IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON ZIMBABWE’S DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA FROM 2000.

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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF A MASTER DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

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I affirm that this research venture here is my innovative work and has not been imitated or
removed from previous source without due salutation of the source.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents for it was through their love and support that I managed to do this work. They have always been my role models and have managed to bring out the best in me. In essence I dedicate this thesis to my family, friends and my soul mate Isaac Mazhetese for believing in me and being supportive.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the assistance received from the following people who made it possible for this document to be put together, my supervisor, who spared his valuable time to guide, encourage and advise me in compiling this dissertation. I also want to express my most profound gratitude to my father for his immeasurable morale support. I also want to thank the various government ministries and embassies that assisted me in carrying out this research. I extend my gratitude for their willingness to provide feedback which made the completion of this research an enjoyable experience. Many thanks to my friends for being helpful in my research. Above all I thank the almighty God for making my studies a success.
ABSTRACT

The study explored the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa. The influx of Zimbabwean migrants into South Africa has resulted in tensions between the nationals of the two counties and it has led to humanitarian concerns where South Africa is being accused of violating human rights by ill-treating Zimbabweans. Violence against Zimbabweans has steadily increased over the past few years with incidents of South Africans threatening, harming, and killing Zimbabweans as strategies to forcing them to leave South Africa. Reports of xenophobic views in South Africa and feelings of resentment toward Zimbabweans who compete with South Africans for employment are on the increase. The research objectives of the study were to explore the causes of migration from Zimbabwe into South Africa, determine the socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa and to establish the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa and lastly to determine the impact of migration on the diplomatic relations of South Africa and Zimbabwe. The study used a descriptive survey research design with a sample of 20 respondents (n=20) chosen using purposive sampling method. Primary data was collected through interviews. The data was analysed using thematic analysis. The research results also indicated that there was both negative and positive socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa. The research further revealed that South Africa has enjoyed the benefits of cheap labour as many of the migrants from Zimbabwe take up blue collar jobs such as driving, working in farms, cleaning the streets as well as other low key jobs. Overall the study also found out that the SA government’s somewhat laissez-faire approach to the mass influx of Zimbabweans over the past decade has contributed to its quiet diplomacy strategy, but has done so at a cost to internal domestic stability and its reputation internationally. The study recommended that Zimbabwe and South Africa should continue to strengthen their memorandum of understanding on diplomatic consultations, which will ensure regular diplomatic talks on issues such as strengthening bilateral relations, security and co-operation in Africa, and other issues of mutual interest.
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immune-Virus</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organisation for Migration</td>
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<td>LDC</td>
<td>Less Developed Country</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Contemporary security studies have threats to human security ever since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Amongst these security threats, international migration is one of them. International migration has become a reality that touches nearly all corners of the socio-economic and political spheres of nations. Modern transportation has made international migration easier, cheaper and faster for people to move. At the same time conflict, poverty, inequality and lack of decent jobs are among the reasons that compel people to leave their homes in search of better futures for themselves and their families. (Rwamatara, 2013).

Over the past decade there has been an increase in attention put upon issues of Zimbabweans migrating to other countries particularly South Africa. This research argues that post 2000 Zimbabwe has witnessed quite a growing number of day to day trippers to South Africa. To comprehend this issue of migration, accordingly, Rwamata (2013: 11) defines the term “as the movement of people from one place to another for permanent settlement or semi-permanent residence mostly across a political or administrative boundary.” In essence, migration entails the movement of people to a different territory of origin or birth for resettlement. Reasons of migration vary and there is no universal understanding of why people migrate. Migration occurs at different levels that is inter-continentally meaning between continents, intra-continentally that is between countries on a given continent and lastly inter-regionally that is within countries. Rwamata (2013). This migration can be temporal or permanent and it may also be forced or voluntary. Immigration is when people move from one place to another place to settle and such migrants are called immigrants.
(Mason, 2013) Emigration is when people move out to new places and the migrants involved are called emigrants.

Migration is a key issue across Africa. Within countries and across boarders migration can be seen as an immanent part of labour markets and livelihoods across much of the African continent for at least the last century (Black, et al, 2006). It has also been a major socio-economic issue and is inseparable from Africans’ way of life (International Organization for Migration, 2003). Over time and in different forms migration has taken various forms and it has cut across class and skill boundaries and it has also existed in largely different demographic and geographical contexts.

International migration has been steadily increasing in every region of the globe since the end of the Second World War (Mason, 2013). At the beginning of the twenty-first century, approximately 200 million people reside outside of their country of birth and over the past half century individual mobility has increased exponentially (Mahara, 2011). Hatton and Williamson (2008) claimed that migration, like globalization, is not a new phenomenon. However Weiner (2005: 11) argued that the increase in international migration in the post-war period posed a threat to international stability and security, especially in those areas of the globe where nation-states are most fragile from the Balkans, Transcaucasia, the Middle East, the great lakes region of Africa, or Southern Africa. Kok et al (2006: 135) defined migration as any movement of one month or more that involves crossing of magisterial boundary or any change from one type of settlement area to another.

Richmond (2012) opined that the rise in immigration is a function of market forces (demand-pull and supply-push) and kinship networks, which reduce the transactions costs of moving from one society to another. In this sense people migrate because of various reasons which can be grouped under push and pull factors. Push factors are the reasons for emigrating
(leaving a place) which can be because of difficulties such as war or economic challenges. Pull factors are those reasons given for immigrating (moving into a place) and this can be because of desirable conditions such as employment opportunities. As such these economic and sociological forces are the necessary conditions for migration to occur, but the sufficient conditions are legal and political and have some significant impact on relations between nations (Mattes, 2014). Lefko-Everett (2007) claimed that despite efforts to restrict immigration, people are moving in increasing numbers, and there is a sense of crisis and loss of control. Gelderblom (2011) argued that migration is both a cause and a consequence of political and economic change.

Christie (2015) pointed out that migration can strain diplomatic relationship between nations like the case of Mexico and United State of America and poor diplomatic relations may well make it more difficult for immigrants to be integrated in the host country. This hypothesis was developed by Rocha (2006), who showed that the deteriorating Spanish-Moroccan relationship had a negative impact on the integration of Moroccan immigrants in Spain. Also Liow (2010) suggested that it was the illegal migration from Indonesia to Malaysia which produced a worsening relationship between the two countries, and emphasized in general that the tension over migratory flows is often to be found at the root of deteriorating political relationships.

Migration is a key issue across Africa (CoRMSA, 2008). It has always been a major socio-economic issue and is inseparable from Africans’ way of life (Black et al, 2009). Southern Africa has been referred to as a region that is literally on the move (McDonald, 2011). As noted by Loesche (2010) this mobility is as a result of numerous push factors which include the end of apartheid in South Africa, the establishment of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the DRC war, the collapse of Zimbabwe’s socio-economic structure as well as other factors. On the other hand Peggy (2011) explained that Southern African
countries can be divided into migrant sending countries, which include Zimbabwe, Zambia, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and Swaziland; receiving countries such as South Africa, Namibia and Botswana.

With particular focus on Zimbabwe and South Africa migration issues can be argued to have rose when Zimbabwe introduced the fast track Land Reform Program and the effects of the initiative leading to economic downturn in the early 2000s. (Makumbe, 2008). The economy of Zimbabwe was faced with intense shortages of the essential elements needed for a vibrant economy such as industrial and consumer goods. More so, Zimbabwe has invested in social capital and the decrease in employment opportunities for the population led also to migration in search of greener pastures. As such a vast lot of Zimbabweans immigrated to South Africa behind the main reason of seeking economic opportunities. It has been estimated that 3.4 million Zimbabweans which represent a quarter of the country’s population have left Zimbabwe making the country one of the largest contributors of immigrants in South Africa (Latham and Cohen, 2011). In this manner the issue of Zimbabwean migration to South Africa embraces quite a number of challenges on the bilateral relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe when one looks at it on the framework of international migration.

The decline in the socio-economic structure of Zimbabwe since 2000 has led to a significant percentage of professionals leaving the country to other countries and South Africa became the main recipient of these migrants. HRW (2015) claimed that there is an estimate of about 5 million Zimbabweans living in South Africa alone and many of them are illegal migrants. Zimbabwe is in dire shortage of skilled people such as teachers, nurses, doctors, engineers, social workers and many other professionals and this has worsened the socio-economic situation in the country. Migrants are increasingly viewed negatively in South Africa, xenophobia and intolerance of migrant workers has increased in the past two decades (Landau, 2007).
Numerous reasons have been brought forward in trying to explain why Zimbabweans migrate to other countries particularly South Africa. It appears that Zimbabweans migrate to South Africa because of their lack of basic human, institutional and structural resources. The reason for Zimbabwean migration may be viewed using a fundamental human rights framework. The constitution of Zimbabwe under Chapter IV details fundamental human rights that need to be protected at all costs. That is to say Zimbabweans are confronted with enormous challenges such as poverty, drought, famine, the lack of housing and other basic resources and it may be the consequence of living with the totality of this deprivation that is driving immigration (Reltzes, 1997). This supports the argument that Zimbabweans are immigrating to South Africa with a commonly cited reason being economic opportunities. Hopes of securing employment may be a significant reason to leave everything behind in order to address life’s challenges.

When migration is supported by the most appropriate policies, it can aid to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development in both home and host communities (United Nations International Migration Report, 2015). This means that the countries of destination can also benefit from migration. In countries of destination, migrants often ties fill critical labour shortages, create jobs as entrepreneurs, and contribute in terms of taxes and social security contributions. Migrants, as some of the most dynamic members of society, can also forge new paths in science, medicine and technology and enrich their host communities by promoting cultural diversity. This has however not been the case between Zimbabwe and South Africa. It appears as though South Africans feel threatened by Zimbabweans as there has been reasonable complains on the part of South Africans on Zimbabweans taking away jobs. This can be argued to be resulting in the xenophobic attacks and this carries evidence of how migration has impacted on the relations of South Africa and Zimbabwe.
In spite of the many benefits that come with migration, migrants still remain among the most vulnerable members of the society. They are often the first people to lose their jobs in the event of an economic down turn; they work for less pay and for longer hours, and in worse conditions than national workers. While for many migration is an empowering experience, most of migrants have to endure human rights violations, abuse and discrimination. Further, in many parts of the world, migration remains one of the few options for people, particularly young people, to find decent work, and escape poverty, persecution and violence. The socio economic impact of illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in South Africa is viewed by different researchers as negative resulting in high crime rates (Solomon 2000:13) whilst others view it as positive in terms of skills development and transfer (McDonald 2000:814). The current state of Zimbabwean immigrants into the country is characterized by exaggerated half-truths and silences that are said to be dangerously misleading (Vigneswaran 2007:4). It is against this backdrop that the study seeks to explore the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa.

Violence against Zimbabweans has steadily increased over the past few years with incidents of South Africans threatening, harming, and killing Zimbabweans as strategies to forcing them to leave South Africa. Reports of xenophobic views in South Africa and feelings of resentment toward Zimbabweans who compete with South Africans for employment are on the increase (CoRMSA, 2008). Despite the benefits of immigration, public and the policymakers at the destination country usually believe that immigration can become an economic burden, as immigration is feared to lead to loss of jobs, heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality (UNDP 2009, p. 70). Hence the study is motivated to decipher the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa.
1.2 Statement of the problem

The study seeks to explore the challenges, impact and effect of migration between Zimbabwe and South Africa. The research problem has its roots back to the year 2000 which marked a change in Zimbabwe’s economy which turned out to be failing thereby forcing Zimbabwean nationals to opt for South Africa amongst other countries for greener pastures. This influx of Zimbabwean migrants into South Africa has resulted in tensions between the nationals of the two counties and it has led to humanitarian concerns where South Africa is being accused of violating human rights by ill-treating Zimbabwean migrants. Violence against Zimbabweans has steadily increased over the past few years with incidents of South Africans threatening, harming, and killing Zimbabweans as strategies to forcing them to leave South Africa. Reports of xenophobic views in South Africa and feelings of resentment toward Zimbabweans who compete with South Africans for employment are on the increase (CoRMSA, 2008). Despite the benefits of immigration, public and the policymakers at the destination country usually believe that immigration can become an economic burden, as immigration is feared to lead to loss of jobs, heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality (UNDP 2009, p. 70). Hence the study is motivated to decipher the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa.

1.3 Aim of the study

The study seeks to explore the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- To explore the causes of migration from Zimbabwe into South Africa
- To determine the socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa
• To establish the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa.

1.5 Research questions

• What are the causes of high influx of illegal Zimbabweans into South Africa?

• What is the socio-economic impact of illegal migration on South Africa?

• What is the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa?

1.6 Assumptions

It is assumed that:

• Migration has an effect on the diplomatic relationship between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

• Migration into South Africa has socio economic impact for both Zimbabwe and South Africa.

• There is a cordial relationship between Zimbabwe and South Africa.

1.7 Significance of the study

To the researcher

The researcher will broaden her understanding on impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa. It will also enable the researcher’s to gain research skills, and experience to conduct research in the future and to combine academic theories with practical procedures.

To the government of Zimbabwe and South Africa

The study will add value on the understanding of the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa and help to strengthen the diplomatic relationships between the
two nations by handling migration issue mutually. The study will also offer guidelines for authorities in terms of rethinking strategies and policies in managing illegal Zimbabwean migration in South Africa to the best interest of both nations.

**To the University (BUSE)**

The findings will contribute to new body of knowledge and shall also pave way for future researches to other students.

**1.8 Delimitations**

The research is going to focus on the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa. Of great focus is going to be the effects of migration on the diplomatic relations of South Africa and Zimbabwe, the causes of migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa and various problems that come with the migration issue and the impact of this migration on the socio-economic relations of the two states in question.

**1.9 Limitations**

There was limited time for carrying out the research and data collection from respondents. Some officials from government ministries were either not accessible or hesitant to release information due to security reasons hence inaccurate data was sometimes supplied to the researcher. Lack of cooperation from the targeted ministries also drew back the research. As such these limitations were addressed through the use of in-depth interviews with members of the academia within the field and data triangulation because evaluation of data can be made easy as there is reduced impact of individual bias.

**1.10 Definition of terms**

**Migration** refers to short-term departure, involving the crossing of magisterial boundaries, for purposes of seeking an income-generating activity (McDonald 2000: 50).
**Immigration** refers to the movement of people into one country from another. (McDonald 2000).

**Emigration** refers to the act of leaving one’s own country to settle permanently in another. (Kok et al. 2006: 52; Human Rights Watch 2007:14).

**Xenophobia** refers to negative attitudes and violent actions against foreigners in South Africa (Harris: 2001).

1.11 Summary

This chapter explored a brief background of migration and how it rose between Zimbabwe and South Africa with the onset of Zimbabwe’s economic challenges in the year 2000. It also traced migration within the framework of international migration showing how the issue of migration is an area of interest due to how the migration issue is on an increase between various states. Highlighted also is the background to the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, and research questions, assumption of the research, significance of the study and definition of terms. Delimitations and limitations of the study were also discussed.
CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction
In the introductory chapter, the purpose of the study and its objectives were highlighted after outline of the research problem. This chapter proceeds with literature review. Literature review endeavors to discuss and analyze existing literature that is relevant to the problem being studied. It helps one to find out what others have already researched and reported on. Using theoretical insights, concepts and empirical evidence, the researcher will be able to identify gaps and weakness in prior studies so as to justify a new investigation.

2.1 Theoretical framework

2.1.1 Neoclassical theory of migration
There is no single comprehensive conceptual framework behind international migration. This is because of how the issue of migration is complex for it encompasses economic, political, social, cultural and environmental factors. Migration theories can be classified according to the level they focus on. There are macro and micro level theories. Micro-level theories focus on individual migration decisions, whereas macro-level theories look at aggregate migration trends and explain these trends with macro-level explanations. Different theories are therefore used in trying to understand reasons behind people migrating.

The neoclassical theory is a macro level theory that understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. The most basic model originally developed to explain migration in the process of economic development in the works of Hicks (1932), Lewis (1954) and Harris and Todaro (1970) highlights that migration results from actual
wage differentials across markets or countries that emerge from heterogeneous degrees of labor market tightness. According to this theory, migration is driven by geographic differences in labor supply and demand and the resulting differentials in wages between labor-rich versus capital-rich countries.

The central argument of the neoclassical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999; Massey et al. 1993; Borjas 2008). More than 30% wage differential has been set as necessary for the gains of migration to override its costs (Mansoor and Quillin 2006; Krieger and Maitre 2006). In the extended neoclassical models, migration determined by expected rather than actual earnings and the key variable is earnings weighted by the probability of employment (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999; Massey et al. 1993).

The neoclassical macro-level elaboration can be transferred to the micro-level model of individual choice and has been termed the human capital theory of migration (Todaro 1969). Introduced by Sjaadstad (1962), the human capital theory enriches the neoclassical framework by incorporating the socio-demographic characteristics of the individual as an important determinant of migration at the micro-level (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999). At the centre of such analyses is a rational individual who migrates with the goal of maximizing his or her benefits and gains.

Related to the neoclassical theory is the push-pull framework which continues to emphasize the economic context of the flow of workers (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999). Push-pull factors introduce relational aspects into thinking about migration and compose dyadic frames in which migration flows are studied empirically. The theory is applicable to this study as we
examine the factors that had led to an influx of illegal Zimbabweans in South Africa in search for better paying jobs popularly known as greener pastures.

2.1.2 Dual labor market theory

The basic insight of the dual labour market theory is that international migration comes as a result of intrinsic labour demands of modern industrial societies. Dual labour market theory links migration to structural changes in the economy but explains migration dynamics with the demand side (Massey et al, 1993). The theory was developed by Piore who claimed that permanent demand for immigrant labour is inherent to the economic structure of advanced countries (Piore, 1979). The dual labour market theory assumes the existence of a divided occupational structure and a dual pattern of economic organization in advanced economies. This duality unfolds along the lines of two types of organizations in the economy that is the capital-intensive where both skilled and unskilled labour is utilized and the labour intensive where unskilled labour prevails (Piore, 1979).

The theory argues that migration is driven by conditions of labour demand rather than supply. The character of the economy in advanced countries creates a demand for low-skilled jobs which domestic workers refuse to take up due to, for example, status. This results in immigration becoming more desirable and necessary in order to fill the jobs. The dual labour market theory provides an intelligent explanation for the coexistence of chronic labour demand for foreign nationals alongside structural unemployment in receiving countries (Arango 2000). Using the dual labour market theory in trying to understand reasons behind migration, the structure of the advanced economies is divided into the high wage level sectors that are characterised by a capital intensive method of production and a low wage level sector that is characterised by a labour intensive method of production and it is the low wage sector that needs the immigrant workers (Massey et al, 1993).
In simple the dual labour market theory explains migration as a result of temporary pull factors that is strong structural labour demand in advanced economies. According to the theory there is economic dualism on the labour market of advanced countries and wages reflect prestige and status as such there is a primary sector that provides well-paying jobs and the secondary sector for unskilled jobs. Due to structural inflation there are constant wage rises in the primary sector and proportional wage rises in the secondary sector are too expensive and this makes the secondary sector unattractive to native workers (Hagen, 2008). The result is a demand for migrant labour forces for migrants are more innovated to work in these low-state jobs because they do consider themselves part of the destination society.

Basically the higher the level of unemployment in the sending country the more significant is migration out of the country for there is a strong demand for temporary migrant labour that acts as a pull factor to migration. This dual labour market labour theory is applicable to this study for there are Zimbabweans who leave the country in search of employment in South Africa in hopes of establishing a better living out of Zimbabwe.

2.2 Overview of Zimbabweans migration to South Africa history

Labour migrants in Southern Africa dates back to the 1850s with the development of the sugar plantations of Natal (Bauer and Zimmermann, 1999). Thereafter, it intensified with the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1870 and gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886. The uneven development of capitalism in Southern Africa, with its emerging mining and agricultural economic centres in South Africa in the nineteenth century and Zimbabwe in the twentieth, led to new forms of migration, as workers from neighbouring countries migrated in search of work (Borjas, 2008). These “southernmost centres, where capital was best developed and entrenched, each in turn fed off the less developed northern periphery for part of its labour supplies.
Population migration into and out of present-day Zimbabwe, pre-dates European conquest and the imposition of artificial colonial borders (Krieger and Maitre, 2006). Not only did people move from one area to another as need arose, ethnic boundaries were fluid enough to allow individuals or groups to move in or out of population clusters and ethnic groupings with relative ease. Movement did not cease after the establishment of colonial boundaries either. These arbitrary borders divided families, clan groups and ethnic communities between different colonies (Mansoor and Quillin, 2006). Zimbabwe was also a “sending” country during the twentieth century although the numbers were generally much smaller ((Makina, 2007). Migrant workers from some parts of Zimbabwe engaged in circular migration for work in South Africa. Zimbabwe’s own war of liberation forced many blacks into exile in the 1970s. They returned at independence, just as whites began to leave in growing numbers. However, in general, Zimbabwe was more of a receiving than a sending country before 1990 (Muzondidya, 2008). This was to change in the 1990s as the country was dramatically transformed into a leading migrant sending country (Skinkin, 2009).

Zimbabwe played a dual role as both a receiver of migrant labourers from its neighbours and as a supplier of migrant labour to South Africa. The issue of Zimbabweans migration to South Africa; dates back to the 1860’s with the discovery of diamonds in the Orange Free State and gold in the Witwatersrand (Tevera and Zinyama, 2002). The discovery of these minerals led to the high demand and recruitment of cheap labour from countries like Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (IOM, 2005:2-4). With the demise of apartheid in 1994, South Africa was then entrenched as a focal point for trade and travel (Ranchod, 2005:8). This led to a rapid increase of immigrants into South Africa (Tsheola, 2008:39-49). The cross-border movement from Zimbabwe to South Africa has always been male dominated with labour contracts in the mining industry (Simelane, 2009). The end of
apartheid and positive changes in the South African economy has led to a high migration of Zimbabweans into the country (McDonald, 2000).

2.3 Causes of Zimbabweans migration into South Africa

Historically, Zimbabwe has been a sender as well as receiver of migrants. Zimbabwe’s steady decline since the early 1990s, which was accelerated by the farm invasions in 2000 and the ensuing anarchy saw huge numbers of highly skilled people leave the country (FMSP, 2007). The decline in the socio-economic structure of Zimbabwe has led to almost all professionals leaving the country to other countries (Lahav, 2010). It is estimated that about 5 million Zimbabweans live in South Africa alone (Lahav, 2010). According to Adams (2013), over the past decades, there has been increasing attention placed upon the issue of Zimbabweans attempting to leave their country for other countries, particularly South Africa, by the news media. It has been estimated that 5 million Zimbabweans, which represent a quarter of the country’s population, have left Zimbabwe, making this country one of the largest contributors of immigrants in Southern Africa (Harris, 2001) Studies of international migration have cited motivators for relocation to foreign countries as economic challenges or inequalities (Borjas, 2008). Supporting these studies was the significant and unprecedented numbers of Zimbabweans that immigrated to South Africa starting in 2000 with the country’s economic collapse (Crush and Williams, 2005).

Danso and McDonald (2000) postulated that the scope of the Zimbabwe Migration Profile is broad, embracing a great variety of migration categories. It is framed by the concept of international migration itself, which, according to the Glossary on Migration (IOM, 2004), can be briefly defined as the movement of persons who leave their country of usual residence, to establish themselves either permanently or temporarily in another country. The Zimbabwean economy has not been performing well since the year 2000, it registered negative growth rates despite the adoption and implementation of several economic recovery
programmes and plans (Guiraudon and Lahav, 2010). Real GDP cumulatively declined by over 46 per cent during the period from year 2000 to 2007 and the economy is projected to have declined further in 2008. The decline in real GDP resulted from the unstable macroeconomic environment coupled with intermittent droughts, foreign currency shortages and a surge in international oil prices (HRW, 2007). Consequently the economy experienced severe shortages of basic utilities including electricity, fuel and water, as well as most basic food and non-food commodities such as maize meal, sugar, cooking oil, soap, electricity and essential hospital drugs (Maharaj, 2014). The aforementioned predicaments have led Zimbabweans to leave their nation en-mass to the neighbouring South Africa.

Christie (1997) opined that individual economic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and homelessness, may not however, be the only factors contributing to migration of Zimbabweans to South Africa, institutional and structural factors such as civil unrest and political instability may also serve as motivators of immigration to other countries. In addition, the former South African Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Inkosi Mangosuthu Buthelezi, cited three reasons for the increase of Zimbabweans in South Africa (HRW, 2007). He stated that South Africa, compared to other African countries, was economically advanced, that South African employers were more willing to hire foreigners including vulnerable and undocumented (i.e., illegal) immigrants, and that Southern African countries were historically and economically connected to South Africa which, in and of itself, influenced migration patterns (CoRMSA, 2008).

Bauer and Zimmermann, (1999) claimed that due to the unprecedented socio-economic and political challenges in Zimbabwe, migration has increasingly become a survival strategy. The country has gradually shifted from being a migrant-receiving country to being predominantly a transit and migrant-sending country (Lahav, 2010). First, there has been a progressive rise in emigration flows and cross-border movements; this rise has accelerated since 2000, as the
national economic situation dramatically deteriorated (Makina, 2007; Muzondidya, 2008; Kiwanuka and Monson, 2009; IOM, 2009). On the other hand Hollifield (2012) averred that the political and economic turmoil in Zimbabwe led to a high migration rate of Zimbabweans into South Africa, the majority of whom are said to be undocumented (Maharaj, 2014). Landau (2007) pointed out that the cross-border movement from Zimbabwe to South Africa has always been male dominated with labour contracts in the mining industry. The end of apartheid and positive changes in the South African economy has led to a high migration of foreigners into the country (Guiraudon and Lahav, 2010).

The economic inequalities within the regions have led to the high increase of migration and South Africa is the destination place and also a transit route (Tsheola 2008:45-46). Tevera and Zinyama (2002) explained that illegal migration by Zimbabweans into South Africa has been on the increase since the 1980s and in the beginning illegal migrants were from western and southern districts of Zimbabwe. The areas are said to be prone to drought and severe food shortages. However recently, most migrants now come from all over Zimbabwe (Tsheola 2008:45-46). This has been supported by a number of authors who asserted that in Zimbabwe, the economic conditions have deteriorated badly and the lower income group people have no way to cope with the hardship and high levels of unemployment hence their decision to migrate (Crush and Williams, 2005:3-4; FMSP and MLAO, 2007; HRW 2006:8, HRW, 2007; ILO, 1998; IOM, 2005:2-4; Tevera and Zinyama, 2002:27-29; Ranchod, 2005:8).

Globalisation has resulted in making push factors stronger and people migrate in large numbers to South Africa (Tsheola, 2008:39-49). Often people move from their countries of origin to another because of disadvantages and this has been referred to as “push factors” i.e. poverty, hardship, poor living conditions, scarcity of food, fuel, high inflation, rising cost of goods and basic necessities and drought (Tsheola, 2008:39-49). There are advantages pulling them to the country where they want to move to, and this has been referred to as “pull factors”
i.e. employment opportunities, higher wages, political stability, better social amenities, access to consumer goods and commodities and a better life than in the country of origin (Lefko-Everett, 2007; Crush and Williams, 2005; Simelane, 2009; McDonald, 2000).

2.4 Socio-economic impact of Zimbabweans migration into South Africa

Migration also has important costs (brain drain) and benefits (remittances and brain gain) for less developed countries (Kiwanuka and Monson, 2009). But to get the benefits of migration, these states must be willing to accept certain costs, principally the short-term social and political instability and the fiscal burden of concentrated immigrant populations in regions and localities (Lahav, 2010). Hollifield (2012) argued that in the more liberal (OECD) states, rights are the key to regulating migration, as states strive to fulfill three key functions, maintaining security, building trade and investment regimes, and regulating migration. In the Less Developing Countries (LDC), migration raises many of the same security concerns, with sometimes severe repercussions for social and political stability, but with important economic payoffs.

Despite the benefits of immigration, the public and the policymakers at the destination country usually believe that immigration can become an economic burden, as immigration is feared to lead to loss of jobs, heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality (UNDP, 2009). However, host countries such as Botswana, Zambia, South Africa, Namibia and even Britain and Australia have benefited immensely from such huge exodus of qualified Zimbabweans into their territories (Lefko-Everett, 2007). These countries also enjoy the benefits of cheap labor as many of the migrants take up blue collar jobs such as driving, working in farms, cleaning the streets as well as other low key jobs (Maharaja, 2004). The socioeconomic impact of illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in South Africa is viewed by different researchers as negative resulting in high crime rates (Solomon, 2000) whilst others view it as positive in terms of skills development and transfer (McDonald, 2000). The current
state of illegal Zimbabwean immigrants into the country is characterized by exaggerated half-truths and silences that are said to be dangerously misleading (Vigneswaran, 2007).

Landau (2007) claimed that immigrants are said to be contributing to economic development of host countries according to international studies. In South Africa, there is improvement or indirect impact on the economy especially in the informal and formal businesses such as hair salons, supermarkets, crafts, taxis and upholstery as a results of migrants from Zimbabwe (Bauer and Zimmermann, 1999). They are said to be contributing via purchasing of goods and subsistence and other living expenses (McDonald et al, 2009; Maharaj, 2014). Studies carried out by the South African Migration Project (SAMP) indicate that immigrants in the informal sector from Zimbabwe bring new skills, capital and competitive services needed by ordinary South Africans. They thus benefit local labour markets as they create jobs (McDonald et al, 2009; Danso and McDonald, 2000; ILO, 1998).

The supply of cheap labour by labour supplying countries such as Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Mozambique played an important role in the development of the mining sector and white farms. South Africa should realise that it has always benefitted from migration in the past (ILO, 1998). However, according to CoRMSA (2008) the Zimbabwean immigrants have high educational levels, and if properly managed they have a potential of having a positive impact and benefit South Africa, but instead they are hired for low wages (CoRMSA 2008:16). Other authors such as Stern and Szalontai (2006:134-135), argue that the impact of migration was thought to be positive on receiving countries as immigrants were skilled and less likely to depend on state welfare. However, Christie (1997:3) argues that the threat posed by illegal immigrants on the country’s economy appears to be real. This is supported by Sebola (2008:112) who contends that the negative impact of immigrants on South African resources cannot be ignored. Illegal immigrants are said to have a negative impact on the productivity of the South African workforce through the
diseases they are said to bring in the country. Those diseases include cholera, yellow fever, HIV and other subtropical diseases (Solomon 2000:14).

Zimbabwean immigrants are seen as taking jobs away from South Africans and increase the unemployment rate in the country because they accept low wages. They are seen as depressing the remuneration of local labour (Maharaj, 2004; Tevera and Zinyama, 2002). This is because they accept wages below market wages which local people refuse to take, and this causes conflict and contributes to unemployment rates of local people (Simelane, 2009; Solomon, 2006; Harris, 2001; Solomon, 2003, Solomon, 2000). They are said to be undermining the ability of the South African labour unions to fight for better wages for the South Africans. According to Crush (2008:33), the perception that foreigners steal jobs from South Africans is not based on personal experience because 85% of respondents in a 2006 survey indicated that they have no personal experience or met anyone who lost a job to a foreigner. Organisations like the FMSP (2007:17) indicate that the perception that illegal migration impact negatively on the job sector is true because it is impossible to enforce legal labour standards due to their illegality and the fact that they avoid being identified for fear of deportation.

According to Sing (2010) and FMSP (2007:17), the perception that Zimbabweans are putting a strain on the South African health sector may be true because of the collapse of the health system in Zimbabwe. The concentration of immigrants in some places has a potential to affect health service delivery (Maharaj, 2014). On another note, Zimbabwean citizens were reported to be collecting old age pension and other welfare grants from the South African government. They were perceived to be exerting pressure on the South African government welfare which makes it difficult for the country to achieve its socio-economic growth strategy and development targets. Kloppers (2006), Solomon (2000) and Ranchod (2005) also concurred by indicating that illegal immigrants fraudulently claim pensions meant for South
Africans. Once they enter the country they illegally obtain identity documents and use them to apply for grants and other services (Bauer and Zimmermann, 1999).

According to Sebola (2008), the provision of housing for South Africans is one challenge that the government need to achieve, although Illegal migration is said to be having a negative impact on realizing this goal. Illegal immigrants fraudulently benefit from houses that are meant for South Africans. Most Zimbabweans are blamed for illegal squatting in the country as they come in large numbers (Lefko-Everett, 2007). Excessive immigration of Zimbabweans in South Africa is said to have an impact on the increase in crime, safety and security (Lahav, 2010). It is said to create a climate for survival crimes and criminal recruitment. Illegal immigration leads to an increase in antisocial behaviour and criminal activity (FMSP, 2007; Simelane, 2009; Landau, 200) such as drug trafficking and gun-running, and thus contributes to violent crimes in South Africa (Maharaj, 2004; Tevera and Zinyama, 2002). They are said to be contributing 14% of crimes in South Africa.

Vigneswaran (2007) argues that the reason why illegal immigrants are associated with crime, terror and prostitution is because they lack residency rights and due to their illegality they engage in undetected movements. Danso and McDonald (2000) indicated that illegal Zimbabweans are involved in crime and that since 1994 the rate of crime in South Africa had increased. Solomon (2006) indicated that the involvement of illegal immigrants in crime affect investor confidence and that lead to the utilisation of state resources that should be used for development and now channelled into fighting crime.

2.5 Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa

According to Bowen and Pédussel-Wu (2011) the impact of international migration on the welfare of both source and recipient countries is a more recent phenomenon. The twentieth and twenty-first centuries have seen the emergence of the migration state, where regulation of
international migration is as important as providing for the security of the state and the economic well-being of the population as well as molding relationships between nations (Kiwanuka and Monson, 2009). At the heart of the migration crisis are concerns about sovereignty, citizenship, national security and identity. The ability or inability of a state to control its borders and hence its population is the sine qua non of sovereignty (Freeman, 2008; Guiraudon and Lahav, 2010; Hollifield, 2005). One is that poor diplomatic relations may well make it more difficult for immigrants to be integrated in the host country. This hypothesis is developed in Rocha (2006), who shows that the deteriorating Zimbabwean-South African relationship had a negative impact on the integration of Zimbabwean immigrants in South Africa.

More generally, poor diplomatic relations will negatively affect immigrant life satisfaction if they increase discrimination (as shown by Safi, 2010, using European Social Survey data). Ngomane (2014) opined that hostility towards foreigners resulting from poor bilateral diplomatic relations may result in restrictions on the freedom of movement across borders. Liow (2003) suggested that it was the illegal migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa which produced a worsening relationship between the two countries, and emphasizes in general that tension over migratory flows is often to be found at the root of deteriorating political relationships, although politicians in those two countries tend to hide the issues (Maharaja, 2004).

The African Union, during an ‘Experts’ Meeting on Migration and Development in Africa’ held in Algiers Algeria on the 3rd to the 5th of April, 2006, established a ‘strategic framework’ policy on migration within its Social Affairs Directorate (Simelane, 2009). One of the program’s goals was to seek cooperation between countries to make effective use of the opportunity for development presented by migration and Zimbabwe and South Africa utilized that opportunity to work out their relationships (Simelane, 2009). Migrants are
increasingly viewed negatively in South Africa; xenophobia and intolerance of migrant workers have increased in the past two decades and this has caused diplomatic problems between Zimbabwe and South Africa (Massey et al. 1993). The prevalent anti-immigrant attitudes have, at times, manifested in violence (Sebola, 2008). In May 2008, there were a series of attacks in which immigrants from Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe were attacked; at least 60 people were killed, hundreds were injured, and even more were displaced (Safi, 2010). Sources blame a wide variety of factors for the increase in intolerance, such as anti-immigrant media coverage and policy-making, as well as “a range of factors including high unemployment, porous borders, one of the world’s highest crime rates, poverty, police and government corruption, ineffective service delivery, and an inept foreign policy (Muzondidya, 2008:8) The countries with affected nationalities expressed deep concern about the inhuman treatment of their citizen, including Zimbabwe and this strained the diplomatic relations between Harare and Pretoria (McDonald, 2000). Research conducted by Crush and McDonald through SAMP (2002), Solomon (2000), FMSP and MLAO (2007), IRIN (2008), Landau (2007), HRW (2006, 2007) indicate that with the high migration trends, there has been an increase in human rights violations, which if not attended to, have a potential to create strained relationships between South Africa and the international communities particularly Zimbabwe.

South Africans are seen as generally xenophobic, with immigration policies based on control measures which are said to be “cruel and unsuccessful” (Crush, 2002; Solomon, 2000, Vigneswaran, 2007). South African politicians and officials are perceived to add to the negativity towards migrants (McDonald and Jacobs, 2005). The Minister of Justice in South Africa Penuel Maduna (2010) indicated that they bring diseases and are parasites rather than adding to the improvement of the South African economy (Maharaja, 2004, Tevera and Zinyama, 2002).
2.6 Empirical Evidence

In a study by Becchetti, Andrew and Ricca, (2011) investigating the value of diplomacy: bilateral relations and immigrant well-being. The study focused on the value of good relationships between countries by considering their effect on a group of individuals who are arguably intimately affected by them: immigrants. The research findings indicated that good relations are positively and significantly correlated with immigrant life satisfaction, especially when we downplay low-value news events. This significant effect is much stronger for immigrants who have been in Germany longer, and who expect to stay there forever. This is consistent with good relations directly affecting the quality of immigrants’ lives in the host country, but is not consistent with assimilation. There is thus a significant value to diplomacy: good relationships between home and host countries generate significant well-being externalities for those who live abroad. Hence it was recommended that when the host country already has good relations with the immigrants’ origin country, migration does not affect the relations between the two countries but rather improves the wellbeing of the immigrants.

Since the early 1990s many empirical studies have been conducted on the impact of international migration on international relations, predominantly from the host country perspective. A study by Genc, Gheasi, Nijkamp and Poot (2011) on the impact of immigration on international trade: a meta-analysis. The results showed that immigration complements rather than substitutes for trade flows between host and origin countries. Correcting for heterogeneity and publication bias, an increase in the number of immigrants by 10 percent may be expected to increase the volume of trade on average by about 1.5 percent. However, the impact is lower for trade in homogeneous goods. Over time, the growing stock of immigrants decreases the elasticity. Hence the study concluded that, due to the long term
effects of migration to the host country, migration may affect relations between the host

country and the sending country.

In another study by Ngomane (2014), the focus of the study was on the socio-economic

impact of illegal Zimbabwean migration in South Africa. The results revealed that illegal

immigrants have a serious impact on housing in terms of illegal squatting and the health

sector and negative impact has also been identified through the research findings that illegal

immigrants were taking work positions in the formal and informal business sectors. Hence

due to such factors the findings indicated that migration of Zimbabweans is straining the

country’s relations with South Africa. The study recommended that the in managing illegal

migration of Zimbabweans into the country, Crush et al (2005(a):5-6) mentions that it is

important to understand illegal migration in the regional and historical context. Apartheid is

said to have destabilised many African countries and those countries supported the liberation

struggle for South Africa. The South African government is thus asked to be sympathetic to

illegal immigrants from those countries that supported it.

In another study by Hollifield (2012) on why states risk migration. The findings revealed that

migration has consequences of political and economic change. The study concluded that

International migration, like trade, is a fundamental feature of the post war liberal order. But,
as states and societies become more liberal and more open, migration has increased.

In another investigation by Adams (2013), on the impact of migration on economic and

social development. The results showed that for a sending country migration and the resulting

remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, improved health and

educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Yet these gains might come at

substantial social costs to the migrants and their families. Since many developing countries

are also large recipients of international migrants, they face challenges of integration of
immigrants, job competition between migrant and native workers, and fiscal costs associated with provision of social services to the migrants. However due to the negative effects of migration to the host country, it may destroy the good relations between host country and the origin country.

2.6 Research gap

The reviewed literature indicated that several studies have been carried concerned the causes of migration (Freeman, 2008; Guiraudon and Lahav, 2010; Hollifield, 2005) and few studies (Maharaja, 2004, Tevera and Zinyama, 2002) have be researched regarding the impact of migration of relations between nations and in particular the one between South Africa and its neighbors. Hence this study examines the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa.

2.7 Summary

This chapter covered literature review, theoretical framework and empirical evidence to the study of impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa. In the review causes of migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa were highlighted. The neoclassical theory of migration and the dual labour market theory helped explore and understand the causes of migration. The literature showed that migration between Zimbabwe and South Africa dates back to immemorial but of recent that same migration has however become a survival strategy for Zimbabweans given the unprecedented socio-economic and political challenges in Zimbabwe. Whilst majority of literature covered the history behind migration between Zimbabwe and South Africa, the causes and costs and benefits of the migration, this research specializes on the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The previous chapters focused on literature review that is linked to impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa. This chapter looked into the research methodology that was used by the researcher which takes into account the research design, the research population and sample size, the sampling procedures and the research instruments and the ways used to collect the data. It also looked at the validity and reliability of the research instruments as well as the procedures for data collection, analysis and presentation employed in this study.

3.1 Research Design

According to Frankfort et al, (2006) “a research design is a blue print with detailed information and it is used as a guide in completing the research objectives stated”. The research design becomes a master plan that gives specific methods and procedures used in gathering and analysis of the collected data. In this research, descriptive survey research design was used to establish the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa. This design was chosen because it suitably addresses the research problem as well as the objectives. A well designed research has been of critical importance in finding a solution to the research problems because it enabled the researcher to get accurate and useful information. Availability of accurate information enhanced reliable decisions to be made. The researcher kept this notion in mind when deciding on the best design to adopt for the purpose of this study.
3.2 Descriptive Research

Descriptive research design is one that will allow the researcher to collect data that is descriptive in nature and tells us more on what is going on (Kothari 2004). This study was conducted using the descriptive survey approach. As a research design, the descriptive survey was used in obtaining information concerning the current status of a phenomenon. The method was chosen because it is more precise and accurate since it involves description of events in a carefully planned way (Flyvbjerg, 2006). Furthermore, descriptive survey design allows observation of subjects in a completely natural and unchanged environment and yields rich data that leads to important recommendations.

3.3 Target Population

Bhattacherjee (2012:67) defines a population as, “all people or items with the characteristic that one wishes to study”. Furthermore Kothari (2004:153), Neuman (2011:246) and Majumdar (2011:151) defines population as the large group of cases or universe or canvas or total of the items or units within a defined space (geographical or social) from which the researcher draws a sample about which information is desired. A population, according to Gilham (2003) refers to a full set of cases from which a sample is drawn. The study targeted officials from South African and Zimbabwean ministries of foreign affairs and also Department of Home Affairs (DHA) and The International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The research targeted 20 respondents.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

3.4.1 Purposive Sampling

The study used the purposive sampling procedure. Purposive sampling is a procedure in which the researcher relies on his or her own judgement when choosing members of the population to participate in the study (Black, 2010). Purposive sampling may prove to be
effective when only limited numbers of people can serve as primary data sources due to the nature of research design, aims and objectives. It is also cost effective and time effective. Purposive sampling was used to select the targeted organizations for data collection and simple random sampling was used to select representatives from the selected organizations.

3.5 Sample size

Kothari (2005) states that sampling frame is a physical representation of the target population which comprises of all units that are potential members of a sample. Neuman (2011:240) defines a sample as, “a small set of cases a researcher selects from a large pool and generalizes to the population”. Furthermore, Silverman (2008:404) avers that sampling, “allows you to estimate the representativeness of the cases you study, and thereby the degree of confidence in any inferences you draw from them”. The study used a sample of 20 respondents. The sample size was influenced by many factors such as the objectives of the study, available resources such as time, money, personnel, among others.

3.6 Research instruments

In this research, the researcher used primary data and the data was collected through the use of interviews.

3.6.1 Interviews

Majumdar (2011:236) opines that interview is, “an interactive process between two or more individuals in which one person provides the necessary verbal stimuli and other person(s) responds to it by a verbal reply”. Bhattacherjee (2012:198) purports that the primary mode of data collection in case study researches are interviews. Interviews are a systematic way of talking and listening to people (http://www.who.int) and are another way to collect data from individuals through conversations. The researcher or the interviewer often uses open questions. Data is collected from the interviewee. The researcher needs to remember the
interviewer’s views about the topic are not of importance. The interviewee or respondent is the primary data for the study. Interviewing is a way to collect data as well as to gain knowledge from individuals. Kvale (1996, p. 14) regarded interviews as “… an interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest, sees the centrality of human interaction for knowledge production, and emphasizes the social situatedness of research data.” The researcher made use of unstructured and semi structured interviews to collect data from respondents found in Zimbabwe to collect qualitative data.

3.6.2 Semi structured interview

Semi structured interviews are frequently used in qualitative analysis. The interviewer does not do the research to test a specific hypothesis (David, & Sutton, 2004, p. 87). The researcher has a list of key themes, issues, and questions to be covered. In this type of interview the order of the questions can be changed depending on the direction of the interview. An interview guide is also used, but additional questions can be asked. Corbetta (2003 p. 270) explains semi-structured interviews as follows “The order in which the various topics are dealt with and the wording of the questions are left to the interviewer’s discretion. Within each topic, the interviewer is free to conduct the conversation as he thinks fit, to ask the questions he deems appropriate in the words he considers best, to give explanation and ask for clarification if the answer is not clear, to prompt the respondent to elucidate further if necessary, and to establish his own style of conversation”. The strengths of semi-structured interviews are that the researcher can prompt and probe deeper into the given situation and the researcher can explain or rephrase the questions if respondents are unclear about the questions.

3.6.3 Unstructured interview

This type of interview is non-directed and is a flexible method. There is no need to follow detailed interview guide. Interviewees are encouraged to speak openly, frankly and give as
much detail as possible. The interviewer needs to think about what to ask and to ask questions carefully and phrase them properly and know when to probe and prompt.

In an unstructured interview the researcher has to be a good listener and note new or interesting data the interviewee gives. It “… requires good communication and facilitation skills” (http://www.who.int). The strengths of unstructured interviews is that no restrictions are placed on questions. It is useful when little or no knowledge exists about a topic. So, background data can be collected. Unstructured interviews are flexible and the researcher can investigate underlying motives.

**3.6.4 Interview guides**

An interview guide is also an essential component for conducting interviews. An interview guide is the list of questions, topics, and issues that the researcher wants to cover during the interview. The interview guide should be clear and avoid ambiguity. The researcher ought not ask personal or illegal questions and be comfortable with silences and wait for the respondent to speak. In order to keep the morale of the respondents, the researcher will stick to the time allocated for the interview.

**3.7 Validity and reliability**

Research scholars concur that a good research instrument should meet the criterion of reliability and validity. Reliability means dependability, consistency and stability of a research tool (Kothari. 2004:74, Hammersly. 1992:67 cited in Silverman. 2008:46, Neuman. 2011:214 and Jackson. 2012:66). Bryman and Bell (2011) state that validity refers to whether the indicator that is developed to examine the concept actually measures it. To ensure validity, accuracy and validity of results, the researcher ensured that inferences in this study are not due to chance through interviewing key informants with the requisite expertise and understanding of the background of the whole study. The researcher also ensured the validity
of the research tool through devising interview questions in line with proposals made by Berg (2009:115), Neuman (2011:3180 and Jackson (2012:94-95) through avoiding: double barreled questions, affectively worded questions, leading questions, double negatives, response bias questions and complex questions. This ensured the validity of the research instrument as authentic responses regarding the impact of migration on the diplomatic relations of Zimbabwe and South Africa from 2000 to date were given by respondents.

3.8 Presentation and Data Analysis

3.8.1 Data Presentation

Data was presented in thematic forms. Data analysis followed after data collection and presentation.

3.8.2 Data Analysis

The researcher checked for completeness of interviews and also performed editing, coding and general cleaning of the data. Data collected was analysed using thematic analysis.

3.9 Data collection procedure

The researcher designed the research instrument in line with the project study objectives and research questions. The research instrument incorporated valid research questions, background statement about the project, its purpose and the people involved in the conducting and sponsoring of the project (Yin. 2009:8, Berg. 2009:115, Neuman. 2011:318 and Jackson 2012:94-5). Through the study Supervisor and the Chairman of BUSE Peace and Governance Department the researcher managed to secure a Letter of Introduction which was used to introduce oneself to the key informants. The researcher organized interview schedules with key respondents and also sought permission from respective organizations. The ethical principle of informed consent was employed whereby interviewees were allowed to choose to participate, or not to participate in research after receiving all relevant

The researcher identified herself through the BUSE student Identity Card and official letter from the BUSE Peace and Governance Department acknowledging the research topic and process (Neuman. 2011:344 and University of Minnesota. 2003). The researcher also explained why a specific respondent was to be interviewed. The researcher also assured respondents on promises of anonymity and confidentiality (Neuman. 2011:149-152, Berg. 2009:87-90, Bhattacherjee. 2012:135 and Jackson. 2012:41). Furthermore the researcher conducted debriefing in which information about the true nature and purpose of the study was revealed to the respondents (Neuman. 2011:303 and Jackson. 2012:49).

3.10 Ethical Considerations

According to Polit and Hungler (2006), ethics are systems of moral values that are concerned with the degree to which research procedures adhere to professional, legal and social obligations. The ethical principle of informed consent was employed whereby respondents were allowed to choose to participate, or not to participate in research after receiving all relevant information about the risk of harm that might arise if they participate in the research (Vaues. 2001:83, Gray 2004:90, Williams, Karp and Dalphin. 2007:90 and Berg. 2009:87). As such in this research, permission was sought from the respondents asking them to participate in the research. Debriefing or disclosure ethic was employed in which prior to data collection potential respondents were oriented on who is conducting the study, purpose, potential benefits and anticipated outcome (Jackson. 2012:49 and Bhattacherjee. 2012:136). The participants’ voluntary freedom to participate or withdraw from the exercise was also clarified. All study participants were treated with respect, fairness and dignity.
3.11 Summary

This chapter highlighted the qualitative research methodology that was employed in this study. In short this chapter discussed the research design, target population, sampling techniques and sample size, research instruments, data collection procedure and data analysis. The next chapter will cover data analysis, presentation and interpretation.
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction
In this chapter data findings were analyzed, presented and interpreted as they relate to the theory and the literature that underlies the study. Data was analyzed from the findings obtained through interviews and documentary search. These findings were related in context to the literature and how they relate with the research objectives.

4.1 Response Rate of Interviews

Table 4.1- The Response Rate of Interviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interviews schedule</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews conducted</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above depicts a 75% percent response rate on the interviews conducted and this is quite a good response that was considered as good for analysis for the research. This indicated that the respondents contributed much to the gathering of information by the researcher. The high response rate was attributed there was a close contact and follow-up with the respondents.

4.2 Profile of Respondents

The study revealed that the majority of respondents 60% were male and the remainders 40% were female. The research findings showed that the highest educational qualification that was
attained by the majority of respondents is a Degree which is 70%. These results can be explained by the fact that most of the respondents were officials from South African and Zimbabwean ministries of foreign affairs and also Department of Home Affairs; hence their minimum qualification to become an employee is a degree. The second group of respondents 20% had furthered their qualifications with a Masters and the least 10% had PHD’s as their highest level of academic achievement. The study indicated that 45% of the respondents which is the highest had more than 10 years of work experience. Since the study was targeting the heads of departments normally the most senior positions will be occupied by people who have spent considerable time working in the organization. The second highest 35% of the respondents had an average of 5 to 10 years of work experience and the least 20% had served within the organization for less than 5 years.

4.3 Causes of migration from Zimbabwe into South Africa

One of the key research objectives for this study was to establish the causes of migration from Zimbabwe into South Africa. From the data that was collected through the use of interviews, it was established that migration between South Africa and Zimbabwe is a complex issue. The respondents indicated that Zimbabweans started migrating into South Africa after the discovery of minerals (gold and diamonds), back in the 19th Century, seeking employment in the mines. One respondent from the International Organization for Migration narrated that:

“International migration where people move from one country to another, has been going on in South Africa since the 1860’s with the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand and diamonds in the Orange Free State. The discovery of these precious stones led to the high demand for cheap contract labour by the mining industry during the apartheid era. All the countries surrounding South Africa like Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, and Swaziland acted as reservoirs for cheap contract labour”.

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Indeed, the mining sector in South Africa has always been dependent on migrant labor from Southern African countries, and much of South Africa’s mineral and natural wealth has been produced on the backs of migrant mine workers. This is also supported by the basic insight of the dual labour market theory that holds that international migration comes as a result of labour demands of modern societies. Therefore, the history of migration to South Africa can be traced to the development of mining industries within South Africa.

From the literature obtained, the study showed that the major causes of people migrating from Zimbabwe to South Africa particularly from 2000 was a result of socio-economic and political issues obtaining in Zimbabwe. These socio-economic and political factors identified during the study was decline in the agricultural sector after the land reform program from 2000, leading to economic deficits since Zimbabwe was an agro-based economy. This led to widespread shortages of basic commodities and goods, total collapse of the Zimbabwean economy and volatile political environment that was characterized by political violence, human rights violations, land reform, sanctions and economic collapse. It was revealed that since 2000 there was high increase in the number of Zimbabweans migrating into South Africa than in any period in the previous years and the majority are said to be undocumented immigrants. The economic and political environment is said to be one of the causes of the high migration rate, in simple terms these factors acted as push factors as shown by literature. The sharp deterioration of the political and economic situation in Zimbabwe in 2000 forced Zimbabweans to leave their country in increasing numbers. The research showed that those with enough money, usually middle class professionals, left for industrialized countries, such as the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia. However, the majority migrated to Zimbabwe’s immediate neighbor in South Africa. An official from South Africa department of Home Affairs buttress the fact that socio-economic
and political factors were the major cause of Zimbabweans migrating to South Africa when he stated that:

*The question of massive human mobility from Zimbabwe into South Africa and its causes and course has been an issue of contentious debate. It is an open secret that poverty over the Zimbabwean border seems to be the major driving force for immigration into South Africa. Zimbabwe was known as the “jewel” of Africa. Rich in raw materials and productive farmland, it grew enough food to feed its people and export the rest, but since 2000, Zimbabwe moved from being the second most important trading partner of South Africa to what can only be described as a dependent state. Its currency lost its value while the economy went into a free-fall. This resulted in many Zimbabweans crossing Limpopo to our country.*

On the other hand the major revelations from the Zimbabwean officials was that many Zimbabweans migrated to South Africa because of the sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe by western countries after the country embarked on land reform program. The 2001 Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act (ZDERA) is widely blamed by officials as leading to a state of economic decay in Zimbabwe thereby leading to massive departure by Zimbabwean nationals in search for greener pastures. The sanctions were alleged to have destroyed the Zimbabwean economy. Respondent from the Zimbabwe Ministry of Home Affairs lamented those illegal sanctions where the major cause of Zimbabweans leaving the country. She said:

*Sanctions have hurt our economy so badly. Inflation became so pronounced that the government began issuing ZWD $100 trillion banknotes for a value difference of $10^{25}$ in less than eight years, peaking in July 2008 with an inflation rate of 231 million percent in just one*
These economic predicaments caused by our political detractors culminated in people leaving to South Africa seeking greener pastures, this has caused brain drain in the country.

The findings were in agreement with the study by IRIN (2008), Landau (2007), HRW (2006, 2007) and McDonald (2010). From this documentary search, it can be gathered that socio-economic and political factors experienced in Zimbabwe were the major factors causing people to migrate from Zimbabwe to South Africa since 2000. The results collaborated with the study HRW (2007) who concluded that the unprecedented socio-economic and political challenges in Zimbabwe have led to increase in migration to South Africa as a survival strategy. He also pointed out that South Africa was forced to embark on a ‘quiet diplomacy route’ with its neighbor in order to better understand the policy motivation as well as preempt the inevitable out pour of refugees from Zimbabwe across her own borders. In embarking upon this containment strategy, other factors such as drought and famine as well as acute shortages of foreign exchange have forced South Africa to underwrite loans and provide credit in a situation in which the international financial institutions, donors and investors have withdrawn from Zimbabwe.

4.4 The socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa

The massive immigration of Zimbabweans into South Africa over recent years as a result of the political and economic crisis has huge socio-economic and political implications for both countries “Lahav, 2010”. This research findings indicates that there are both negative and positive socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa. It was the objective of this study to analyze the impact of migration on socio-economic relations of these countries. The positive effects of migration vary. For South Africa, she has benefited immensely from such huge numbers of qualified Zimbabweans into her economy. It has also enjoyed the benefits of cheap labor as many of the migrants take up blue collar jobs such as driving, working in farms, cleaning the streets as well as other low key jobs. In every society,
for it to boost economically, it has to employ cheap labor and South Africa has since done that. As indicated by an official from South African Ministry of Home Affairs said:

*Immigrants from Zimbabwe are contributing to economic development of our country, in South Africa, there is improvement or indirect impact on the economy especially in the informal and formal businesses such as hair salons, supermarkets, crafts, taxis and upholstery as a results of migrants from Zimbabwe. They are also contributing via purchasing of goods and subsistence and other living expenses. But the major benefit to our nation is that of skilled labor. Zimbabwean immigrants have high educational levels, and if properly managed they have a potential of having a positive impact and benefit South Africa, but instead they are hired for low wages.*

McDonald et al (2009) averred that immigrants in the informal sector from Zimbabwe bring new skills, capital and competitive services needed by ordinary South Africans. They thus benefit local labor markets as they create jobs. The South African economy has thus gained a lot of skills that it did not have.

However the migration of Zimbabweans to South Africa has resulted in dire consequence on the socio-economic sector in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has suffered immensely from brain drain as it loses skilled labor to South Africa and the most affected sectors were health and education. Doctors, nurses and teachers have left the country in mass exodus since 2000. An official from Zimbabwe Ministry of Foreign affairs lamented that:

*More than 45, 000 teachers have left Zimbabwe to look for greener pastures abroad in the past decade; the country’s 5,200 primary and 1,500 secondary schools had staffing deficits of 30 per cent on average as a result of brain drain. Health and education sectors have been the hardest hit by the brain drain, which has paralyzed schools and hospitals.*
South African economy has also suffered as a result of receiving a huge influx of Zimbabwe migrants. The country has experienced negative impacts of Zimbabwe migrants on its social, economic and political spheres. The research revealed that immigrants have a negative impact on resources in South Africa. They have an impact on the economy, job sector, health, education, social security, housing and crime. Zimbabweans immigrants are said to have a negative impact on the productivity of the South African workforce through the diseases they are said to bring in the country. Those diseases include cholera, yellow fever and HIV. The research also discovered that South Africans viewed immigration as an economic burden, as immigration is feared to lead to loss of jobs, heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality. Respondent from South African department of foreign affairs said:

*Zimbabweans are seen as taking jobs away from South Africans and increase the unemployment rate in the country because they accept low wages which local people refuse to take, and this causes conflict and contributes to unemployment rates of local people.*

This statement echoed the findings by FMSP (2011) which indicated the perception that illegal migration impact negatively on the job sector is true because it is impossible to enforce legal labor standards due to their illegality and the fact that they avoid being identified for fear of deportation because majority of migrants in South Africa are illegal. FMSP (2011) further narrated that:

*Zimbabwe immigrants do bring diseases to our country. Since they come from poorly resourced health sector, they need more medical attention than South Africans and thus put a burden on the health system. So our country at the risk of being exposed to unfamiliar infectious, Zimbabweans are illegally squatting in the country as they come in large numbers. They are contributing to an increase in antisocial behavior and criminal activities such as drug trafficking and gun-running, and thus results in violent crimes in South Africa*
It was also discovered that migrants are contributing about 14% of crimes in South Africa. This, however, depends on provinces with Gauteng being the most affected. Another official interviewed from South African department of Home Affairs argues that the reason why immigrants are associated with crime, terror and prostitution is because they lack residency rights and due to their illegality they engage in undetected movements. The social realm affects Zimbabweans because some of them go to South Africa undocumented and without jobs and it explains why they end up being pushed into crime because of the resulting harsh situations. He further indicated that since 2000 the rate of crime in South Africa had increased. FMSP and MLAO (2007), according to a study they conducted discovered that illegal immigrants from Zimbabwe are projected as good mannered people who are disinclined towards criminal activity. Their study concluded that instead of looking at Zimbabweans immigrants as perpetrators of crime, South Africans should be aware that the immigrants are themselves victims of crime due to lack of protection from the police. They are regarded as “soft targets” due to their vulnerability and because they will not report cases to the police.

In a discussion with an official from International Organization for Migration (IOM), it was indicated that Zimbabwean citizens were said to be collecting old age pension and other welfare grants from the South African government. They were perceived to be exerting pressure on the South African government welfare which makes it difficult for the country to achieve its socio-economic growth strategy and development targets. This concurred with Solomon (2010) and Ranchod (2005) who indicated that illegal immigrants fraudulently claim pensions meant for South Africans.

The study also found that Zimbabwean immigrants have suffered in the hands of South Africans as the influx of Zimbabweans into South Africa has led to humanitarian concerns where South Africa is accused of violating human rights. The respondents from both the
South African and Zimbabwean side agreed that South Africans are seen as generally xenophobic, with immigration policies based on control measures which are said to be “cruel and unsuccessful”. Zimbabwean Ministry of Foreign Affairs department official said during the study interview that:

*Due to political scape-goating, many South African citizens perceive foreign nationals as a serious threat that needs to be eliminated by any means necessary. This perception is stronger among the majority of citizens living in poor townships and informal settlements where they meet and fiercely compete with equally poor African immigrants for scarce resources and opportunities. Many Zimbabweans have been killed and injured as a result of xenophobic attacks in 2008*

The same sentiments were echoed by another respondent from International Organization for Migration (IOM) who revealed that violent attacks on foreign nationals are usually triggered by political mobilisation led by local economic and/or political players and informal community leadership groups (in the form of civic organisations, community policing forums, business associations, concerned residents' associations) for their economic and political interests.

However the study’s further inquiry also noted that official South African government's response to xenophobia and related violence has been characterised by "denialism". Such denialism is rooted in a discourse which labels all xenophobic violence as "just crime and not xenophobia", a categorisation that demands few specific and sustained interventions or policy changes.

### 4.5 Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa

The main aim of the research was to examine the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa. The research questions try to decipher on the
implication of migration between the two nations. The study revealed that geo-political and geo-economic factors have always determined relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe. Relations between these neighbours went through all the motions of apartheid, destabilisation, liberation, decolonisation and democratisation. The study through the interviews broadly revealed that the political and economic crisis that has riddled Zimbabwe for over a decade has created two serious challenges for South Africa’s (SA) government. The first challenge is external; South Africa’s quiet diplomacy approach towards Zimbabwe’s ruling ZANU-PF has raised important questions about SA’s position and reputation as a regional power and global actor. The second challenge is internal and can be described as an immigration and asylum crisis.

The study further revealed that the two challenges are closely linked. Despite this, there has been little co-ordination of SA’s immigration policy towards Zimbabweans and its foreign policy towards Zimbabwe. The political significance and opportunities, both for South Africa and Zimbabwe, of having a vast Zimbabwean diaspora in South Africa have been mostly ignored, at least at the level of public policy, as SA’s immigration and asylum crises have been left to simmer; the results have been detrimental to the country’s internal stability and international reputation. At the same time, South Africa has not harnessed the potential positive political role the Zimbabwean diaspora can play in helping resolve the crisis in their homeland. International Organization for Migration (IOM) official reported through an interview that:

*The neglectful approach to Zimbabwean’s both document and undocumented immigration has played a central role in SA’s handling of the Zimbabwe crisis. The combination of silence at an overall policy level, and harassment, hostility and insistence on treating Zimbabweans as any other undocumented labour migrants, has worked well to complement SA’s quiet*
diplomacy strategy towards Zimbabwe: SA has avoided criticising conditions within Zimbabwe or legitimising the diaspora’s cause for flight

Guiraudon and Lahav (2010) averred that by October 2002, South Africa had mainly applied non-coercive diplomatic measures and non-violent strategies such as international appeals (moral persuasion to conflicting parties), fact finding missions, observer teams, bilateral negotiations, third party informal diplomatic consultations, track two diplomacy (by non-official, non-governmental parties), third party mediation, conciliatory gestures and economic assistance in dealing with Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe remains an important state to South Africa for a number of reasons that is, both as neighbours and members of SADC. Both states are members to the United Nations and they are bound to cooperate and maintain good relations considering also the fact that they have relations dating back to immemorial. As a landlocked country Zimbabwe is dependent on South African harbours. An official from South African foreign affairs department retorted that:

*Zimbabwe is our important neighbour. South African government finds it regrettable and unfortunate that the EU chose to impose sanctions against Zimbabwe. From 2000, South Africa’s involvement in resolving the Zimbabwe issue needs to be understood within the context of Thabo Mbeki’s presidency, his efforts to promote an African Renaissance as well as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)*

Zimbabwe and South Africa have also elevated bilateral relations by signing agreements set to benefit both countries. According to SA news, SA government news services (2015) “the two countries also signed a memorandum of understanding on diplomatic consultations which will establish a mechanism for regular diplomatic talks on issues such as strengthening
bilateral relations, security and cooperation in Africa and either issues of mutual interest”. An agreement was also signed regarding mutual assistance between the two states and administrations between Zimbabwe and South Africa which will further cooperation towards the establishment of a one-stop border post are being set up. This working together of both countries to ensure the implementation of such agreements shows that Zimbabwe and South Africa not only share strong historical relations but also strong economic cooperation to the extent that their economies are historically and inextricably linked.

The SA government’s somewhat laissez-faire approach to the mass influx of Zimbabweans over the past decade has contributed to its quiet diplomacy strategy, but has done so at a cost to internal domestic stability and its reputation internationally. However the findings were not consistent with the report by Maharaj (2014) who said that by April 2000, South Africa shifted gears on the Zimbabwe issue. Moving away from a perceived “quiet diplomacy” on the issue, President Mbeki embarked on a series of visits (at least four before the June 2000 elections) to Zimbabwe in an attempt to resolve the issue as its impact on the region and South Africa became more evident. It was noted that SA has disengaged from Zimbabwe since the end of the Government of National Unity. The respondent from IOM pointed to the fact that in terms of SA current foreign policy agenda, Zimbabwe is not a priority. However an official from Zimbabwe foreign affairs department emphasized that the two countries ‘need each other’ and have a ‘special relationship’ underpinned by a shared history of colonialism as well as shared kinship ties and values. He also noted that the two countries ‘share cordial diplomatic relations’, which can form the basis for the formulation and implementation of “appropriate policy interventions” in future by key stakeholders from both countries. A respondent from the South African department of Home Affairs narrated that:
SA bears the brunt of the crisis in Zimbabwe, in that it has had to accommodate hundreds of thousands of migrants from Zimbabwe. Therefore a stable Zimbabwe may help to curb the issue of xenophobic attacks in SA, furthermore, with reduced number of Zimbabwean migrants, SA may be able address some of its domestic issues. In the context of SADC, Zimbabwe is very important in terms of resolving political, security and economic problems and therefore, a strong Zimbabwe is vital in terms of stabilizing the SADC region.

It can be established that South Africa is moving its foreign policy in alignment to the regional and continental consensus, and that it cannot be defined outside of the democratic deficit which characterizes African politics at large. Going forward, SA and Zimbabwe are focusing on strengthening bilateral agreements on their shared values such as the issue of the reform of Global Institutions, the UN reform, the World Trade organization (WTO) reform, structural economic transformation and greater regional economic integration.

4.6 Summary

The chapter presented qualitative data analysis from respondents and documents. The analysis of data on the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000 was premised on the study objectives and literature review. Findings indicated that there are both negative and positive impacts that come with migration between the two countries. Bilateral relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe are a complex establishment and purported to be cordial. The relations are riddled by intricate social, economic and political issues obtaining in both nations. South Africa applied various diplomatic instruments to ensure the desired outcome for instance fulfilling its foreign policy objectives as well as those relating to the Zimbabwe issue. The standpoint obtaining from the research is that the countries share strong diplomatic relations and they have a strong relationship dating back to immemorial thus to be affected by irregular and regular migration.
South Africa and Zimbabwe are working towards improving their relations by making migration between the two countries more regular. The next chapter will cover conclusions and recommendations.
CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction
This chapter gives conclusions and recommendations on the research topic based on a critical analysis of the research findings. Therefore in line with research objectives of this study conclusions and suggested recommendations based on the findings presented and the literature review are set out.

5.1 Summary of the study
The purpose of the research was to assess the impact of migration on Zimbabwe and South Africa’s diplomatic relations from 2000 to date. The Neo Classical Theory of Migration and the Dual Labor Market theory informed the discussion and research on the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa as well as the literature review process. The literature review showed through the neo classical theory of migration that there is indeed differences in returns to labor across markets as evidenced by how the economy of South Africa act as a pull factor to Zimbabweans. Findings proved the literature to be relevant to the study for reasons why people migrate and the impacts that come with it were laid out. The research objectives of the study were; to explore the causes of migration from Zimbabwe into South Africa, determining the socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa and to establish the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s bilateral relations with South Africa.

Qualitative research paradigm was used and this was due to the nature of the study which seeks qualitative data and opinions. A descriptive study research design was used. Data collection was done through use of interviews and a sample size of 20 respondents was used.
and was obtained by the purposive sampling method. The purposive sampling method proved to be effective for only limited numbers of people were able to serve as primary data sources due to the nature of the research design, aims and objectives.

Major constraints in the research include officials from government ministries who were either not accessible or hesitant to release information giving security reasons. Some of the officials opted to respond through emails and despite having followed up and reminding them, nothing materialized. The South African embassy and the International Organization for Migration were however quite cooperative as they responded to interview requests. They both responded to interview questions and also provided additional material relevant to the study. It was also noted that some of the targeted ministries by the research tend not to value research.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The research findings of this study are presented according to the objectives of the study. The study showed that the major causes of people migrating from Zimbabwe to South Africa particularly from 2000 was as a result of socio-economic and political challenges obtaining in Zimbabwe. These socio-economic and political factors identified during the study was decline in the agricultural sector after the land reform program leading to damaging of the economy and also led to widespread shortages of basic foods and goods, total collapse of the Zimbabwean economy and volatile political environment that was characterized by political violence, human rights violations, land reform, sanctions and economic collapse.

The study results indicated that there was both negative and positive socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa, bilateral relations have strengthened through migration and South Africa’s economy has also benefited from Zimbabwean qualified professionals for instance teachers and doctors. Negatively irregular migration has been on
the rise because of lack of proper documentation on the part of Zimbabweans and this has resulted in challenges such as xenophobia taking place as South Africans feel threatened by Zimbabweans flooding into the country taking up South African jobs. The research further revealed that South Africa has enjoyed the benefits of cheap labour as many of the migrants from Zimbabwe take up blue collar jobs such as driving, working in farms, cleaning the streets as well as other low key jobs. The study indicated that Zimbabwe has suffered immensely from brain drain as it loses skilled labour to South Africa and the most affected sectors are health and education. It was also noted that South Africa has experienced negative impacts because of Zimbabwe migrants on its social, economic and political environment. The research revealed that immigrants have a negative impact on resources in South Africa. They have an impact on the economy, job sector, health, education, social security, housing and crime.

The study revealed that geo-political and geo-economic factors have always determined relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe. The study also showed that the political and economic crisis that has riddled Zimbabwe for over a decade has created two serious challenges for South Africa’s government. The findings indicated that there has been little coordination of SA’s immigration policy towards Zimbabweans and its foreign policy towards Zimbabwe. Overall the study also found out that the SA government’s somewhat laissez-faire approach to the mass influx of Zimbabweans over the past decade has contributed to its quiet diplomacy strategy, but has done so at a cost to internal domestic stability and its reputation internationally.

5.3 Conclusion

From the above findings the researcher was able to come up with following conclusions in relation to the research topic, assumptions and theoretical framework. The conclusions answer the research questions and objectives.
Research findings show that the major causes of people migrating from Zimbabwe to South Africa particularly from 2000 was as a result of socio-economic and political issues obtaining in Zimbabwe. The socio-economic and political factors identified during the study were the decline in the agricultural sector after the land reform programme leading to an economic downturn and also widespread shortages of basic foods and goods and a collapse of the Zimbabwean economy and a volatile political environment characterised by political violence and human rights violations. This situation in Zimbabwe actively acted as a push factor to its nationals to look for greener pastures elsewhere particularly South Africa.

It can be concluded that mass migration of Zimbabweans to South Africa has had both negative and positive impacts on both countries. Zimbabwe has suffered brain drain whereby she has lost a lot of Zimbabwean professionals to South Africa such as teachers and doctors. It appears Zimbabwe is only a breeding ground for professionals who only leave in the end given the situations at home are not desirables. On the other hand immigrants from Zimbabwe have contributed to economic development of the South African country. There has been improvement or indirect impact on the South African economy especially in the informal and formal businesses such as restaurants, taxis and crafts. At large South Africa has benefited greatly from skilled labor.

It can also be concluded from the study that South Africa and Zimbabwe are one people and that the boarders that exist are only artificial. The plight of Zimbabwe is the plight of South Africa and fundamentally there is affinity between the two states. The level of depth in relations is too deep to be affected by irregular migration and it explains why the two countries are working together to ensure implementation of agreements. The special dispensation for Zimbabweans is living proof that relations between the two countries are actually getting better.
Relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe are a complex establishment and purported to be cordial. The relations are riddled by intricate social, economic and political issues obtaining in both nations. South Africa has applied various diplomatic instruments to ensure the desired outcome for instance fulfilling its foreign policy objectives as well as those relating to the Zimbabwe issue. The standpoint obtaining from the research is that the countries share strong diplomatic relations and they have a strong relationship dating back to immemorial thus to be affected by irregular and regular migration. South Africa and Zimbabwe are working towards improving their relations by making migration between the two countries more regular.

5.4 Recommendations

- Zimbabwe and South Africa should continue to strengthen their memorandum of understanding on diplomatic consultations, which will ensure regular diplomatic talks on issues such as strengthening bilateral relations, security and co-operation in Africa, and other issues of mutual interest.

- It is important that a “turnaround” strategy be implemented which will include the provision of resources to manage illegal migration to South Africa.

- South Africa should help addressing the root cause of migration and helping in the economic development of Zimbabwe for instance by engaging in more bilateral agreements and speeding up the implementation of agreements so as to balance trade between the two countries. South Africa will also reduce population movement by those to its country. If the situation in Zimbabwe is not resolved, it will affect countries like Botswana, Namibia and South Africa; hence the problem should not be regarded as only a Zimbabwean one.
In terms of xenophobia, the South African government should prosecute perpetrators of xenophobic violence, past and present to discourage any further tendencies. Awareness campaigns should also be carried out in both Zimbabwe and South Africa. Zimbabweans need to know the importance of proper documentation so as to avoid victimisation in South Africa. Solutions to the Zimbabwean problem should be accepted and supported by all South Africans, hence the importance of educating the public to halt xenophobia.

It is recommended that policies for the monitoring of labour laws in South Africa should be implemented to protect immigrants against exploitation by employers. Giving permits to illegal immigrants who can prove that they have jobs, housing and means to support them can help reduce and manage illegal migration.

To counteract the toxic effects of xenophobic violence on social cohesion and domestic stability, South Africa’s political elite should speak more openly about the political as well as economic reasons why Zimbabweans are fleeing to South Africa. African solidarity should not always mean solidarity with other African regimes, but also with ordinary men and women making hard choices in times of crisis.

Zimbabwe should have home grown solutions that improve the economy so that Zimbabwean national find it desirable and worthwhile to come back and invest back home.

5.5 Areas of further studies

- In future studies, a longitudinal method to examine the effect of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with South Africa would be an approach that merits further examination.
• Future research of the same study can be done to scrutinize effect of migration on Zimbabwe’s relations with other countries like Botswana of Mozambique and compared the results with this research.

• The use of survey method accompanied by the use of a qualitative approach such as a personal questionnaires, documentary and face-to-face interview might support the findings from the survey and enhance the ability to comprehend the scopes covered.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Participant consent form

Study title : Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa From 2000.

Researcher : Chagwmabare Paidamoyo Faith

Dear participant

I am a master’s student in International Relations carrying out research on the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000. This study is a prerequisite to complete my master’s dissertation and programme completion. The study is purely for academic purposes only.

I hereby seek your voluntary consent to go ahead with my interviews. Your identity will not be used in anyway and data collected will be handled confidentially.

Thank you for your cooperation

Participant

Signature :……………………………… Date :………………………………

Researcher signature :…………………… Date:……………………
Appendix 2: Application letter, Government ministries

Greenhill flats block 1 flat 3
Mount Darwin walk-up flats
Bindura

The permanent secretary
Ministry of…………

Dear Sir/ Madam

RE: Application to conduct research with your ministry

I am Paidamoyo Chagwambare a student at Bindura University. I am studying a master degree in International Relations. I am requesting to carry out research in your ministry on my topic “the impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000”.

Your assistance is greatly appreciated

Yours faithfully

Chagwambare P, F

Student number
Appendix 3: Interview for Key Informants

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

Name                     Chagwambare Paidamoyo Faith     B1644833
Programme          MSc International Relations
Supervisor            Dr Chipaike
Contact details     Cell-0772559147      Email- faithmusekiwa22@gmail.com

Dissertation interview protocol

Research topic- Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000.

Questions for key informants (INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION) IOM

1. What has been done to promote the good practice of migration between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
2. What solutions have been come up with to encounter migration challenges between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
3. How practical are the immigration boards in both Zimbabwe and South Africa?
4. How has the organization responded to migrants in crisis?
5. What has been done to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers?
6. What is being done by the organization in terms of addressing human trafficking issues?
7. are there any efforts being put across in terms of penetrating all areas across Zimbabwe so as to protect or prevent human trafficking?
8. What do you think should be done in terms of migration contributing to strong ties between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
Appendix 4: Interview Questions for Key Respondents

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

Name                    Chagwambare Paidamoyo Faith     B1644833
Programme              MSc International Relations
Supervisor              Dr Chipaike
Contact details        Cell-0772559147   Email- faithmusekiwa22@gmail.com

Dissertation interview protocol

Research topic : Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000.

Questions for key informants (SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY)

1. What is the relationship between migration and diplomacy?
2. To what extent are the relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa affected by migration?
3. What motivates both Zimbabwe and South Africa to continue with their bilateral relations despite the high influx of illegal Zimbabweans into South Africa?
4. What measures does South Africa have in protecting Zimbabwean professionals in South Africa?
5. What can be done to encourage good relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa in terms of migration?
Appendix 5: Interview Questions for Key Respondents

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

Name                      Chagwambare Paidamoyo Faith     B1644833

Programme          MSc International Relations

Supervisor            Dr Chipaike

Contact details     Cell-0772559147      Email- faithmusekiwa22@gmail.com

Dissertation interview protocol

Research topic : Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000.

Questions for key informants (MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

1. What have been the major causes of migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa?
2. Is migration between Zimbabwe and South Africa being done in a diplomatic way?
3. What motivates both the Zimbabwean and South African government to continue with the bilateral relations despite the influx of illegal Zimbabweans into South Africa?
4. How do you assess the socio-economic impact of Zimbabwean migration into South Africa?
5. What are the possible ways of improving the Zimbabwe-South Africa relations despite the challenges paused by migration between the two countries?
Appendix 6: Interview Questions for General Respondents

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

Name                     Chagwambare Paidamoyo Faith     B1644833
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Supervisor            Dr Chipaike
Contact details     Cell-0772559147      Email- faithmusekiwa22@gmail.com

Dissertation interview protocol

Research topic: Impact of migration on Zimbabwe’s diplomatic relations with South Africa from 2000.

Questions for general respondents (MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)

1. What motivates Zimbabwe to engage into bilateral relations with South Africa?
2. What is the socio-economic standing of Zimbabwe?
3. What are the interests being pursued by Zimbabwe in the bilateral relations with South Africa?
4. How has domestic policies impacted on the relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
5. What home grown solutions does Zimbabwe have for its emigrants working in South Africa legally?
6. What is Zimbabwe doing to protect brain drain from Zimbabwe to South Africa since Zimbabwe has become a breeding ground for professionals?
7. What would you propose to be done in terms of migration and its negative impact on the bilateral relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa?
Appendix 7: BUSE Interview Letter of Approval