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Exploring survival strategies adopted by documented and homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg

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CHAPTER 1:

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

1.1. Introduction

'Uncontrolled' migration into South Africa is one of the causes of homelessness amongst Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. The massive influx of Zimbabweans into South Africa in the recent years and their status in South Africa is clearly a burning issue among policy makers and researchers. This chapter focuses on the overview of the whole research report and it is the foundation of what the rest of the report deliberates on.

This chapter focuses on the problem statement and rationale of the study, the aim and objectives, the key terms' definitions and the research approach and methodology. A qualitative approach was used in carrying out this study and made use of narrative approach as research design. Narrative approach encompasses the study of the experiences of single individuals embracing stories of the life and exploring the learned significance of those individual experiences. This research used non-random technique of purposive sampling. For this study,10 participants were selected following this specified criterion which is: being in South Africa legally and residing in Johannesburg at the time of the study and having stayed in Johannesburg for at least three months. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. In conducting this research, it was crucial to remain aware of the ethical issues that came with this particular kind of research. Confidentiality and anonymity were very important to maintain because of the sensitivity and vulnerability of homeless migrants in Johannesburg. Other aspects of ethical implications included doing no harm, informed consent, and voluntary participation.

This research report contains five chapters. These are: The first chapter provides a summary of what the report will look like the problem statement and rationale of the study, aim of the study, objectives of the study, and definitions of key terms. The second chapter is the literature review which focuses on the different literature that has been used to understand concepts in this research. The literature review also focuses on the legal framework, the nature of survival strategies and homelessness internationally as well as in South Africa. The third chapter focused on the methodology which is how this study was carried out. This section focuses on research approach, design, sampling, instrument, data collection, and data analysis, ethical considerations, and trustworthiness of the study. The fourth chapter will be on data analysis

and focuses on the main findings of the research and the sub- themes. The conclusion section is found in the fifth chapter and will summarize and conclude this research report while also providing recommendations based on the findings in and the conclusion reached.

1.2. Problem Statement and Rationale of the study

Migration is not a new phenomenon, but has been in existence since the days of early hunting and gathering societies. (Macheka, Lunga, & Musarurwa, 2015). It can also be noted that there is nomadic herdsman in many parts of the world that still have routine circulations. Carballo and Nerukar (2001) highlight that countries like the United States of America (USA), Canada, and Australia were built on migration. This also seems to be true for Southern Africa, given that Crush (2010) indicates that, Southern Africa has a long history of intra-regional migration. This modern era is also described as the 'age of migration', characterised by migration states which are observed through globalization of movement where immigrant countries are receiving migrants from many source countries. South Africa is regarded as a migration state and has seen an increase in regional migrants since 1994. However, South Africa struggles to reconcile the interests of the local citizens, capitalists and the migrants. The specific focus of this research was to unravel the strategies adopted by documented Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg.

Unemployment is phenomenon that has affected many African countries. South Africa and Zimbabwe have the highest unemployment rates in the world, at 26.6% and 95% respectively. However, these percentages exclude individuals in the informal sector. Hungwe (2013) further emphasizes that South Africa has high rates of poverty and unemployment, and because of this revelation, it is important to understand that the local South African already have their own problems. This presents the government with a dilemma as to what it should do for its people this indicates that both countries are unable to provide employment to their citizens. That said, the situation in Zimbabwe is far much dire than that of South Africa hence most Zimbabweans make their way to South Africa in search of better opportunities. Upon reaching South Africa however, many migrants find themselves stranded with no place to stay and minimal job opportunities.

Migration in South Africa is highly linked to issues of homelessness. Cross, Seager, Erasmus, Ward & Donovan (2010) indicate that in South Africa homelessness is identified in terms of three types, namely, "the detached homeless, temporary overnight sleepers and informal settlement dwellers, of which the first two are referred to collectively as street homeless persons". Uncontrolled migration allows for the emergence of temporary overnight sleepers

who come from other African countries like Zimbabwe. South Africa has a deficit of 2.5 million homes and 7.5 million South Africans lack access to adequate housing. Research indicates that locals respond negatively to increasing numbers of migrants, particularly Zimbabweans. This lays a background for understanding social exclusion as an outcome of competition for scarce resources. According to a study done by Bloch (2008), the findings showed that in a sub-sample of 500 Zimbabwean migrants living in South Africa, 344 of them were documented. This means that about 62% of the sample were documented Zimbabweans. Hungwe's (2013) research in Thembisa further investigated some of the survival strategies adopted by Zimbabweans in South Africa. These included the use of fake documentation, marrying the locals, learning the local languages and use of networks. My research focused entirely on documented and homeless migrants unlike Hungwe's study which included both documented and undocumented migrants. As a result, the findings might be comparable to a certain extent. In addition to this, my study hopes to provide current information on the phenomena under scrutiny for both social work and policy intervention.

1.3. Aim of the study

The aim of this study was to investigate survival strategies adopted by documented and homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg

1.4. Objectives of the Study

To achieve the above mentioned aim, the following objectives were formulated:

i. To investigate reasons that lead to the Zimbabwean migrants coming to Johannesburg;

ii. To investigate the needs of homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg:

iii. To explore strategies used by homeless Zimbabwean migrants to meet the needs identified in Johannesburg

1.5 Research questions

i. What are the reasons that lead to Zimbabweans migrating to Johannesburg?
ii. What are the needs of homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg?
iii. What are the strategies used by homeless Zimbabwean migrants to meet their needs?

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1. Migration- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2004) defines migration as a process of moving across an international border or within a state.

1.6.2. Survival strategies- these are techniques that are used as a way of dealing with a stressful situation.

1.6.3. Homelessness- A state of lacking adequate shelter in which people are entitled to live safely. At the extreme they are sleeping rough, while others live under a roof but their accommodation is lacking in safety, security or basic amenities.

1.7. Conclusion

This chapter focuses on the overview of the whole research report and it is the basis on what the study will focus on. This chapter focuses on the problem statement and rationale of the study, the aim and objectives, the key terms' definitions and the research approach and methodology as well as the theoretical approach that formed the foundation of this study.

CHAPTER 2:

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Migration is a social, human rights, economic and public health concern worldwide, including in South Africa. This phenomenon often characterized by labour flight from relatively poor and politically unstable economies to regional economic powerhouse, is closely tied to illegal immigration activities. Migration has become a very common phenomenon in South Africa. The massive influx of Zimbabweans into South Africa has resulted in a lot of homelessness cases. This chapter addresses the literature and legal framework considered for this study. The nature of migration and survival strategies employed by migrants were also explored in this section.

2.2. Migration

According to the 2013 United Nations population report, at least 3% (232 million) of the human population are international migrants who have moved across borders to live in other countries for twelve months or more. Roberts and Gostin (2015) highlight that the world is experiencing the greatest forced migration since World War II. It is estimated that nearly 60 million individuals have been forced to move. Apparently there is no clear sign of stopping the migration because of the political discord in the host countries and the failure by the international community to develop appropriate and sufficient strategies to assist the displaced. Mass forced movements result in major health hazards and homelessness. The migration pattern in Europe is mainly characterised by war and persecution. On the contrary in Africa it is mainly due to economic reasons. Achiume and Landau (2013) highlights that migration patterns in Africa are characteristic of routes out of poverty. Moreover, crossing boarders whether by choice or necessity bring both risks and opportunities.

Migration in Southern Africa started during the colonial era and was mainly facilitated by the need to satisfy colonial obligations such as taxation and also the need to acquire new goods introduced by the colonial regime (Achiume and Landau,2013). In many ways, African migration was largely shaped by colonial forms of control and practices. Mafukidze (2006) also notes that after colonization there were intra country and international migration in southern Africa. Intra-country or internal migration was as a result of various laws passed by the colonial state which saw the movements of people either from areas designated for ‘development’ or the movement of people into ‘reserves’ or ‘Tribal Trust Lands’. Hungwe (2013) states that international migration was not only a response to the labour demands of the

colonial states but also a result of wars (liberation struggles and civil wars) especially in the 1970s and 1980s.In the 1990s, South African government signed a number of bi-lateral agreements with a lot of African countries. Also around this time, SADC drafted a protocol which facilitated movement within the region. In 1996, there was the adoption of the Amnesty for regional countries. This enabled individual who had stayed in South Africa for 5 years or more and had contributed in some economy activity to be legible for a permanent residence.

Hungwe (2013), mentions that the response to Zimbabweans in South Africa can be characterized as ad hoc at best. Between 2005 and 2009, large numbers of Zimbabweans fled the country in search of sanctuary. The majority fled to South Africa. It is difficult to estimate the precise number, but the NGO network Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CORMSA) claims it could be anywhere between 1 million and 9 million,22 while South Africa's Department of Home Affairs (DHA) agrees that there are likely to have been up to 2 million Zimbabweans in the country. In 2012 and 2013 there was an increase in unemployment, poverty, deindustrialization and increase in foreign migrants and demand for skilled labour experienced in South African community. This increase made the situation of poor unskilled South African more vulnerable because they were already going through economic changes. Locals therefore responded negatively to increasing numbers of migrants most of whom were Zimbabweans fleeing an economic crisis in their country. This lays a background for understanding social exclusion as an outcome of competition for scarce resources (Idemudia, 2013). One of the consequences of the economic disparity between South Africa and its neighbouring countries is the high rate of both legal and illegal migration. (Muanamoha et al, 2010)

Statistics show that Zimbabwe has the largest group of foreigners in South Africa, this is due to several factors including distance between the two countries and bilateral relations. Idemudia (2013) carried out a study and discovered that 3.4 million Zimbabweans have left their country for other countries mainly due to economic challenges. Then Minister of Home Affairs Chief Inkosi Mangosuthu (in office from 1994-2004) highlighted three main reasons for the movement into South Africa. The first aspect was the issue that South Africa is economically advanced as compared to its counterparts in the region. This enabled large scores of individuals to travel to South Africa. Secondly, South Africa shares historical and economical connection. This has also encouraged movement. Thirdly, various push factors in the sending countries have enabled individuals to travel.

Migration studies are heavily influenced by push and pull factors. Furthermore, migration process includes three main stages and specific problems are encountered at each level. Hungwe (2013) identified these three as pre-migration (reasons for leaving Zimbabwe), mid-migration (on the way to South Africa) and post migration (challenges faced upon reaching South Africa). Most Zimbabweans have left the country mainly due to lack of resources. This has been the dominant force driving Zimbabweans out of the country. However, the political turmoil of 2008 and 2009 also encouraged the migration of a lot of individuals. Resources such as food, water, and shelter were identified as encountered challenges that made it extremely difficult to remain in Zimbabwe. As well, the lack of employment made it difficult to purchase what resources were available.

Bloch (2008) argues that there are three perspectives to understand the position of migrants in South Africa and these are (a) current debates in refugee and forced migration (b) theory practice(c) structural barriers. These three perspectives are going to be explored in detail momentarily.

2.2.1. Current debates in refugee and forced migration.

Refugee vs forced migration, this perspective borrows from Stephen Castells' migration-asylum nexus and migration-development nexus. In case of refugees, the motives that relate to persecution to violations of human rights are not always clear cut. Furthermore, Castells mentions that violations of social, economic rights and poverty are not grounds for a refugee status. The UNHCR (2010) observes that individuals migrate from countries that "…simultaneously affected by human rights violations, armed conflict, ethnic disorientation, unemployment and deteriorating public service. Migration as a consequence of human rights violations, is also associated with undemocratic/corrupt regimes and underdevelopment. Bloch (2008) states that flows of migration and motivations for migrants are often mixed and as a result it is difficult to categorize. Moreover, refugees comprise of mixed migrant flows. This indicates that refugees migrate with migrants who are not refugees. In a study carried out, it showed that 'asylum seekers' main motivation for migration did not always reflect their immigration status. Interestingly motives and immigration routes did not fit into the bureaucratic categorization that governments employ as part of their immigration regimes. The research indicated that 52% of individuals who applied for refugee or asylum where actually in South Africa for economic and employment purposes. Bloch (2008) further mentions that it is very difficult to collect stats on migration as many South African officials hold various

assumptions on certain population groups for example that all Zimbabweans are 'economic migrants'.

2.2.2. Theory Practice of Migration

The other perspective to understand the position of migrants in South Africa is rooted in the theory practice of Human Rights Framework. Since South Africa is signatory of the United Nations, it is obliged to abide by the International Human Rights framework and this should be used to protect all citizens and non-citizens. This framework puts much emphasis on the notion of 'universality'. By this it means respect for Children's Rights, Women's, Civil, Economic, Social, Culture. From this assertion, documented migrants have rights and locals should adopt a non-discrimination approach towards 'foreigners'. In December of 1990, UN General Assembly adopted International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and members of their families to establish rights of migrant workers. This only entered into force on July 1st 2003 following Guatemala's ratification of the Treaty. However, this treaty has been ratified by only 37 countries and South Africa is not a member. Many countries have difficulties in dealing with their own people hence the reluctance to ratify this treaty. Elsewhere, Europe is battling with huge flows of migrants that are fleeing ISIS and this has posed threats on various economies of European countries.

2.2.3. Structural Barriers.

The other perspective is to look at the structural barriers that are available in South Africa as a receiving country. This research focuses mainly on Johannesburg. According to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2012-16, Gauteng has a population of 12.3 Million. This makes it the most populous province in South Africa. Moreover, Johannesburg occupies 36% of the Gauteng population which translates into 8% of the whole country. These states show the number of individuals living in Johannesburg. However, this is just an estimate because many migrants are not documented and as such the data is just an estimate. Bernstein and Johustan (2006) indicate that identifying immigrants to South Africa is a difficult task for obvious reasons, they do not want to be visible.

2.2.4. Migration Patterns in Johannesburg

Fig 1: A table showing migration patterns in Johannesburg;(IDP 2001-2011 Report)

Migration Patterns	2001	2011	Increase/Decrease
Born in South Africa	97.1%	84.6%	(12.5%)
SADC	1.7%	7.5%	5.8%

Rest of Africa	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%
UK and Europe	0.7%	0.5%	(0.2%)
ASIA	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Americas and Oceania	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Total	100%	100%	

The table shows that from 2001 to 2011, SADC region had the highest increase in terms of supplying Johannesburg with migrants. In addition to this, the official unemployment rate of Johannesburg was sitting at 29.8% and this was highest among black Africans. The information indicated in the table shows how Johannesburg is viewed by many migrants both internal and external as a place filled with opportunities. The Integrated Development Plan (2011-2016) report also mentions that Johannesburg is one of the few cities that is not located on a major water source. As a result of this, it has to 'import' water and this brings about strains on the local government but statistics show that about 90% have running water.

Beinstein and Johustan (2006) state that migrants are not only attracted to Johannesburg because of the wages but also on the belief that they are able to start their own small enterprises, for example the case of Mozambicans who are involved in micro informal manufacturing and retail sector. Moreover, individuals are attracted to big cities because economic opportunity is greater. In general, cross-border economic migrants have poor financial well-being and a low standard of living. This varies according to employment sector and place of residence, and is partially due to migrants' high concentration in the lowest-paid jobs. Migrant women, particularly, are in a disadvantaged position, as migration increases their vulnerability to exploitation, HIV and gender-based violence.

2.3. Background into homelessness

In South Africa, homelessness is identified in terms of three types, namely, "the detached homeless, temporary overnight sleepers and informal settlement dwellers, of which the first two are referred to collectively as street homeless persons. Most people equate "homelessness" with not having a roof over a head. Definitions of homelessness have, however, evolved over the years to also include people who live in poor housing conditions, which are considered to constitute "inadequate accommodation". There are therefore degrees of homelessness, spanning a continuum from lack of permanent shelter to inadequate housing conditions and living arrangements. Other definitions of homelessness include related conditions of physical

and material vulnerability. People are considered homeless if they lack adequate shelter in which they are entitled to live safely. At the extreme they are sleeping rough, while others live under a roof but their accommodation is lacking in safety, security or basic amenities. All these communities and individuals require secure tenure in the city but also have different needs. The reasons why some homeless people manage to access transitional housing while others live on the streets or, at best, illegally occupy buildings or land, also require further investigation. Glasser (1994) argues that in developed countries homelessness is defined by the lack of affordable housing where government discontinues its involvement in the building or subsidisation of low-cost housing as well as substance abuse. The absence of reliable statistics about the homeless people, and their situation of homelessness, makes it difficult to understand, define, interpret, and address the problem adequately and coherently.

2.3.1. Causes of Homelessness.

Roux (2010) highlights that homelessness in South Africa is linked with legacies of migrant labour, controlled urbanisation policies and the creation of racially segregated residential areas.Homeless migrants often require support services for a variety of mental, physical, legal and emotional problems. Homeless Link has identified some of the most common needs and conditions that affect the lives of homeless migrants from Central and Eastern Europe. In general, homeless nationals consider finding employment to be their greatest problem (60%), followed by a lack of translators (45%), a lack of knowledge about social protection entitlements (25%), and racism (9%).On the contrary, in the developing world, issues of rural to urban migration, unemployment and underemployment are more central causes of homelessness.

Hartshorne (1992) identified four aspects of homelessness and these are economic, situational, chronic and ‘near’ homelessness. Most Zimbabwean homeless migrants fall under the economic category. These are individuals who arrive in the city in search of a sustainable livelihood but find themselves unemployed. As a result, they live in the streets and the little money that they make they send it back home to take care of their families and children. Markos, Baron and Allen (2005) agree that the primary causes of homelessness are poverty and unemployment, which are encouraged by the high cost of living and additional costs involved in working, such as transport to and from work European countries. Homelessness in developing countries is mainly influenced by poverty and unemployment where as in developed countries it can be attributed to substance abuse. (Homeless Link,2014)

2.4. Legal Framework

This section focuses on the international legal framework and South African legal framework that has been put in place to address the issue surrounding migration and the end result of homelessness.

2.4.1. International Legal Framework

The United Nations (2016) indicates that the international human rights frameworks provide clearly articulated legal standards for national and local legislative and practical responses. Human rights principles and standards of a broader scope that also apply to migrants and refugees are contained in all nine UN fundamental human rights conventions. These include the International Convention on the Elimination of all Form of Racial Discrimination (1965), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) as well as the Convention on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation No. 111 (1958) of the International Labour Organization (ILO). All of the above are ratified by nearly all European States and are thus largely incorporated in national legislation. South Africa has ratified 23 Conventions in total and that the last ratification was registered some years ago in 2003. The ratifications show that the Government of South African is resolutely committed to address, modern challenges to the world of work and enhance the level of protection afforded to some of the most vulnerable workers: fishers, domestic workers and seafarers, who frequently fall victims to exploitation and abusive practices. (ILO,2013).

Martin (2005) indicates that the normative and legal framework on international migrations gives powers and responsibilities of individual states to manage movements of people across their borders. This means that states are responsible of drafting their own legal framework pertaining to immigration. Some of the parameters include the conditions for allowing an individual to get into the country and for how long. However, migrants have rights that have to be protected by the host country and these include right to life, liberty, to marry and security among others. International human rights bodies have established the obligations of all levels of government, including the local level, to implement human rights norms. (Human Rights Council Advisory Committee Report of 7 August 2015).

According to Platform for International cooperation on undocumented migrants-PICUM (2015), the right to housing is explicitly recognised as a basic human right among a wide range

of international and regional instruments. As one of the facets of an "adequate standard of living", it is stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1940) and the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). It can be observed that this right is applicable to all persons regardless of nationality or legal status. The right of housing for migrants relates to Article 1 of the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights which addresses human dignity. The right to housing is also a precondition for the realisation of other basic rights ensured by the Charter, as for example the right to health.

The European Union free movement pillar provides workers with the right to free movement and residence. Moreover, the right of entry and residence for family members, the right to work in another EU member state, and the right to equal treatment in respect of access to employment and working conditions. While the right to free movement has led to some economic and employment benefits, it has also had a negative impact. Following EU enlargement, the migration of people with a disadvantaged background from the new, less well-off member states to more prosperous EU countries has led to a significant increase in the number of homeless people. (PICUM,2015)

While the Community does not have specific powers to tackle homelessness, the EU policy framework is supportive of efforts to promote social inclusion and prevent exclusion. For example, the ratification of the Lisbon Strategy in December 2, 2009 included the entry into force of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which has helped to reinforce the EU's social inclusion agenda. Article 34(3) of the Charter states that 'In order to combat social exclusion and poverty, the Union recognises and respects the right to social and housing assistance to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices'. (PICUM,2015)

2.4.2. South African Legal Framework

Africa is often seen as a continent of mass migration and displacement caused by poverty, violent conflict and environmental stress. The African Legal Framework determines the route in which some African countries choose to follow. The Department of Social Affairs (DSA) of the African Union Commission (AUC) in its 2009-2012 Strategic Plan has provided several initiatives with regard to the popularisation and implementation of the AU policies on migration and development.

On 21 June 2016, South Africa adopted a green paper on migration. The argument is that the current international migration policy must be replaced as it does not enable SA to adequately

embrace global opportunities while safeguarding the sovereignty and ensuring public safety and national security. The current policy on international migration is set out in the 1999 White Paper on International Migration and its approach characterises a problematical way of thinking for example; there is a lack of a pro-active management of international migration because international migration is regarded as a routine administrative function of the state. Moreover, there are capacity constraints to manage international migration, lack of a holistic approach to immigration policy leading to policy gaps, Little awareness of historical and geo-political contexts etc. These shortcomings have enabled the drafting of the new green paper which aims to rectify the previous mistakes that have resulted in Home Affairs failing to deal with migration. It should be noted that South Africa has a sovereign right to manage international migration in its national interests.

The Migration Policy Framework which was adopted by the Executive Council of the African Union in 2006 mentions issues like labour migration, boarder management, irregular migration, human rights of migrants. It should be noted that this framework only makes recommendations and it is up to sovereign states to implement their own policies that are in line with the framework. The framework encourages member states to formulate policies that protect the human rights of migrants so as to reduce cases of xenophobic violence. The double jeopardy that faces refugee and migrants is just that: they are at the intersection of these two groups that are so vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and violence Some of the challenges faced by the framework include no dedicated institutional mechanism for guiding or monitoring member states. As such the framework is abused by both parties. In addition to this, there is the issue of political limit-in the sense of migrant rights versus member states. Moreover, there are also institutional limits for example access to health and security may be negotiated through bureaucratic means rather than rights claims.

According to Human Rights Watch (2006) there are violations particularly Section 34 of the South African Immigration Act (2002), as amended by the Immigration Amendment Act (2004), which governs the procedures for the arrest, deportation and detention of ‘illegal foreigners’. Human Rights Watch has found that these procedures are contravened by police and immigration officials. Like the international and regional frameworks, South Africa has the power to draft its own laws on migration. Over the years South Africa has amended its Immigration Act with the latest being the South Africa’s New Immigration Act which came into effect on the 26th May 2014. This Act stipulates the conditions for various visas and

individuals who overstay are classified as ‘undesirable persons’ and they face a ban from entering the republic for a period between 1 to 5 years.

Vigneswaran and Landau (2008) highlight that patterns of migration observed in South Africa have become progressively more complex and diverse in recent times with South Africa attracting not only refugees and asylum seekers but also skilled professionals from across the continent as well as environmental and socio-economic migrants. As a result, South Africa draws a mixed flow of migrants but it has not yet developed an inclusive policy to properly address this mixed flow. Legislation falls short of covering the complex spectrum of migrants and presently it has only two instruments of law dealing directly with immigration; the Immigration Act of 2002 and the Refugees Act of 1998. Note that both pieces of legislation are fairly recent in their enactment. Furthermore, despite the formation of regional bodies such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the idea of creating a free movement protocol, no regional policies have emerged that reflects the varied interests and needs of migrants from the region in the region. (Vigneswaran and Landau, 2008)

The African Union (AU) has launched a Pan-African passport. The idea behind the initiative is that the free movement of people will help create jobs and stimulate economic activity. This, in turn, would increase intra-African trade, boosting economic growth. The new AU passport is an important new addition to the steps Africa is already taking to achieve the goals embodied in the Agenda 2063 vision. Integrationists say restrictions on movement across borders go against the continent’s goal of becoming “One Africa” and further negate the spirit of the AU’s Agenda 2063, the continent’s long-term economic blueprint. They maintain that visa-free regimes promote intra-African trade and investment, facilitate business and create employment opportunities. However, the greatest threats to a borderless Africa lie in the prospect of increased risks to national security and heightened exposure to regional conflicts, contagion from public health crises and the movement of the jobless from many parts of the continent. African countries with strong economies tend to attract a large number of migrants from poor countries.

2.5. Unemployment

The issue of unemployment in South Africa is quite problematic, to the detriment of the unemployed and their dependents that live in abject poverty. Jahoda (1982) indicates that unemployment is responsible for family disruptions, homelessness, school dropout, racial and ethnic antagonism, ill health (mental and physical) etc. Unemployment can be observed as a

structural problem that affects an individual at messo and macro level. Unemployment in Southern Africa has increased the migration patterns in this region.

Forstater (1998) mentions that in a capitalist economy it is the responsibility of an individual or family to provide for their own well-being. Moreover, the article defines unemployment as a failure to obtain employment that will enable the individual to gain a wage or salary. However, many definitions of unemployment have been proposed by various institutions. The International Labour Organization (ILO) argues for the relaxation of the standard definition of unemployment in developing countries where labour markets are not as efficient as those in developed countries' defines someone as unemployed if (i) did not work in the last 7 days (ii) actively seeking work (iii) prepared to work when offered the job (iv) could begin the work within one (1) week. As a result, individuals need to sell their labour for a wage. Marx argued that capitalism is responsible for causing pressure on wages thereby forcing workers to work long hours in order to earn a sufficient wage enough to sustain them. This leads to the exploitation of individuals and results in various forms of alienation.

Marx (1948) mentions that unemployment is not only a natural by-product of capitalism but it is essential to its smooth operation. This is evidenced by the three criteria that he postulated. (i)Unemployment provides the capitalist system with a pool of available labour, (ii) it is also used as a disciplinary tool. Those who are employed would want to keep their jobs knowing that there are a lot of people who can replace them. (iii) Unemployment is also used to keep wages down. The system makes it clear that individuals who are not willing to settle for a wage are free to leave the capitalist system. As a result, individuals are exploited by the capitalist system.

2.6. Integration of migrants and locals

The vulnerabilities of refugees, asylum seekers and the homeless continue to increase regardless of the fact that the state is required by international law to protect these vulnerable groups. Full integration into communities has not been realised since the communities continue to give the migrants hostile reception. The May 2008 xenophobic attacks and 2015 attacks in South Africa proved that safety of migrants cannot be guaranteed in the communities. Herman (1995) indicates that migrants are usually fleeing from political persecutions or for economic reasons. As a result, there is presence of trauma on the migrants involved. Trauma affects the mental, physical and emotional well-being of the individuals. This in turn affects the day to day functioning in the society. South African communities have high levels of crime which pose a big challenge to the healing of trauma suffered during apartheid.

(CMPR) Centre for Migration Policy Research (2011) states that in Europe, many denied asylum seekers would rather remain destitute than apply for government support. The argument is that they would want to stay out of the asylum or refugee system for fear of deportation. This is the same situation in South Africa as most migrants would rather stay out of the asylum and or refugee system. Brown (2008) indicated that Zimbabwe is the biggest single country of origin for refused asylum seekers in the UK. This indicates that the situation in Zimbabwe is failing its citizens prompting them to migrate in search of better living conditions.

African migrants are mainly influenced by economic factors. Porous borders also contribute to the influx of migrants in South Africa. (Brown,2008). Homelessness in South Africa is characterised by living on the streets, moving between the houses of friends and family members, living in a shelter for the homeless and staying at an emergency shelter. Katisko (2015) used the notion of social exclusion to understand the survival strategies adopted by migrants in Europe. Social exclusion grew out of research on poverty and displacement and the analysis between an individual and the state. Ultimately, migrants are excluded from the economic aspects. Homelessness paths are often seen from an individual as being economic but they are actually a result of underlying societal structures. Striano (2013) indicates that homelessness among immigrants needs to be discussed through targeted services. This allows for specific help to be administered because homeless migrants have different needs from the local homeless individuals. In addition to this, homeless services should not be used as a way to compensate for inconsistent migration policies.

Many rough sleepers avoid sleeping in conspicuous locations for fear of being attacked, abused, robbed or moved on. In a study carried out by Shelter (2013), rough sleepers reported feeling threatened not only by other members of the street community but by the general public too. Many of those interviewed also claimed to have been subjected to police harassment – this included being unfairly searched, arrested and repeatedly moved on. Many factors damage the health of people sleeping rough: Cold, hunger and fear experienced by people sleeping rough disrupts their sleep, which in turn damages both mental and physical health. In addition to this, health is damaged through a lack of basic facilities for personal care such as bathing and washing clothes. Homeless people often have problems with drugs or alcohol, made worse through being on the street. Participants interviewed in this study said that mental health problems were one of the biggest problems facing rough sleepers.

2.7. Survival strategies

Muanamoha et al (2010) suggest that there are a lot of negative impacts associated with being labelled 'foreigner'. It is observed that having a 'foreigner' status results in migrants being victimised irregardless of the migration status. In addition to this, there has been a frenzy media stereotyping of foreigners and in most cases the foreigners are linked to different criminal activities. The migrant statuses encourage exploitation even at the place of their employment. Usually it's a choice between being exploited and facing deportation which is not really a choice. As a result of these problems mentioned above, migrants have resorted to various survival strategies. Hungwe (2013) explores Zimbabwean migrants, emphasizing on how devaluation of migrant identity narrows the existing structure of opportunity, leading to various coping mechanisms some of which are deviant. Zetter (2015) indicates that migrants in America adopt various strategies depending on the form of migration (internal or external). Some of the strategies include hiding political beliefs, circular mobility which allows migrants to keep the channels open for migrating back to their own countries. Engbersen (1999) highlights that illegal immigrants in Netherlands partake in four main strategies which are mobilisation of social capital, marriages, manipulation of one's identity and nationality and operating strategically in public space.

Migrants often engage in relationships that are overtly transactional. These include childcare, cooking and even sex in exchange for food, cash or daily necessities. (CMPR,2011). Furthermore, both males and females form sexual relationships with local people as part of their livelihood strategy. Hungwe (2013) cites that migrants are very resourceful in the sense that they will 'use' anything at their disposal to integrate with other society members. some migrants have resorted to the use of fake identities and others disowning their place of origin. Moreover, some engage in marriages of conveniences.

According to The Migrating for Work Research Consortium (MiWORC) 2014 report, foreigners are more likely to be found in the informal sector especially Agriculture and private households as domestic workers, gardeners and child care workers. In addition to this, the (MiWORC) report highlights that 50 % of foreigners are informally employed. As a result of their status in the country, migrants often work illegally in low skilled jobs. These include construction, gardeners etc. Because of the nature of the employment migrants often work long hours and in most cases they are underpaid. In a bid to meet basic needs, some engage in commercial sex work.

Language is one of the most important coping mechanisms adopted by the migrants by learning the local languages. Muanamoha et al (2010) highlight that immigrants rely heavily on social networks. Social networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants at places of origin and destination through reciprocal ties of kinship, friendships and shared community of origin. In addition to this, Zimbabweans mainly rely on bonding rather than bridging social capital. To a greater extent, migrant networks help them to 'get by' and simply survive. The few that have managed to 'get ahead', have made use of networks with South African residents and other individuals outside their migrant network systems. These have facilitated acquisition of fake identity documents, jobs and other necessities. gender also plays an important role in influencing the livelihood strategy. Males tend to look for work where as women tend to create families. both in Europe and South Africa, migrants tend to avoid risk areas where they can come into contact with authorities.

2.8. Interventions

Potgieter (1998) highlights that social work is a service that is sanctioned by the society to address the needs and problems experienced by individuals in the communities. Constitution of South Africa recognises the rights of all citizens and all the people that live in the Republic of South Africa. Interventions will be explained in relation to psychosocial, legal and economic aspects.

2.8.1. Psychosocial

According to the Lawyers for Human Rights (2013) access to basic needs and social services are some of the most important rights reflected. In light of this, it can be noticed that there is an increase in people who are homeless and this points to the issue of individuals unable to access basic needs. Social work in South Africa follows a rights based approach which seeks to promote and advocate for the protection of individual's rights irrespective of race, gender, ethnic or national origin. There are various organisations that provide migrants with social services and advocating for the rights of migrants such as Lawyers for Human Rights and Central Methodist church in Johannesburg. In working with homeless migrants, social work recognizes the importance of developing awareness of migrant experiences and how it affects their mental well-being.

Agger (1999) argues that migrant's experiences are sub-divided into phases which were identified as pre-flight, flight, reception, settlement and resettlement. Throughout these phases, individuals are exposed to psychological distress as well as physical stress. full integration of foreigners into communities has been characterised by hostility hence the outbreak of

xenophobic violations over the years. Hassim, Kupe, and Worby (2008) indicate that migrants continue to have fears about the possibility of other attacks by locals. Social work utilizes intervention models when working with migrants.

Part of the intervention process with migrants is understanding that each individual is different from the other individuals. Agencies that deal with homeless individuals cater for both the local and foreigners. foreign migrants might have needs that are different from the ones experienced by the locals. As a result of this, the agencies should have programmes that aim at helping the migrants.

2.8.2. Legal

South Africa has very progressive forms of legislation but it seems like a lot of problems have emerged as a result of poor implementation strategies. Legislative frameworks governing the rights of migrants in South Africa clearly spell out the role of the key players in ensuring that their rights are protected. Social work has various intervention measures that can help alleviate the problems of homeless migrants. These include coordinating and mobilising communities and authorities on how to deal with the situation without infringing on the human rights of the migrants.

A research done in Tshwane in 2015 indicated that local authorities insisted that a person who has a 'home' somewhere be it in Zimbabwe or Mozambique cannot be classified as being homeless. In addition to this, law enforcement views homelessness on the basis of criminal activities and or substance abuse. On the other hand, Social work and Non-Government Organisations (NGO) view the phenomena as a welfare problem. As a result, it is difficult to deal with the situation because there is no clear guideline or document that states the responsibilities of the role players. (Pathways out of Homelessness Research Report,2016).

2.8.3. Economic

As a result of the migration situation, homeless migrants end up being excluded from the economic practices hence they are unable to meet their basic needs. This results in the migrants being left out of the system. Social work intervention will be necessary to facilitate the reintegration of this group into the system. This study looked at the nexus in both migration and homelessness. Social workers can facilitate the evaluation of already existing income generating projects for the homeless so that they can be able to meet some basic needs. Recently an initiative called "Abomakgereza" was started in Johannesburg in collaboration with homeless individuals who are engaged in refuse collection by giving them trolleys so that they could earn a living through recycling goods. The trolleys were equipped with reflectors that

could be used especially at night and companies got to advertise on the trolleys and the money was given to the individual pushing the truth. (News 24,20 April 2016). Social workers can assist in linking the individuals to these initiatives.

2.9. Theoretical Framework

South Africa was governed by unjust laws that institutionalised racism and further created economic and social disparities. These inequalities still exist today and the service delivery protests that have been rocking the country since 2010 are a true reflection of the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor. (Patel,2005). Migrants are affected by the country's history as they are excluded from the main economic factors. Furthermore, Hassim, Kupe and Worby (2008) have concluded that South Africans are biased and have particular stereotypes about foreign nationals as they tend to discriminate them. Discrimination is the unfair treatment of individuals and groups and the behaviour that is prejudicial to their interests. As a result of this, a human rights approach was utilised as a theoretical framework for the research study. This is because the approach is universal and inclusive.

The human rights framework was used to understand the interplay of personal, situational and socio-cultural factors that interplay in understanding the survival strategies adopted by homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. Reichert (2006) highlights that human rights are those rights that are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human beings. Emphasis should be placed on the core tenets of the framework and these are participation, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment and legality. A human rights based approach requires that the law recognises human rights and freedoms as legally enforceable entitlements, and the law itself is consistent with human rights principles (Sepulveda and Nyst, 2012).

Bloch (2008) indicates that South Africa is the main migrant receiving country in Southern Africa. Migrants flee their countries for various reasons and the study found out in most cases it is for economic reasons. The World Health Organisation (2006), states that there are many challenges experienced by migrants and these include lack of support and access to resources which ultimately results in homelessness. This opens the debate as to where do governments draw the lines between abiding by the Human Rights Framework and protecting the citizens of the nation. The human rights approach should assist every individual in the country irregardless of their migratory status.

The human rights framework ought to redress issues of marginalisation through its universal approach. Migrants are often neglected by the society and as a result they are subjected to various forms of human rights abuses. This is mainly because they are not protected by the law. The theory was able to highlight a relationship between migrants and various forms of human rights abuses that they are exposed to. As a result, this study will go a long way in policy formulation that is inclusive of the migrants. The factors that influence migration experiences and processes are dynamic, mutually reciprocal and bidirectional. Thus migration is a complex issue, shaped by many forces which operate at various levels i.e. micro, meso and macro levels in a specific setting. The human rights framework was used to understand the prevention programme whilst focusing on the links and challenges experienced by documented Zimbabwean immigrants in Johannesburg.

2.10. Conclusion

The focus of this chapter was on understanding the literature that underpins the research study with the main focus being on the nature of homelessness globally and in South Africa, as well as exploring the survival strategies adopted by the homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg.The effects of homelessness on an individual level were also considered. This section showed findings from different studies on what different scholars have found concerning migration and the end result of homelessness.The chapter finally discussed the theoretical framework considered to structure the study, which is: the human rights framework. The chapter that follows looks into the research methodology used to conduct this study.

CHAPTER 3:

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

The research aimed to develop an understanding of the survival strategies adopted by homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. This chapter section presented the research methodology and design utilised by the study. An overview of the research aim and objectives and the primary objectives were highlighted. Moreover, the research design looked at in-depth analysis of the phenomena (homelessness) and a discussion of the research methodology followed. The discussion on data gathering procedure then followed. Eventually, the limitations and strengths of the research were examined as well as the ethical considerations that were necessary for this study.

3.2. Research Approach

The study employed a qualitative approach in data collection. Qualitative approach is a tool for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. (Creswell, 2014). It is based on the need to understand human and social interaction from the perspectives of insiders and participants (Greenstein, Roberts & Sitas, 2003). Given (2008) states that qualitative approach seeks to answer the 'why' question that researchers might have when formulating their topics. In addition to this, it is also preoccupied with looking at new phenomena and the individual's thoughts, feelings and interpretations of their surroundings. Quinn and Cochran (2002) identify that qualitative approach is characterized by its aims of trying to understand certain aspects of social life and its methods which result in words as data for analysis. It can be observed that qualitative approach enables the researcher to formulate a relationship with the participants which results in intimate sharing of information. This approach was used because of the individual meanings attached to situations. A researcher is able to obtain this information through interaction with the participants. In addition to this, Creswell (2009) highlights that the focus of a qualitative approach is on individual meaning and the important role of a researcher is to be able to interpret the situation.

Burns and Grove (2003) highlight that qualitative approach is mainly concerned with words, language and experiences of individuals. This further indicate that qualitative approach is the ideal method for my study because I intended on finding out about the survival strategies adopted by immigrants. For me to achieve this, I had to interact with the people involved. Burns and Grove (2003) mention that qualitative research is developmental and dynamic in its nature. Brink and Wood (1998) indicate some of the characteristics of a qualitative approach and these

include; (a) an inductive form of reasoning-this means that the researcher formulates concepts from the experiences of participants (b) emic perspective of enquiry-the researcher derives meaning from the participant's perspective. The researcher should be 'absorbed' into the experiences of the participants so as to understand things from their own perspectives in addition to this, the researcher is able to ask the 'why' and 'how' questions to understand a particular phenomenon and in this case it is the issue of survival strategies.

The study was exploratory in nature. Burns and Grove (2003:313) define exploratory research as "research conducted to gain new insights, discover new ideas and/or increase knowledge of a phenomenon". In light of this explanation, it is important to note that an explanatory research was adopted because the researcher intends to gain new insights on the subject matter. An exploratory qualitative approach in this research is significant as it suites well in addressing the aims, objectives and research questions of the current study. Choosing this approach was influenced by the fact that there is a lot of literature on the survival strategies of migrants in South Africa but it fails to identify the notion of homelessness on documented migrants in urban areas like Johannesburg. This would be traced to guide the examination of the research topic, "Exploring survival strategies adopted by documented and homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. Moreover, this is also supported by Gray (2004) who argues that the qualitative paradigm is particularly beneficial for an exploratory study where there is insufficient available information on the phenomenon being investigated. A qualitative approach was also appropriate as participants in this study were interviewed and provided information through their personal stories, which are informed by their lived experiences of the phenomenon. Furthermore, qualitative study enables investigation of the phenomenon in its natural settings, attempting to make sense of the phenomena in terms of the meaning which people attach to their experiences (Mottier, 2005). Qualitative methodology was appropriate for this study because it is "typically used to answer questions about the complex nature of phenomena, often with the purpose of describing and understanding the phenomena from the participants' point of view" (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005, p. 94).

3.3. Research Design

The study made use of narrative research design to gather information on the survival strategies adopted by homeless migrants in Johannesburg. Creswell (2014) highlights that narrative research design is a tool of enquiry from the humanities in which the researcher studies the lives of individuals and asks one or more individuals to provide stories about their lives. Moen (2006) states that narrative design enables the researcher to look at events in a chronological

manner. In the study, the researcher was able to notice the reasons behind migration to Johannesburg, becoming homeless and some of the ways that have been adopted to deal with the issue of homelessness. It is noted that narrative design allows the researcher to gather information in the natural setting of the participant. The researcher managed to carry out the interviews in the shelters that some homeless individuals get food. This was to make sense of the phenomena under scrutiny which is homelessness amongst migrants from Zimbabwe. Creswell (2014) further states that narrative design allows for the interplay between society and the individual and how they influence each other. Moreover, narrative design allows individuals to tell their own side of the story and as a result these experiences are organised into meaningful experiences. Narrative methods can be considered real world measures that are appropriate when real life problems are investigated. (Moen,2006).

Furthermore, narrative combines the participant's perspective with that of the researcher's in a collaborative narrative. This indicates that individuals are a result of what they would have experienced in their social contexts. This method is applicable to my research study because I intended on exploring the survival strategies adopted by homeless migrants in Johannesburg. Moen (2006) suggests that human beings are in continuous and dialogic interactions with the surrounding world and themselves. Moreover, these interactions result in a story which is a natural way of recounting experiences, practical solution to a fundamental problem in life and creating reasonable order of experiences (Moen, 2006). Narrative approach encompasses the study of the experiences of single individuals embracing stories of the life and exploring the learned significance of those individual experiences. These approaches typically focus on the lives of individuals as told through their own stories. The emphasis in such approaches is on the story, typically both what and how it is narrated.

3.4. Research Population and Sampling

The study looked at the survival strategies adopted by documented and homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. This research used non-random technique of purposive sampling. Doleres and Tongco (2007) discover that purposive sampling which is also known as judgmental sampling refers to the deliberate choice of participants due to the qualities that participant possesses. In addition to this, the researcher decides what needs to be known and this highly depends on knowledge and experience of the intended population group under scrutiny. For this study, participants met the criterion which was being a homeless Zimbabwean in South Africa legally and residing in Johannesburg for at least three months Participants were available during data collection and volunteered to be part of the study. For this study; initial

participants and two key informants were recruited from church in Mould Empower Serve (MES) organisation. The two key informants occupied social work positions at the organizations.

A total of eleven (11) male participants were selected for participation in the study. Males were selected for this study because homeless women often engage in transactional sex as a survival strategy and in the end they reside in many brothels around the city. Female homeless individuals did not fit into my working definition of homelessness that I adopted for this study. Permission to conduct interviews was provided by MES organisation that deals with the homeless. Some participants were sceptical at first about being interviewed by the researcher because of trust issues, however, the key informant at the shelter managed to convince and highlighted that confidentiality and anonymity were to be maintained. The participants were not all able to fully express themselves in English so Shona was utilised during the interview process. The impact of this was that the participants were able to narrate their life stories with easy. However, this provided more work to the researcher because I had to translate the information during analysis. Some aspects of information are lost through translation.

3.5. Research Instrument (Interview schedules)

Greenstein et al, (2003) highlight that in qualitative research it is the researcher who is the primary instrument for both collecting and analysing the data. Greenstein et al, (2003) mention that interviews are conversations that put emphasis on the art of asking questions and listening. Moreover, interviews differ from day to day conversations because the participants give their consent whether verbal or written and these conversations have a clear purpose. In addition to this, the participants are informed in advance of the type of questions that will be asked and what will happen to the data obtained. In depth interviews provided the researcher with adequate data because I was able to examine issues in greater detail and depth during the interviews. I was able to probe for more detail and asked additional questions to clarify the respondent's opinions and feelings towards a particular subject. (Greenstein et al, (2003).

Legard, Keegan and Ward (2003) stress the importance of talking to people to grasp their point of view and personal accounts. Interactions offer a central role in social research because of the power of 'language' to illuminate meaning. An interview is a conversation with a purpose (Legard et al, 2003). In addition to this, Legard et al (2003) highlight that interviews help researchers in trying to combine structure with flexibility. This means that prior to a session, the researcher drafts questions which will help them to identify particular themes from the responses offered by the participant. However, this does not mean the researcher is not able to

explore other aspects that may arise from the structured questions. This helps to explain the notion of structure vs flexibility. In-depth interviews offer a holistic approach to research. “The aim of an in-depth interview is to achieve both breadth of coverage across key issue, and depth of coverage within each.” (Legard, Keegan and Ward 2003:93). Interviewing refers to structured or unstructured verbal communication between the researcher and the participants, in which information is presented to the researcher.

The instrument used to collect data was semi-structured interviews. Neuman (2006) found that an interview schedule consists of a set of questions that aim to respond to the aims that have been set. The data collection tool used in the study was semi-structured interview schedules. A semi-structured interview allows considerable flexibility in scope and depth. It uses an open framework which allows for focused yet conversational communication. A detailed picture of participant’s experiences within the migration process was gained. Furthermore, a separate interview schedule was used for the key participants.

3.5.1. Pretesting of instrument

Bowen (2008) highlights that a pre-test is conducted to assess instrumentation rigor and formulate measures to address any limitations or threats to bias and management procedures before carrying out the formal phase of qualitative research. The pre-test indicated to the researcher that some questions were repetitive and did not actually bring out the information that the researcher wanted. The experience of pretesting notably helps to identify obstacles and thus increase the methodological and social reliability central to conducting credible qualitative research. Before the actual interviews were conducted a pre-test was conducted with the first participant who agreed to take part in the study. A pre-test is a replica of what the actual interview will be like and the setting (Greenstein et al, 2003). The data from the pre-test study was not used in the final findings, a pre-test was just to ensure that the research instrument was suitable to use during data collection.

Padgett (1998), mentions that the credibility of the research must be ascertained and one of the ways to do so is through a pre-test of the interview schedule was done with one of the homeless migrant who frequents the shelter. This served to highlight errors or areas that needed to be adjusted.

3.6. Data collection

Face to face interviews that utilised interview schedules were employed in order to obtain a holistic view from the participants. Creswell (2014) indicates that in face to face interviews, the researcher is able to control the way questions are asked. The semi-structure interview

schedule had set questions but left room for probing and clarifying was used in the research study. The interview schedule consisted of eight questions and can be found in appendices. Henning (2004) states that open-ended questions are more flexible and have an effect of encouraging the participants to provide more information on areas of interests. The interview schedule had the following themes, investigating reasons that lead to the Zimbabwean migrants coming to Johannesburg; investigating the needs of homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg and exploring strategies used by homeless Zimbabwean migrants to meet the needs identified in Johannesburg. These themes influenced the formulation of questions highlighted in appendices. Other questions arose from the set questions depending on the responses from the participants. In other cases, the participants would answer questions that were going to be asked in future. Conducting an interview requires personal interaction with the participant and one needs to be aware of the emotions that may arise from the experience. Silva (2012) clarified the importance of carrying out a pre-test to ensure that the correct questions are asked.

The researcher made arrangements with each of the participants for the interviews and they decided that they wanted to be interviewed at the shelter. The whole process was explained prior to data collection. Data was collected using individual interviews. Greenstein et al (2003) mention that interviews are conversations that put emphasis on the art of asking questions and listening. Interviews were chosen because they allow interaction between the researcher and the participants. The interviews were between 45-60 minutes long and additional interviews were conducted until saturation of data. As a way of creating a standard and to be able to compare the responses, a set of similar questions were used in the study. Moreover, the researcher conducted all the interviews to ensure dependability. Maxwell and Satake (2006) are of the opinion that dependability is the extent to which a reader can be convinced that results of the research did actually occur as claimed by the research. Moreover, the researcher aimed to ascertain the credibility of the research through a strict sampling procedure that identified documented Zimbabwean homeless migrants.

In addition to this, the interview questions were structured in such a way that would help build rapport through initially asking sensitive questions and gradually progressing to more sensitive ones. English was to be used to conduct the interviews, though it should be noted that the researcher also speaks Shona and Ndebele which might be used in some parts of the interviews. However, Shona was utilised throughout the interviews because the participants were more comfortable with that language in retelling their stories and experiences. The interviews were

tape recorded with the permission of the participant and later transcribed verbatim after the sessions. The researcher gave the participants the participant information sheet and explained the content to them individually before requesting the participants to take part in the study. Informal consent was achieved after explaining the research process to the participants. The interviews took place venues organised by the organisations. Data collection started upon receipt of the ethics from the university. The researcher informed the participants that any recorded information was to be stored confidentially and anonymously for two years following any publications or for six years if no publication results from the study.

According to Given, Winkler and Willson (2014) triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods, research sites, data sources and participants. Triangulation of data sources was applied in this study to investigate a research problem from various perspectives. In addition to this, two key informants were also interviewed during data collection. This was in a bid to understand the issue of homelessness from an expert that has been involved in service delivery. As the participants are from a potentially vulnerable group, counselling after the interviews was arranged with social workers at the organisation where the participants get some of the services like meals and cleaning services.

3.7. Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed using a thematic analysis. Upon completion of data collection, the main focus was on pinpointing, examining and recording the themes that stand out. Braun and Clarke (2006) mention that thematic analysis is a qualitative analytic method for identifying, analysing and reporting patterns (themes) within data. The data was transcribed verbatim and analysed in order to gain understanding of how the documented, homeless and unemployed immigrants are surviving in Johannesburg. Braun and Clarke (2006) highlight the six phase guide of conducting thematic analysis. These are: becoming familiar with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes and producing the report. Thematization of the data identifies the themes that arise from the data and try to link it with the literature. Use of thematic analysis helps to identify themes at different levels and thematic networks ease the structuring and description of these themes

The researcher translated and transcribed the tape-recorded interviews, then read and reread the interviews in their entirety, reflecting on the interviews as a whole. Then summarized the interviews; keeping in mind that more than one theme might exist in a set of interviews. Once identified, the themes that appear to be significant and concepts linking substantial portions of the interviews will be written down and entered on computer (Morse & Field 1996).

The first stage in the thematic analysis of data is familiarisation with the data collected. (Neumann,2000). This stage ensured that the researcher is well informed about the data collected in the field. This is important in the formulation of the themes. This is achieved through going over data collected several times and paying attention to the patterns that start emerging. The researcher managed to familiarise with the data collected through transcribing and translating the data. Furthermore, the researcher moved to the second stage which involved generating the initial codes by jotting down the frequency at which patterns occur. The major themes that the researcher focused on were from the aims and objectives of the study. At this point, data reduction occurs and the raw data is processed. Raw data is collapsed into labels so as to enable the categorisation of the information. Meaning is attached to the codes in preparation for phase three.

The third stage encompasses the combination of different codes into themes that are overarching that will accurately represent the data collected. At this stage, themes are identified and meaning is attached thereof. Neuman (2000) indicates that this stage is very important because it highlights the gaps in the study and these would be used in making recommendations for future studies. Furthermore, the fourth stage comprises of the comparison amongst themes. At this stage any missing information will be recognised and corrections must be made by going back to the field to rectify this. Braun and Clarke (2006) indicate that the fifth stage involves defining what each theme highlights. In addition to this, it also involves the different aspects of data captured. The final stage is when data is compiled into the final report. At this stage it is important to decide on themes that make useful contributions to the already existing body of knowledge.

3.8. Ethical Considerations

According to Babbie and Mouton (2001), appropriate measures should be taken into account to protect the rights and dignity of research participants and that every research process must take into account the ethical implications. The following ethical principles were adhered to in the research study; do no harm, informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality, and voluntary participation. Punch (2005) indicates that since researchers involves collecting data from people about people then there is a need for researchers to protect their research participants, develop trust with them, and promote integrity. Creswell (2014) highlights that researchers should also guard against misconduct and impropriety that might reflect on their organizations and cope with challenging problems

3.8.1. Do No Harm

Babbie and Rubin (2001) assert that social work research should never harm or injure the research participants regardless of whether they volunteer for the study. The researcher should be in a position to inform the participants that the research may invoke some distressing memories and that they should decide whether to participate in the study. The researcher should never force participants to participate in a study that they are not comfortable with. The research participants were also advised to consult with the social workers at the organisations if ever they needed free counselling services.

Maxwell (1998) highlights that do no harm may include physical harm which is rare. It can be ascertained that research with human subjects often involves risks of psychological harm which includes abuse, exploitation, stress and loss of self -esteem. The cases that confronted most of the participants was the idea of talking about their situation which is homelessness. Homeless individuals are embarrassed about their condition and often revealing that type of information can be traumatic. Other form of abuse might include forcing the participants to participate in the study.

3.8.2. Voluntary participation and Informed Consent

Maxwell (1998) highlights that the issue of informed consent is to make sure that the participant is unaware of what it means to participate in a research study and they should give permission with a full understanding. This is based on the principle of no coercion which means that researchers should not force participants or deceive them. Prior to the research study, participants were required to give an informal consent to participate in the study. The study made use of informal consent because the participants were interviewed in a community setting. The researcher explained the research process stating what was expected of the participants and information that is included in the participant information sheet.

3.8.3. Anonymity

Protecting privacy is important for protecting interests of participants. This entails protecting any identifiers. Anonymity is another ethical consideration when doing research. This implies that no information should be used to trace back the participant. In this case only the participant and their organization will only be known by the researcher and his supervisor. Direct quotes were used to ensure authenticity of the research report without using the actual names of the participants and the organization. When dealing with vulnerable groups like the homeless migrant's anonymity should be a priority because some of them are involved in illegal activities

as a way of meeting the basic needs and others do not want to be identified by the authorities for fear of being deported or detained.

3.8.4. Confidentiality

Confidentiality applies when a given response or information can be identified with a given participant but the researcher undertakes not to do it publicly. This is achieved by replacing the names with codes in raw data. Other aspects of ensuring confidentiality include destroying all identification means where possible, use of pseudonyms and altering some characteristics. Babbie and Rubin (2001) mention that the researcher should make sure that the participant's names and any other identifying information will not be used in the final report. When conducting the interview, the researcher did not make use of names in identifying participants. Names that were mentioned during data collection were not used in the final report.

3.8.5. Analysis and Reporting

The researcher proposed to report positive aspects of the research and its negative shortcomings to both the research participants and professional colleagues'. The researcher can serve fellow researchers by telling the truth about the process (pitfalls and successes in the particular line of inquiry). A summary of the findings will be made available on request to research participants, the organisations involved for providing services to the refugees and other interested parties.

3.9. Limitations

3.9.1. Limitations of the research Design

The research followed a non-experiment design which had its own limitations. Abbie and Rubin (2001) argue that non-experimental designs do not allow for causal interference due to the fat that there are no control groups, manipulation of the participants for non-random assignment. It is therefore impossible to make a causal report which has further implications to replicate the study. It can be argued that participants will not always give the same answers to the same questions asked and this affects the credibility of the study. However, the researcher aimed to improve credibility of the research by adequately adhering to the interview process.

3.9.2. Limitations of Research tools

Although interviews are one of the best ways to obtain an in depth information from participants, sometimes there can be limitations. The fact that the population size was small means that less information was gathered. As a result, generalisability of collected information was difficult since the sample was not representative of the population of homeless and documented Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. The other factor is that only Zimbabwean migrants were used in the study. Furthermore, some migrants had stayed for a shorter period

in South Africa and as a result they were still trying to locate themselves in the system. The use of interviews created a relationship between the researcher and participants. Ultimately this allowed for further probing to create more understanding.

3.9.3. Limitations on the process

The presence of the researcher might have influenced responses. However, the researcher strived to be neutral and objective. A reflexivity diary of the researcher was used to enhance objectivity. There is the possibility that some participants were reluctant to share their experiences congruently because they were afraid of possible repercussions. As a result, some did not want to participate in the study for fear of being identified or not sure what the researcher might use the information for. In addition, the researcher ensured that the tape recordings of the interviews will not be given or listened to by any person except the researcher and his research supervisor. Although the researcher cannot guarantee anonymity, I reassured the participants of confidentiality and that the data will not be handed over to the police or to Department of Home Affairs officials. Thus, the use of pseudonyms.

3.10. Trustworthiness of Study

Kawulich and Holland (2012) highlight that one of the main concerns with qualitative research is the worry that it may not be as subjective because of the researcher's background or the amount spent in the field. The researcher made use previously reviewed literature to ensure that there was consistency with the study. Trustworthiness of a study entails that findings are a true reflection of the evidence found in the field. It was important for the researcher to consult with the supervisor for guidance. Shenton (2004) highlights that trustworthiness of a study can be explored through four ways. These are credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability. In addressing credibility, researchers attempt to demonstrate that a true picture of the phenomenon under scrutiny is being presented. The presentation of evidence was done in a coherent and cohesive manner to ensure that there is validity of the study.

Credibility addresses key questions such as "did the researcher depict what actually occurred in the research setting" and "did they actually achieve what they intended to explore." (internal validity by credibility, the study should be able to test or measure what is actually intended. Credibility was achieved through sharing of information with other researchers so as to eliminate bias. Furthermore, use of tape recorders and transcription of these tapes also ensured credibility. Moreover, frequent debriefing sessions peer scrutiny of the research project. The researcher's "reflective commentary" background, qualifications and experience of the

investigator, member checks thick description of the phenomenon under scrutiny and examination of previous research findings also added up to credibility. (Shenton,2004).

Moreover, transferability refers to the notion of checking the extent to which the findings of a study can be applied to another studies similar in nature. Transferability is showing that the findings have applicability in other contexts. Transferability does not involve broad claims, but invites readers of research to make connections between elements of a study and their own experience because of the unique nature of qualitative research. This was achieved through pretesting the research tool and providing sufficient information about the research context and process. (Shenton,2004)

Dependability refers to the fact that if the same research is repeated with the same context, same method and same participants then similar results should be obtained. Addresses the issue of reliability. A reliable measure shows the same results every time it is used, process must be well documented and audited. (Shenton,2004)

Confirmability refers to ensuring that work findings are the result of experiences and ideas of informants. Findings should be a result of the experiences and ideas of the informants, rather than characteristics and preferences of the researcher. Role of triangulation must be emphasized to reduce the effect of researcher bias This can be tested through recording of the sessions with the participants (Shenton, 2004). This was achieved through thematic analysis of data and the acknowledgement that the researcher can never be fully objective (Shenton, 2004)

3.11. Conclusion

This chapter of the research focused on how the research was carried out by looking at the research approach, research design, sampling, instruments to be used as well as pretesting the instrument. In addition to this, data collection, ethical considerations which include do no harm, informed consent, voluntary participations, anonymity, confidentiality, limitations of the study and the trustworthiness of the study. This is in order to give a full comprehension of how this particular research was conducted and how the researcher carried out each and every step.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Homelessness has been on the increase since the rise of migration in the world. It is estimated that by 2005 around 100 million people were already homeless and that about 1.5 billion people lacked proper housing. (Habitat, 2015). It is also clear that the homeless are often excluded from the services and as a result resort to various survival strategies to meet their needs. Some of the strategies include begging, crime and working menial jobs. The aim of this chapter is to present the findings and analysis of the data collected during the fieldwork process of this study. The chapter showcases various survival strategies adopted by eleven (11) documented and homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg.

The data analysis and themes extracted for this research were carried out against the objectives formulated for the study, and they are:

i. To investigate reasons that lead to the Zimbabwean migrants coming to Johannesburg;

ii. To investigate the needs of homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg:

iii. To explore strategies used by homeless Zimbabwean migrants to meet the needs identified in Johannesburg;

The emanating themes presented in this chapter are, reasons for migration, challenges faced by homeless, needs of homeless and suggested ways of addressing the challenges and meeting the needs identified. The study highlighted that the reasons for migration included; lack of basic resources and employment as well as search for better opportunities and escaping poverty. Some of the challenges experienced by homeless migrants include accommodation, exclusion and xenophobic discrimination. Furthermore, the study explored the needs of the homeless and these include health care, safety and security and sanitation. The strategies used by the participants as a way of coping with homelessness included begging, relationships and substance abuse.

4.2. Demographic Information

Eleven (11) participants formed part of this study and all of them were Zimbabwean nationals. The ages of the participants ranged between 19 and 40 years. The participants were all homeless males living in Johannesburg at the times of the interviews. In addition to this, two (2) key informants were also interviewed for the study.

Seven (7) of the participants indicated that they were street dwellers and did not visit any overnight shelters. In contrast four (4) participants highlighted that they visited overnight shelters to get services like food and shelter. The study revealed that the participants had stayed in South Africa for a period of at least eighteen (18) months without going back to Zimbabwe. In terms of age, seven (7) of the participants were in their twenty's whilst the other four (4) were in their thirties.

Two (2) key informants who were both social workers employed by MES were interviewed for the study. Monty was female and had worked with the homeless for 3 years. Her role at MES was to work at the grassroots level with the homeless and was involved in a number lot of outreach programmes with them. In addition to this, Hilario was also interviewed as a key informant and he occupied a managerial role.

Table 2: Participants demographics

Name	**Age(yrs.)**	**Sex**	**Period of stay in Johannesburg (years)**
Mark	21	M	2.5
Tendai	20	M	1.5
Stride	36	M	5
Jon	25	M	3
Pete	39	M	7
Nimrod	30	M	5
Fide	28	M	4
Artie	25	M	6
Jose	31	M	2
Tim	22	M	1
Lucky	27	M	3

4.3. Reasons for Migration

In exploring the reasons as to why the participants left Zimbabwe and migrated to Johannesburg, the study revealed that the reasons varied from individual to individual. This section focuses on the reasons that influenced the participants to migrate to Johannesburg. For most of the participants, returning to their country of origin was not regarded as a pathway out

of homelessness. Only three participants stated that they may consider returning to their country of origin at some point in the future.

4.3.1 Lack of Basic Resources

Resources such as food, water, and shelter were identified as encountered challenges that made it extremely difficult to remain in Zimbabwe. As well, the lack of employment made it difficult to purchase what resources were available. Lucky had this to say:

> *"…Water is so much a problem. We have to fetch water almost three, four, five kilometres from where we stay…At Zimbabwe there's just no job, we got no money. I came here because I was running away from hunger." (Interview, Lucky.,3 December 2016).*

Zimbabwean migrants, because of their lack of basic human, institutional, and structural resources, may be more accurately described as refugees, who are moving away from particular challenges, only to encounter different challenges in their lives abroad. (Idemudia,2013). Migrating to South Africa is viewed as a poverty reduction strategy resulting in a lot of people making the journey into South Africa. Moreover, goods and services in Zimbabwe are expensive as indicated by Pete:

> *"It's like when I left that side…([Zimbabwe]) if only you could go to work and they pay you, and you go to the shop, but there is nothing you can buy because what is there, is too expensive. No jobs." (Interview, Jose,2 December)*

Another resource that seems to be lacking in Zimbabwe is health care. Heath care was reported to be a significant challenge due to the cost. Furthermore, if individuals could afford to see a health care provider, there was the additional challenge of being able to afford the medication for treatment. Participants largely believed that health care, including the availability of medication, would be easily accessible in South Africa.

> *"…It's [health care] not easy. Even now it's not easy. So health-wise in Zimbabwe…you heard about it? There is cholera, no water, no electricity. There is nothing you can do. (Interview, Tim,2 December 2016).*

More than 11 million Zimbabweans, representing 90% of the population have no access to medical aid. The country has no national health insurance system despite promises by the government to, come up with Health Insurance Scheme. In 2015, the government allocated $301 million to the health sector for a country of a population of 13,5 million. This is to say

that the government intended to spend on average just over $22 on an individual in 2015, Compare this with $650 for South Africa, $90 Botswana, $390 Botswana and $200 Angola. (Newsday,27 January 2015). This goes on to highlight the absence of health care in Zimbabwe prompting people to migrate. Due to poor funding of the health sector, 98% of drugs used in public health centres are funded by donors. The donor community has also equipped a number of rural health centres such that Zimbabwe now has the uncanny distinction of patients shunning main referral hospitals to be treated in rural hospitals.

4.3.2. Search for better opportunities and escaping poverty

The participants indicated that they migrated in search of better opportunities because of the high levels of poverty and unemployment in Zimbabwe. Jon who was 25 years old migrated to Johannesburg as a way of seeking better opportunities to be able to take care of his extended family in Zimbabwe. This is what he said:

> *"…. I worked odd jobs in Zimbabwe, I was a tout at a taxi rank and I wasn't able to meet my needs and take care of my extended family." (Interview, Jon, 2 December 2016).*

Don's experiences match those discovered in a study by Idemudia (2013) which discovered that the 3.4 million Zimbabweans that left their country for other countries migrated mainly due to economic challenges. The economic turmoil faced by the country has been the dominant force driving Zimbabweans out of the country. Another participant that related to this was Fide and this is what he shared during the interview:

> *"…The community used to take care of me because I am an orphan and I could not just sit down and wait on handouts especially when I could do some work. I worked in construction but it was not paying enough and decided to come to Johannesburg after hearing that construction was paying a lot of money. I managed to get the job but the contractor failed to get another job because he was defrauding. (Interview, Fide,4 December 2016)*

Monty who has four years of experience working with homeless Zimbabweans migrants also had the following to say:

> *"…from my experience working with the homeless migrants, most of them come to South Africa because they see it as a poverty reduction technique. People think that this country offers better services more than their own countries." Interview, Monty,4 December,2016)*

In agreement with what most participants shared, Monty here makes strong links between the high migration rates of Zimbabweans into South Africa to the perception that South Africa has many economic opportunities to offer. On the contrary in South Africa, participants reported similar challenges in obtaining the same basic necessities such as food, water, and housing that were unavailable to them while living in Zimbabwe. This is what Nimrod had to say on the issue of not being able to get better opportunities:

> *"…Things are tough here. We came here expecting that we would get better opportunities in life. But the situation here is almost like the situation back home. There's no employment here. When you don't have employment then you have a situation whereby you got difficulties; whereby there's no accommodation, food and basic things…everything will be troubling you because there's no employment. And here you don't even know when we are getting jobs, you see? So that's the difficulties we are facing in South Africa." (Interview, Nimrod,3 December 2016).*

The participants left for South Africa expecting to find an abundance of opportunities and "a land flowing with milk and honey." The basic and prevalent premise was that the risks in immigrating to South Africa were worth taking compared to living with deprivation and for some, physical harm. Artie also came to Johannesburg in search of better economic opportunities but to his disappointment, his goal could not be achieved. This is what he said:

> *"Upon completion of my O' Levels I came straight to South Africa because I did not have money for going to A 'level and South Africa presented me with the option of having a better life. You know people are always talking in the neighbourhood that there are a lot of jobs in South Africa…" (Interview, Artie,2 December 2016)*

Finding a job for Artie became harder than he was made to believe. He has been looking for work since his arrival in Johannesburg but in vain. South Africa's unemployment rate is relentlessly climbing, a trend that shows no sign of abating. Statistics South Africa, a government agency, said on Nov. 22 that the country's unemployment rate has risen to 27.1% from 26.6% in the second quarter of 2016, the highest it's been in 13 years.

Bernstein and Johustan's (2006) stipulates that migrants are not attracted to Johannesburg because of the wages but rather on the 'belief' that they are able to start their own small enterprises. This adds to the idea that Johannesburg presents individuals with job opportunities. However, the reality on the ground is different as there are high levels of unemployment resulting into individuals failing to meet the basic needs. Ultimately they end up being

homeless. Participants generally argued that "things were bad" referring to the harsh economic situation that prevailed in Zimbabwe from the late 1990s onwards. The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) country report of 2010 reveals that in 2003, 72% of the Zimbabwean population were living below the total consumption line. This percentage increased with the deepening of the economic crisis between 2007 and 2008. At the height of the economic crisis in Zimbabwe the inflation rate reached an official level of 230 million percent (Raftopolous 2009:220). The formal sector employment shrunk from 1,4 million in 1998 to 998000 in 2004. In 2006, 85% of the population was below the poverty datum line (Ibid, 2009). The situation of Zimbabweans was desperate and some responded by migrating. Therefore, the reasons for migration were largely economic.

4.4. Challenges faced by homeless migrants

Homeless migrants fall under vulnerable individuals and as such they are problems that are associated with homelessness and these range from accommodation, exclusion to xenophobic discrimination. This section of the report will highlight these challenges that are being faced by the homeless.

4.4.1. Accommodation

As one of the most visible and intractable problems in modern society, homelessness reveals and magnifies the structural shortcomings of our current social fabric. Four interviewees were staying in emergency accommodation (shelters). However, seven participants indicated that they occupied streets and parks as a form of accommodation. The most frequent reason stated by interviewees for experiencing homelessness was a lack of work and money, leading to the loss of their accommodation. Stride faced the problem of accommodation like many other homeless individuals, this is what he said:

> *"…the most challenging issue is the issue of accommodation. When I got here I had a job at a construction company and I could afford to pay for accommodation in Hillbrow but I have since been kicked out for failure of paying rent because I lost the job because I got injured on the job and did not have any documentation even medical aid to get help". Interview, Stride,3 December,2016)*

Homelessness is about more than 'rooflessness'. A home is not just a physical space: it provides roots, identity, security, a sense of belonging and a place of emotional wellbeing. As a result, homelessness is not just a housing problem. Immigrants and refugees may face barriers to accessing housing and services for the homeless due to discriminatory practices among some landlords and shelter and drop-in staff. Literature suggests that Migrants and refugees are at

risk for homelessness due to poverty, cuts to social programs, unrecognized employment and lack of education credentials, delays in work permits, and mental illness. To further explain this issue of accommodation, Artie had this to say:

> *"...I have this little spot under the bridge that you have to hop down onto and climb underneath. I have brought in about four or five blankets and piled them up and sheets. I actually picked these things from the university bins because these students leave a lot of stuff behind especially at the end of the year. I guess you could call it a nest ... It's like a last resort thing." (Interview Artie, 3 December 2016).*

Idemudia (2013) states that homeless migrants prefer to live on the pavements and bridges because there are no regulations like that is found in shelters, Hilario, who has worked for 6 years with MES Organisation had this to say:

> *"...accommodation is one of the major issues affecting many countries. You will find out that local people with documentation and all face this problem. It only means that foreigners will have a tougher time accessing accommodation and the chances become non-existent once someone is unemployed. You find out that we are living in a capitalist state where everything is done for profit at the expense of people's living conditions. As a result, the government has very little control in the economy because it is influenced by outside factors. The end result is that the government fails to provide the basic human rights to its citizens because they are not a priority in a capitalist state". (Interview, Hilario,5 December 2016).*

Homeless people suffer high levels of stress from their lack of control over their housing situation, combined with high levels of poverty and often poor living conditions. They often also feel very isolated, especially when temporary accommodation is provided at a distance from the household's local community and friends. To make matters worse, many homeless people carry with them the distressing experiences they have suffered which led to their homelessness in the first place, such as domestic violence, relationship breakdown, fleeing persecution from another country, drug and alcohol misuse, and mental health problems. Those experiencing homelessness not only experience personal and economic hardship they also frequently face discrimination and exclusion because of their housing status. (Moyo,2015)

In and around Johannesburg there are different organisations that offer temporal accommodation to individuals that do not have a home. Each organisation has a set of rules that have to be followed upon admission and seven (7) participants indicated that they did not

like to be 'policed' by the shelters and as a result they do not visit these shelters. Tendai had this to say:

> *"…The reason why I do not go to shelters is because they have a lot of rules and regulations and I want to live my life the way I want to…can you imagine in one shelter they do not allow people to smoke a 'simple' cigarrete." (Interview, Tendai,4 December 2016)*

Venues such as the Shelter give rise to feelings of ambivalence: they offer a free space, but they perpetuate the marginal situation in which homeless persons find themselves. (Dyb and Johannessen, 2009). Van Doorn (2000, p.45) wrote:

"The general picture that emerges is that the longer the homeless live on the streets, the more their orientation shifts gradually toward the street economy, pressurized as they are by the hopeless situation in which they find themselves. We may conclude that the activities they engage in are not merely the result of chaos and disorder… Even if the action range of the homeless usually is a rather restricted one, it is not as if they 'simply do something'. They have their reasons to make use of certain strategies and reject others."

4.4.2. Exclusion and xenophobic discrimination.

Exclusion

The vulnerabilities of refugees, asylum seekers and the homeless continue to increase regardless of the fact that the state is required by international law to protect these vulnerable groups. As observed by Hungwe (2013) Full integration into communities has not been realised since the communities continue to give the migrants hostile reception. Homeless migrants are often excluded from the undertakings of the society because of their situation (homelessness) (Idemudia,2013) As a result, this exclusion presents a problem to the homeless as they try to navigate life on the streets and in society. The participants felt excluded from the economic process and this resulted in them failing to meet the basic needs. Exclusion was however also experienced by participants within the homeless community as well. This is what Tendai said in relation to this:

> *"…what makes matters worse is that the good parts of the park are occupied by the locals and they let foreigners occupy the other parts which are not that safe." (Interview, Tendai,2 December 2016).*

The researcher found that exclusion was experienced within the 'minority' community. Tendai, who believed that he was being excluded by the South African homeless because of his Zimbabwean nationality attests to this. Furthermore, homelessness and poverty are extreme forms of social exclusion which extend beyond the lack of physical or material needs. Rather than being linked to poverty or deviance, homelessness is increasingly being viewed as a component, expression or manifestation of social exclusion (Pleace, 1998). To live a normal life requires having a home to live in. Yet homeless people can be found in every country, in smaller numbers or in larger numbers, with no home and unable to afford any and often only because they cannot get the housing loans or welfare available to others (Striano,2013). This is how Monty illustrated this point:

> *"…not having a South African ID booklet is a problem in as much as service delivery is concerned. You find out that for every meaningful transaction to take place there is need for that booklet. As a result, Zimbabwean migrants are left out of the system and they cannot access the healthcare etc.". (Interview, Monty,4 December 2016)*

Katisko (2015) used the notion of social exclusion to understand the survival strategies adopted by migrants. It can be observed that social exclusion grew out of research on poverty and displacement and the analysis between an individual and the state. It can be observed that migrants are excluded from the economic aspects. Furthermore, homelessness paths are often seen from an individual as being economic but they are actually a result of underlying societal structures.

Xenophobic Discrimination.

A large body of work examining a broad range of disadvantaged groups demonstrates that discrimination negatively affects well-being (Kidd, 2007). Because housing status is perceived as somewhat under an individual's control, whereby the homeless are often considered to be responsible for their lack of adequate housing (Parsell and Parsell, 2012), the end result is that homeless individuals are likely to face highly legitimized forms of discrimination, amplifying negative well-being consequences. This study discovered that participants faced dual stigma and thus severe forms discrimination in totality. Participants felt that there was a stigma against them firstly because they were foreigners, especially from Zimbabwe and secondly because they were homeless. This was highlighted through what Artie had to say:

> *"…Metro police come to harass us at times. They ask where do you come from and if you say Zimbabwe they start embarrassing you but other nationalities are left alone.*

This is problematic because it is a form of abuse. Once they hear that you are from Zimbabwe they start calling you 'makwerekwere' and other derogatory terms. (Interview, Artie,2 December 2016).

Other researchers also conclude that homelessness and discrimination commonly intersect (Macheka et al, 2015). Discrimination often acts as a structural precursor to homelessness and, in turn, the experience of homelessness can lead to being discriminated against. Discrimination occurs when an individual is treated differently than another solely on the basis of some characteristic or indeed an interplay of characteristics such as race, sexual orientation, religion, physical disability, mental illness, age, citizenship status, gender, and/or socioeconomic status. Discrimination significantly impacts the options and choices of individuals when it comes to all sorts of things in life such as employment, housing and access to services that all contribute to an increased risk of experiencing homelessness as seen in this study. (Harris and Fiske, 2006).

In their study, Tipple and Speak (2009) highlight that homeless persons spoke about the violence and intimidation inflicted on them by police officers. In this study, participants experienced a different form of violence other than the physical one. Participants shared that they tried by all means to avoid the police as they would ask for bribes or confiscated some of their belongings. Artie had this to say:

"...I am scared of the police because when they catch you they want money so as to leave you alone and when you do not have it they harass you or even beat you up." Interview, Artie,2 December).

To further indicate the issue of discrimination amongst homeless migrants, Monty had this to say:

"...I think South Africa as a nation needs to deal with its issues first. I am of the opinion that this country is characterised by hate accumulated from the apartheid era. Not everyone was involved in the Truth and reconciliation meeting were people were acknowledging their previous mistakes. I am sure you have done Paula Freire at school where the oppressed becomes the oppressor believe that democratic black South Africans cannot inflict pain on the white people who previously inflicted pain on them.

As a result, they would want to attack other Africans to vent their anger. (Interview, Monty,4 December 2016).

Hassim, Kupe and Worby (2008) concluded that a large part of South Africans is biased and have particular stereotypes about foreign nationals and they tend to discriminate them. This has been evident in the previous years where xenophobic related violence erupted towards African and Pakistan migrants. In this case, foreigners do not enjoy the same benefits that people residing in South Africa should enjoy. Despite the fact that individuals who are homeless are perceived as struggling and in need of care and compassion, there is also evidence that homeless individuals are not perceived as fully human (Harris and Fiske, 2006). Participants indicated that other people look at them differently and even relate to them in a different manner. homeless individuals describe the experience of discrimination as making the transition out of homelessness and into employment and stable housing significantly more complex and challenging.

4.5. Needs of the homeless

This section focuses on the needs of homelessness individuals as expressed by the participants. The participants indicated that they lacked access to healthcare, safety and security, sanitation and hygiene.

4.5.1. Healthcare needs

Access to healthcare is one of the fundamentals of basic human rights regardless of the migration status of an individual. The participants acknowledged this as a problem because their language and nationality posed a challenge to getting healthcare from the hospitals. Health care was reported to be a significant challenge due to the cost. Pete had this to say:

"I have not received medical attention for the injury I suffered to my leg at the construction site and as such I need medical assistance." (Interview, Pete,3 December 2016)

Pete indicated that he had not received medication for his leg and this was affecting his mobility. He had tried obtaining medication at the clinic but he had been turned away because of lack of documentation. Homeless individuals survive mostly on begging and doing menial jobs thus mobility is an essential tool. Life becomes unbearable when one cannot move from point A to point B with easy. Pete was injured on duty at a construction site and he was supposed to gain some compensation but because he was employed on a contract by a broker, he did not have the information needed to claim money from the employer. As a result, he was

not able to pay for his bills. Furthermore, he was afraid to go to the clinic fearing that they might cut his leg from the knee and that would make his life worse than it is at the moment.

Access to healthcare was a major problem considering the conditions that the participants lived in. Some of the respondents were coughing and they indicated that they had been coughing for more than three months. When they were asked if they had undergone any medical tests, they all indicated that they had not because they did not have the resources.

Jose, who had left Zimbabwe for South Africa, hoping get a health treatment had this to say:

> *"I came to Johannesburg to get medical attention to my hand because they could not assist me in Zimbabwe...things were really tough and hospitals were not operating. South Africa presented an opportunity for me to get help. However, I could not get help from the government hospitals because I did not carry a South African ID booklet. I ended up losing the arm because the infection had grown." (Interview, Jose,6 December 2016).*

Hilario had this to say on the issue of health care amongst homeless migrants:

> *"In many African countries, the healthcare systems have collapsed and major operations are done in South Africa. However, access to these services is problematic especially for the homeless who do not have an income. As a result, they are referred to public hospitals where they are supposed to get free medication but there have been cases were the nurses have denied non-South African citizens entry into the facility". (Interview, Hilario.5 December 2016)*

Lister (2003) and O'Flaherty (2005) provide support for the findings from the respondents that homeless immigrants are at risk of accessing health care in South Africa because they lack the necessary documentation. To further support this claim, Monty had this to say:

> *"Problems such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and severe upper-respiratory infections are common amongst the homeless because they are exposed to a range of factors that are associated with poor health such as overcrowded, cold, damp and unsanitary conditions". (Interview, Monty,4 December 2016)*

According to …many factors damage the health of people sleeping rough: Cold, hunger and fear experienced by people sleeping rough disrupts their sleep, which in turn damages both mental and physical health. Health is damaged through a lack of basic facilities for personal

care such as bathing and washing clothes. Homeless people often have problems with drugs or alcohol, made worse through being on the street. Participants interviewed in the study said that mental health problems were one of the biggest problems facing them. Hwang (2008) noted that homeless people are more exposed to the elements, but of course there are other, much harder to modify factors, some of which may be part of the cause and not the consequence of homelessness. Apart from the major mental disorders noted in the paper by Fazel et al, (2013) other health issues that are overrepresented or impose a substantial burden on the homeless are violence, including traumatic head injury.

4.5.2. Sanitation and hygiene

Access to sanitation and hygiene are some of the basic human rights. The inability to tend to one's hygiene on a regular basis is a challenge that infringes on one's dignity and adds to the shame of being homeless. This was one of the most problematic issues that homeless individuals had to deal with. The respondents indicated that they were having problems in accessing these basic rights as indicated by Jon, he had this to say:

> *"During the night I would enter pubs and stay there till they closed and would start roaming around the streets. One time I spent two weeks without bathing and only made use of public toilets." (Interview, Jon,2 December 2016)*

Udin, Walters, Gaillard, Hridi and Mcsherry (2016) indicate that homeless people's denial of their right to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) reflects their marginal position in society and an unequal distribution of power and opportunities. This study ultimately suggests a rights-based approach to work toward dealing with the root causes of discrimination and marginalisation rather than just the symptoms. For the homeless, who not only lack substantive rights, but also the means through which to claim their rights, an integrated rights-based approach to WASH offers the possibility for social inclusion and significant improvements in their life conditions. To further support this assertion, Jose had this to say:

> *"I stay under a bridge with some of the homeless and there is not even a single toilet in that area. Obviously we can't use that space because it acts as our 'home'. This becomes a problem. When people see us dirty they think we doing it for sympathy but the truth of the matter is that we do not have facilities to clean ourselves. (Interview, Jose,7 December 2016)*

Hilario added that shelters were sometimes used by the homeless to remedy problems associated with personal hygiene. Shelters were however not regarded as a sustainable solution given that they were not a dwelling of choice for a lot of homeless people. This is what Hilario said:

> *"Some of them come here to shower and clean up but most of them do not even visit shelters because of the rules that exist here. They would want to stay outside and enjoy their freedom/independence". Interview, Hilario,5 December 2016)*

On the contrary, Lucky saw being dirty as a strategy for gaining public sympathy in order to meet some of his needs. This is evidenced by what he said during the interview:

> *"…staying dirty is sometimes advantageous because people sympathise with us and it is a sort of trademark. If we go to the road whilst we are clean then people will think we are lazy to find jobs or that we are con artist. When we are dirty like this then people ought to help us." (Interview, Lucky,8 December 2016)*

Lucky chose to stay dirty so that he could be able to raise some money for food and his upkeep through begging. Not taking a bath is viewed as a strategy by some of the homeless to sympathise with the domiciled individuals. (Idemudia,2013). Macheka et al (2015) purports that the homeless believe that if they do not bath then domiciled people will take them seriously and sympathise with their situation. This strategy is believed to be so effective that even poor domiciled South Africans see it as a money making tool, apply dirty on themselves so that they appear to be homeless and plight the traffic lights begging for food or money.

4.5.3 Safety and security

Literature suggests that individuals who are homeless often experience restricted access to many of the spaces and places that domiciled individuals typically enjoy, including both public (parks, streets, etc.) and private spaces (restaurants, stores and malls, for instance). This was also true to all the participants as they indicated that they were not allowed to be seen in certain areas. One negative consequence was that many homeless people were forced, then, to live in dangerous and undesirable environments, which further impaired their ability to move forward with their lives. Safety and security is a foreign concept to a majority of homeless people, especially those who sleep on street pavements (Macheka et al, 2015) Most of the homeless respondents indicated that they had been stabbed at some point in their lives on the streets of Hill brow.

"...life is dangerous on the streets, you see this scar, I got it here. People I know have died. We live a difficult life because we have seen a lot of dead people especially on Fridays; it no longer affects us like any other person." (Interview, Mark,2 December 2016)

According to…many rough sleepers avoid sleeping in conspicuous locations for fear of being attacked, abused, robbed or moved on. In a study carried out by Shelter (2013), rough sleepers reported feeling threatened not only by other members of the street community but by the general public too. Many of those interviewed also claimed to have been subjected to police harassment this included being unfairly searched, arrested and repeatedly moved on.

Temporal shelters offer housing and cleaning services to most homeless individuals. Depending on organisations, the rules are different. A small fee is required to gain access and get a decent meal as well as shelter but most participants indicated that they do not visit these shelters. Jon on the contrary indicated that while staying in a shelter is not his accommodation of choice, he would stay there on days when he did not feel safe. Jon had this to say:

"...I do not frequent these shelters most of the times but when it is raining and its winter I do go there because it will not be safe being out there and they also make us keep some of our stuff there under lock." Interview, Jon,2 December 2016).

Shelters provides homeless individuals with not only safety but also protection from the weather, especially in winter. Some drop-in centres like MES Organisation offer locker facilities to the homeless, giving them a place to store their belongings. Kok found that in his/her study homeless people who lived in shelters would find hiding spots such as rooftops to keep their bags if they need to go somewhere. (Kok, 2010).

4.6. Survival strategies employed by the homeless migrants.

Participants engaged in various strategies as a way meeting their basic needs. These included substance abuse, relationships and begging. This section of the report will explore these strategies in relation to the responses obtained from the participants in this study.

4.6.1. Substance Abuse

People who are homeless are often not only discriminated against because of their housing status, but also face discrimination for other reasons. In particular, these individuals also commonly experience mental illness and/or drug addiction, conditions which are subject to high levels of stigma in society (Barry et al., 2014). One of the realities of life on the streets for a homeless person is that he or she is more likely to have access to drugs than to food

(Moyo,2015) Most of the participants went on to explain how the consuming of illicit drugs such as nyaope helped "kill" their appetite. Jose had this to say pertaining to the issue of substance abuse:

> *"…Smoking has really disturbed me a lot ([referring to glue)] but I can't stop it because it helps me forget about my troubles.". (Interview, Jose,6 December 2016).*

While literature notes that alcohol is an identified factor in causing homelessness, seven (7) of the participants on the contrary were using alcohol and drugs as a form of coping mechanism. Tim indicated that he took alcohol and cigarettes so as not to stress. Tim had this to say:

> *"…I drink alcohol and I smoke cigarettes, by so doing I don't stress". (Interview, Tim,7 December,2016)*

To further support this claim, Tendai had this to say:

> *"...I have been taking nyaope as a way of forgetting my problems." (Interview, Tendai.3 December 2016).*

Didenko and Pankratz (2007) state that in America it is believed that about 38% of homeless people abuse alcohol while 26% regularly use other drugs. These statistics show that substance abuse among this group is significantly higher than the general population. This has led to some scholars concluding that it is use of alcohol and drugs that is most important contributing factor to homelessness. It is unlikely that the situation is as clear cut as this; given that in this study participants turned to addictive substances as a means to cope with homelessness. As … argues, homeless people will often be dealing with a high degree of stress, and some will have mental health problems, so it is understandable that many will be tempted to turn substance abuse as a form of self-medication. Cohen (2001) adds that the use of drugs and alcohol is also one method by which individuals deal with the lack of activities in their lives.

Furthermore, participants in this study indicated that proper housing would offer the stability and security, both physical and mental, to take the steps to begin to address problematic drug use. Research has long shown the necessity of a secure living environment to those attempting to better manage problematic drug use patterns (McCarty, et.al., 1993).

Substance abuse is illegal in South Africa but the law enforcement is reluctant to arrest the homeless individuals and or domiciled individuals (Moyo,2015) I managed to get the job but the contractor failed to get another job because he was defrauding. Artie had this to say:

"…the police know where we get our drugs and they do not do a single thing because they are offered bribes by those drug lords. Some of the homeless individuals are recruited to be 'mules' by the drug pins and they sell it on their behalf." Interview, Artie,3 December).

One of the most notable issues associated with the illegal activities of drug users is the limited efficacy of law enforcement sanctions as a deterrent. Until dependent users are in an environment in which they feel able to address their drug use then they will be compelled to undertake certain activities in order to maintain their dependency. The unstable environment of the homeless, where the constant threat of violence and general squalor contribute to low self-esteem and general insecurity, is such that users are unable to move towards the life choices they seek to make. Consequently, housing may offer one means of better addressing the illicit activities of users seeking to address their drug use, but are unable to do in the present circumstances. (Rowe,2002)

4.6.2. Relationships.

Muanamoha et al (2010) highlight that immigrants rely heavily on social networks. Social networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants at places of origin and destination through reciprocal ties of kinship, friendships and shared community of origin. To further support this claim, Jon had this to say:

"…I actually slept at Park station on my first day. I did not anticipate to find a lot of Zimbabweans around but to my surprise there was a lot of us there and we exchanged ideas on how we could survive in Johannesburg. These ideas included which areas to avoid and how to dress so as to avoid authorities. I was lucky I did not do drugs or crime but some of my friends engaged in crime". (Interview, Jon,2 December 2016)

Hungwe (2013) cites that migrants are very resourceful in the sense that they will 'use' anything at their disposal to integrate with other society members. In addition to this, participants indicated that they had made use of social ties that exist. Individuals from the same country tend to stick to each other and in most cases they are involved in the same survival strategies. (Idemudia,2013) From the responses it seems that even though the homeless persons with relied on other homeless persons for support, care and protection, not all the homeless persons took their needs into consideration. The participants indicated that survival was on top of their list and did not care about clothes and a place to stay.

Survival is a network of knowing people in many ways. The places that I stayed at were a result of networks. It is really through knowing other people who are homeless and who know about these places and who are already maybe staying there. It's just basically who you know, meeting people. A lot of people, you see someone and you know what their situation is, you can tell they're in the same boat as you. …other times I help people who own a saloon by cleaning their floors and emptying their bins and in return they offer me food or money to buy food. Most of the saloons are occupied by migrants who wake there so some ladies from Zimbabwe offer me food there. I keep most of what I get there so that I can send home to my siblings." (Interview, Fide,6 December 2016).

Fide highlighted how relationships make life easier for the homeless. Homeless migrants often engage in relationships that are overtly transactional. These include cleaning, and helping people carry their luggage from shopping malls exchange for food, cash or daily necessities. (CMPR,2011).

4.6.3. Begging

Literature highlights that one of the most famous ways used by the homeless to gather food and some money for their upkeep is through begging. In fact, many people associate begging with homelessness. All the participants disclosed that they have been begging as a way of meeting the basic needs. To further support this claim, Stride mentioned:

"…I ask money from people, help with parking of people's cars and I also go and eat at MES organisation (a shelter for homeless people) at 2 pm everyday" (Interview, Stride,3 December 2016)

The impression gained was that homeless persons negotiated life on the streets just like Kok (2010) states that homeless persons are often involved in economic activities on behalf of others in order to survive on the streets. As a result of their exclusion from the formal economic system, begging becomes the only way the homeless are able to meet the basic needs.

Kok (2010) indicates that, many people believe that giving the homeless some money is just a way of promoting substance abuse as such this is not an effective way of trying to gain an income. This was proven by Tendai:

"…It is really tough man because when we are begging people assume that all of us want that money for drugs." Interview, Tendai,2 December,2016)

The researcher observed that begging allows for contact between the homeless and the domiciled individuals and many a times the homeless are exposed to various forms of abuse. Research participants occupy the “periphery’ of a city although they are located at the centre of the city. Often they are invisible and they do not enjoy the same rights enjoyed by the domiciled individuals. Homeless individuals are not allowed at shopping malls but rather they are told to wait on the peripheries of malls.

Conclusion

Thematic analysis of data was utilised in this research study. The findings indicated that there are various forms of push and pull factors that influence the migration of Zimbabweans to Johannesburg addition to the relationship between migration and homelessness was also explored through the analysis of data through themes. Challenges faced by homeless migrants were also identified through themes as well as the needs of the homeless. The participants indicated different survival strategies that they utilised in a bid to realise the needs.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter gives an outline of the summary on the study concerning the survival strategies adopted by Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. Moreover, the chapter focuses on the main findings of the research carried out which are in relation to the three objectives of the study highlighted at the start of the research, recommendations for the organisations working with homeless migrants and future studies, as well as closing remarks. This paper adds to the already existing body of knowledge concerning the issue of homelessness and the survival strategies adopted by the homeless Zimbabwean migrants.

5.2. Summary Findings

Migration is a global phenomenon and measures should be put in place to combat issues of homelessness and unemployment. Furthermore, migration in developing countries is linked to issues of homelessness. Martin (2005). The research findings reflected the reasons that force Zimbabweans to migrate to South Africa.The emanating themes from the study include reasons for migration, challenges faced by homeless, needs of homeless and suggested ways of addressing the challenges and meeting the needs identified. The study highlighted that the reasons for migration included; lack of basic resources and employment as well as search for better opportunities and escaping poverty. Some of the challenges experienced by homeless migrants include accommodation, exclusion and xenophobic discrimination. Furthermore, the study explored the needs of the homeless and these include health care, safety and security and sanitation. The strategies used by the participants as a way of coping with homelessness included begging, relationships and substance abuse.

The study indicated that homelessness among migrants needs to be discussed through targeted services. This allows for specific help to be administered because homeless migrants have different needs from the local homeless individuals. In addition to this, homeless services should not be used as a way to compensate for inconsistent migration policies. The South African government if failing to control the flow of migrants into the country and this results in an influx of migrants. Ultimately issues of homelessness are observed because there will be completion for the scarce resources. Homelessness is difficult to have different intervention policies at the national level mainly because there is no single definition and this presents a problem to policy makers. For instance, In Johannesburg local authorities insist that a person

who has a "home" somewhere (Zimbabwe etc.) cannot be considered as homeless. On the other hand, law enforcement associate homelessness with criminal activities and or substance abuse. Social work and Non-governmental Organisations view homeless as a welfare problem. (Mashava,2013). There is no concession amongst the responsible authorities and this affects the intervention process and policies.

The purpose of this study was to explain and describe how Zimbabweans survive in Johannesburg despite the exclusionary environment they face every day. I discussed the coping mechanisms they employ, explaining the consequences of some of these strategies. Alongside radical psychosocial strategies I wish to bring to attention the urgent need for more concrete change at the structural level. The state needs re-energising regarding its mandate on migration control as it is the major cause of homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. The same is true for social work and other psychosocial professionals; practitioners should not wait on clients to present problems at their offices. Through research, advocacy and activism, social work should live up to its role as a social justice profession. Mmatli (2008) argues that social work in African countries is not suitable enough to tackle the problems of its clientele.

High unemployment rates, uncontrolled migration, economic inequality and marginalisation from services are political issues and must be tackled at such a level. These are an indication of a failing government. This results in issues of homelessness, poverty, unemployment etc. that, that social workers are now expected to solve. The scope of social work should not be defined by those high in the bureaucracy, but rather, social workers themselves ought to become self-directive, guided by the discipline's values, missions and visions. (Selebano,2013). Thus, social work in South Africa needs to adopt political activism as a method of intervention by lobbying; participating in electoral politics; political education; diligent voting; differentiated implementation of political strategy and further effective social education that focuses on producing social workers that understand and value political activism as a form of intervention (Mmatli, 2008). Social workers cannot continue to be reactionary to the ineffective policies that only intensify the current status quo, South Africa is desperate for agents of social change that understand the root cause of marginalisation and are working towards dismantling that course.

In sum, this study calls for intercession in the following ways:

1. Community involvement

Various structures in the community (religious groups, government officials, education departments, the media, leadership, etc.) should investigate their roles in dealing with issues of homelessness.

2. Lobbying and advocacy

Social workers must engage in constant endeavours to break the stigma against homeless individuals who cannot provide financially for their families, this can be achieved through engaging with communities in ways that evoke critical consciousness. The works of Frantz Fanon, Paulo Freire and our very own Steve Biko are paramount here. Furthermore, social work education should train professionals in techniques that are relevant when dealing with the homeless migrants.

3. Research

Scholarship is charged with focusing on challenges faced by the police and authority in dealing with homeless migrants. This will go a long way in the implementation of different policies on combating homelessness.

5.3. Overall

The aim of this study was to explore the survival strategies adopted by homeless Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg. Chapter two of the report looked into a detailed literature review. This discussion launched a series of theories that sought to explain the relationship between migration and homelessness. Various causes of homelessness were explained in this chapter as well as the anticipated results from the study. Chapter three addressed itself to the methodology employed by the study and dealt with issues of recruitment strategies through exploring the sampling techniques employed. The interview processes were included, considering my experiences with the semi-structured interviews with Zimbabwean men and the key informants. The chapter finally paid attention to ethical considerations. The fourth chapter looked at the data analysis using thematic analysis and the fifth chapter gave conclusion and recommendation to future research studies.

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