly for the purpose of description. Based on the fact that the study is taking a quantitative and qualitative approach, data collected during interviews was used in a descriptive manner. For the quantitative approach the research used the Statistical Programme for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for questionnaire surveys because it is flexible and easy to use. Tables and charts were also used for the interpretation and analysis of data.

Qualitative data collected was analysed by the researcher through reading and re-reading the text so that the researcher can be familiar with the data; reviewing the purpose of the evaluation and what the researcher wanted to find out through asking pertinent questions; identifying the themes or patterns and organising them into coherent categories that summarise in order to bring meaning to the text. The researcher coded and described the

distribution and range of responses to each variable and examined the data for skewness[1]. The main aim was to identify the context which leads to foreigners feeling victimised and un-accommodated, and to examine what makes their opinions differ, if at all. The analysis of quantitative data was through the utilisation of International Business Machines Statistical Package for The Social Sciences (IBM SPSS) software.

1.9   ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are various ethical codes of conduct that regulate researchers' behaviour. Ethics has become a cornerstone for conducting effective and meaningful research. As such, the ethical behaviour of individual researchers is under unprecedented scrutiny (Drew, 2007: 56).

Strydom (1998a:23-24) states that it is important that adequate information on the research aims and the procedures to be followed is given to the respondents so that they can make an informed decision on whether they want to participate in the research. The information about the subjects was treated as confidential. In addition, the results were presented truthfully.

The participants' personal data was not disclosed to third parties to avoid possible victimisation by employers in the case of the municipal employees. The names of the participants in the focus groups and interviews were not revealed for fear of informant persecution and for fear of deportation for those migrants who are in the country illegally.

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[1]In probability theory and statistics, skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable about its mean. The skewness value can be positive or negative, or even undefined. The qualitative interpretation of the skew is complicated.

1.10   DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Migration refers to the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (Glossary on Migration, 2011). McDonald (2000:50) described migration as a short term departure, involving the crossing of magisterial boundaries, for the purpose of seeking an income-generated activity.

An asylum seeker is a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and is awaiting a decision on an application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments (Glossary on Migration, 2011).

Labour migration refers to the movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment (Glossary on Migration, 2011).

Xenophobia - At the international level, no universally accepted definition of xenophobia exists, though it can be described as attitudes, prejudices and behaviour that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity. There is a close link between racism and xenophobia, and the two terms are often used interchangeably (Glossary on Migration, 2011). Xenophobia comes from the Greek words *xenos*, meaning "the stranger" or the guest and *phobos*, meaning 'fear'. Thus xenophobia literally means fear of the stranger but usually the term is used to mean "hatred of the stranger" as described by United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Service delivery refers to top–down, government–led service provision. It does not suggest citizens have to do anything to get it (except vote for the right party) and it is up to the government and the government alone to deliver these services (Harber, 2009).Collins

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Dictionary (2004:1394) describes "Service" as an act of help or assistance, an organised system of labour and material aids used to supply the needs of the public and "delivery" as the act of delivering or distributing goods (2004:386).

1.11 RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

The possible limitations of the research would be the language barrier as far as some of the foreigners who do not speak English are concerned. The results should not be handled in a manner that creates generalisation of issues. The other research limitation is the fact that there is not enough literature on service delivery issues in South Africa focusing on the South African perspective.

1.12 OUTLINE OF THE RESEARCH

The research will be structured in the following way:

Chapter One provides the title of research, introduction and background, rationale, problem statement, aim of the study, objectives, research questions, definition of key concepts and finally the overview of chapters.

Chapter Two will provide a comprehensive literature review on the historical overview of migration in South Africa, service delivery review for the past twenty years in South Africa and in Limpopo Province, xenophobia and crime in the South African context.

Chapter Three will provide the research design and methodology employed. The chapter will focus on the study area, population, sample selection method and size, data collection methods, ethical considerations and the significance of the study.

Chapter Four will present data analysis and interpretation of the findings.

Chapter Five will be a summary of the research, providing recommendations and drawing a conclusion based on the findings.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   INTRODUCTION

This literature review focuses on giving context on governance issues in South Africa, with close attention given to how South Africa handles issues of migration. In recent years, South Africa has battled service delivery protests and disruptions. The chapter will review governance issues which lead to protest and xenophobic attacks. The chapter looks at the migration trends and patterns to South Africa with the intention of exploring how South Africa deals with such migrants in relation to the provision of services.

2.2   LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK ON MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African government has enacted legislation that informs the handling and conduct of migrants in the country. Migration policies originate from the government's efforts in regulating different categories of persons. Maharaj (2004:3) details the prominent features of immigration policy in the apartheid South Africa, where the then apartheid South Africa prided itself in its exclusivity policies. It is further explained that the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), which was derived from the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913 (Act No 22 of 1913), predominantly excluded black people. In the above Acts, black people could only enter South Africa illegally or as contract workers since they were not allowed to apply for either a temporary or permanent residential permit.

2.2.1   The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996

The Constitution of South Africa of 1996 recognizes the rights of South African citizens and of those who are non-citizens but are in the country. The issue of the common citizenship in the Constitution states that: *"All citizens are equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship; and equally entitled to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.* The Constitution pledges to provide for *'all who live in the country, regardless of citizenship,*

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nationality or country of birth'" (Landau *et al.,* 2005:4).The Constitution of South Africa of 1996 is the cornerstone of our democracy in which, coupled with the Bill of Rights found in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of 1996, rules and regulation in governing migration are drawn.

2.2.2 Refugee Act, 1998 (Act 130 of 1998)

The Refugees Act 130 of 1998 provided in section (27) (c) that a refugee is entitled to apply for an immigration permit after five years' continuous residence in the Republic from the date on which he or she was granted asylum, if the standing committee certifies that he or she will remain a refugee indefinitely.

Anderson (2011:21) states that the refugee policies during the 1990s were drawn against three pillars, viz:

One dealing with matters relating to refugees as an important part of immigration policy and law but without a need for refugee-specific laws;

The second generation of refugee laws, including the 1991 Aliens Control Act was concerned with controlling selected areas of refugee influx alongside immigration laws;

The third generation of refugee law was characterized by comprehensive refugee legislation governing all aspects of refugee protection in accordance with the relevant international legal instruments.

The Refugees Act 130 of 1998 as used by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA, 1998:6-8) states that a person will qualify for refugee status if that person:

Owing to a well-funded fear of being persecuted by reason of his or her race, tribe, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country of his or her former habitual residence is unable or owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it ; or

Owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing or disrupting public order in either a part or the whole of his or her country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his or her place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge elsewhere; or

Is a dependent of a person contemplated in paragraph (a) Or (b).

Legal migrants have valid permits to stay in South Africa, whereas illegal migrants enter South Africa at places other than the official ports of entry, do not have legal travel documents or remain in the country after their permits have expired. Anderson (2001:26) distinguishes between two broad categories of immigrants: labour migrants and asylum seekers /refugees. Landau *et al.* (2005:17) notes that undocumented migrants are more commonly known as *illegal migrants* –meaning that these people have either stayed longer than the time permitted by their visas or have been unable to navigate their way through the Home Affairs official documentation.

2.2.3   The International Migration White Paper (1999)

The South African International Migration White Paper was approved in 1999 after the realisation by government that the available legislations at the time were insufficient, inadequate, and erroneous or flawed (International Migration White Paper 1999:6).The work done by Vermaak (2010:61-62) gives a critical look on the South African migration legislations. Vermaak (2010) states that the White Paper seeks to allow government to capitalise on globalisation by facilitating the entry of immigrants that add value to the South African economy and society and likewise denying entry to those deemed to be a liability to the state.

The International Migration White Paper identified the following priorities for the South African government in terms of preventing illegal immigration to South Africa:
Ensuring that illegal immigrants do not compete with South Africans for jobs and social services;

preventing illegal immigrants from becoming involved in crime in South Africa;

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providing education at community level to prevent xenophobia;

ensuring that refugees are resettled and that they are not treated as illegal immigrants.

From the above it is clear that the White Paper is the result of shifting from border control to community and ensuring that the entry of immigrants is well facilitated.

2.2.4 Immigration Act of 2002 (Act 13 of 2002)

The immigration Act of 2002 is the official policy towards illegal immigration and was amended in 2004 and in 2007. The Immigration Act of 2002 served to repeal the Aliens Control Act of 1991. According to the South African Immigration Act of 2002 an illegal immigrant is any person that:

Enters the Republic of South Africa at a place other than the port of entry;

Remain in the RSA without a valid resident permit;

Acts in contravention of his/her residence permit;

Remains in the RSA after the expiry of his/her residence permit;

Is prohibited from entering the RSA; or

Becomes a prohibited person whilst in the RSA.

2.3   THE CONCEPT OF FOREIGN MIGRATION

A study from the classical Migration Research indicates that the oldest concept in understanding migration dates from 1885, when Ernest George Ravenstein formulated the laws of migration. There has been a lot of discussions in understanding the mobility of people internationally which has aimed at understanding the social, cultural, economic or political consequences it has on the destination. Thieme (2006:1) states that some of the reasons are well illustrated in the push and pull models, where pull and push factors initiating migration are present in the source as well as in the receiving regions of migrants.

According to Ramathetje and Mtapuri (2014:573), international theories of migration date back as far as after World War 2. Western theories of migration include conventional migrations which result from differences in income and job opportunities. Migration and

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development are twin development issues. Most of the causes of migration, if not all, are development issues such as social-economic, environmental, psychological, political and technological issues.

From its classical definition, there are different types and forms of migration. Kirch (2008:922) classifies migration into two categories, viz: Voluntary and forced migration, with the former implying where a person or a group of people decide on their own to move and the latter being where such movement is as a result of external forces. McDonald (2000), Mafukidze (2006) and Anderson (2001) have categorised migrants into the ones who were forced to migrate to South Africa because of the civil unrest, political instability and economic hardship in their own countries, and those who decided voluntarily to come to South Africa to pursue their careers, to further their education or to expand their personal boundaries. Migrants are defined in terms of their status as permanent versus temporary or legal versus illegal. Migrants are also defined based on their legality and illegality into South Africa. Permanent migrants are migrants who intend living in the new country with no intention of returning to their country of origin when the condition that precipitated their initial movement has stabilised.

Cross *et al* (2006:272) as quoted by Ramathetje and Mtapuri (2014:576) categorise the causes of migration, and find the following to be the driving factors:

The need to escape conflict zones;
the need to earn more money;
collapsed economies in sending countries;
filling of jobs left by professionals who emigrated overseas;
attraction to destination with the most favourable social and political conditions; and
good governance that attracts people, forcing them to leave.

Klotz (2000:833) details the different reasons and forms of migration such as war and environmental devastation which involuntarily displaces large groups of people; this could be labourers hoping for jobs; individual asylum seekers escaping political or religious persecution. Such immense flow of people across borders, generated by diverse strategic,

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economic and cultural pressures, challenges the integrity of states as a territorial authority. Dalton-Greyling (2008:4) states that in South Africa the term "refugee" is used broadly to mean "migrant, illegal migrant or asylum seeker". Each of these terms has its own legal conceptualisation and applications. Dalton-Greyling (2008:11) defines an asylum seeker as a person who is seeking recognition as a refugee, based on the DHA regulations of 1998 and remains as such until their status as a refugee has been determined.

According to Vermaak (2012:42), the main countries which illegal immigrants originated between 2000 and 2004, apart from Africa, included Pakistan, India, China, the United Kingdom (UK), Bangladeshi, Turkey and Thailand. As will be shown later, the number of illegal immigrants currently living in South Africa continues to be one of the most contentious issues in the migration debate in South Africa due to the fact that there is no reliable statistics and no reliable method for accurately determining the statistics of migrants in the country.

2.4 FOREIGN MIGRATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Constitution of South Africa of 1996, Section (152) (1) (a), states clearly the roles which a local municipality should play in ensuring the provision of services to communities. Hoffman (2011:2-4) elaborates on the roles that local government should play, with emphasis being on the primary responsibility of local government as provisioning of access to crucial public services. The roles and responsibilities are informed by the African National Congress's (ANC) need to reduce economic inequality and increase political accountability. In 2009 South African Local Government Association (SALGA) conducted a study in order to establish the causes associated with the protests as perceived by affected municipalities, and the following three factors were prevalent in different provinces:

Governance issues: communication between the community and councillors, community participation, unfunded mandates, political management etc.
Service delivery issues: water, electricity roll out, housing delivery, waste management and refuse removal.

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Other issues: migration and informal settlements, land, budget, unfunded mandates, corruption and nepotism.

United Nations Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) 7th Millennium goal has been to reduce by half the portion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation in 2015. The reality of the above statement is that local government has to do its best in ensuring that the numbers of communities without running water is reduced. The development in local government is legislated in Chapter 2 of the Constitution of South Africa of 1996 which contains the Bill of Rights, a human rights charter that protects the civil, political and socio-economic rights of all people in South Africa. The Bill of Rights gives communities the fundamental rights to access social services, hence the need for local government legislation that emphasises the need for municipalities to play a pivotal role of democratising society and fulfilling a developmental role within the new dispensation.

Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) (2010:1-2) states that the fundamental goal of a democratic system is citizen satisfaction and the fact that effectiveness of good local governance need to be judged by the capacity of local government structures to provide an integrated development approach to social and economic development issues and to supply essential services congruent with the needs and desires of the local communities.

SALGA National Executive Committee recognises the impact that migration has on municipal governance, as such ordered a study to be conducted aimed at identifying the role that Local Government can play in managing migration and human mobility. The findings of the study pointed in the following direction:

The confusing overlaps and gaps in service delivery mandates related to the management of mobile populations are exacerbated by the fact that border control and the provision of documentation are national competencies, the nature of their implementation impacts the range of benefits and rights individuals may enjoy at their places of work and residence.

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Undocumented migrants or migrants in informal settlements pose a specific challenge for municipalities. The illegality of their stay in the country or the informality of their residence in locality should not deprive them of certain basic rights.

Failure to address migration and other forms of human mobility will yield undesired consequences for all: social fragmentation, economic exclusion, poor planning, and the continued possibility of violence. International migration need not lead to conflict and tensions, but can help to provide needed skills and entrepreneurial energy, while boosting regional trade and integration and helping to facilitate post conflict reconstruction in international migrants' countries of origin.

IDASA (2010:3) mentions that the media has reported on the alarming rate of service delivery protests wherein the protesters explain that they took to the streets because there was no way for them to get to speak to government, let alone to get government to listen to them. Nleya (2011:3) states that the protests wave in poor urban areas that is generally recognised to have started in 2004 has been attributed to failures in service delivery. Most of the grievances which led to protests in local government are attributed to lack or insufficient delivery of water, sanitation, housing and electricity. Mashamaite (2014:231) maintains that many protests seen in South Africa were about failures of local government to engage ordinary people in political processes, leading to protesters complaining about the unresponsiveness of officials and councillors.

The report by the Auditor General states that local government failures have been exacerbated by poor planning with regard to the budget and IDP which has not sufficiently reflected the needs of the community (Auditor General Report, 2006-2013). Molinyane (2012:47-48) notes that the government's delivery of public services is in effect a distribution of socio-economic benefits to entitled citizens. Effective public service delivery rests on the availability of resources (financial, economic and human resources), a viable policy to distribute the public services, an inter-departmentally coordinated and integrated effort and delivery spheres that work with citizens to support the delivery endeavours.

Local government has contributed to the achievements of a number of significant social and economic development advances in South Africa since the new democratic municipal dispensation in December 2000. It is also pointed out that the local government system has shown signs of distress (State of Local Government, 2009:3), the 2009 Government Programme of Action was committing to build a development state, improve public services and strengthen democratic institution.

Challenges noted by local government were the following:

Huge services delivery and backlog challenges, e.g. house, water and sanitation.

Poor communication and accountability relationship.

Problems with the political administrative interface.

Corruption and fraud.

Poor financial management e.g. negative audit report.

Number of (violent) service delivery protests.

Weak civil society formations.

Intra/inter political party issues negatively affecting governance and delivery.

Insufficient municipal capacity due to lack of scarce skills.

Whilst South Africans have been growing increasingly impatient at their quality of life, the socio-political state of their Zimbabwean neighbour has been steadily worsening. Human Rights Watch (2006:6) has reported that in 2007, 83% of the population of Zimbabwe was living below the poverty line and the unemployment rate was 80%. By the end of 2008 the country was already starving, with significant food shortages. Government believed that many aid agencies that were supposed to be offering assistance were working for the opposition and were thus barred from the country. Bamanayi (2008:6) sums up by stating that this led to Zimbabweans crossing borders to South Africa in large numbers to look for food and economic opportunities, political asylum and other reasons include the humanitarian aid.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2009:15) states that South Africa provides better economic opportunities around Musina. More than half of the asylum

claims registered in South Africa in 2008 were submitted by Zimbabweans. Bamanayi (2008:2) states that the Department of Education has recorded that in Limpopo Province there were 324 contract educators from Zimbabwe in 2014 (Education Departmental Statistics, 2014), bringing the required skills, innovation and knowledge which may boost economic growth in the receiving country.

The National Development Plan of South Africa (2011) proposes that the state should strengthen its role as a service provider, as the core provider of public goods (such as infrastructure and other public services), as an economic regulator, as a consumer as a critical player in giving leadership to economic development and addressing market failures.

2.5   SOUTH AFRICA AND FOREIGN MIGRATION

Moorhouse and Cunningham (2010:588) give a history of Zimbabwean migrants into South Africa as a two wave process: the first after independence in 1980, and the second after the introduction of the Economics Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) in 1990. The ESAP heralded mass unemployment, a higher cost of living and inflation rates of over 100, 000%. The situation was exacerbated by severe drought in the 1990s and more recently a cholera epidemic. The exodus was accelerated after the forced removals, known as *Operation Murambatsvina*, or Operation Clear the Filth. Moorhouse and Cunningham (2010:592) and Hough and Minnaar (1996:120-121) postulate that the main problem with regard to Zimbabwean migrants is that there is no clear categorisation: Zimbabweans enter South Africa via mixed methods of migration (legal, illegal; border jumpers), this has an implication in their rights to work and the ability to integrate into the South African employment context. In April 2013 South Africa was estimated to have the bulk of Zimbabwe's diaspora community with an estimated two million to three million Zimbabwean nationals living in South Africa.

Harris (2002:169-170) gives an explanation of South Africa's commitments regarding migration, commitments with the Organization of African Union (OAU); African Union(AU) and the African Renaissance discourse which underplay national boundaries and put more

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emphasis on regional and Pan-African cohesion in terms of economics, culture, growth and development. Pan-Africanists argue that one enjoys rights in Africa regardless of national boundaries. It is from this view that South Africa is seen as an economic region. Another initiative which encourages unity in the African continent is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) whose primary objective is to eradicate poverty in Africa and to place African countries both individually and collectively on a path of sustainable growth and development.

Crush (2008:4) maintains that South Africa became a destination for about 350 000 Mozambicans fleeing the civil war in that country in the 1980s. The number continued to increase further even after the signing of a peace deal between RENAMO and FRELIMO in October 1992. In September 1993, South Africa began to formally deal with refugees which was in line with the previous signed agreement between South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) to operate in South Africa with the purpose of facilitating the Mozambican migrant and finding a solution of approximately 30 000 Mozambicans who had fled the civil war in Mozambique, in line with migration legislation and policy dealing with non-citizens.

The increase in the number of migrants before 1993 and after South Africa become a democracy is overwhelming, with nearly 160 000 refugees received between 1994 and 2004 from residents of other African Countries (McDonald, 2000; Crush, 2011; Chigeza, 2012). Ngomane (2010:13) and Crush and Williams (2001:11) estimate that the number of illegal immigrants in the country is based on the number of repatriations, the number of immigrants overstaying their tourist and study visa and information supplied by the Department of Home Affairs, South African Police Service and South African National Defence Force. There are no co-ordinated efforts of collecting data in all the regions, making it very difficult to collect reliable and scientific information about illegal immigrants. This difficulty experienced in measuring the extent of illegal immigration is however, not limited to South Africa. In many, if not most countries, it remains virtually impossible to at any given time accurately determine the precise number of illegal migrants.

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Anderson (2011:20) points out that in 1993, the South African government introduced asylum determination procedures for individual applicants and the number of cases increased steadily between 1995 and 1998, later levelling to 20 000 per year, with most asylum seekers people seeking asylum coming from countries such as Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia.

2.5.1 Perceived Effects of Migration

The increase (legal or illegal) flow of people across South Africa's borders is a true reminder of new global realities. The government of South Africa now faces realities of abiding by the Constitution of South Africa of 1996 that recognises that "South Africa belongs to all who live in it". Klotz (2000: 834) states that this imperative arises because of the country's reincorporation into global economic completion, including the privatisation of state assets combined with increased expectations following the 1994 democratic transition poorly managed, this pressure may result in challenges like housing needs and job creation.

2.5.2 Provision of Services

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, Section 152 gives the municipalities the mandate to ensure that communities receive sustainable services. Local government has been referred to as those legislative and executive institutions that guarantee order and justice within municipal boundaries through legitimate authority. Molinyane (2012:4) describes municipalities as government spheres closest to its constituents in an attempt to render services that materially affect the lives of inhabitants who reside within their areas of jurisdiction.

Paradza *et al* (2010:10) recognise three phases of local government, with the first generation focusing on political concerns of the amalgamation of Transitional Local and Regional Councils. The second phase or second generation issues focus on developing a model for local government in accordance with the provision set out in the Chapter 7 of the
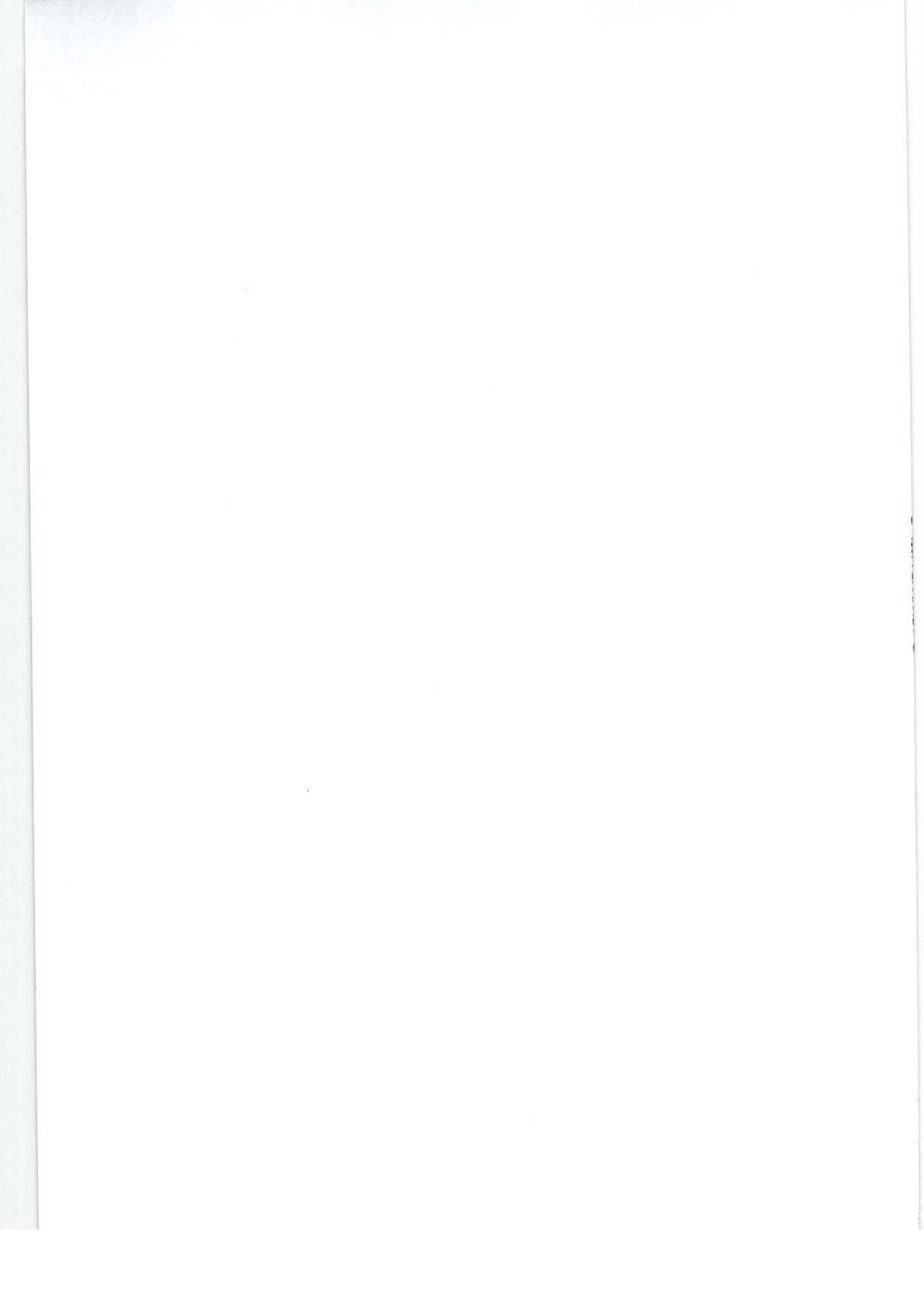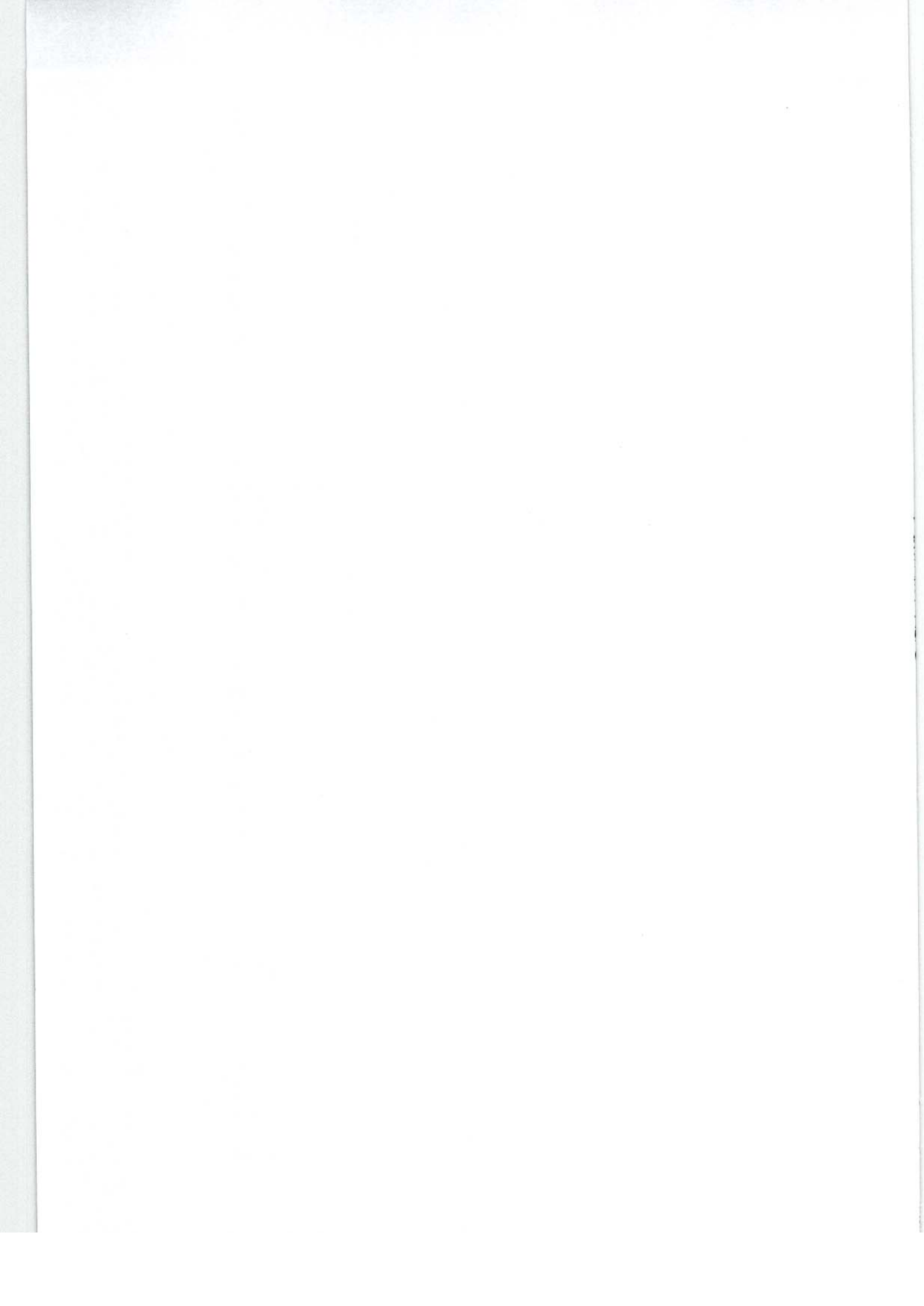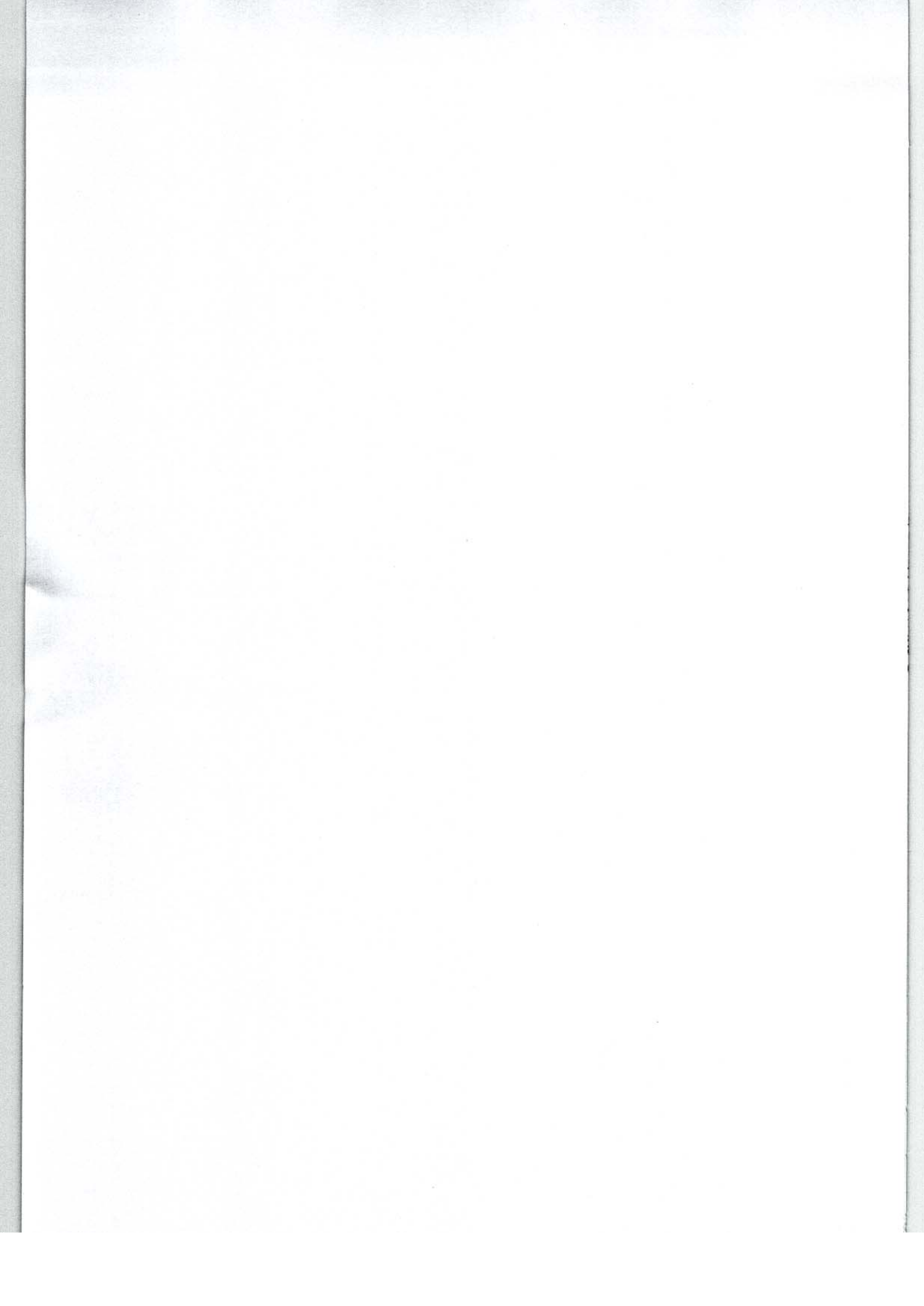
Constitution of South Africa. And, the third generation issues are those that concern the practicalities in the provision of services and development management.

According to Molinyane (2012:25), municipalities exist to serve and meet the needs of the social and society, or of the community in a specific geographical jurisdiction. Thus, local government is influenced by the societal environmental factors, trends and changes that take place in a given jurisdiction. The important social factors comprise, among others, demographics, population growth, age distribution, life expectancy, birth rate, gender composition, regional shifts in population, employment and unemployment rates, education levels, service provision levels and lifestyle changes. Combinations of these factors will help point out priority areas and services to be provided in the given community.

Campbell (2007:1-5) states that economic and social development are the main attractions of migrations into South Africa considering societal pressure manifesting through xenophobic attacks. The move has pursued an avenue for change on how government addresses the problem of illegal migration. In 1999 the South African Broadcast Services indicated that from the 48000 applications received by the Department of Home Affairs for recognition as refugees only 8000 were genuine ones.

The State of Local Government report of 2009 listed some of the challenges in the implementation of policies with regard to the provision of services:

A culture of patronage and nepotism;
Lack of accountability and ethics;
Vacant vital positions;
No standardisation of remuneration in municipalities; and
Non-compliance with regulations.

2.5.3   Service delivery protests

The study by Buur (2009:30-34) analyses how migration affects municipalities in different ways, and how movement from a municipality to another municipality is bound to affect the dynamics of a municipality in one way or another. Receiving municipalities gain more populations as domestic and foreign migrant move into the areas for a variety of reasons including better opportunities socially and economically. The link between xenophobia and protests in South Africa was established in the work done by Buur (2009:34) when the researcher traced the history of protests to 1808 slave rebellion in the Cape and sporadic protests followed, as such increasing into the 21[st]Century. Democratic South Africa was to a certain extent won through mobilisation and protesting of the youth in 1976 in Soweto with the aim of giving power to the people.

The works of Harris (2001) and Crush (2009) have elaborated further on the link between vigilantism and service delivery protests. South Africa has witnessed a lot of protest in the recent past most of those related to service delivery or lack thereof. In the past two years, the protests have been violent and at times accompanied by looting, destroying and burning of foreign nationals' shops and properties. The protests have been a mix of frustration due to the high unemployment rate amongst the youth, a feeling by communities that municipalities or councillors whom they have voted for have not done enough to deliver some of the basic needs as per the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

SALGA (2013:4) maintains that protests should not only be associated with the lack of delivery of services by municipalities, however, it is expressed that some of the service delivery issues raised during the protests are genuine and should be addressed effectively on the one hand. It is also argued that the migration of people to various destinations has various impacts on the services delivered by municipalities.

Mukonza (2011:1389) explains that with the dawn of democracy in South Africa in 1994 black people, who severely suffered during the apartheid era, had expectations in their freedom to get better paying jobs and a better education for their children. Davis (2010:19) notes that by targeting black African foreigners, communities are taking a stance on the lack

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of service delivery and endemic crime. These actions have been viewed as organised, calculated and not necessarily motivated by traditional understanding of xenophobia but widespread xenophobic consciousness as the channel for expressing their anger and frustration.

In January 2013, media house News24 mentioned that police data accessed via the Promotion of Access to information Act (PAIA) showed that there had been 3 258 protests in South Africa over a four year period, equating to a protest every second day. Salgado (2013:15) is of the opinion that community protests, many of them violent, increased markedly in South Africa in 2012 and showed no signs of abating in the first quarter of 2013.

2.5.4 Xenophobia

The 1998 Refugee Act commits to protect refugees. However, there are still signs that refugees bear the brunt of police harassment, discrimination and xenophobia (Rugunanan and Smit 2011; Landau and Jacobsen 2004; Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa -CoRMSA, 2009).

Several studies have been conducted on issues of violence towards foreigners in South Africa, specifically foreigners of African descent. (Crush *et al.*, 2008; Palmary, 2006).These scholars agree that immigration policy after 1994 has been consistent with the past, demonstrating the continuous nature and violation of human rights of the foreigners living in South Africa. Crush (2008) explains that the word xenophobia has Greek origin, *xenophobos. Xenos* means foreign and *Phobos means far.* Thus, the basic translation of *xenophobia* is hatred or fear of foreigners or strangers. In the South African context it entails a massive dislike of foreigners.

Foreigners have been called a variety of names in South Africa, ranging from aliens, illegals; the most common name is "Makwerekwere". According to Umezurike and Iske (2013), the term "Makwerekwere" is a derogatory slang that was originally used to describe foreigners, in particular the strange sounds of foreign languages, especially the languages spoken by

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African foreigners in South Africa. Overtime it became a popular slang used to label African immigrants in South Africa and in some cases in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Meda (2014:69) states that violence and xenophobic attacks in South Africa and other international countries are caused by limited resources which migrants and citizens would scramble for. The scholars postulate that xenophobic violence in South Africa was a result of too many foreigners competing with citizens for limited resources resulting in citizens feeling threatened by the foreigners. The President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, mentioned in his speech of 2008 that poverty and poor service delivery are the major factors behind the violent foreign attacks in the country (SAPA Online, 2008). The 2015 Durban xenophobic attacks is a reminder of how foreigners are not protected in the country.

Meda (2014:72-73) states that there is unlawful prejudicial treatment of refugees and other African foreigners in the public sector by health practitioners, such treatment is termed medical xenophobia. A 2014 study by Crush and Towedzera refers to medical xenophobia as the negative attitudes and practices of health professionals and employees towards migrants and refugees based purely on identity as foreigners. Such negative treatment is in contrast with stipulations in the Constitution of South Africa of 1996 and the international human rights obligations. The modern day xenophobia in South Africa is not limited to the medical fraternity only but manifests through frequent looting of foreign or refugee-owned shops.

Crush (2000:3) explains that the South African Bill of Rights guarantees a host of basic socio-economic, political and cultural rights for all those who are residents in the country. The Bill of Rights guarantees everyone the right to have their dignity respected and protected. However, the reports of foreigners being attacked and getting their human rights violated is astounding. Migrants also tend to be regarded as a vulnerable group in a new country, and they are frequently exploited by the employers who pay them low wages or de-skill them by giving them menial jobs. The most extreme form of victimisation can be seen in the xenophobic assaults on migrants as a result of subtle or overt public hostility, violence and discrimination (Chigeza, 2012:4).

According to Ridge (2003:1), it should also be noted that racism, a form of xenophobia, does not die by decree and tends to recur in various racial groups. The ideal of countering historical disadvantage is overshadowed in the not infrequent self-interested scramble for advantage over people from other racial groups or in reaction to this process. Regional chauvinism, reinforced by the apartheid state except unintentionally in Gauteng, asserts itself again in resentment at urban newcomers from other areas who have different customs, speak other languages and compete in the same labour pool.

Umezurike and Iske (2013) cited in Matshinhe(2011) and Neocosmos (2008) mention that violent attacks in Africa are not rare in the socio-political system of South Africa, because in the eyes of the locals, African foreigners are jobseekers, women takers, "diseased" and a threat to their livelihoods. Salgado (2013:17) also notes that community protests against service delivery, corruption and lack of consultation often flared into violence between protesters and police, and not infrequently involved episodes of xenophobic violence. The unrest of 2008-2009, wherein a number of foreigners were killed, burnt, their properties and shops destroyed was a rather sad thing to witness and cruelty at its best. Such intolerance, xenophobic in character stemmed from the alleged conception by South African locals that the "Makwerekwere "were taking over their trading space, jobs, houses and their women.

There have been different reasons attributed to the xenophobic violence of 2008. Davis (2010) categorises some of those as stemming from public anti-foreigner comments, poor immigration policies, poor handling of the Zimbabwean crisis, administrative injustice at the Department of Home Affairs and the police tolerating vigilantism of South Africans against non-South Africans.

Tshitereke (1999) argues that political and social transitions expose the "unequal distribution of resources and wealth in the country". There are three hypotheses to explain xenophobia in the country (Tshitereke, 1999; Crush, 2009):

The scapegoat hypothesis, in which foreigners are blamed for all ills in society;

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The isolation hypothesis, which explains xenophobia as a result of the *laager* or siege mentality developed during apartheid;

The third is the bio-cultural hypothesis which locates xenophobia at the level of visible differences exhibited by African foreigners in the country.

Rugunanan and Smit (2011), Harris (2002) and Crush (2009) in their research of xenophobic violence maintain that people target as scapegoats those who are invariably weaker, vulnerable, and minority groups. The scapegoating hypothesis is compounded by the legislation that categorises access to services based on residence status. It is when democracy fails to deliver the expected results that people turn to foreigners as scapegoats for violence.

The Human Rights Watch examined the role of the Department of Home Affairs in the facilitation of acquiring legal documentation for migrants and found that the department was contributing to the refugee crisis by prolonging the asylum process to an extent that refugees are not able to work or study. The results of such unconfirmed citizenship status were harassment, arrest and detention of refugees. Due to such challenges that refugees face and delays, they end up facing many difficulties in accessing some of the opportunities offered and provided for in the Constitution. These challenges result in refugees being unable to even have access to banking services ,which is compounded by lack of recognition of their non-South African qualifications (Rugunanan and Smit 2011; Landau *et al.*, 2005: 22).

2.5.5 Employment and Crime

The Statistician-General (SG) for South Africa, Pali Lehohla, has tabled the rate of unemployment in the country as very high and a matter of concern. Limpopo Province is standing at a rate of 24.30 unemployment amongst the youth as of 2014. Some of the reasons for sporadic protests in the country were attributed to the idle youth.

Studies in xenophobia trends (Adepoju 2006; Ngwenya 2010; Davis 2010) state that foreigners are blamed for increasing crime rates, for taking jobs and many are criminalised as news reports often suggest high volumes of "illegals" are entering the country. Adepoju (2006) states that a criminal becomes "criminal" because their act is identified as such by society, and thus foreigners are "criminals" if they failed to obtain the documentation the state requires them to have, not merely because they are foreign. The assumption and labelling of African foreigners by communities as illegals leads to a mentality that does not see them as befitting to get access to services, which is in contradiction to the Constitution of South Africa of 1996.

Based on studies of foreign nationals and crime by Umezurike and Iske (2013:55) it can then be stated that South Africans associate foreign nationals, specifically of African origin with crime, drug dealing and opportunistic. CoRMSA (2009:23) and Maharaj's (2004) studies also confirm that some South Africans have the misconceptions that refugees' health status and despair, perpetuate crime, get involved in smuggling and drug trafficking, pilfer jobs and compete for basic services. Such notion will therefore be explored further in the study, especially at it relates to service delivery.

2.6   CONCLUSION

Chapter two gave a literature review on how different countries and organisations are dealing with issues of migration. South Africa is no exception when it comes to challenges in dealing with migration, whether legal or illegal. The infrastructural pressure coupled with increasing demand for services, unemployment, and poverty is clear that community perceptions need government to address the challenge.

The methodology adopted in this study is well explained in Chapter three.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   INTRODUCTION

Chapter two presented literature on migration and service delivery. This chapter focuses on the research design and research methods as highlighted in Chapter 1. Babbie and Mouton (2001:75) explain research methodology as a point of departure which gives specific tasks at hand, focusing on research process and the kind of tools and procedures to be used. The present research gives details of the research paradigm, the research design, the study area, population, the sample size including the methods used to collect data, how data was interpreted and analysed. The chapter uses the mixed method approach with the intention of providing more understanding of the research problem, and to expand the scope and deepen the insight into the research problem.

3.2   RESEARCH PARADIGM

Kumar (2011:14-15) states that there are two paradigms that form the basis of social science research: a positivist paradigm lends itself to quantitative approach and an interpretive paradigm to qualitative study. The research follows the pragmatic paradigm due to the fact that this paradigm is seen as the one that provides the underlying philosophical framework for mixed methods research. Creswell (2003:11) states that the pragmatic paradigm places the research problem as central and applies all approaches in the quest to understand the problem.

3.3   RESEARCH DESIGN

Mouton (1996:107) and Bless and Higson-Smith (1995:63) state that a research design includes a set of guidelines and instructions to be followed in addressing the research problem, a plan of a research, a programme to guide research in collecting, analysing and interpreting observed facts. Bhattacherjee (2012:35) also states that research design is a

layout of empirical research aimed at answering specific research questions or testing specific hypothesis, and has to specify at least three processes namely data collection, instrument development and sampling processes. De Vos *et al* (2005:268) refer to a research design as the methods available for researchers to study certain phenomena, stating that a research can either be qualitative or quantitative or both in its nature.

Kothari (2004:3) describes quantitative research as a method based on the measurement of quantity or amount and applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity, whereas qualitative research is aimed at discovering the underlying motives and desires using in depth interviews. Neuman (2006:8-13) states that the difference between qualitative and quantitative research is that qualitative research is non-numerical information and evidence gathered from the study group, whereas quantitative research measures numerical data. The study therefore utilised both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.3.1 Qualitative Approach

Creswell (2013:11-12) describes qualitative research as an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The qualitative research approach is characterised by aims that are focusing on understanding certain aspects of social life, and the methods used are meant to generate words, rather than numbers as data for analysis. Brikci and Green (2007:2) state that interviews, focus groups are used to gather such information to identify the extent of a problem to be researched.

Kumar (2011: 15) mentions that the main objective of a qualitative study is to describe the variations and diversity in a phenomenon situation or attitude with a very flexible approach so as to identify as many variations and diversity as possible. This study utilised the qualitative approach so that it can provide insights into the problem by uncovering trends in thoughts and opinions, and go deeper into the problem through interviews that were

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conducted with municipality officials who deal directly with service delivery and migration matters.

3.3.2 Quantitative Approach

Creswell (2013:11-12) states that quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. Tewksbury (2009:39) notes that quantitative research is concerned about describing things in a numerical manner and to identify their relationships. In this study data was collected through questionnaires distributed to citizens and foreigners who are residents in the two informal settlements of the Musina Local Municipality.

3.4 STUDY AREA

The study area of this research is Musina Local Municipality which falls under Vhembe District Municipality in Limpopo Province. Reasons for choosing Musina Local Municipality are based on the fact that the two settlement areas, Matswale and Nancefield, are less than twenty kilometres away from the main land port of entry called Beitbridge, which has been prioritised by the South African government solely on the fact that it is the main gate and neighbouring borderline for Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana. Most foreign nationals come through the mentioned port of entry, and the first municipality they find comfort, settle or pass through is Musina Local Municipality.

3.5 POPULATION

De Vos *et al* (2005) describe population as a total set from which the individuals or units of a study are chosen. The focus area of the research is Musina Local Municipality in Limpopo Province, South Africa, and its informal settlements of Matswale and Nancefield, where a diverse population of migrants and local citizens reside. Musina has an approximate general population of 68 359, as indicated in their IDP which is attached as appendix A. The targeted population for the study is 29 000 residents, based on municipal statistics of the two informal settlement

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3.6   SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHODS

Babbie (2007) defines sampling as a process of identifying, selecting and isolating cases of smaller groups from the broader group (population) that will be observed or studied in a research process. According to De Vos *et al* (2005:194), a sample comprises elements of the population considered for actual inclusion in the study. Ngomane (2010:37) states that samples are drawn because the researcher wants to understand the population from which they are drawn and to explain identified facets of these populations.

The research used both purposive and random sampling. De Vos *et al* (2005:69) describe purposive sampling as a sampling method which is deliberately structured to obtain units of analysis in such a manner that the sample obtained may be regarded as being representative of the relevant population. A purposive sampling method was utilised in order to obtain relevant information from two (2) designated employees of Musina Local Municipality and Vhembe District Municipality through interviews. Musina Local Municipality has a total number of two hundred and sixty eight employees (268) of which only one (1) employee deals with the IDP and technical services. The employee from the local municipality is supported by the other employee from district level to co-ordinate the work of the local municipality in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area and take into account the existing problems and resources available for development.

Random sampling method was utilised in reaching out to both foreign and local Musina residents to participate in the research. Kothari (2004) states that stratified sampling should be used when a population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute a homogeneous group. Stratified random sampling was used in the sense that the population was divided into different homogeneous group or strata which were based upon a single criterion such as South African citizen and foreigner. The other criterion considered was the division of the population based on the locations they are settled in, Matswale and Nancefield. The researcher proportionately stratified the population according to those

known characteristics and subsequently drew the sample in a similar proportion according from each stratum of the population according to its portion.

A sample size of forty (40) residents was chosen which comprised of twenty (20) foreigners (10) from each informal settlement) and twenty (20) South African citizens (10 from each informal settlement) in the Musina Local Municipality. This sample size was envisaged as a fair representation in order to get a balanced view from both South African citizens and foreigners in Musina Local Municipality.

3.7   DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Mouton (1996:110-115) refers to data collection as a stage which involves applying the measuring instrument to the sample or cases selected for the investigation. During data collection the researcher collects various kinds of empirical information or data. The study is exploratory in nature and therefore requires a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches. According to Kumar (2011:11) an exploratory study is undertaken with the objective either to explore an area where little is known or to investigate the possibilities of undertaking a particular research. Mouton (1996:103), Babbie and Mouton (2010: 80) and Bless and Higson-Smith (1995: 42) state that the aim of exploratory studies is to establish the facts, to gather new data and to determine whether there are interesting patterns in the data. The need for an exploratory study arises out of basic information on a new area of interest. Data collection was conducted through primary and secondary sources.

3.7.1   Primary data

Bless and Higson-Smith (1995:99) state that primary data is a process wherein a researcher collects data for the particular purpose of research. Kumar (1999:104-105) defines primary data as first-hand information gathered by the researcher depending upon the purpose of the study, resources available and skills of the researcher.

Questionnaires

Kumar (2011:145) gives a definition of a questionnaire as a written list of questions, the answers to which are recorded by respondents; the respondents read the questions, interpret and then write down the answers. Data was collected by the researcher herself. The researcher administered structured questionnaires with the assistance of four trained research assistants to members of the community of Musina and foreigners who are settled all over the area, specifically Nancefield and Matswale. During the distribution of questionnaires to the twenty (20) foreign nationals and twenty (20) South African citizens, the researcher's role was to ensure that the purpose of the research was clear to the participants, ensuring that the participants who struggled to understand the language were assisted through translation and rephrasing of some of the questions.

(See Appendix B)

Semi-structured Interviews

Welman *et al* (2005:166) explain that in semi-structured interviews the researcher has a list of themes and questions to be covered, although these may vary from one interview to the next. According to Thomas (2010:315), this method of interview has features of both structured and unstructured interviews and therefore used as both closed and open-ended questions. Questions were prepared before the interviews in a semi-structured manner scheduled to provide openness and to allow new ideas to be brought up during the interview as a result of what the interviewee said. The researcher designed a framework of themes to be explored. Interviews were conducted with one (1) Musina Local Municipality employees and one (1) Vhembe District Municipality employee to establish how the district and the local municipality were affected by the influx of foreigners in relation to the provision of basic services to the community.

(See Appendix C)

3.7.2 Secondary Data Collection

Bless and Higson-Smith (1995: 99-100) describe secondary data as the use of data collected by other investigators in connection with other research problems or as part of usual gathering of social data as in the case of population census. Secondary data is defined as

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data that already exist, for example government reports. Bhattacherjee (2012:35) defines secondary data collection as the collection of data that has previously been collected and tabulated by other sources. Secondary data such as integrated development plans of Musina Local Municipality and Vhembe District Municipality were collected together with all relevant documents such as books, journals, newspapers, dissertations and legislations which were of assistance to the study.

3.8   DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Babbie (2007) states that the analysis of a single variable can be used mainly for the purpose of description. Based on the fact that the study is taking a quantitative and qualitative approach, it is important that different methods of analysing collected data are provided. Qualitative and quantitative methods in relation to data collected were analysed by the researcher through coding and describing the distribution and range of responses to each variable and examine the data for skewness. Seglen (1992:628) states that in probability theory and statistics, skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the probability distribution of a real-valued random variable about its mean. The skewness value can be positive or negative, or even undefined. The qualitative interpretation of the skew is complicated.

3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis

The research utilised the Statistical Programme for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for questionnaire surveys. Tables and charts were used for the interpretation and analysis of data. Bryman and Cramer (2001:3) explain that in quantitative data analysis the emphasis is on understanding and analysis of data rather than on the precise nature of statistical techniques.

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3.8.2 Qualitative data analysis

Koekemoer (2009:27) and Ngomane (2010:41) agree that in analysing qualitative collected data all data must be transcribed, read and re-read for the researcher to become familiar with the data. Notes must be made to capture recurring concepts. Common themes, events and other patterns in data should then be labelled and referred as open coding. The coded data is then sorted and categorised and be written in a report form.

3.9   ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The present study adhered to the principles of responsible research. Permission to conduct the research was sought from by the University of Limpopo's Ethics Committee. Permission to administer the questionnaire and to interview officials was sought from Musina Local Municipality and the Limpopo Department of Social Development.

Participants were guaranteed anonymity and that the information gathered from them would be kept confidential and only used for the purposes of this study. All the participants were asked to sign consent forms after the researcher was explained to them: the purposes of the study and what was required of them (Ncontsa and Shumba, 2013: 923-924).

3.10   LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Among the limitations of the study was the availability of literature related to local governments and management of immigrants, particularly African immigrants in South Africa. A total of forty participants and two officials participated in the study. This did not fully represent the view of all the residents of Musina Town. Moreover, the study did not go further to look at the status of the immigrants in other areas of Limpopo and South Africa as a whole, and therefore cannot be generalised to represent perspectives from and challenges faced by municipalities in the provision of services in other areas of the country that were not part of the study. It is likely that most of the participants were in the Republic legally

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hence their willingness to participate in a study of this nature. The views of legal and illegal immigrants are expected to differ quite significantly, hence the findings of the study cannot be generalised to represent all the immigrants in Musina Town.

Communication was also a barrier as the questionnaires were in English and the immigrants would have preferred questionnaires in their home languages or at least clarification of certain concepts in their home languages. However, the service of an interpreter where necessary was utilised. Although foreign respondents were assured of confidentiality and that the information they provide will be solely utilised for this research, some exhibited some sort of fear that the data collected could be used for other purposes other than the present research.

3.11   CONCLUSION

Chapter three was aimed at illustrating how data was collected through detailed questionnaires which were hand delivered to the forty foreigners and RSA citizens residing at Matswale and Nancefield in Musina Local Municipality. The structured interviews were conducted with two Musina Local Municipality officials and with the two Vhembe District Municipality officials. The chapter gave details of the research paradigm, the research design, the study area, population, the sample size including the methods used to collect data, how data will be interpreted and analyzed. Chapter four will focus on the research findings, analysis and interpretation.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed account of the quantitative data collected, descriptive analysis, presentation of results and provides the findings from results obtained in Musina Town in order to provide answers to the research question and objectives posed in Chapter 1 of the study. This chapter also presents the findings of the study as solicited through the survey and semi-structured interviews. Data collected through the survey (survey data) and qualitative findings are presented separately in this chapter.

The first section of the chapter presents the personal biodata of the participants. This section presents, discusses, analyses and interprets all the questions posed to the respondents in the questionnaires that had to do with personal issues such as age, gender, education, residential area, employment history, and nationality. The following section presents quantitative data that was collected by the means of a survey. The survey collected data on the perceptions of both South African and foreign nationals on the services rendered by Musina Local Municipality. The perceptions are divided into: housing provision service; the general services rendered by Musina Local Municipality; accessibility of services to foreign nationals and the general perceptions of the participants. The last section in this chapter presents qualitative data collected through interviews with municipality and government officials. The data is presented thematically and the main themes are: Government and Municipality policies on immigrants; illegal immigrants and service delivery; living conditions for illegal immigrants and xenophobia and crime due to migration.

According to Umezurike (2012:51), the essence of data analysis and interpretation is to bring the data collected to an understandable state, to make it possible for the relationships between variables of the research problems to be presented logically with the intention of providing viable answers to the research proposition and research questions with possible conclusions for the research.

4.2   DATA FROM QUESTIONNAIRES

PERSONAL BIODATA

The personal biodata presented is meant to discuss, analyse and interpret all the questions posed to the respondents in the questionnaires that had to do with personal issues such as age, gender, education, residential area, employment history, and nationality. Personal biodata was followed by the perceptions of locals and foreign nationals on the service delivery of Musina Local Municipality.

Age of Respondents

For the purposes of this study and convenience of data collection and analysis, age as a variable was classified into five categories, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Age Distribution
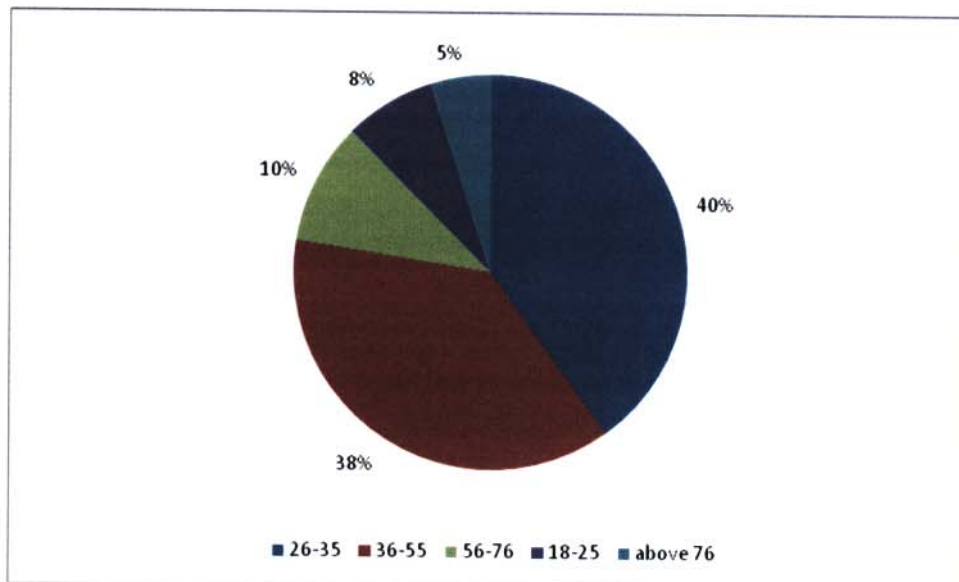
Of the 40 participants who took part in the survey, 40% were in the age group 26-35 years, another 38% were in the 36-55 years age group category and10% were in the 56-76 years age category. Among the age groups with small representation were 18-25 years with 8%

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and above 76 years with 5% of the total population. It therefore follows that the results of the study will be biased towards people within the age brackets of 26-35 years and 36-55 years of age, as the most represented in the study.

The findings as presented in Figure 1 show that the majority of the participants are in the working age category as 40% of the participants were in the 26-35 years age group. This is important since most foreign nationals coming into South Africa are economic migrants so the participants were a good representative of the target population.

Gender of Respondents

In the conduct of this research, gender was classified into the categories of male and female respondents, but clearly could not maintain the outline of the proposal to collect 50% male respondents and 50% female respondents. From Figure 2 there is a clear indication that the results were biased towards males, because of the greater representation of 67.5% against 32.5% females. This could be explained by the fact that it is mostly males who migrate to look for greener pastures and the higher proportion of males in the sample could be a true reflection of the target population, particularly with respect to foreign nationals. Furthermore, Palmary (2009:21) found that there were more male cross border migrants than female. The sex ratio for cross border migrants was 0.56 for those born in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 0.32 for those born in Somalia and 1.02 for those from Mozambique (Palmary, 2009: 21)

Figure 2: Gender Distribution

female   male
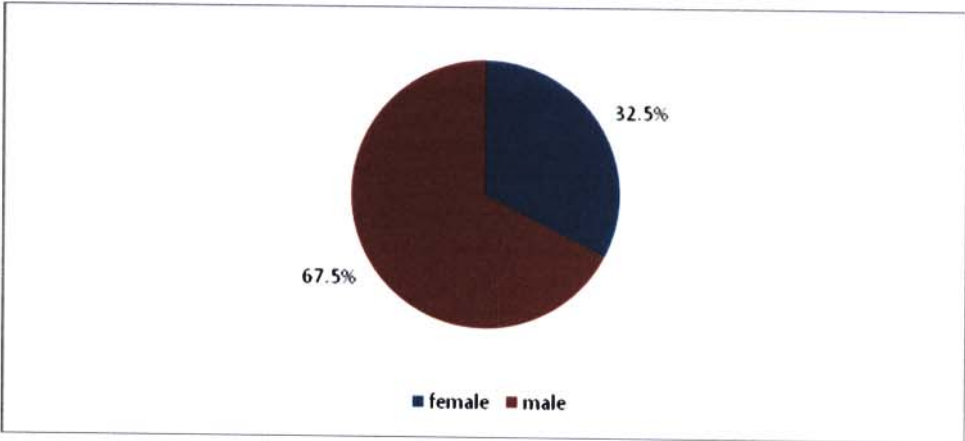
Nationality of Respondents

The majority of the respondents were South Africans (50%), followed by Zimbabweans (10%), Ethiopians (8%), Somali (8%), Ghanaians (5%), Other (5%) and Sothos, Nigerians, Pakistanis and Ugandans had each contributed 3% of the respondents. It is clear that the sample was dominated by locals (50%) and an effort was made to have as much representation of other nationalities found in Musina town as possible. It is not surprising that Zimbabweans were the second most represented group in the sample as it is easier for them to cross the border into the town both legally and illegally.

Figure 3: Nationalities of Participants
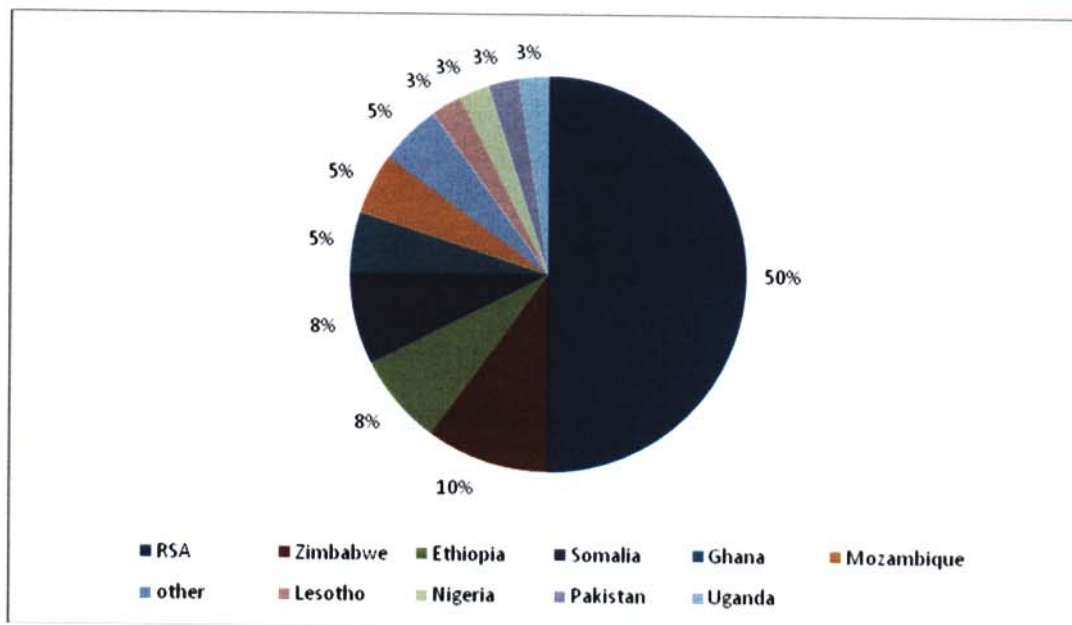
Settlement/Residential Area

In the case of the areas where respondents reside in the town of Musina, this was classified into three major areas, as follows: Matswale, Nancefield and Musina Town. Figure 4 shows that most of the respondents were from Matswale (43%), followed by Nancefield (30%) and Musina town (28%). The reason for targeting those three settlements was based on the fact that most backyard structures and informal structures are found mainly in those three areas and that is where the majority of foreign nationals reside.

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Figure 4: Residential Area in Musina
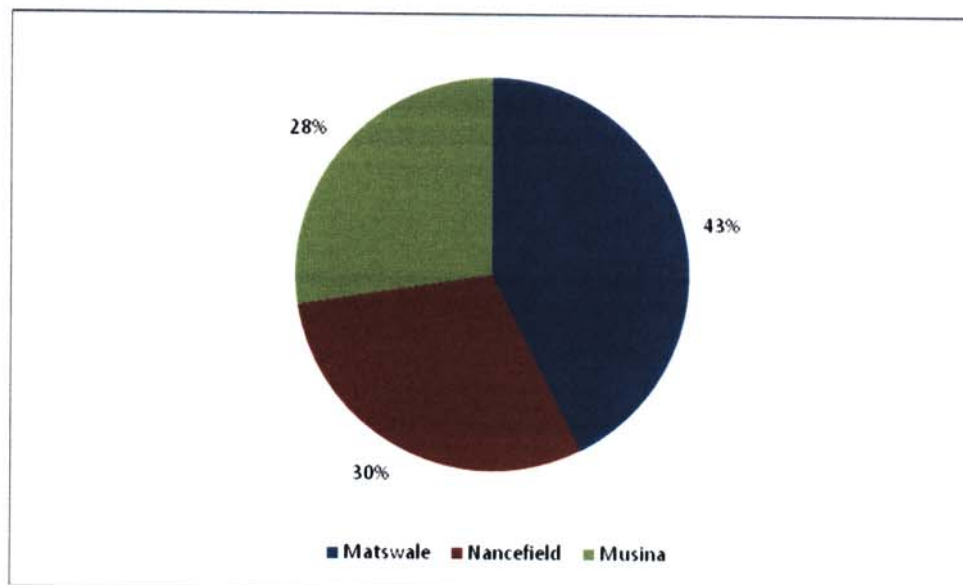
Respondents' Level of Education

Data collection and analysis of education was classified into primary, secondary and tertiary education/qualification. The reason for soliciting the level of education was mainly to determine the educational level of immigrants who come to the town of Musina as Ngomane (2008:46) states that the educational level of illegal immigrants is very low and they cannot significantly contribute to the economy of South Africa. This was confirmed by the findings of the study in Figure 5. The majority of the respondents attained secondary school education (48%) and 25% went as far as primary education. Twenty-eight percent of the respondents had up to tertiary education. Since most the respondents were from informal settlements, it is assumed that even the South African nationals who participated in the study did not attain tertiary education.

Figure 5: Level of Education
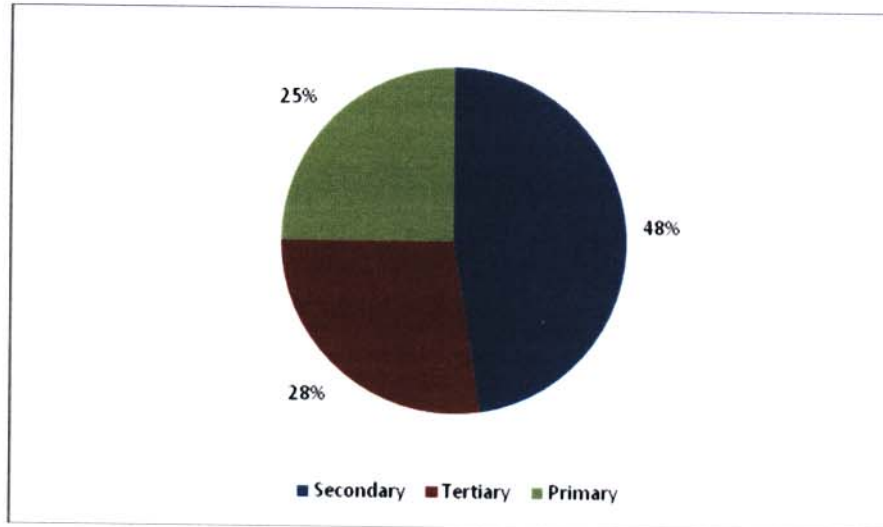
Cross tabulation with Chi-square (χ2) test was used to associate the level of education, with the nationality of respondents, p<0.05 was considered significant. Table 1 shows that 60% of the respondents with primary education are South African nationals and 40% are foreign nationals. Of those with secondary education, 73.7% are foreign nationals and 26.3% are South African nationals. When it comes to tertiary education, more South African nationals have tertiary education (72.7%) as compared to foreign nationals (27.3%). Chi-square (χ2) test was used to associate level of education and nationality of the respondents. The p<0.05 was considered significant. Chi-square (χ2) analysis revealed a significant association of nationality with level of education (p<0.05).

Table 1: Level of Education * Nationality Cross Tabulation

			Q_6		Total
			SA Nationals	Foreign Nationals	
Q_5	Primary	Count	6	4	10
		% within Q_5	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	31.6%	19.0%	25.0%
	Secondary	Count	5	14	19
		% within Q_5	26.3%	73.7%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	26.3%	66.7%	47.5%
	Tertiary	Count	8	3	11
		% within Q_5	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	42.1%	14.3%	27.5%
Total		Count	19	21	40
		% within Q_5	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 6 shows that there were significant differences in the levels of education and nationality, with more foreign nationals having secondary education compared to locals and more locals having tertiary education compared to foreign nationals.

Figure 6: Bar Graph for Level of Education * Nationality Cross Tabulation
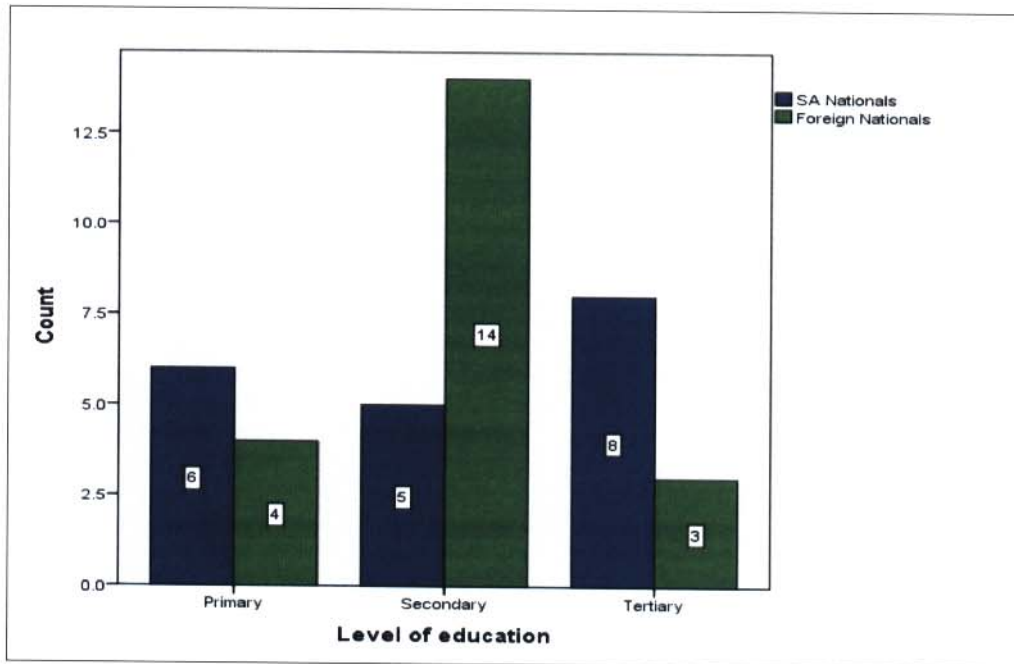
Foreign Respondents' Number of Years in South Africa

It was necessary to ask foreign nationals the number of years they have been in the country to determine if they can rate the service delivery properly and also to determine if they stay for long in the country or they are always on the move. Respondents were asked to classify how long they have been living in South Africa, based on four categories as Figure 6 illustrates. Forty percent of the foreign nationals have been in the Republic of South Africa for 6-10 years, 30% for 1-5 years; 25% for more than 11 years and only 5% for less than a year (Figure 7). Based on this, it was clear that the majority foreign nationals participating in the study have been in the Republic for at least a year.

Figure 7: Number of Years in South Africa for Foreign Nationals
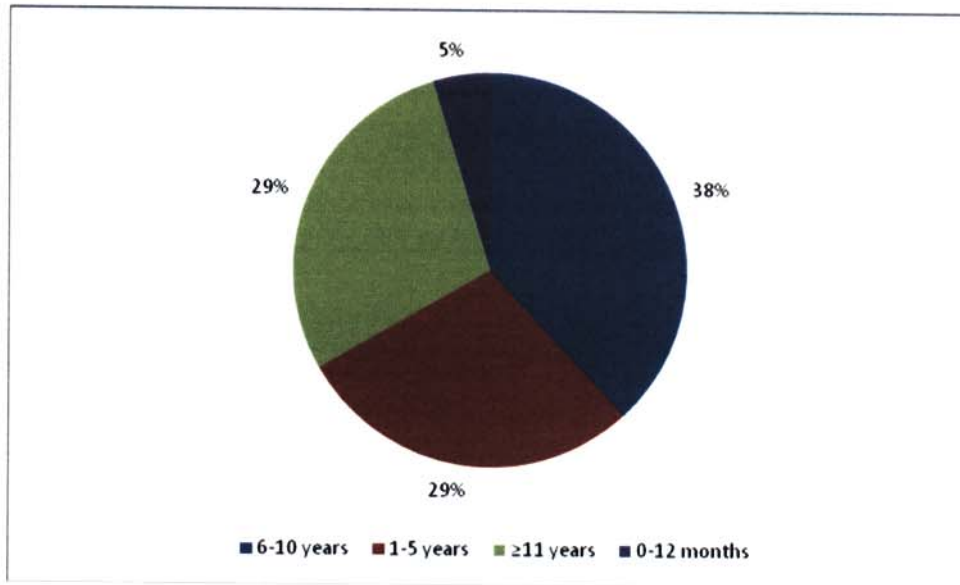
Source of Livelihoods

Figure 8 illustrates the employment status of the respondents. Findings of the survey showed that an approximately equal proportion of those employed, unemployed and self-employed. Thirty-eight percent of the respondents are self-employed, 35% are formally employed and 28% are unemployed. It can be assumed that the majority of the foreign nationals fell in the self-employed category since they might not have been having adequate paperwork to allow them to work in the Republic

Figure 8: Employment Status
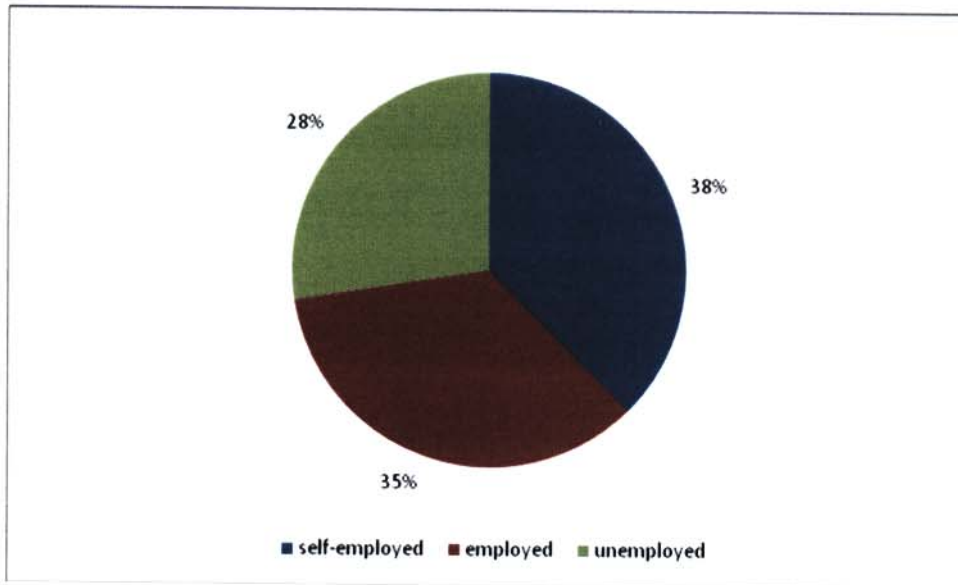
Cross tabulation with Chi-square ($\chi 2$) test was used to associate the employment status of the respondents, with the nationality of respondents, $p<0.05$ was considered significant. Results of the survey in Table 2 show that of those who are formally employed, there are more RSA nationals formally employed (71.4%) compared to foreign nationals (28.6%). Of those who indicated that they are unemployed, there are more RSA nationals (72.7%) compared to foreign nationals (27.3%). Table 2 shows that most foreign nationals are self-employed, with 93.3% of those indicating that they are self-employed.

The findings of the study could be compared to similar surveys. In one study on immigrants in Johannesburg, it was found that immigrants were genrally employed and those that were not employed were relatively new in the country. The study found that almost half of the immigrants who stated that they were employed, were self-employed (Limpopo Department of Social Development, 2012: 12). This could be compared to only 12-15% of South African nationals in Gauteng Province who stated that they were self-employed (Limpopo Department of Social Development, 2012: 12).

Table 2: Employment Status * Nationality Cross Tabulation

| | | | Q_6 | | |
			SA Nationals	Foreign Nationals	Total
Q_7	Employed	Count	10	4	14
		% within Q_7	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	52.6%	19.0%	35.0%
	Unemployed	Count	8	3	11
		% within Q_7	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	42.1%	14.3%	27.5%
	Self-employed	Count	1	14	15
		% within Q_7	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	5.3%	66.7%	37.5%
Total		Count	19	21	40
		% within Q_7	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-square ($\chi2$) analysis revealed a significant association of employment status with nationality ($p<0.05$). Figure 9 shows that there were significant differences in the employment status and nationality, with more foreign nationals being self-employed compared to locals and more locals being formally employed compared to foreign nationals.

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Figure 9: Bar Graph Employment Status * Nationality Cross Tabulation
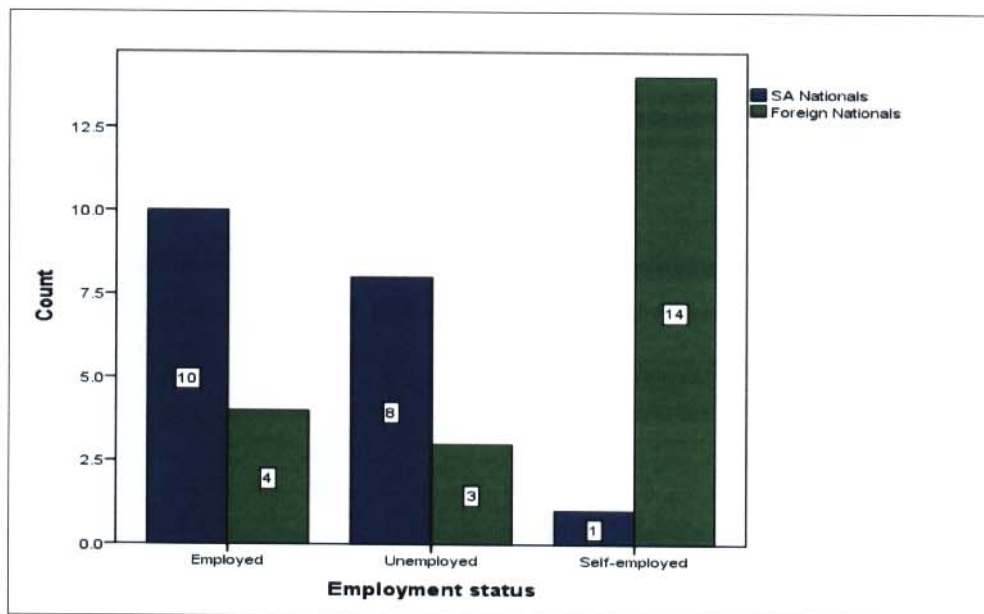
Type of Settlement

The respondents were asked the type of settlement they live in to determine the level of service delivery in the town and also later on determine if equal opportunities and services are available for the foreign nationals compared to locals. Figure 10 shows that the majority of the people live in RDP houses (55%), followed by formal houses (38%), then other settlements (5%) and only 3% reside in the rural areas/settlements.

Figure 10: Type of Settlement
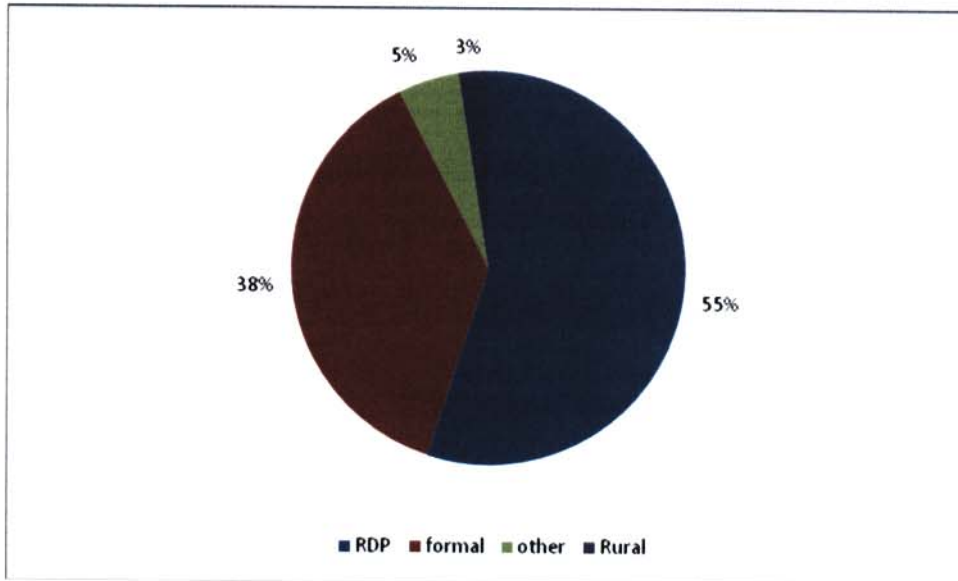
Cross tabulation with Chi-square (χ2) test was used to associate the type of settlements respondents live in, with nationality of respondents, p<0.05 was considered significant. Table 3 shows that there are no differences in the types of settlements locals and foreign nationals reside in. Of those who indicated that they live in formal settlements, 46.7% are RSA nationals and 53.3% are foreign nationals; and of those who reside in RDP settlements, 45.5% are locals and 54.5% are foreign nationals.

Table 3: Type of Settlement * Nationality Cross Tabulation

			Q_6		
			SA Nationals	Foreign Nationals	Total
Q_8	Formal	Count	7	8	15
		% within Q_8	46.7%	53.3%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	36.8%	38.1%	37.5%
	RDP	Count	10	12	22
		% within Q_8	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	52.6%	57.1%	55.0%
	Rural	Count	1	0	1
		% within Q_8	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	5.3%	0.0%	2.5%
	Other	Count	1	1	2
		% within Q_8	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	5.3%	4.8%	5.0%
Total		Count	19	21	40
		% within Q_8	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-square (χ2) analysis revealed that this did not represent a statistically significant relationship between the two variables in the above Crosstab, (p>0.05) (Figure 4.11).

Figure 11: Bar Graph Type of Settlement * Nationality Cross Tabulation
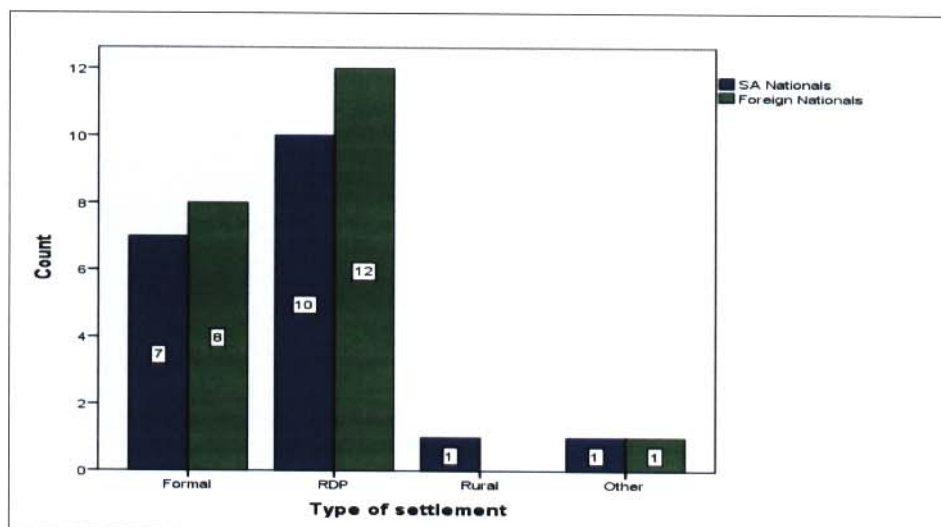
4.3   Perceptions on the services rendered by Musina Local Municipality

The Service of Provisioning of Housing

Rating of the housing provision service in the town was classified into five categories as shown in Table 4. All the respondents responded to this question and 66% of the respondents the Musina housing provision service as "poor to very poor". Twenty-three percent rated it as "fair" and only 13% rated it as "good" whereas none of the respondents rated it as "excellent".

Table 4: Rating of Provision of Houses in Musina

Rating	Frequency	Percent
Very poor	15	38%
Poor	11	28%
Fair	9	23%
Good	5	13%
Excellent	0	0%
Grand Total	40	100%

Cross tabulation with Chi-square (χ2) test was used to associate the rating of the housing provision services by the municipality, with the nationality of respondents, $p < 0.05$ was considered significant. With regards to the rating of the housing provision services Table 5 shows that, 40% of those who said the service was very poor were RSA nationals, and 60% were foreign nationals. Of those who said the service was poor, 36.4% were RSA nationals and 63.6% were foreign nationals. Of those who rated the service as fair, 77.8% were locals and 22.2% were foreign nationals; whereas of those who rated the service as good, 40% were locals and 60% were foreign nationals.

Table 5: Rating of the Housing Provision Service * Nationality

			Q_6		
			SA Nationals	Foreign Nationals	Total
Q_9	Very poor	Count	6	9	15
		% within Q_9	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	31.6%	42.9%	37.5%
	Poor	Count	4	7	11
		% within Q_9	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	21.1%	33.3%	27.5%
	Fair	Count	7	2	9
		% within Q_9	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	36.8%	9.5%	22.5%
	Good	Count	2	3	5
		% within Q_9	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	10.5%	14.3%	12.5%
Total		Count	19	21	40
		% within Q_9	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-square (χ2) analysis revealed that this did not represent a statistically significant relationship between the two variables in the above Crosstab, ($p > 0.05$), this is also demonstrated in Figure 12.

Figure 12: Bar Graph Rating of the Housing Provision Service * Nationality
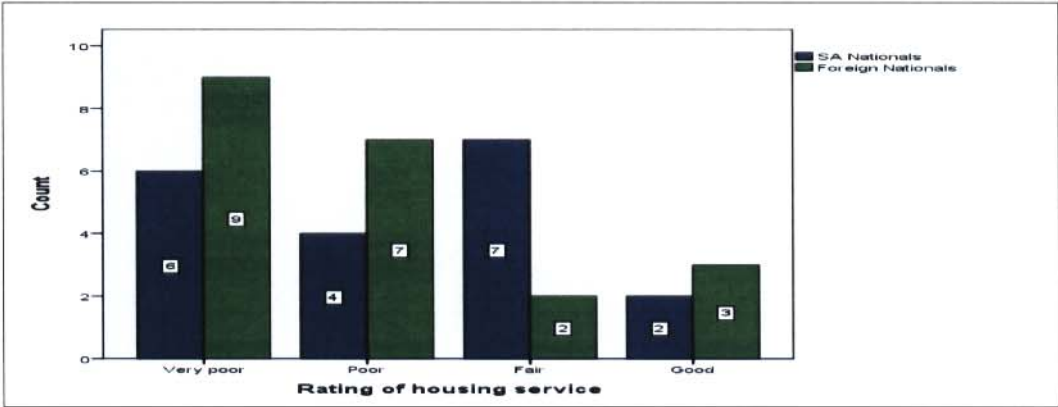
Services Rendered by Musina Local Municipality

Respondents were given 10 statements related to Musina Local Municipality's service delivery and asked to answer "yes" or "no" to the statements. Figure 14is a summary of the responses to the ten statements related to service delivery in the town.

The findings of the survey in Figure 13 show that the majority (93%) of the respondents had been to Musina Local Municipality. And of those who had been there, 55% were satisfied with the service they were given and the rest indicated that they were not satisfied. Fifty-five percent indicated that the Local Municipalities services were easily accessible, whereas forty-five percent indicated otherwise.

When it comes to the provision of services like running water and electricity, all the respondents (100%) indicated that they had access to such services. Approximately half of the respondents (47%) indicated that they were guaranteed running water all the times. Ninety-five percent of the respondents indicated that the municipality collects refuse on a weekly basis.

An area of concern was noted to be the coverage of tarred roads, with 75% of the respondents saying the main roads in their communities were not tarred. Ninety percent of respondents were also of the opinion that the municipality was not able to address

migration issues and 38% of the respondents indicated that they had once participated in a service delivery protest.

The findings of the study are consistent with the Community Survey of 2007, which pointed out that South Africans believed service delivery was improving. A closer look at the Access to Municipal Services 1996-2007, based on Stats SA (2007) shows that there are tremendous improvements in citizens' access to basic services like water, electricity, sanitation (toilets), water and refuse collection among the most important services.

Figure 13: Perceptions on Service Delivery by Musina Local Municipality

Statement/Question	Response	
	Yes	No
Have you been to Musina Local Municipality?	93%	8%
If yes, were you satisfied with the service rendered to you?	41%	59%
In Musina Local Municipality services are easily accessible.	45%	55%
Does your residential area have access to running (tap) water?	100%	0%
If the community has running water, are you guaranteed water each time you open the tap (day or night)?	48%	53%
Do Municipal trucks collect refuse or waste on a weekly basis?	95%	5%
Do houses in your community have electricity?	100%	0%
Are all the main roads tarred in your community?	25%	75%
Musina Local Municipality is able to address migration issues.	10%	90%
I have witnessed or participated in service delivery protests in my area.	38%	63%

Accessibility of services to foreign nationals

A Cross tabulation with Chi-square ($\chi 2$) test was used to associate accessibility of services in Musina Local Municipality with the nationality of respondents. The p<0.05 was considered significant. Table 6 illustrates that the accessibility of services was found to be related to nationality. Of those who indicated that the service delivery by Musina Local Authorities was

easily accessible, 72.2% were RSA nationals and only 27.8% were foreign nationals. This represented a statistically significant relationship (p< .05) between the two variables in the above crosstab.

Table 6: Accessibility of Services * Nationality Cross Tabulation

			Q_6		
			SA Nationals	Foreign Nationals	Total
Q_12	Yes	Count	13	5	18
		% within Q_12	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	68.4%	23.8%	45.0%
	No	Count	6	16	22
		% within Q_12	27.3%	72.7%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	31.6%	76.2%	55.0%
Total		Count	19	21	40
		% within Q_12	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
		% within Q_6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 14 below demonstrates that locals have easy access to services compared to foreign nationals.

Figure 14: Bar Graph Accessibility of Services * Nationality Cross Tabulation
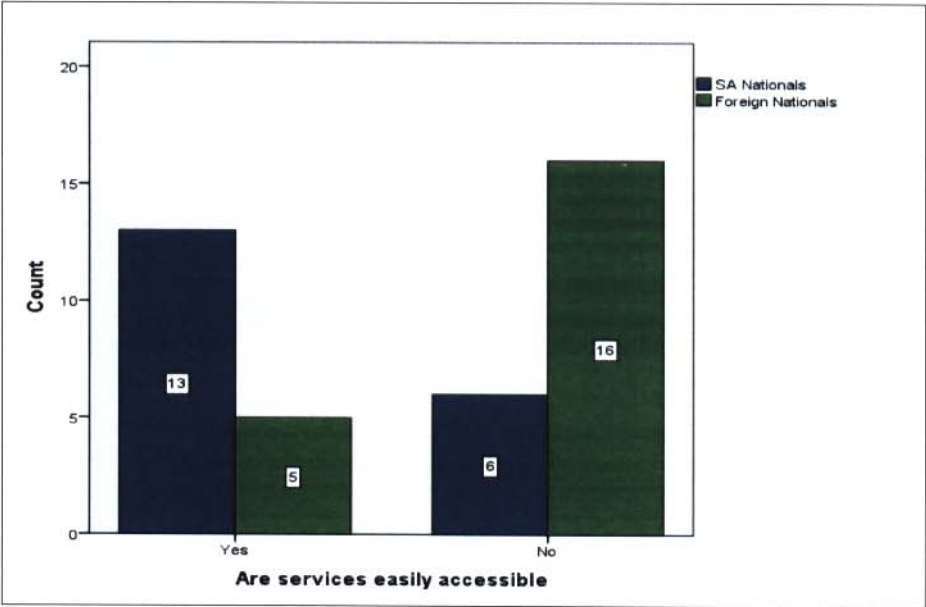
General Respondents' Perceptions on Service Delivery

Respondents were given eleven statements related to service delivery, relations of locals with foreign nationals and relations of the communities with municipality officials and asked to rate the statements using a five point Likert scale. The responses on the Likert scale ranged from "strongly disagree" as the lowest rating to "totally agree" to show their agreement to the statement. Figure 15 is a summary of the responses to the eleven statements related to service delivery, relations of locals with foreign nationals and relations of the communities with municipality officials in Musina.
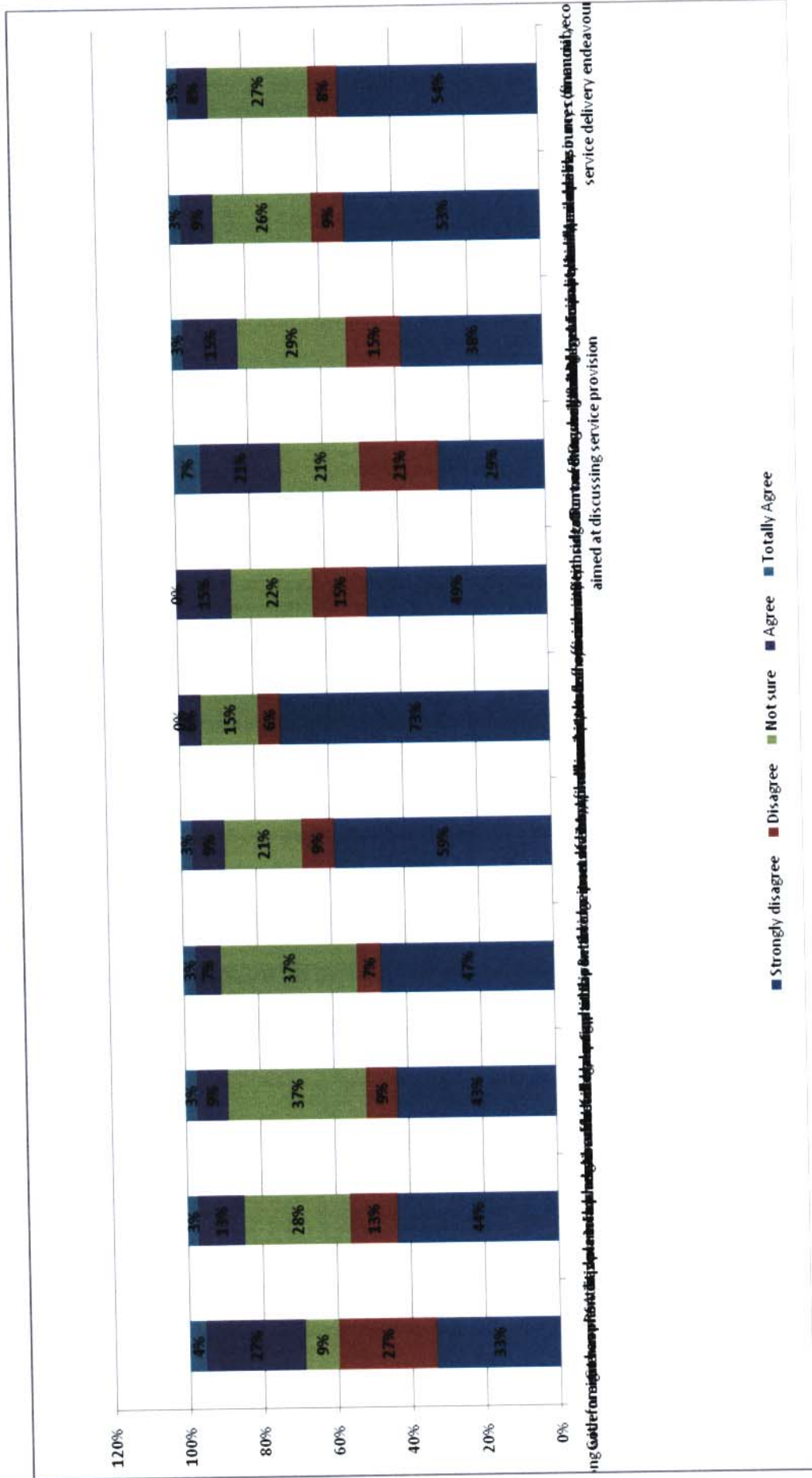
Figure 15: General Perceptions on Musina Town

When asked if they were able to get along with foreigners or RSA citizens in their neighbourhood, the majority of the respondents (60%) indicated that they were not able to get along with foreigners (for RSA citizens) and RSA citizens (for foreign nationals) in their neighbourhood.

When responding to the statement: "Government has plans in place to address issues of illegal migration", only 16% of the respondents agreed/totally agreed to the statement that "the government has plans in place to address issues of illegal migration" and the rest were not sure (28%) or disagreed to the statement. Only 12% of the respondents agreed/totally agreed to the statement that "the government has plans in place to address corruption at the Beitbridge port of entry" and the rest of the respondents were not sure (37%) or disagreed (52%). Fifteen percent of the respondents agreed to the statement that border control officials in Beitbridge Port of Entry are helpful. The majority of the respondents were not sure (22%) or disagreed (64%).

Figure 16 shows that only 12% of the respondents had participated or witnessed xenophobic assaults in their communities and the rest were not sure (9%) or disagreed (68%). Of concern was the fact that only 6% of the respondents agreed that their communities were free from crime, the rest were not sure (15%) or disagreed (73%).

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents agreed that they had attended community consultation meetings organised by Musina Local Municipality aimed at discussing service provision and the rest were not sure (21%), whilst the majority never attended (50%).Only 18% of the respondents agreed to the statement that their ward Councillor engages them in political processes and the majority were not sure or disagreed. Of the forty respondents only 12% said that health services were easily accessible in their communities. Eleven percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the Musina municipality has available resources (financial, economic and human) to support service delivery endeavours, whilst the majority were not sure or disagreed to the motion.

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Impact of Xenophobia on Foreign Nationals

The findings of the survey in Figure 16 indicate that xenophobia was not a major concern in Musina. Fifty-five percent of the respondents "disagreed" because they had been affected by xenophobia remarks or assaults in their communities. Thirty percent said they were "not sure" and fifteen percent of the foreign respondents indicated that they had experienced xenophobia or some form of assault in their communities.

Figure 16: Impact of Xenophobia on Foreign Nationals
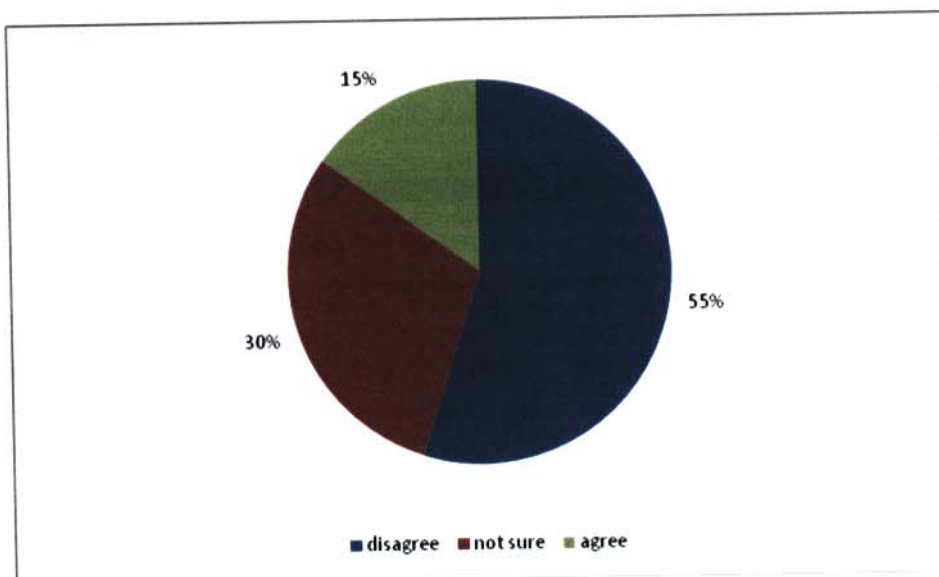
Landau, Ramjathan-Keogh and Singh, (2005:17) state that although there are examples of hospitality, tolerance, and South Africans defending non-nationals' rights, there is strong evidence that South Africans are generally uncomfortable with the presence of black non-nationals in the country. Based on a national survey of South Africans Crush (2000:103) argues that intolerance is extremely pervasive and growing in intensity and seriousness. Abuse of

migrants and refugees has intensified and there is little support for the idea of migrant rights. Crush (2000:103) argues that only one group of South Africans, a small minority with regular personal contact with non-citizens is significantly more tolerant, and this could be the case with Musina residents as they are in regular contacts with foreign nationals.

4.4   DATA FROM INTERVIEWS

Theme 1: Government and Municipality Policies on Immigrants

The municipality and government officials interviewed were of the view that the South African government has made compromises to assist foreign nationals coming to live in the country. One of the officials had this to say on the matter:

South African people and the government understand that foreigners came here to save their lives, they are here because of situations in their home countries, and structures are in place to help the foreigners to feel at home here in South Africa (Official B).

The municipality official interviewed indicated that the issue of foreigners is a matter of central government as municipalities do not have by laws to deal with foreign nationals in the country. This is further supported by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA, 2013: 2) which states that the developmental role of local government is complicated by migration flows across South Africa and the uncertainties associated with it. SALGA goes on further to state that border control and the provision of documentation are undeniably national competencies, however, the nature of their implementation impacts on the range of benefits and rights foreign nationals may enjoy at their place of residence or work in the Republic (SALGA, 2013: 3).

In a study by the Limpopo Department of Social Development (2012: 13), local government officials noted that the Department of Local Government has no jurisdiction to deal with the problem of illegal migrants as the responsibility rests with Department of Home Affairs. The municipal official indicated that foreign nationals are well accommodated in the town of

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Musina as there are shelters set aside for foreign nationals who need temporary shelter. In the case of those who have been here for some time, the official indicated that most of them live peacefully in the communities and there is accommodation for them to rent.

When it comes to dealing with illegal immigrants, the municipality official indicated that they uphold the national statutes because immigration is not their area of competency. The municipal official indicated that the Department of Home Affairs has a unit which deals with illegal immigrants. However, the officials expressed their concerns with regards to the border control and the flow of migrants into the town. One of the officials had this to say:

The border is not fully secured to deal with the flow of migrants, especially illegal ones. They are deported but find it easy to come back again within a short space of time (Official A).

Theme 2: Illegal Immigrants and Service Delivery

Both officials indicated that illegal migration has serious impacts on service delivery in the municipality. They indicated that the infrastructure was designed to cater for a certain number of people, but now it is overloaded with the increased numbers of people flocking the town and the municipality cannot plan properly because of that. The municipality officials indicated that the existence of illegal immigrants in the area has severely affected planning in terms of the delivery of services by the municipality. They elaborated that the road infrastructure, sewer, housing and water cannot carry the unexpected volume which now includes foreigners who are living in the backyards and shelters. One of the officials said:

Most of them are renting in backyard rooms and tap services from our

main connections which are not sufficiently planned and it causes our

connection points to be overloaded (Official A).

The findings from the interviews indicated that the high volume of immigrants both legally and illegally causes serious problems on service delivery in the town of Musina. Among the major

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challenges posed include: traffic congestion in town, electricity supply, shortage of houses, overloaded sewer systems, crime and illegal informal markets and shops. These findings are supported by SALGA (2013:4), who argued that the migration of people to various destinations has various impact on the services delivered by municipalities. As people migrate into new areas, they increase the populations of the receiving areas hence, more demand for services. For example, the more people move into an area the more the need for accommodation, which is often unavailable or expensive. People will then evade municipal land and build shacks regardless of what the land was initially demarcated for. This results into the mushrooming of informal settlements and unending backlogs, which as a result undermine municipal performance (SALGA, 2013: 5).

Theme 3: Living Conditions for Illegal Immigrants

One of the major problems cited by municipality officials is the provision of basic services such as shelter and accommodation to foreign nationals. Since most of them are in the country illegally, it makes it difficult for them to access basic services. One of the officials had this to say:

> The living conditions are bad because most of them do not receive basic
> services due to their status in the country (Official B).

The officials pointed out that some have relatives in Musina and stay with them, but others are forced to go and stay at the shelters where they are supplied with food and clothing by organisations such as International Organisation for Migration and the Red Cross.

Reports suggest that there has been a sharp increase in the number of both documented and undocumented migrants entering the country. Little information is available regarding the impact of migrants on health and social services in Limpopo Province, hence it is assumed that proper planning and allocation of resources may be distorted or extremely difficult due to lack of information (Limpopo Department of Social Development, 2012:13).

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Theme 4: Xenophobia and Crime Due to Migration

The municipality officials indicated that crime has been on the increase ever since the problem of illegal migrants started. One official said:

Most illegal immigrants due to their vulnerability are used by criminal cartels to commit criminal activities (Official A).

They mentioned that most foreign nationals are being blamed for criminal activities such as housebreaking and theft, robbery and rape which are rife in the area. They pointed out the fact that most of them do not have any documentation to track them as the major problem when it comes to investigating crimes they are involved in. According to Landau, Ramjathan-Keogh and Singh (2005:15) foreigners are disproportionately the victims of crime.

On a positive note, the town has not experienced any serious incidents of xenophobia or attacks/assaults on foreign nationals compared to other parts of South Africa. The officials pointed to the fact that Musina is a border town and its residents are used and tolerant to foreign nationals in their communities; they have even developed relationships with them and some are even married to them.

4.5   CONCLUSION

This chapter presented the findings of the study. Data was presented, interpreted, discussed and where appropriate, supported with literature. Quantitative data was collected from twenty (20) foreign nationals residing in Musina Town and twenty (20) South African nationals also residing in Musina Town. Quantitative data was also supported by structured interviews with two officials (one from the District and one from the Local Government, only the two officials are assigned with the planning and service delivery responsibilities at district and local levels).

The aim of the chapter was to establish the effects of foreign migration on local government's ability to deliver services such as water, housing, sanitation, electricity and security and safety given the dramatic increase of émigré communities and the socio-political implications of their existence with particular reference to Musina Local Municipality. Chapter five will give a summary of the research findings, give recommendations and draw conclusions based on the findings.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODDUCTION

The chapter draws conclusions based on the research findings. The study aimed at determining the effects of foreign migration on local government's ability to deliver services such as water, housing, sanitation, electricity and security and safety given the dramatic increase of émigré communities and the socio-political implications of their existence with particular reference to Musina Local Municipality. The chapter also presents a summary of the major findings of the study, and provides recommendations based on the literature and the findings of study and lastly presents the final remarks.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

There were three main objectives initially identified at the beginning of this study and these had to be achieved to validate the reasons for conducting this research. The following is a discussion on meeting each of the three objectives.

Objective One: To determine the effects of foreign migration on the delivery of basic services in Musina Local Municipality.

The findings of the study based on the survey data and the interviews showed that the high influx of foreign nationals in Musina town has negative effects on the delivery of basic services. Areas of major concern were provision of houses and the coverage of tarred roads. The housing provision service by Musina Local Municipality was rated as poor-very poor by the majority of the residents. Cross tabulation with Chi-square ($\chi2$) showed a significant association ($p<0.05$) between the ratings of the housing provision services by the municipality, with the nationality

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of respondents, with more foreign nationals rating the service as poor-very poor compared to locals. A significant association (p<0.05) was also noted for accessibility of service and nationality, with more foreign nationals indicating that they did not have access to services.

The majority of the respondents were satisfied with the services they get from the municipality. When it comes to the provision of services like running water and electricity, all the respondents indicated that they had access to such services. Approximately 50% of the respondents indicated that they were guaranteed running water all the time. Ninety-five percent of the respondents indicated that the municipality collected refuse on a weekly basis. However, an area of concern was the coverage of tarred roads, with 75% of the respondents saying the main roads in their communities were not tarred.

The findings of the survey were consistent with Crush (2000:103) who argues that intolerance of foreign nationals is pervasive in many communities in South Africa. The findings of the study showed that many (60%) of the respondents indicated that they were not able to get along with foreigners (for RSA citizens) and RSA citizens (for foreign nationals) in their neighbourhood. Most importantly, very few (12%) of the respondents participated or witnessed xenophobic assaults in their communities. An overwhelming majority feel that their communities are not free from crime and also that the government has no plans in place to address corruption at the Beitbridge port of entry. The findings of the survey indicated that border control officials in Beitbridge Port of Entry were not helpful.

Of concern was attendance of consultation meetings with the municipality and engagement of residents by the local municipality leaders, with the majority indicating that this was rare/non-existent. Accessibility to health services was also noted to be a concern, with the majority of the residents being of the opinion that the Musina municipality did not have resources (financial, economic and human) to support service delivery endeavours.

Objective Two: To establish if Musina Local Municipality is able to deal with the influx of foreigners in an effective manner in relation to their access to basic services.

With regards to dealing with the influx of foreign nationals in Musina Town, the findings of the survey indicated that addressing of migration issues by the municipality was one of its major weaknesses, with 90% of the respondents saying the municipality was not able to address migration issues. Interviews with municipality and government officials revealed that Musina cross-border migration is a mix of circular, permanent and transit migration. Cross-border migration has increased over the last decade. Local government officials had negative perceptions about migrants, whom they perceived as being "associated with criminality, disease and unemployment" and to be "draining public resources." The officials indicated that it was very difficult for the Local Municipality to plan properly due to ever-increasing numbers of migrants (particularly illegal migrants). The provision of basic services such as accommodation and health to foreign nationals was difficult since most foreign national in the Musina town were in the country illegally.

With regards to crime, the officials indicated that crime has been on the increase ever since the problem of illegal migrants started. Findings also revealed that the town has not experienced any serious incident of xenophobia attacks/assaults on foreign nationals compared to other parts of South Africa. Musina residents are tolerant to foreign nationals in their communities and they have developed relationships with them.

Objective Three: To identify the challenges faced by Musina Local Municipality in dealing with foreign migration as far as basic services are concerned, and propose possible solutions.

Based on the study findings, the major service delivery challenges faced by the municipally were the provision of houses; provision and maintenance of road networks in the town; access

to basic health services and engagement of residents by the local municipality leaders. Besides the challenges of providing basic services to its residents due to the high influx of migrants, Musina Local Municipality is also faced with other problems such as crime, high unemployment rate and lack of resources both human and financial to deal with the influx of migrants. In dealing with the problems faced by the municipality, the interviewed municipality and government officials indicated the need for the local and central government to work together in addressing illegal migration and improve service delivery in the town. Some of the suggested solutions are discussed in the following section under recommendations.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Migration has various implications to receiving municipalities, and Musina being a border town is subject to a high volume of migrants residing on both a short and long-term basis. As migrants enter Musina they increase the demand for services which the municipality would not have planned for. Based on the findings of the study, the following is recommended:

5.3.1 Co-ordination of Roles Played by Local and Central Governments

There seems to be some fragmentation and confusion on the roles of municipalities and national government in dealing with and management of migrants, particularly with regards to service delivery. While border control and the provision of documentation are obviously national competencies, the nature of their implementation impacts on the range of benefits and rights individuals may enjoy at their place of residence or work. Undocumented migrants in informal settlements pose a specific challenge for municipalities. The illegality of their stay in the country or the informality of their residence in a locality should not deprive them of certain basic rights. As such, local government should be given a significant role to play to effectively manage migration and service delivery to migrants. It is thus recommended that initiatives to guide municipalities on how to proceed in developing and implementing policies and strategies to that effect be developed.

5.3.2 Training of Municipality Personnel

It is recommended that Musina Local Municipality be allocated resources and special training to its personnel to initiate modern data collection systems on migration and migrant communities. This includes the establishment of dedicated capacity to deal with migration, such as Migrant Desks.

Local authorities also need to be trained to enable them to understand population dynamics, particularly for migrants and use the population data for their planning and programming. This will promote a more holistic view of human mobility and facilitate the technical expertise to collect, interpret, manage and incorporate population data into planning.

5.3.3 Border Control

It is of utmost importance that the national government effectively and urgently protect South Africa's borders and points-of-entry, particularly the Beitbridge border post. South African borders must be managed effectively to ensure that all migrants entering the country are appropriately documented. This will enable municipalities like Musina Local Municipality to account for all the migrants within their jurisdiction and to accommodate them more effectively.

5.3.4 Documentation for Foreign Nationals

The national government should make it easier to regularise the residency and legality of non-South African citizens. Problems of endemic corruption within the Department of Home Affairs, local municipalities and within some relevant divisions of the SA Police Service need to be urgently dealt with. Regularisation of non-South African citizens will make it easier for them to

access basic services and for the municipality to account for them in their planning and service delivery.

5.3.5 Improve Law Enforcement and Combating Crime

Crime is one of the major problems which were recorded in this study. Organised criminals have apparently been opportunistic in taking advantage of the vulnerable, further deepening tensions and grievances. People living in South Africa illegally are vulnerable to coercion and violence. It is therefore imperative that any bid to improve community relations needs to be partnered by a serious and a dedicated project to tackle crime.

5.4 FINAL REMARKS

The literature showed that South Africa has been receiving an increasing number of immigrants both legally and illegally. The South African government has enacted legislation that informs the handling and conduct of migrants in the country. The migration policies originate from the government's efforts in regulating different categories of persons.

Musina as a border town will always be on the receiving end of migrants entering the country through the Beitbridge border post and is expected that Musina Local Municipality has plans to deal with foreign nationals. Results of the study showed that the municipality does not have by-laws to deal with foreign nationals as it is the responsibility of the national government. The movement of foreigners illegally into the country poses a lot of pressure on the town's infrastructure as it was not designed to cater for the ever-increasing population of the town.

Accessibility to basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse collection is still satisfactory and tarred roads networks are the only concern in the town as indicated by the survey data. However, the town officials need to do more to engage the communities with regards to issues of service delivery and consultations. Both the survey and interviews data

show that residents of the town have become tolerant to foreign nationals, but crime remains an area of serious concern which requires immediate attention. Both survey and interview data show that the government is not doing enough to prevent illegal entries into the country via the Beitbridge border post. Accessibility of basic services to foreign nationals was also noted to be an area of concern and this is attributed to their illegal stay in the country. Based on that, it is thus recommended that the South African government place more emphasis and resources to support ongoing and new research to enhance the understanding and management of migration and border controls. Local authorities also need to be trained to enable them to understand and use population data for their planning and programming. This will promote a better understanding and holistic view on human movements and facilitate the technical expertise to collect, interpret, manage and incorporate population data into planning.

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Appendix A: Musina Local Municipality Powers and Functions as stipulated in their Integrated Development Plan.

Powers and Functions and Demographic Profile.

The table below exhibits clearly the powers, duties and responsibilities assigned to Musina Local Municipality and district municipality. It lists all the matters listed in Schedule 4B and 5B of the Constitution and the division between local and district municipality in terms of section 84 (1) and 2 of the structures Act. The Schedule 4B and Schedule 5B matters are listed in the first column of the table, followed by the division of that competency between district and local municipalities in the second and third columns.

	District municipality – s 84(1)	Musina Local municipality – s 84(2)
Air Pollution	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Building Regulations	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Child Care Facilities	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Electricity and Gas Reticulation	Bulk Supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution, and where applicable the generation of electricity	Reticulation of Electricity
Fire fighting Services	Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction

	whole, which includes – (i) planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services (ii) specialised fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services (iii) co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures (iv) training of fire officers	
Local Tourism	Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality (Does not include regulation and control of tourism industry)	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Municipal Airports	Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. Establishment, regulation, operation and control of airport facility that serves the area of the district	Airports that serve only the local municipality

	municipality	
Municipal Planning	Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality	Integrated Planning for the Area of the Local Municipality
Municipal Health Services	Full Powers	No Powers
Municipal Public Transport	Regulation of passenger transport services	Establishment, operation, management and control of a municipal public transport service over- or underground for the area of the local municipality subject to district municipality's regulation
Municipal Public Works	Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality	Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality
Storm-water Management Systems	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Trading Regulations	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Water and Sanitations	Potable Water Supply	No Powers

Services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems	Systems, Domestic Waste-Water Disposal Systems	
Constitution: Competency Schedule 5B	The Division in section 84(1) and (2) of the Municipal Structures Act	
	District Municipality-Section 84(1)	Local Municipality-Section 84(2)
Billboards and Display of Advertisements in Public Places	No Powers	Full powers in the area of jurisdiction
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Cleansing	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Control of Public Nuisances	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Control of Undertakings that Sells Liquor to the Public	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Fencing and Fences	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction

Licensing of Dogs	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Licensing and Control of Undertakings that Sell Food to the Public	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Local Amenities	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Local Sport Facilities	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Markets	Establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of fresh produce markets...serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district restricted to markets that sell fresh products, such as vegetables, flowers and meat and excluding car markets, utensils, souvenirs	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Municipal Abattoirs	Establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of abattoirs...serving the area of a major proportion of	Establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of abattoirs that serve the area of the local municipality only

	municipalities in the district	
Municipal Parks and Recreation	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Municipal Roads	Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole The establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of roads that link local municipalities within the district, fall under the authority of the district municipality	The establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of roads that serve the area of the local municipality
Pounds	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Public Places	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal	Solid waste disposal sites, insofar as it relates to – (i) the determination of a waste disposal strategy (ii) the regulation of waste	Remaining powers in the area of jurisdiction, including the establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of refuse dumps and of solid waste disposal

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	disposal	sites that serve the area of
	(iii) the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district	
Street Trading	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Street Lighting	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Traffic and Parking	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction

Demographic Profile

POPULATION CONCENTRATION

The population of Musina Local municipality from census 2001 was 39 310 and 57 195 from 2007 community survey. It reveals that from 2001 to 2007 the population of Musina has increased by 17 885 people.

The table 2 below depicts results from Census 2001 and Census 2011 comparisons with Vhembe District municipality; Musina local municipality in 2001 population was at 39 310 and by Census 2011 the population is at 68 359 the population growth from 2001 Census to 2011 Census is at 29 049. Musina local municipality population growth of 29 049 is second compared to other municipalities in the District municipality's population growth of 96 666.

TABLE 2: Population growth trends in Musina Local municipality

CENSUS 2001(MUSINA)	39 310
Vhembe District	11 98056
CENSUS 2011(MUSINA)	68 359
Vhembe District	1 294 722
POPULATION GROWTH(MUSINA)	29 049
Vhembe District	96 666

SOURCE: Census 2001 & CENSUS 2011

TABLE 3: POPULATION STATICS PER WARD

93401001: WARD 1	13 365
93401002: WARD 2	16 747
93401003: WARD 3	12 760
93401004: WARD 4	5 097
93401005: WARD 5	10 461
93401006: WARD 6	9 928

SOURCE: CENSUS 2011

The above table 3 depicts population statistics per ward in our municipality, the biggest ward in terms of population size is ward 2 at 16 747 which is predominantly the farming community and the least ward in terms of population size is ward 4 which is predominantly part of the urbanized Musina Nancefield township

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TABLE 4: age group, gender and population group in Musina local municipality

AGE	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 +	Total
Black African																			
Male	4 332	2 593	2 465	2 843	4 148	4 477	3 548	2 608	1 791	1 118	841	585	40 7	25 1	14 4	75	74	72	32 373
Female	4 095	2 623	2 347	2 765	4 096	4 420	3 239	2 653	1 708	1 199	892	623	39 5	26 6	21 6	15 3	10 6	11 4	31 912
Total	8 427	5 216	4 812	5 608	8 245	8 898	6 788	5 261	3 499	2 317	1 733	1 208	80 2	51 8	36 0	22 8	18 1	18 6	64 285
Coloured																			
Male	6	10	10	8	12	10	13	10	11	10	13	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	118
Female	12	3	2	12	5	13	10	7	15	11	8	6	2	-	-	2	1	-	111
Total	19	13	12	20	17	23	23	17	26	22	21	7	5	1	-	2	1	-	229
Indian or Indian or Asian																			
Male	11	6	7	8	31	62	47	23	15	6	5	4	3	-	1	-	1	-	231
Female	14	13	3	5	11	15	10	10	4	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	98
Total	25	19	10	13	42	77	57	33	19	9	8	6	6	2	1	-	1	-	329
White																			
Male	133	103	116	83	93	127	117	150	141	140	121	110	67	75	30	15	13	8	1 640
Female	127	96	105	115	98	128	82	140	159	117	108	104	10 2	53	52	28	17	12	1 644
Total	259	199	221	198	191	255	200	290	301	257	229	214	16 9	12 7	82	42	29	20	3 284
Other																			
Male	4	6	5	4	23	36	22	16	14	5	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	143
Female	6	2	3	4	24	17	10	9	6	1	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	88
Total	10	8	8	8	47	53	32	24	20	6	4	3	4	-	-	2	-	2	231
Male	4 486	2 717	2 603	2 945	4 307	4 714	3 748	2 807	1 973	1 279	981	701	48 5	32 7	17 5	89	88	81	34 506
Female	4 253	2 738	2 461	2 902	4 235	4 593	3 352	2 818	1 892	1 332	1 014	738	50 2	32 1	26 9	18 5	12 4	12 6	33 853
Total	8 739	5 455	5 064	5 847	8 542	9 307	7 100	5 625	3 864	2 611	1 995	1 439	98 7	64 8	44 3	27 4	21 2	20 7	68 359

SOURCE: Census 2011

The highest population group in Musina Local municipality is Black African at 64 285 followed by whites at 3 284 and Indians or Asians are at 329 and the least population group is coloureds at 229

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APPENDIX B – QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY BE FILLED IN BY RESIDENTS

Foreign Migration and Its effects on Service Delivery: Musina Local Municipality

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Please put a cross (X) in the relevant box

SECTION A:Personal Bio data

Age   :

18-25	26-35	36-55	56-76	Above 76

Gender :

Male	Female

Country of Origin :

Zimbabwe	Mozambique	Lesotho	Ethiopia	Uganda
Ghana	Nigeria	Somalia	Pakistan	Other

Resident Area in Musina :

Nancefield	Matswale	Musina Town

Level of Education :

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

Number of years in South Africa :

Since Birth	0-12 months	1- 5 years	6-10 years	11 and over

Employment :

Employed	Unemployed	Self -employed

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What kind of settlement do you live in?

Informal	Formal	RDP	Rural	Farm	Other

On a scale of 1-5 how would you rate the provision of houses in Musina?

(1-very poor; 5- excellent)

Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent

SECTION B: Perceptions on service delivery by Musina Local Municipality

Have you been to Musina Local Municipality?

Yes	No

If yes, were you satisfied with the service rendered to you?

Yes	No

In Musina Local Municipality services are easily accessible.

Yes	No

Does your residential area have access to running (tap) water?

Yes	No

If the community has running water, are you guaranteed water each time you open the tap (day or night)?

Yes	No

Do Municipal trucks collect refuse or waste on a weekly basis?

Yes	No

Do houses in your community have electricity?

Yes	No

Are all the main roads tarred in your community?

Yes	No

Musina Local Municipality is able to address migration issues.

Yes	No

I have witnessed or participated in service delivery protests in my area.

Yes	No

Section C: General Perceptions

On a scale of 1-5 please rate the following statements :(1 – strongly disagree and 5 – totally agree)

I am able to get along with foreigners or RSA citizens in my neighbourhood.

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

Government has plans in place to address issues of illegal migration.

Strongly disagree	2.Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

Government has plans in place to address corruption at the Beitbridge port of entry.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

I have been affected by xenophobia remarks or assaults in my community.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

I have been a participant in or witnessed xenophobic assaults in my community.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

My community is safe from crime.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

I find border control officials in Beitbridge Port of Entry helpful.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

I have attended community consultation meetings organised by Musina Local Municipality aimed at discussing service provision.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

Our Ward Councillor engages us in political processes.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

Health services are easily accessible in my community.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

My municipality has available resources (financial, economic and human) to support service delivery endeavours.

Strongly disagree	2. Disagree	3. Not sure	Agree	Totally Agree

APPENDIX C: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

NAME OF PROVINCE: LIMPOPO

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY: MUSINA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION ON SERVICE DELIVERY IN MUSINA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The aim of the study is to explore and find substantiated information on the effects and impact of migrants to service delivery in the municipality. The study will identify challenges and make recommendations.

Dear Sir /Madam

Please answer the questions to the best of your ability. Your accurate and objective response in answering these questions is vital as they will be used to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of Musina Local Municipality in terms of planning and provision of services to the community.

NB: THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE WILL BE TREATED WITH HIGH CONFIDENTIALITY. IT IS THEREFORE NOT NECESSARY TO GIVE YOUR PARTICULARS IF YOU WISH TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS.

What is your perception of the way South Africa deals with foreigners?

_____

_____

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_____

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How does your municipality deal with the existence of foreigners?

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Which measures are in place in dealing with legal and illegal immigrants in your municipality?

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What impact, if any, does illegal migration have on the delivery of services in your municipality?

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What is your perception on border control in relation to the flow of migrants into the municipality?

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Has the municipality ever experienced any xenophobic attacks?

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_____

What is your perception of the living conditions of illegal immigrants in your municipality?

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_____

Has the existence of illegal immigrants in the area affected planning in terms of the delivery of services by the municipalities? If so, explain.

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What is your perception on illegal immigrants and crime in your municipality?

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What are the challenges faced by your municipality in terms of delivering of services?

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Do you have any other relevant information you would like to share?

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Thank you for your support and cooperation.

APPENDIX D   : PERMISSION LETTER

TO   : MUNICIPAL MANAGER

FROM   : AVHASEI SIKHWIVHILU

DATE   : 19 JUNE 2015

SUBJECT   : REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

The above matter refers:

Permission is hereby requested for student Avhasei Sikhwivhilu, Student Number 201324828, from the Faculty of Public Administration, University of Limpopo, Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership to conduct research at your local municipality. The topic of the research is *The Perceived Effects of Foreign Migration on Service Delivery at Musina Local Municipality: Limpopo Province.*

The aim of the study is to explore the dynamics of migration and to find substantiated information on the effects and impact of migrants to service delivery in the municipality. The target population is twenty migrants and twenty citizens in the Musina area, and four municipal employees from the local and district municipality who deal with the planning of service distribution in Musina Local Municipality.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

   A. Sikhwivhilu

UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

TURFLOOP CAMPUS

April 8, 2016

University of Limpopo
Faculty of Humanities
School of Languages and Communication Studies
Phone: (015) 268 3069
Lukas.Mkuti@ul.ac.za

Prof. Z. Mpehle
University of Limpopo
Faculty of Management and Law
Turfloop Graduate School of Leadership

Dear Prof. Mpehle,

LANGUAGE EDITING LETTER

This letter serves as proof that I edited the mini-dissertation of Ms **SIKHWIVHILU AVHASEI (201324828)** entitled **THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION ON SERVICE DELIEVRY IN MUSINA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.**

Regards

Dr. Lukas Dominikus