



**University of
Zululand**

**INVESTIGATING AFRICAN MIGRANT INFORMAL ENTERPRISES IN
UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY: NATURE, EXTENT AND POLICY RESPONSE**

BY

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DECLARATION

I Mandisa Sunshine Melanie Makhathini, hereby declare that this research project is my own work and has not been submitted at any university for examination. The sources used are fully acknowledged by complete references. This research project is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the MA degree at the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Faculty of Science and Agriculture at the University of Zululand, KwaDlangezwa, South Africa.

Student's signature.....

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DEDICATION

To my sisters Wandile, Tamara, Anele, Noxolo, Siphesihle and my brother Mongezi

The sky is the limit. Work hard and reach for your dreams.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business Districts
CF	Conceptual Framework
DCD/DAC	Development Co-operation Directorate Development Assistance Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOA	In on Africa
KZN	KwaZulu Natal
KZN MEC	KwaZulu Natal Member of Executive Council
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TF	Theoretical Framework
UK	United Kingdom
ULM	uMhlathuze Local Municipality
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

USA United States of America

VAT Value Added Tax

ABSTRACT

This study investigates African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze Local Municipality. The study adopted a post-positivist research paradigm which allowed for the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The participants were sampled using purposive and snowball techniques to get to the sample size of 54 participants. The participants included 50 African migrant informal traders and 4 municipal officials. The instruments used for the data collection included interviews and Global Positioning System (GPS) to determine the location of the African migrant informal enterprises. The findings of the study reveal that the majority of African migrants migrate to South Africa for economic reasons, such as the search for employment, which has not materialised, forcing them to engage in the informal sector. These informal enterprises are located mainly on sidewalks, close to malls, transportation hubs and markets. The study further found that migrant informal entrepreneurs have created employment opportunities for many local people, which in the process addresses unemployment in uMhlathuze. The study found that there are policies in place that attempt to manage informality within the municipality. However, these are limited to those who were able to provide documentation in order to get trading permits, which effectively means that the policy has many gaps, in terms of adequately addressing informality in general and African migrant informal enterprises in particular.

Key words: African migrants, unemployment, informal enterprises, policy response

CHAPTER 1: ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1. Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the study. It does so by outlining the background of the study, problem statement, aims and objectives of the study and research questions. The chapter also discusses the intended contribution of this research to the body of knowledge and the last part of the chapter describes the chapter format or outline of the study.

1.2. Background to the study

International migration is the movement of people from one country to another, leading to temporary or permanent resettlement (Khosa & Kalitanyi, 2015; Samers, 2010; Bartram, et al., 2014). In this sense, migration is considered as a geographical phenomenon as it involves movement, location and spatiality (Bartram, et al., 2014). The current global estimate is that, there were around 244 million international migrants in the world in 2015, which is 3.3 per cent of the global population (UN DESA, 2016 cited in Mcauliffe & Ruhs, 2017). Although, it is difficult to accurately predict the number of international migrants because of economic and geopolitical factors that influence migration, it is anticipated that the number will continue to increase (Mcauliffe & Ruhs, 2017).

This projected increase in international migration is influenced by many factors, such as the policies of governments in the richer countries, including unequal trading systems, war and environmental stress (Samers, 2010). Chronic unemployment, which may also be directly or indirectly related to the policies of richer countries, also affects international migrations, including shaping its patterns too (Samers, 2010). While most international migration occurs legally, some of the greatest insecurities for migrants, and much of the public concern in host countries, is associated with irregular migration, where people are forced to leave their homes and even risk their lives to seek refuge in other states (Mcaulihffe & Ruhs, 2017). Of late, public policy has been centred on the issue of irregular migration, where it has also gained the attention of governments, politicians and non-state actors around the world (Bloch & Chimienti, 2011; Mcauliffe & Ruhs, 2017).

More than ever before, migration touches all States and people in an era of deepening globalisation. Global migration has an impact on receiving as well as on sending

countries. Evidence of globalisation points to worsening migration pressures in many parts of the world (Appleyard, 2000). Less developed regions are the most affected by this global change, through factors such as brain-drain. However, McAuliffe & Ruhs (2017) state that, migration has helped improve people's lives in both origin, and destination countries, through remittances, and has offered opportunities for millions of people worldwide to live safe and meaningful lives in host destinations. According to McAuliffe & Ruhs (2017) international migration touches on a multitude of economic, social and security aspects affecting the daily lives of people, in an increasingly interconnected world. This has been witnessed in Europe as a result of migration which became significant after World War Two up to the present (Lucas, 2005; Hassène, et al., 2014).

Similarly, Africa has also witnessed the economic, social and political impacts of migration as a result of civil wars, brutal dictatorships, environmental disasters and terrorism, among other factors (International Institute for Peace, 2017; DeJesus, 2018). According to Nakayama (2018) from as early as the 1960s, countries like Somalia and Uganda began losing highly skilled workers due to the oppressive nature of the governments towards the highly educated and intellectuals who opposed the system. In countries like South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda, emigration has been attributed to a host of factors including political instability (International Institute for Peace, 2017). Currently, the Niger Delta has experienced the displacement of people as a result of the scramble for oil (International Institute for Peace, 2017).

In the case of South Africa, migrants have been moving to the country in search of prospects of employment and wages higher than those of their country of origin (Crush, et al., 2005; Moyo, et al., 2012; Meny-Gibert & Chiumia 2016; Moyo, 2017). For instance, from about 1994 there has been an increase in migrants from other African countries after the collapse of apartheid (Meny-Gibert & Chiumia 2016). Despite the inaccuracy of statistics on international migrants in South Africa (Meny-Gibert & Chiumia 2016), the 2011 census revealed that more than 75% of international migrants living in South Africa were from other African countries (Statistics South Africa, 2012). Further, both international migration and labour migration have played a role in South Africa's economy (Posel & Casale, 2003; Nshimbi & Fioramonti, 2013, 2014; Moyo, 2017). The phenomenon of migration is one that is current in the province

of KwaZulu Natal. Surprisingly, there is limited research on this phenomenon. For example, the only study is that of Isike (2016), who found that, in uMhlathuze municipality, female migrants from Zimbabwe were more integrated into the communities through personal networks derived from the activities they engage in, than their male counterparts.

Against this backdrop, this paper contributes to such studies; but investigates the activities that African migrants engage in once they arrive in South Africa. This is because some of these African migrants hope to find high paying jobs in South Africa but they do not always realise this dream (Moyo, et al., 2016; 2018). This is complicated by the fact that, there are high levels of unemployment in South Africa (Davies & Thurlow, 2010). This forces the migrants to engage in informal businesses. Notwithstanding, some of these migrants actually migrate to South Africa to form these informal businesses (Moyo, 2014; Moyo, et al., 2016; 2018). It is against this background that this study investigates the informal enterprises operated by migrants from African countries in the uMhlathuze municipality. The study analyses the nature and spatial spread of African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality and the responses of the municipality to this phenomenon.

1.3. Problem Statement

Studies in many cities in South Africa have established that, there is a link between the unemployment of migrants and the formation of informal enterprises (Rogerson, 1997; Kalitanyi & Visser, 2010; Moyo 2014, 2016, 2017). This could explain the identified increase in the number of African migrant informal traders in South Africa (Skinner, 2008; Dyers & Wankah, 2012; Venter, 2012; Moyo, 2017), especially in major cities such as Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban (Dyers & Wankah, 2012; Kalitanyi & Visser, 2010; Moyo, et al., 2016; and Maharaj & Moodley, 2009). However, no such study involving African migrants and informal businesses has previously been conducted within the city of uMhlathuze. This should be viewed against the background that, one of the key challenges in the city of uMhlathuze is the high rate of unemployment (uMhlathuze Local Municipality, 2017). At the same time, African migrants move to the city in search of better employment opportunities only to find that is not the case. Therefore, this study investigates the migration, unemployment and informal business formation nexus in the city of uMhlathuze. The key question in this

regard is; what is the nature, dynamic, distribution and agency of the informal economic enterprises that African migrants engage in?

1.4. Aim and Objective of the Study

The study aims to examine African migrant's informal enterprises in uMhlathuze in terms of their nature, extent and municipal policy response.

- a) To investigate the reasons behind African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality.
- b) To map the spatial extent of African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality.
- c) To analyse the nature and characteristics of the types of informal enterprises by African migrants.
- d) To assess the municipal policy response to the growth of migrant informal enterprises.

1.5. Research Questions

The study will provide answers to the following questions:

- a) Why do African migrants engage in informal enterprises?
- b) What is the spatial extent of African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality?
- c) What types of informal enterprises do African migrants specialise in?
- d) What is uMhlathuze municipality's response to African informal migrant enterprises?

1.6. Intended Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

Efforts to improve policy making on migration depend heavily on the development of a better understanding of migration, among policy makers and the public alike (Bartram, et al., 2014). In this light, it is anticipated that, this study should contribute towards a better understanding of migration in uMhlathuze municipality and on this basis, contribute towards a refinement of policies that deal with economic activities, like informal enterprises, which migrants engage in, in the study area. This is important given that the informal sector makes a significant contribution to employment (Casale, et al., 2004 & Altman, 2008 cited in Davies & Thurlow, 2010), livelihoods, poverty reduction and development (Moyo, 2017, Nshimbi & Moyo, 2018; Nshimbi, 2017a,

2017b). And so, this study highlights the role of informal enterprises in a country that has a high unemployment rate of 27.50 per cent (Trading economics, 2019).

1.7. Outline of the study

This research study consists of seven chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the study by providing a background and short summary of this research. Chapter 2 discusses concepts and theories, which are utilised to guide the study. Chapter 3 provides a review of literature on international migration, unemployment and African migrant informal enterprises. Chapter 4 describes the physical setting of the study area, by outlining its location and brief history as well as a profile of uMhlathuze. Chapter 5 discusses the methodology, in terms of explaining the tools and methods used to carry out the research. Chapter 6 provides an analysis and interpretation of data collected. Chapter 7 concludes and makes recommendations based on the information collected, analysed and interpreted. It also attempts to make careful generalisations on some of the findings, as well as propose possible areas for future research.

1.8. Conclusion

This chapter has provided a background to the study by explaining the main aim of the research. Themes covered in this section are the research problem, aim and objectives, research questions, intended contribution to the body of knowledge and an outline of the thesis chapters. The following chapter engages with the conceptual and theoretical frameworks of the research study.

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the conceptual and theoretical frameworks guiding this research. A conceptual framework is built on various concepts and theoretical perspectives. The process of arriving at a conceptual framework is similar to an inductive process whereby small individual concepts are linked together to tell a bigger map of possible relationships (Imenda, 2014; Jabareen, 2009). In this light, the first part of this chapter considers the concepts around which this study revolves. The last part of this chapter discusses the theoretical framework which underpins this research. A theoretical framework is referred to as a theory used to guide the direction of a research study at hand (Imenda, 2014). Figure 2.1 below illustrates the relationships between the conceptual and theoretical framework relative to the research problem, which this study follows.

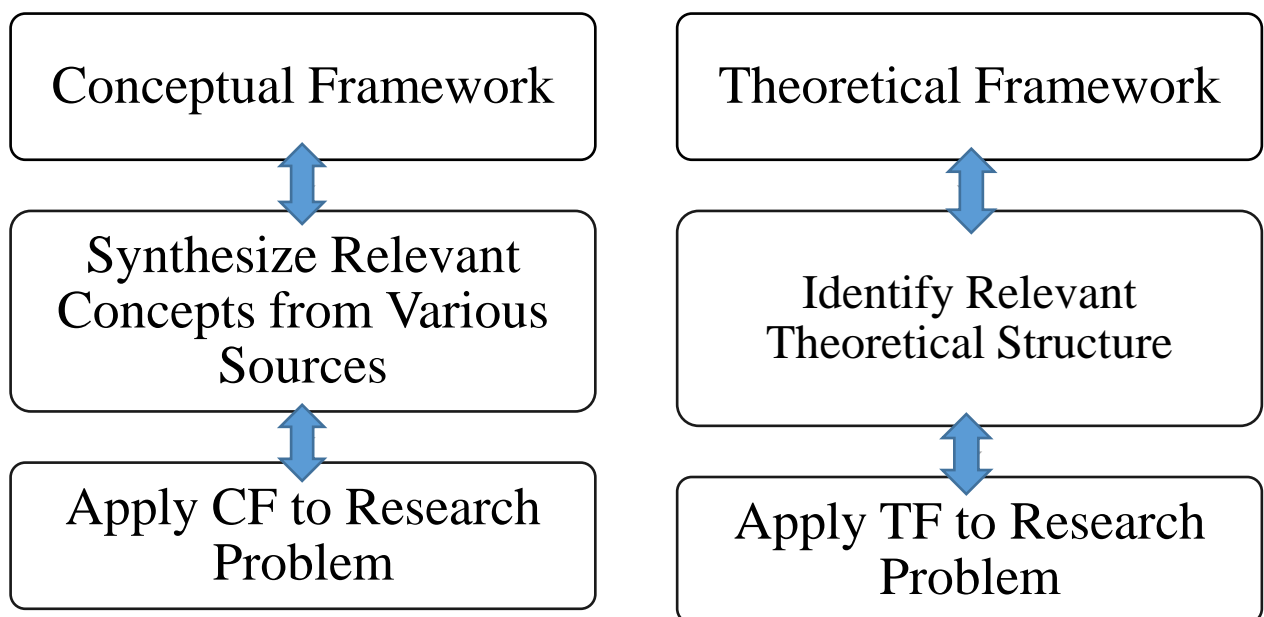


Figure 2.1: Relationship between CF and TF relative to the Research Problem

2.2. Conceptual Framework

There are several concepts informing this research, and these are: International migration; African migrants; unemployment; urban informality; as well as informal enterprises. Refer to Figure 2.2 below.

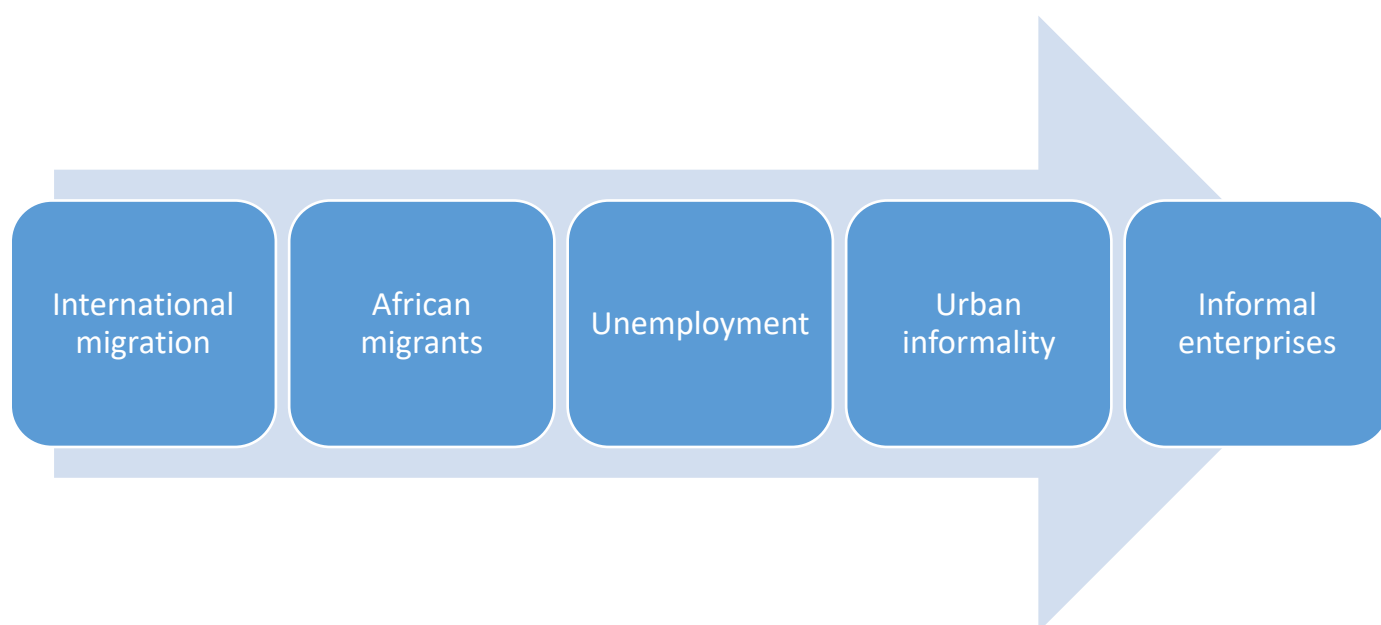


Figure 2.2: Variables for the conceptual framework

2.2.1 International migration

International migration is the movement of an individual or people from their home country to live in another country either permanently or temporarily (Khosa & Kalitanyi, 2015; Samers, 2010; Bartram, et al., 2014; Hanlon & Thomas cited in Chinyemba, 2017). The different levels of wealth and human development around the world are what drive movements of people resulting in international migration (De Haas, 2010). The discourse of international migration is gaining increasing attention among governments within the developed countries and various international organisations (Lucas, 2005; Gheasi & Nijkamp, 2017). Lucas (2005) notes several cases around the world which attest to this discourse. One such case to note is that each new presidency in the European Union has emphasised the need to harmonise admission procedures and another is that the United Nations has established a Global Commission on International Migration. Recently, Trump's manifesto has been about keeping undocumented migrants out of America and proposed the building of a wall between America and Mexico (Vietti & Scribner, 2013). Peberdy & Rogerson (2000) cited in

Tengeh & Lapah (2013) mention that, in the case of South Africa, the collapse of the apartheid regime meant a shift in co-corporation between South Africa and its neighbouring countries. This shift emphasised the need to reform immigration policy in terms of relaxing its very restrictionist tendencies. This new trend saw an increased flow of migrants from the SADC region and other African countries into South Africa as opposed to the previous trend of European and Asian immigrants (Peberdy & Rogerson, 2000 cited in Tengeh & Lapah, 2013). The focus in this study is on people from African countries, who have migrated to South Africa and uMhlatuze municipality specifically. This addresses objective 1 of the study which investigates the formation of informal businesses by international migrants in the study area.

2.2.2. African migrants

This study focuses on migrants originating from the African continent, with a specific focus on black African migrants. African migrants operating businesses in South Africa are faced with numerous challenges such as being degraded and made to feel inferior because of their nationality (Dyers & Wankah, 2012; Schippers, 2015; Moyo, 2017). Frequent attacks on African migrant businesses arise as a result of xenophobia, which is well addressed in scholarship (see e.g. Landau, 2004; Crush, 1996a; 1996b; Crush, et al., 2017a; Crush, et al., 2017b; Ramachandran, et al., 2017; Crush, et al., 2015; Tawodzera, et al., 2015; Gastrow, 2018). In essence these attacks are rarely aimed towards Chinese or Indian nationalities but are focused on African migrants (Crush, 2001 cited in Musuva, 2015). Discrimination and violent attacks are triggered by local people who believe that African migrants are taking their jobs (Muanamoha, 2008; Crush, et al., 2015). This sentiment is supported by government actors who believe that migrant informal businesses are harmful to local economies and inhibit job creation (Gastrow, 2018). The concept of African migrants in this case is used to get a response from the municipality with regards to the growth and operations of the enterprises within the municipality. This concept addresses objective 4 which links with the problem statement of the study.

2.2.3. Unemployment

The International Labour Organisation guidelines recommended in 1954 state that an unemployed person is defined as one who is either not employed, available for

employment or looking for employment (Byrne & Strobl, 2001). There are several studies which discuss the increasing rates of unemployment in South Africa over the years such as (Banerjee, et al., 2008; Crush, et al., 2015; Moya, 2017). The concept of unemployment is utilised in objective 1 of the study which looks into the formation of informal enterprises. This study examines if unemployment in South Africa in general, and uMhlathuze in particular, leads to African migrants forming informal enterprises as means to making a living and how this transpires.

2.2.4. Urban informality

Urban informality is a broad term, according to McFarlane (2012) it refers to informal housing and informal labour, however, this study focuses on urban informal economic activities such as informal businesses. Informality is generally defined by the absence of rule and structure. The concept is further based on the presence of economic activities outside a country's regulatory framework (Charman, et al., 2013). The concept of the informal sector came into wide use in the early 1970s (Edusah, 2013). Edusah (2013) discusses a model which was introduced by Reynolds (1969). The model contained two urban sectors, one of which he referred to as a trade service sector. He used this term to describe the multitude of people whom one sees crowding the city streets, sidewalks and back alleys in developing countries. These include petty traders, street vendors and porters, small artisans, barbers and shoe-shine boys (Reynolds, 1969).

2.2.5. Informal Enterprises

The prospects of obtaining employment drive African migrants to move from their home countries to South Africa (Moyo, et al., 2012). The informal economy becomes an economic safety net for those that are not able to get employment in the formal sector (Achieme, 2014; Jacobsen, 2006; Kavuro, 2015 cited in Crush, et al., 2017). African migrant informal enterprises, in this study refer to unregistered businesses that are formed and operated by African migrants (Moyo, 2014) in uMhlathuze municipality. Crush *et al.*, (2017) posit that the issue making it more impossible for African migrants to earn a decent living in South Africa, is the undue emphasis on their legal standing as migrants, which tends to undervalue their educational qualifications and credentials, skills, and work experience in various fields (Moyo, 2014; Moyo, et al., 2016). As an alternative, African migrants turn to the informal economic sector (Moyo,

2014; Moyo, et al., 2016; Moyo, et al, 2018). They are then referred to as necessity immigrant entrepreneurs, where the business is created for the purpose of survival in the host country (Chrysostome, 2010 cited in Khosa & Kalitanyi, 2015). Linked with the first objective of the study, it is crucial to understand the process that leads African migrants to engage in informal enterprises. The concept of informal enterprises assists this chapter in explaining the essence of how informal enterprises in uMhlathuze come about.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

This research project has utilised four theories which underpin the study. It is crucial to note that there are several theories of migration which are relevant to the study. However, for the convenience of analysis, they are classified into three broad categories; Neo-Classical economic theories, NeoMarxist theories and the Pluralist theories, the fourth theory includes the informalisation perspective.

2.3.1. Neoclassical Economic Theories

The main argument of the neoclassical theories of migration regarding labour migration is that the differences in wages between countries is what prompts the decision to migrate in order to gain a better income (Massey, et al., 1993; 1998 cited in King, 2012; Gheasi & Nijkamp, 2017; Kurekova, 2011). Hence, Ravenstein (1885; 1889) asserts that, the major causes of migration are based on economic considerations. Based on the logic of neoclassical migration theory, people are expected to move from low income to high income areas (Castles & Miller 2003; De Haas, 2010). This perspective is referred to as the neo-classical equilibrium perspective (De Haas, 2008). Several authors agree with the neoclassical explanations of economic considerations therefore the study uses a few theories and models, which are discussed below.

In the process of migrating, the individual compares what they will gain or lose if they stay in their home country as well as what opportunities or challenges, they may encounter at the potential destination. This is supported by Lee's 1966 model and the Todaro-Harris 1970 theory. The Everett Lee's 1966 model states that migration decisions are determined by plus and minus factors existing in areas of origin and destination (De Haas, 2010; De Haas, 2008). This concept is also referred to as the push-pull model (Passaris, 1989; Bauer & Zimmermann, 1999 cited in De Haas, 2010).

The Todaro-Harris 1970 theory states that, the aim of migrants is to move to a place of positive or high income gain, (Hagen-Zanker, 2008) by measuring the probability of employment and expected income gains prior to migrating (De Haas, 2008). The theory argues that migrants will move to a destination area even if unemployment prevails. This is evident in the case of South Africa, where African migrants move to South Africa in the hope of finding employment regardless of the fact that the country is facing high levels of unemployment.

Individuals try to maximise their income; hence they migrate to regions with higher wages (Gheasi & Nijkamp, 2017). At a macro-level, geographical differences in the supply and demand for labour, explain why people migrate (Hagen-Zanker, 2008; Massey, et al., 1993). Within the African continent, South Africa is one of the countries with a much more developed economy (Diarra, et al., 2010). For this reason, people migrate to South Africa with the hope of earning higher wages than they would in their home countries (Moyo, et al., 2014). Moyo *et al.*, (2012; 2014) study of Zimbabwean teachers who migrate to South Africa for employment opportunities validate this argument. The authors mention that the teachers moved to South Africa in search of higher income and a better life.

At a micro level, the neoclassical theory view migrants as individual, rational and income-maximising actors, who decide to move on the basis of a cost-benefit calculation (De Haas, 2011; Hagen-Zanker, 2008). Such migrants are motivated by a need to achieve positive economic goals at the new destination (Khosa & Kalitanyi, 2015). Therefore, one of the main push factors that drive entrepreneurship amongst migrants is related mostly to employment circumstances (Chikanda & Tawodzera, 2017). Pull factors include monetary or financial rewards, the desire for prestige, independence and intrinsic rewards, and a desire to build human, social and financial capital. A study conducted by Chikanda & Tawodzera (2017) found that, the most important factors for African migrants were the need to make more money just to survive and to give their families greater financial security. Thus, neoclassical economic theories are employed in the study to investigate the extent to which economic considerations forced African migrants to migrate to South Africa and ultimately led to their forming informal enterprises in the study area. This addresses objective one of the study.

2.3.2. Neo-Marxist Theories

Neo-marxist theory, also referred to as the historical-structural theory was developed as a critique of neo-classical theory. The main argument of the neo-marxist theory is that economic and political power are unequally distributed among developed and underdeveloped countries and that people have unequal access to resources (De Haas, 2008). These inequalities will always lead to migration (Moyo, et al., 2012) because the underdeveloped regions will always lag behind and therefore become suppliers of labour to the developed regions (Wallerstein, 1976; Armin, 1981 cited in Moyo, et al., 2012). Richmond (1994) cited in Moyo *et al.*, (2012) notes that, extreme inequalities of wealth and resources between different countries and regions of the world are some of the predisposing factors that increase the probability of reactive migration.

The disparities in economic wealth between developed and underdeveloped countries also mean that people will have unequal access to resources (De Haas, 2008). Tengeh & Lapah (2013) observe that, the development of corporations such as multinational firms in developing countries play a role in enhancing migration. People move from the periphery to the core or rural into urban areas as they hope to gain employment in the industries. This is evident in the history of South Africa, where during the nineteenth century, mines in South Africa recruited labour from neighbouring countries within the SADC region (Wentzel & Tlabela, 2006). The surrounding countries became suppliers of cheap labour at a time when the country had discovered minerals and extensive agriculture in parts of South Africa (Mercandalli, et al., 2017; Cohen 1976; Magubane 1976; Wallerstein 1976 cited in Moyo, et al., 2012). In this case, South Africa was the core while the neighbouring countries were the periphery. This theory therefore sees migration as a natural outgrowth of disruptions and dislocations that is inherent to the process of capitalist accumulation (De Haas, 2008).

Massey *et al.*, (1993) discusses the infiltration of capitalist economic relations into non-capitalist societies which then creates a mobile population that is prone to migrate abroad. Capitalism leads to a mobile population through unequal developments across regions. The pursuit of labour in a capitalist society creates a sense of dependence. The dependency theory by Frank 1966; 1969 hypothesised that global capitalism

contributed to the inequality of development (De Haas, 2008). The theory further views migration not just as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries but also as one of the very causes of underdevelopment in these societies. Wallerstein (1974, 1980)'s world systems theory further classified countries into their degree of dependency, mainly the core and the periphery. Unlike the neoclassical perspective, labour follows where capital goes Wallerstein (1974, 1980). The structural factors are what forces people to migrate since their traditional economic structures would have been undermined Wallerstein (1974, 1980). The insights from this theory will help examine why uMhlathuze is the preferred location for African migrants when they move to South Africa and also to answer why they choose to engage in the informal enterprises in this city as compared to other larger and popular cities around the country. In essence, objectives 1 and 2 of the study will be addressed.

2.3.3. Pluralist Theories

There are three perspectives which constitute the pluralist theories, and these are; Sustainable Livelihood Strategy, New Economics of Labour migration and Transnationalism. The pluralist perspective combines views from the preceding theories. It integrates the results of the structure-actor interactions and allows for a greater variety of outcomes by providing a more nuanced perspective on migration and development (De Haas, 2008). This perspective also takes into account the influence of migrants as individuals and household members in the migration process (Moyo, et al., 2012). According to these theories, the poor cannot only be seen as victims of capitalism but should also be seen as actors, who attempt to improve their livelihoods within their niche (De Haas, 2008). This notion is supported by the Sustainable Livelihood Strategy. There are five categories of assets which define livelihoods, which include: natural, social, human, physical and financial (Carney, 1998). A livelihood strategy can then be seen as a combination of activities by households and their individual members to maintain, secure, and improve their livelihoods (De Haas, 2008), and this is achieved through migration. Ellis (2003) discusses the connections between population mobility and livelihoods, affirming that migration plays a role in the development of migrants' livelihoods. Based on this logic, this study analyses the extent to which African migrants use migration to reduce vulnerability and poverty in their communities of origin and in their areas of destination.

The New Economics of Labour migration supports the livelihood strategy in that, it bases the decision by a family to relocate some of its members in order to diversify income streams as well as risks they may encounter (Massey, et al., 1993; Tengeh & Lapah, 2013; Gheasi & Nijkamp, 2017). It is through remittances, that migration can also be a livelihood strategy used by families and households to raise investment capital if markets fail (Moyo, et al., 2012). In this case, migrants still keep ties with their home countries even after they have relocated. This brings in the concept of transnationalism. Transnationalism, according to the International Organisation for Migration (2010), centers on the exchanges, connections and practices across borders, thus transcending the national space as the primary reference point for activities and identities. It can be in the form of ideas, values and practices as well as political mobilisation and economic contributions. Transnationalism can be used as a different way of looking at migration, where the transnational lens places the spotlight on the connections that migrants establish between countries. The migrants' background and experiences including their family situation or political convictions, can have a bearing on the ways and extent to which they will be engaged in transnational activities as well as on the sense of individual and collective identity. Some of the migrants have the advantage of having been street traders in their home countries and thus may have accumulated the experience and capital necessary to initiate their businesses upon migrating (Steinberg, 2005 cited in Sidzatane, 2011).

The pluralist theory addresses objective 3 of the study which looks at the nature and characteristics of the different types of informal enterprises within the municipality. These theories are utilised in this study to examine several issues around African migrant enterprises such as the nature and types of informal businesses that they form. They also assist to examine the aspect of whether the place of origin has an impact on the form of business and type of goods that the African migrants sell. If the expectations of family members in the countries of origin play a role on the nature and scale of business operations as well as the nature and extent of connections with the country origin.

2.3.4. Informalisation theory

Since the study incorporates the informal enterprises owned by African migrants, it was crucial to include the informalisation theory which brings in an urban informality

perspective. According to Meagher (1995) the informalisation perspective is based on the notion that informality must be viewed in terms of the opportunities which it provides during times of economic crisis, rather than as a product of state failure. The informal sector therefore finds itself supporting a large percentage of the population outside the regulatory framework of the formal economy. The fact that the informal sector is unregulated thus provides a site for the exploitation of the poor by the elite. This is because, those with money use informalisation to capitalise on, and exploit people who are in need of economic opportunities (Peterson 2012). In this respect, capitalism also drives the informalisation of the economy.

Theodore *et al.*, (2018) notes that within sub-Saharan Africa, migrants are moving into the informal sector for employment as prospects in the formal economy are limited for them. In the case of South Africa, migrants have turned to informality as a means for sustaining their livelihood (Crush, et al., 2015 cited in Theodore, et al., 2018). Research on employment prospects of undocumented migrants has found that the informal economy is their main source of survival and the only way they can make earnings. The informal sector plays a huge role in absorbing mainly illegal migrants, therefore making the sector an important source of income. As suggested by Meagher (1995), informalisation is widespread within the Global South and provides a safety net for many people who could not be absorbed by the formal economy. This suggests that, informalisation in cities of the Global South is gaining prominence as an economic activity. The concept of informalisation assists this study in explaining the essence of informal enterprises in uMhlatuze in terms of why African migrants have engaged in these economic activities as well as their extent (spatial) and characteristics. This assists in addressing the first three objectives of this research.

2.4 Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the conceptual and theoretical frameworks which guide this research. The main concepts which underpin this study are: international migration; African migrants; unemployment; and informal enterprises. The theoretical framework is built around Neo-Classical economic theories, NeoMarxist theories, the Pluralist theories and the Informalisation theory. Based on the Conceptual Framework and the Theoretical Framework, the next chapter focuses on the literature review.

CHAPTER 3: LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1. Introduction

A literature review is a process of evaluating existing information pertaining to the topic under study (Hart, 2018). It provides a context for relating new findings in the discussion section of a dissertation and how the new research contributes to the study (Fink, 2014). As such, the literature covered in this study constitutes of the following: the history of migration, migration and unemployment, the location of migrant informal enterprises, nature of migrant enterprises, and regulating the informal enterprises.

3.1.1. Brief history and the global context of migration

Verwimp & Maystadt (2015) note that the history of migration involves a range of realities; that of wars and conquest, slavery, colonialism, famine, and harsh environmental conditions. King & Skeldon (2010) highlight events in history using four narratives. It starts off with the ecological narrative which advances that the movement of people was motivated by the need to acquire basic resources. The pioneering narrative states that migration was driven by the quest to gain new land. The Marxist narrative locates migration within the era of enslavement by and exploitation from colonialists and capitalists. And lastly, the diaspora narrative states that migration has resulted in the exile of people from their countries of origin. As a result of migration, the number of people who live outside countries of their birth has increased significantly. For instance, in 2015, about 244 million people were thought to be living outside their home countries (Antil, et al., 2016). This number increased to 258 million in 2017 (United Nations, 2017). This brief historical overview of migration provides a context for a study like this one, which investigates the formation of informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, by migrants from African countries. It also sheds light on how these enterprises have transformed the municipality of uMhlathuze as well as how the city has, in turn, responded to these.

3.1.2. Migrations within the African continent

Long & Crisp (2011) discuss that the colonial era was a significant period as it paved the way for the division of communities and clans through the introduction of borders. This period witnessed the establishment of large-scale industries, which included mainly farming and mining. This however required mass and low-cost labour which would yield high profits for managers and shareholders involved in these businesses.

In order for the businesses to gain profits, a migrant labour force had to be used. This also benefited the colonial rulers as they were able to control various territories within the African continent (Young, 2018; Alemazung, 2010).

Castles & Miller (2013) state that during the transition to independence, many colonial rulers were adamant in releasing their reign. Even after gaining independence, the struggle for power throughout Africa has been the major cause of political unrest, resulting in displacements of populations. Till this day the continent faces significant political instability which leads to people being forced to leave their homes due to wars and conflict in their home countries. Throughout the postcolonial period the places that have been highly affected by violence and displacements have been the Horn of Africa, East Africa, the Great Lakes Region and Central Africa (Castles & Miller, 2013; Verwimp & Maystadt, 2015; Long & Crisp, 2011). A large number of displaced people are hosted in other developing countries, usually neighbouring these conflict zones (Verwimp & Maystadt, 2015).

Long & Crisp (2011) have examined migrations from various regions such as East Africa, the Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes towards the Southern region. In the case of the Horn of Africa, the population suffers from intense human insecurity. Somalia remains one of the most insecure places in the world, with an unprecedented humanitarian crisis (UNHCR, 2010 cited in Long & Crisp, 2011). At times people are prevented from maintaining sustainable livelihoods and accessing basic human needs such as food, medical services and healthcare. Economic, educational and family considerations play a significant role in shaping the southward movement of Somalis, even if the initial trigger for movement is to escape from violence. Their journeys move from Somalia into Kenya then Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique before entering South Africa (Long & Crisp 2011). According to Marchand *et al.*, (2017) most asylum seekers from the northward regions of Africa transit in at least one Southern African country. Malawi is seen as a transit state for people coming from Somalia and Ethiopia on their way to South Africa.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been faced with turmoil since the 1990s and people have been fleeing to neighbouring countries since (Long & Crisp 2011). The DRC which has a long and porous border with nine other states also plays a role in shaping the contours of Congolese movement. There has also been a considerable

growth in the movement of people from the DRC to South Africa. Some Congolese, including those who leave the DRC for refugee-related reasons, also leave with the aim of finding better employment and education opportunities (Long & Crisp, 2011). This is supported by the Neoclassical Economics perspective, discussed in section 2.3.1.

An examination of the evolution and drivers of migration within, towards and from Africa in the post-colonial period by Flahaux & De Haas (2016); Antil *et al.*, (2016), suggests that, the majority of African migrants continue to move within the continent. Between 2015 and 2017, an estimated number ranging from 16 million to 19 million migrants moved within the African continent (McAuliffe & Kitimbo, 2018). Data from the Global Bilateral Migration database and the Migration and Visa databases (Flahaux & De Haas, 2016) also support the statement that the majority of African migrants continue to move within the continent. These studies contradict common ideas about Africa, that it is characterised by out migration to other continents like Europe (Flahaux & De Haas, 2016). For example, the founding of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in 1975 led to increased regional socio-economic interaction and subsequently heightened intra-regional migration in the region (Mafukidze, 2006). Inspired by the Schengen system, several countries of West, Eastern and Southern Africa have allowed for the movement of skilled labour within these regions (Nshimbi & Fioramonti, 2013). Most cross-border movements in Africa occur within its regions (Nshimbi & Fioramonti, 2016). According to Castles & Miller (2013); McAuliffe & Kitimbo (2018), West Africa is seen as the most mobile region in the continent. However, due to both environmental and economic decline as well as political instability, increasing numbers of West Africans, both skilled and less skilled, now seek work outside the region.

According to Castles & Miller (2013), many people have become attracted by the new migration poles in the north such as Libya and in the south such as Botswana and South Africa. It is thus, evident that the African continent is characterised by enduring patterns of migration and this could explain the contrasting presence of migrants from other African countries who live, work or operate formal and informal business in South Africa in general and uMhlathuze municipality in particular.

3.1.3. SADC Regional Migration Context

From as early as the 19th century, the mining industry in the Southern African Development Community also known as the SADC region, had been contributing to the migration of labourers from other countries (Crush, et al., 2005; Nshimbi & Moyo, 2017). Nshimbi & Fioramonti (2014) note that South African and Zimbabwean mines recruited migrant labour from neighbouring countries. Migrant workers were mainly recruited from Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia. In the 1860s, the diamond fields in Kimberly recruited labour from Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland (Nshimbi & Moyo, 2017). And during the 1960s and 1970s under the colonial rule, refugees from Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe migrated to other southern African countries such as Botswana, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia (Crush et al., 2005). The migration patterns during the post-colonial era have maintained a similar flow of workers to South Africa (Department of Home Affairs, 2017)

The SADC region has played a major role as a migration hub during the past 15 years (Segatti, 2011). Dodson & Crush (2015) state that the nature of migration within the SADC region appears to be very diverse. It incorporates the economic, political and mixed migration flows of people. Migration within the SADC region has increased substantially over the past two decades, it is mainly driven by economic motives (Castles & Miller, 2013), such as uneven development between countries. This is supported by the Neo-Marxist theory which posits that the unequal distribution of economic and political power leads to inequalities among countries, which engenders migration from the less developed to the most developed states. Although there was some migration between other countries in the SADC, the end of apartheid saw South Africa's integration with the SADC region making it the primary destination for intra-regional mobility (Awumbila, 2017).

3.1.4. South African migration context

In order to meet South Africa's apartheid-era labour requirements migration patterns in South Africa aimed at restricting the movements of the majority of the population while providing a steady flow of cheap black labour to gold mines and other industries (Lurie, et al., 1997; Isike, 2014; Castles & Miller, 2013). This resulted in the introduction of a contract labour migration systems in which migrants from countries in the SADC region worked in South Africa (Nshimbi & Fioramonti, 2013). According to the

Department of Home Affairs (2017), due to growing demand for labour in the mines, the Chamber of Mines recruited labourers from neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland. However, black migrants were only restricted to contract work which ensured that they returned to their home countries at the end of their term.

The end of apartheid brought new forms of labour migration to and from South Africa (Crush, 2011; Segatti, 2011). Crush (2011) states that, between 1990 and 2000, the country experienced an increase of migrants from Central, East and West Africa (Segatti, 2011). Since 2000 however, there have been two further cases. Firstly, the volume of migration from Zimbabwe to South Africa has grown dramatically as a result of that country's political and economic crisis (Crush & Tevera, 2010 cited in Crush, 2011; Moyo, 2018a, Moyo, 2018b). Secondly, South Africa adopted a new skills-based labour migration policy (Crush, 2011). This has allowed for skilled people to migrate in order to join the formal and informal sectors in South Africa (Castles & Miller, 2013). The context of increased migration to South Africa from many African countries, thus explains the presence of such migrants, in municipalities like uMhlathuze, which is the focus of this study.

3.2. Migration and unemployment

This section looks at the role of employment/ unemployment among migrants, whether the state of unemployment is a push factor from their home countries and whether migrants are attracted by prospects of employment. The issue of unemployment is not a problem for underdeveloped countries only but a global issue for all due to varying dynamics (United Nations, 2019).

3.2.1. Global trends

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD (2010), states that in most OECD countries, employment rates for migrants are lower than for the native population. This means that migrant workers are more likely to be affected by unemployment in traditional European immigration countries. Some groups, such as young migrants, women or older migrants have even greater difficulties in finding jobs. Guild & Carrera (2012) state that in 2011, almost a half of the member states in Europe experienced an increase in unemployment rates. Horror stories about unemployment in Greece and Spain were common media fare in 2011.

A British body established to advise the United Kingdom government, the Migration Advisory Committee, published a report in January 2012 suggesting that an increase of 100 additional non-EU migrants may be associated with a reduction in employment of 23 native workers (Migration Advisory Committee, 2012 cited in Guild & Carrera, 2012). The authors further state that, this was based on an analysis of migration and employment rates over the period from 1975 to 2010. Almost simultaneously, a British think tank, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, released its report on the relationship between immigration and employment/unemployment which refuted the earlier report and stated that there was no association between migrant inflows and unemployment (Lucchino, et al., 2012 cited in Guild & Carrera, 2012). This further highlighted contrasting views between experts in the region regarding the migration and employment discourse.

As a result, the question of whether international labour migration has an impact on unemployment is currently troubling policy-makers and media experts across Europe (Guild & Carrera, 2012). Alin's (2016) analysis of migration flows, in terms of employment on the economy of the countries involved, show both negative and positive effects on the countries of origin and those of destination. The study by Guild & Carrera (2012) examined the relationship between labour migration and unemployment in the context of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU. The accession took place just before the financial turmoil in the Eurozone and the dramatic rise in unemployment in Spain followed by that in Greece. The majority of workers from these two countries went to Italy and Spain, followed thereafter by far fewer numbers going to Germany and the UK. Most of them found work and indeed in comparison with employment levels in their home states and of the population of the host states, they appeared to have done well. Considering all the evidence available about the impact of labour migration in respect of a new population of workers from neighbouring states, the European Commission has firmly concluded that there are positive impacts on GDP growth and negligible negative impacts. Furthermore, from the behaviour of the majority of member states, it is clear that their authorities do not subscribe to the opinion that the free movement of workers from Bulgaria and Romania constitutes a threat to their labour markets (Guild & Carrera, 2012).

Breunig & Fabian (2018) state that, large migrant numbers have been an almost constant feature in Australia's economy since the end of the Second World War. But

these migrants typically arrived in the midst of economic growth and rising demand for labour. This is particularly true in recent decades, when Australia has had one of the longest periods of unbroken growth in the history of the developed world (Breunig & Fabian, 2018). Australia uses a point system for migration that targets skilled migrants into areas of high labour demand. Migrants into these sectors do not take jobs from anybody else because they are meeting previously unmet demand and these migrants receive a higher wage than they would in their country of origin (Breunig & Fabian, 2018). Breunig & Fabian (2018) note that migrants in Australia contribute to capital and many other investments which in turn increase economic activity and the number of jobs available. Furthermore, innovation has been shown to be strongly linked to immigration. In the United States, for instance, immigrants apply for patents at twice the rate of non-immigrants. A large number of studies show that immigrants are over-represented in patents, patent impact and innovative activity in a wide range of countries (Breunig & Fabian, 2018).

In recent years, the president of the United States of America, Donald Trump has been prominent on issues of immigration. Bier (2016) disagrees with Trump's statement made at the Republican National Convention in 2016 where he implied that decades of record immigration have produced lower wages and higher unemployment for citizens. Bier (2016) argues that migrants are good for a country's growth, and that they should not be viewed as portents of economic disaster. To prove this, the author analysed data of unemployment and immigration rates from 1820-2014. He found that, the years with higher immigration do not coincide with the years with highest unemployment. In fact, the reverse was true. Unemployment is highest when immigration is lowest. The relationship becomes stronger when one focuses on economic migrants only. Companies hire foreign workers when they are making general increases in employment, not when they are laying off workers. To be clear, immigrants are not causing the unemployment rate to move up or down, but rather, immigrants come during periods of economic growth when companies are hiring new workers, both immigrants and natives (Bier, 2016).

3.2.2. African dynamics

The Development Co-operation Directorate Development Assistance Committee DCD/DAC (2009) state that, the youth face specific barriers in the labour market, as their unemployment rate is significantly higher than their employment rate. The youth

employment challenge has its own dimensions and confronts countries worldwide regardless of their stage of socio-economic development. The underlying problems are the large numbers of young people entering the labour market every year, the lack of employment opportunities particularly in poor economies and post-conflict countries, and the low quality of education and training without a proper link to the labour markets. It is most likely that young people will opt for migration if they cannot find adequate employment in their own country (DCD/DAC, 2009).

Improvements in African countries' economic performance in recent decades have not been matched by better opportunities for young people to obtain formal sector employment (Aryeetey & Baah-Boateng, 2013; Anyidoho, 2013). This has adversely affected their wellbeing in cities across Africa. Challenges regarding employment and achieving the status of adulthood among young people in many cities in the Global South are well documented (Langevang, 2008; Christiansen, et al., 2006; Sommers, 2010; Gough, et al., 2016). A study by Gebel & Heyne (2016) revealed that in African communities, having a stable job or being economically stable is an important factor in one's life and can also determine one's future. The unemployment situation which propels young people into various forms of informal entrepreneurial activities, and the challenges they face attaining adulthood, are not exclusively a Global South phenomenon but have also been reported in both the USA and Europe (Bell & Blanchflower, 2011). A notable difference, however, is that in the Global South the number of young people who become unemployed or establish informal businesses after completing school is much greater than in the Global North (Jeffrey & Dyson, 2013). Therefore, engaging in entrepreneurial and other informal activities, offers them employment opportunities while improving their lives.

Unequal development and differences in wages and job opportunities between countries have been identified as one of the most important reasons that cause people to migrate (DCD/DAC, 2009). Muanamoha *et al.*, (2010) posit that migrants from Mozambique form social networks which encourage labour migration to South Africa. They are mainly from southern parts of Mozambique and find it easier to migrate to South Africa due to the close geographical proximity. Migrants enter the country legally or illegally through social or economic networks. Over the years, labour migration has been portrayed as being primarily motivated by economic factors (Chiswick, 2001; Clark, 2002 cited in Muanamoha, et al., 2010). This section thus provides a context

for this research to engage with the question of what motivates people to move, leading to addressing the first objective of the study which investigates why African migrants engage in informal enterprises when they settle in uMhlatuze municipality.

3.2.3. South Africa, migration and unemployment

South Africa has been experiencing one of the highest reported unemployment rates in the world. The current figure reported for the 2nd quarter of 2019 stand at 29% (Smit, 2019). This is a huge increase from the reports presented in 2018 which indicated 26.70% (Trading Economics, 2018). This proves that the expectations which African migrants have of good employment prospects when arriving in South Africa are not always met. Furthermore, Africa-IOA (2013), states that, unemployment has long been a major preoccupation for the South African government. Despite its high unemployment rate, South Africa has the highest number of immigrants in the Southern African Development Community (Antil, et al., 2016), in 2016 the enhanced Movement Control System recorded a figure of 16, 5 million foreign nationals into South Africa (Department of Home Affairs, 2017). In 2017, McAuliffe & Kitimbo (2018) reported that there were about four million migrants living in South Africa.

As a result, job creation is currently a formidable challenge for the South African government (Kalitanyi & Visser, 2010), given that unemployment is South Africa's most pressing socio-economic challenge. According to Moya (2017) South Africa's unemployment rate was at 27.7% in the third quarter of 2017, the same as in the previous two quarters and remaining the highest rate in 13 years. The number of the unemployed rose to 6.21 million from 6.17 million in the second quarter of 2017. Davies & Thurlow (2010) predict that the unemployed would turn to the informal sector. For many, informal employment is the only available option and functions as a last resort for people excluded from the formal labour market. Furthermore, a study conducted in South Africa shows that informal employment has accounted for most job creation over the last decade (Altman, 2008 cited in Davies & Thurlow, 2010).

Willemse (2011) states that, a small income as well as the limited ability of the government and the formal business sector to provide sufficient employment opportunities to people in the economically active age categories are two of the main reasons for informality in South Africa. The informal sector/ economy refers to people who conduct among others, informal street trading on a small scale, mostly from

pavements and who as a group offer a large variety of products and basic services to prospective clients. Willemse (2011) further states that, in many developing countries and throughout Africa, the informal economy contributes significantly to the provision of employment of people. The informal sector contributes significantly to the South African economy because it is estimated that approximately 2.2 million people were employed in the informal sector in 2010 (Quantec Research, 2011 cited in Willemse, 2011).

There is an increase in the number of African immigrant traders in South Africa (Skinner 2008; Dyers & Wankah, 2012; Venter, 2012 cited in Moyo, 2017). Migrants from African countries, who cannot secure employment resort to informal enterprise and this is why these informal enterprises which are run and operated by African migrants, among others have increased in South African cities. However, the major challenge is the negative perception of migrants by South African citizens. In South Africa, undocumented migrants are perceived to be taking jobs from locals, and this has influenced the development of xenophobia (Maharaj, 2004 cited in Muanamoha, et al., 2010). In the context of this study, the issue of what African migrants, who have migrated to South Africa and find themselves without employment do, arises. Similarly, those who leave their homes with the hopes of running successful businesses in South Africa also comes to the fore in terms of how these materialises in the informal enterprises sector in the study area.

3.3. Location of migrant informal enterprises

African migrant informal enterprise owners refer to people from African countries who regardless of their immigration status in South Africa produce or buy and sell different types of goods and services (Moyo, 2017). African migrant informal enterprises are found in different cities across South Africa, such as the street traders in Johannesburg (Cohen, 2010 & Moyo, et al., 2016, 2018). Similar activities have been identified in other parts of the country like Cape Town by (Dyers & Wankah, 2012; Kalitanyi & Visser, 2010). Sidzatane (2011) investigated the contribution that African migrant street traders make in Durban, arguing that migrant street traders are involved in the economic development of the city. Maharaj & Moodley (2009); Hunter & Skinner (2003) cited in Sidzatane (2011) state that Durban is the most preferred destination by African migrant traders as it has less violence and crime cases than cities such as Johannesburg. One wonders, if this is still the case, given the recent xenophobic

attacks against African migrants in general and their shops in Durban (van Diemen, 2019). Crush *et al.*, (2015) note that African migrant entrepreneurs also choose smaller cities as the regulation of informality and immigration are more relaxed.

It is of relevance to this paper to discuss the various geographical areas where enterprises are most likely to develop. African migrant informal traders can be located in the Central Business Districts (CBD), inner-city residential areas, townships and informal settlements (Pederby, 2016). These areas include Khayelitsha, a black township in Cape Town in Gastrow & Amit (2013); Basardien *et al* (2014), the inner-city Johannesburg by Callaghan & Venter (2011); Moyo (2014); Moyo *et al.*, (2016); Moyo *et al.*, (2018); Moyo (2017), Ivory Park which is situated in the north of Johannesburg (Charman & Peterson, 2015), CBD of Durban in Hunter & Skinner (2003); Sidzatané & Maharaj (2013), and the inner-city of Cape Town (Bukasa, 2014; Mwasinga, 2013). According to Pederby (2016), in the face of violent attacks against foreign nationals, migrant informal entrepreneurs seem to have increased intensely since the 2000s. In spite of the hostility, African migrants continue to own and operate their enterprises. Over the years, there has been growing literature confirming the increase in business activity of migrant entrepreneurs in other South African urban centres by Hikam (2011); Gebre *et al.*, (2011); Fatoki & Patswawairi (2012); Garg & Phayane (2014); Mthombeni *et al.*, (2014) cited in Crush *et al.*, (2015). This is a direct response to the search for markets and the fact that the policing of informality and immigration is more relaxed in smaller urban centres. This is the context within which research on migration focusing on smaller cities such as uMhlatuze is important and this study takes up this task.

3.4. Nature of African migrant informal enterprises

This section aims to explore the varied nature and characteristics of informal enterprises, which are an essential feature of urban informality specifically and informality in general. The informal sector can function as a safety net in periods of economic stress and crisis (Amir & Barry, 2013 cited in Gang, et al., 2017). During periods of crisis, the informal economy can be flexible enough to quickly handle large numbers of workers displaced from the formal sector and can help mitigate the drop in household income that accompanies such dislocation (Gang, et al., 2017). Informal enterprises further assist migrants to send remittances to their relatives left in their home countries (Amir & Barry, 2013 cited in Gang, et al., 2017). This is in line with the

informalisation and the transnationalism perspectives, further elaborated upon in sections 2.3.3 and 2.3.4. According to Gang *et al.*, (2017), one feature of these enterprises is that, they do not always have access to formal capital markets or operate below some minimal physical capital stock level. They are part of the unmeasured economy where workers do not formally disclose their earnings to the tax authorities.

According to Afutu-Kotey *et al.*, (2017) a sector, in the urban informal economy, which has experienced increasing youth entrepreneurial activities in Africa over the past two decades is the rapidly expanding mobile telephone sector. In Ghana, for instance, the subscriber base to the various mobile telephone networks increased from over 1.5 million in 2004 to about 30 million in 2015. This growth has been accompanied by an increasing number of different types of informal support businesses mostly run by young people. Some of these businesses include the sale of mobile phones and accessories, repair and technical support services, and the sale of airtime and mobile money services. However, few studies have been conducted on young people engaging in informal businesses in the mobile telephone sector (Afutu-Kotey, 2016; 2017). A regional review of informal street trading in Africa found that street trading accounts for a large share of new urban jobs in sub-Saharan Africa (Skinner, 2008). This could be due to people being attracted to areas which are developing such as the city of uMhlatuze.

In South Africa, some informal enterprises, such as small shops are referred to, as *spaza*¹ shops. These operate in most of the country's low-income neighbourhoods and provide food and other common low-cost household items including bread, milk, canned goods, and soap (Gastrow, 2018). In recent years, *spaza shops* have been dominated by migrant entrepreneurs. In the absence of material support from the South African government or the UNHCR, one of the primary livelihood strategies of asylum-seekers and refugees in the country has been to create work for themselves in the informal sector (Crush, et al., 2017).

According to Crush *et al.*, (2015) the nature and characteristics of migrant informal enterprises are dynamic in the sense that businesses operate from fixed sites within formal or informal settings while others are mobile and operate at different times of the day. Maharaj & Moodley (2009) cited in Sidzatane (2011) found that in Durban, the

¹ Spaza, an informal grocery shop, mainly run from someone's home in low-income neighbourhoods.

predominant activities that migrant entrepreneurs engage in are hairdressing, taxi driving, carpentry, welding and shoe repair. For this reason, it was imperative to investigate the nature and types of informal enterprises in the city of uMhlatuze.

3.5. Regulating informal enterprises

Baycan & Nijkamp (2009) note a variation in policies regulating northern and southern Europe. The less stringent policies in southern Europe make it easier for immigrants to integrate into the informal economy. While Crush *et al.*, (2015) note a different case in Zimbabwe, where Harare experiences a negative and repressive approach towards the informal economy by adopting a modernist view of city planning and pathologizing of informal urban space. This makes it difficult for informal enterprises to thrive (Crush, et al., 2015). According to Gastrow (2018) small businesses owned by international migrants and refugees are often the target of xenophobic hostility and attack in South Africa. This has led various governance actors including the police, government ministers and provincial premiers to call for stricter regulation of these enterprises.

An observation of a ripple effect in policy making can be noted, in the sense that governments usually set policies which will please the voting population. Regulations at some stage are influenced by the perceptions which the citizens hold over migrant entrepreneurs. For instance, in February 2019, the president of the Republic of South Africa declared in his speech that there will be stricter regulations against migrants who operate without any registration (Ramaphosa, 2019; AFP, 2019). Further to this, people are usually drawn to what they see on the television or read in newspapers, which is media influence. Arcarazo & Wiesbrock (2015) cited in Crush (2017) argue that, there are three foundational myths structuring citizen and government perceptions towards established and new migrant flows. The first myth is that sovereign territories and local labour markets are being flooded by migrants which is a disadvantage to citizens. The second is that people leave their countries of origin as a result of poverty circumstances. And the third is that there are variations present in public and policy responses to migrants running informal-sector enterprises in South Africa (Crush & Ramachandran, 2015 cited in Crush, 2017).

People leave their home countries for numerous reasons and in the case of Africa, it is common for people to migrate due to violent or environmental threats in their home countries and seek refuge in South Africa. South Africa is a state that does not have

refugee camps but rather allows refugees to integrate into society. As the informalisation perspective argues that, in order to make a living the refugees enter into the informal economy due to their circumstances. Crush *et al.*, (2017) describe the policy environment in which refugee entrepreneurs run informal businesses on the streets and within residential areas. The authors state that, these are not governed by refugee legislation but by national, provincial and local policies towards the informal sector. Those working in the informal sector face an ambiguous policy environment that has occasionally supported but largely ignored, and at times actively destroyed, informal sector livelihoods and those of migrant and refugee businesses in particular. For this reason, Crush *et al.*, (2017) argues that South Africa's changing refugee policies and practices and highly ambiguous post-apartheid policies negatively affect migrant informal enterprises.

A report by Gastrow (2018) focused on *spaza shops* that were owned and operated by refugees and migrants to the country, which have been at the centre of contention in South Africa over the past decade. The study shows that, at both national and provincial levels, policy and regulatory efforts aimed at migrant informal enterprise have intensified in recent years. In March 2013, the Department of Trade and Industry published a licensing of Businesses Bill calling on all businesses in the country to possess licenses and effectively excluding most migrants from participation in the informal economy. However, this received much disapproval and the department issued a National Information Business Upliftment Strategy through measures including restricting migrants from operating small businesses (Crush, et al., 2017; Gastrow, 2018).

Despite this, Kalitanyi & Visser (2010) found that migrant informal enterprises created employment for South African people in Cape Town. Kalitanyi & Visser (2010) have noted that more than 80 per cent of the African migrants interviewed employed South Africans in their businesses. Therefore, migrant informal enterprises evidently contribute to employment creation for South Africans and by extension the country's growth and development (Moyo, 2017). As a result, it is important that government and municipal structures regulate the informal enterprises so that African migrant enterprises can engage fully with the formal economy. Crush *et al.*, (2015) state that the contribution made to the informal economy and employment generation by African migrant entrepreneurs is undervalued by policy makers. Peberdy & Rogerson (2000)

cited in Moyo *et al.*, (2016) have argued that the South African immigration laws are generally hostile to small immigrant businesses and as a result, few qualify for business permits. Mitullah (2003) cited in Sidzatane (2011) states that, informal enterprises, such as street trading have inappropriately been made the responsibility of the Traffic Department and Enforcement Department within municipalities due to the lack of proper and positive regulation. This has led to negative effects on these actors and their actual and possible development impacts (Moyo, 2017). Against this context, this study examines the policy response of the uMhlatuze municipality to the phenomenon of informal enterprises by African migrants.

3.6. Conclusion

In conclusion, literature on international migration shows a long history tied to forces of coercion and survival. South Africa's borders are extremely porous, allowing for increased movements of both legal and illegal entry into the country from the Southern African Development Community region and beyond mainly since 1990s (Crush, 1997; Tati, 2008). Informal enterprises prove to be a popular activity among locals and especially migrants in sustaining their livelihoods. There are however mixed sentiments with regards to the informal economy where it is also seen as a devastation to the formal economy through its unregulated nature. This is the context within which this research investigates the informal enterprises in uMhlatuze municipality, with a focus on their formation, spatial dimensions, nature and characteristics as well as the response of the municipality. Hence, the next chapter describes in detail the study area.

CHAPTER 4: THE PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY

4.1. Introduction

The study area for this research is uMhlathuze Local Municipality (ULM), also referred to as uMhlathuze Municipality or city of uMhlathuze. As a result, it is important to describe the characteristics of the study area. Hence, this chapter focuses on the physical setting of the study area in terms of explaining, among others, the brief history of uMhlathuze, its location, physical setting and other features.

4.2. A brief history of uMhlathuze

South African Cities Network (2014) states that, in the early 1800s, the area now known as the ULM (Figure 4.1 below), was part of the Zulu Kingdom, under the leadership of King Shaka. The area holds significant history of the Zulu nation, as this is where part of King Shaka's royal kraal was located. Given the potential of forestry, the colonial government started planting *eucalyptus* trees in 1905, which the area has become well known for and this further led to large scale plantations within the coastal belt. Empangeni became responsible for providing social services to mainly the frontier farming community that was growing. Rapid expansion began when a sugar mill was erected at Felixton by Hulettes in 1911. According to South African Cities Network (2014), farming, mills and forestry's together with intensive dairy and beef production became the driving forces attracting development in these farmlands. Such development included schools, hospitals and, municipal infrastructures. This further led to Empangeni being officially proclaimed as a township on 15 January 1931. In order to distribute goods efficiently, in 1965, there was a proposal to develop the Richards Bay harbour which would link the coast to mining industries in Johannesburg and the then Eastern Transvaal (South African cities network, 2014).

In the year 2000, following the local government elections and the demarcation of municipalities, uMhlathuze municipality was established (ULM, 2017). Since its establishment, the municipality has been affected by the alteration of municipal boundaries which changed its geographical setting to include a few municipal wards which were previously under Ntambanana Municipality prior to its disestablishment (uMhlathuze Municipality, 2018).

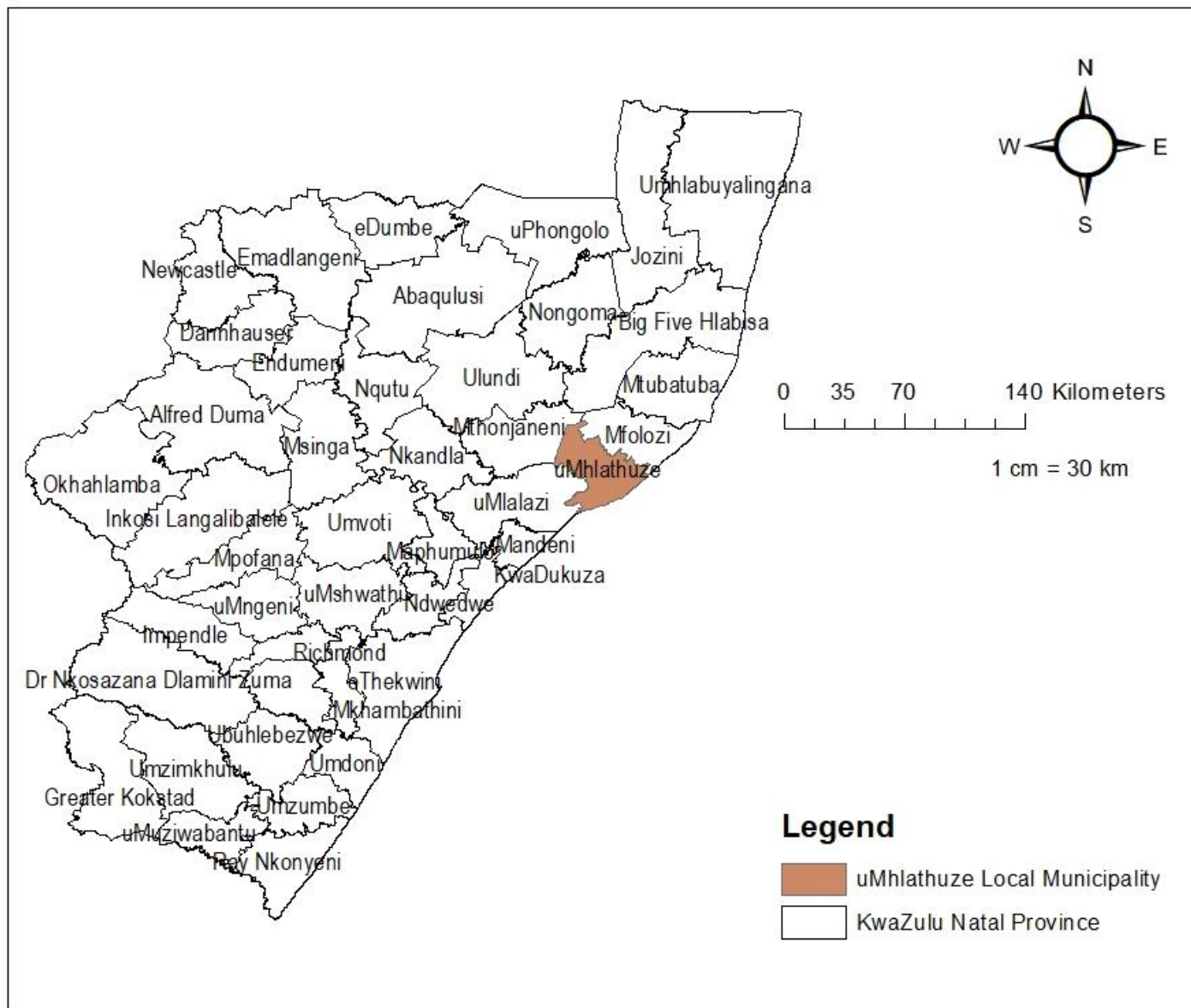


Figure 4.1: uMhlathuze Local Municipality, KwaZulu Natal

Source: (Makhathini, 2019)

4.3. The location of the study

UMhlathuze Municipality (City of uMhlathuze) is one of five local municipalities located within the King Cetshwayo District (King Cetshwayo District Municipality, 2018). The city of uMhlathuze, is situated on the north-east coast of the province of KwaZulu Natal (Figure 4.2 below). Its land area covers 123 325 ha and incorporates Richards Bay, Empangeni, eSkhaleni, Ngwelezane, eNseleni, Felixton, Vulindlela, Bhuchanana, and Heatonville as well as rural areas under Traditional Councils (ULM, 2017).

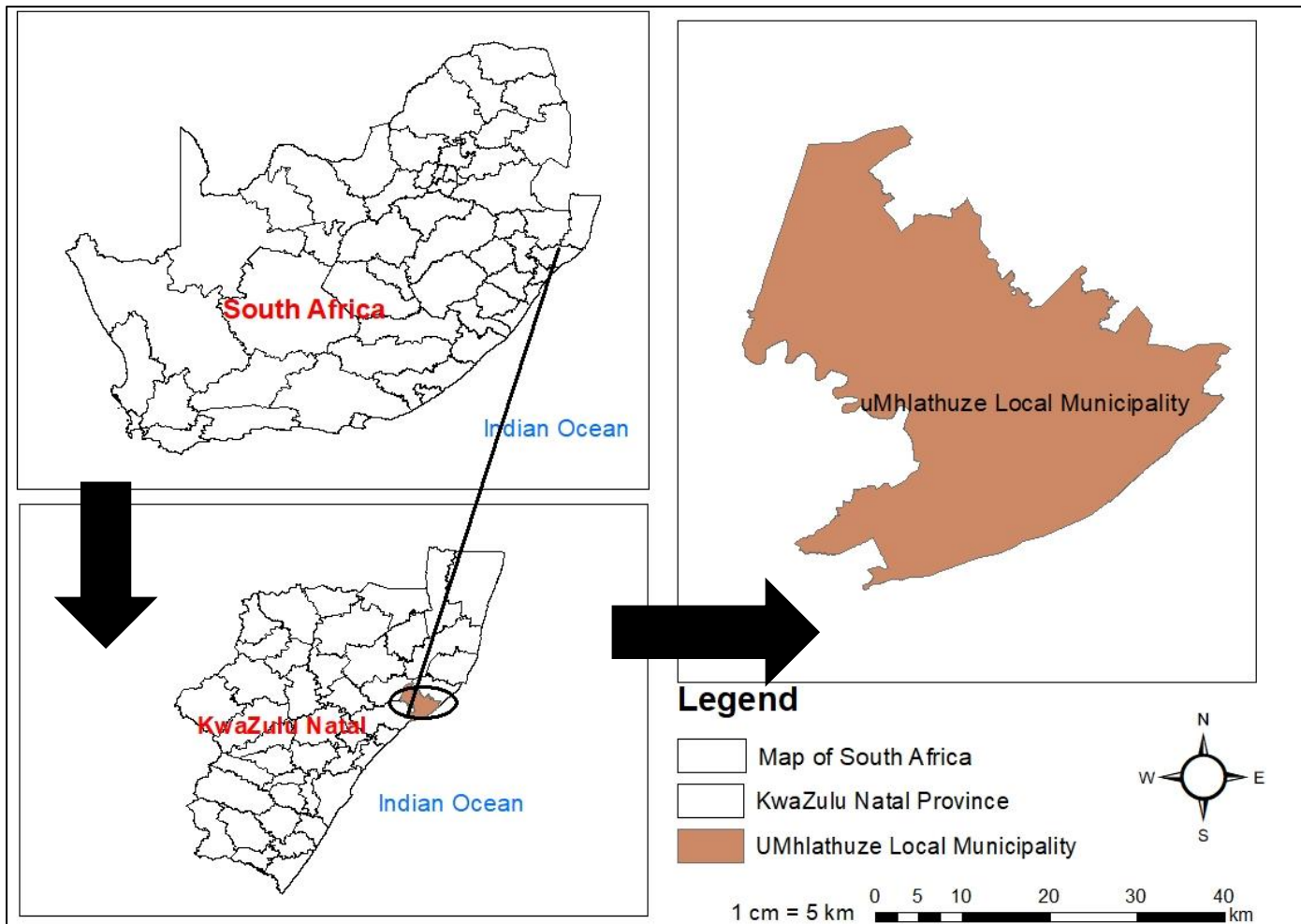


Figure 4.2: Locality map of the study area

Source: (Makhathini, 2019)

According to ULM (2017), the coastline distance along the municipality is about 45 kilometres. Road networks that are used to access the municipality are the N2 in a North-South direction and the R34 in an East-West direction. From Durban, the N2 highway passes through the uMhlathuze Municipality towards the Swaziland border. There are numerous railway systems operating within the municipal area, however, they are not of service to the public but are exclusively used to provide industrial services. uMhlathuze's coastal vicinity, the Richards Bay area, accommodates a deep-water port that is anticipated to further contribute to the future spatial development of the area as it has done over the years. Other access points into the municipality are through the Richards Bay airport and a few landing strips for air transportation within the municipal area (ULM, 2017).

The study was undertaken around various locations within the ULM. The study sites which are also referred to as study locations in this study are: Empangeni; eSkhaleni and Richards Bay (Figure 4.3 below).

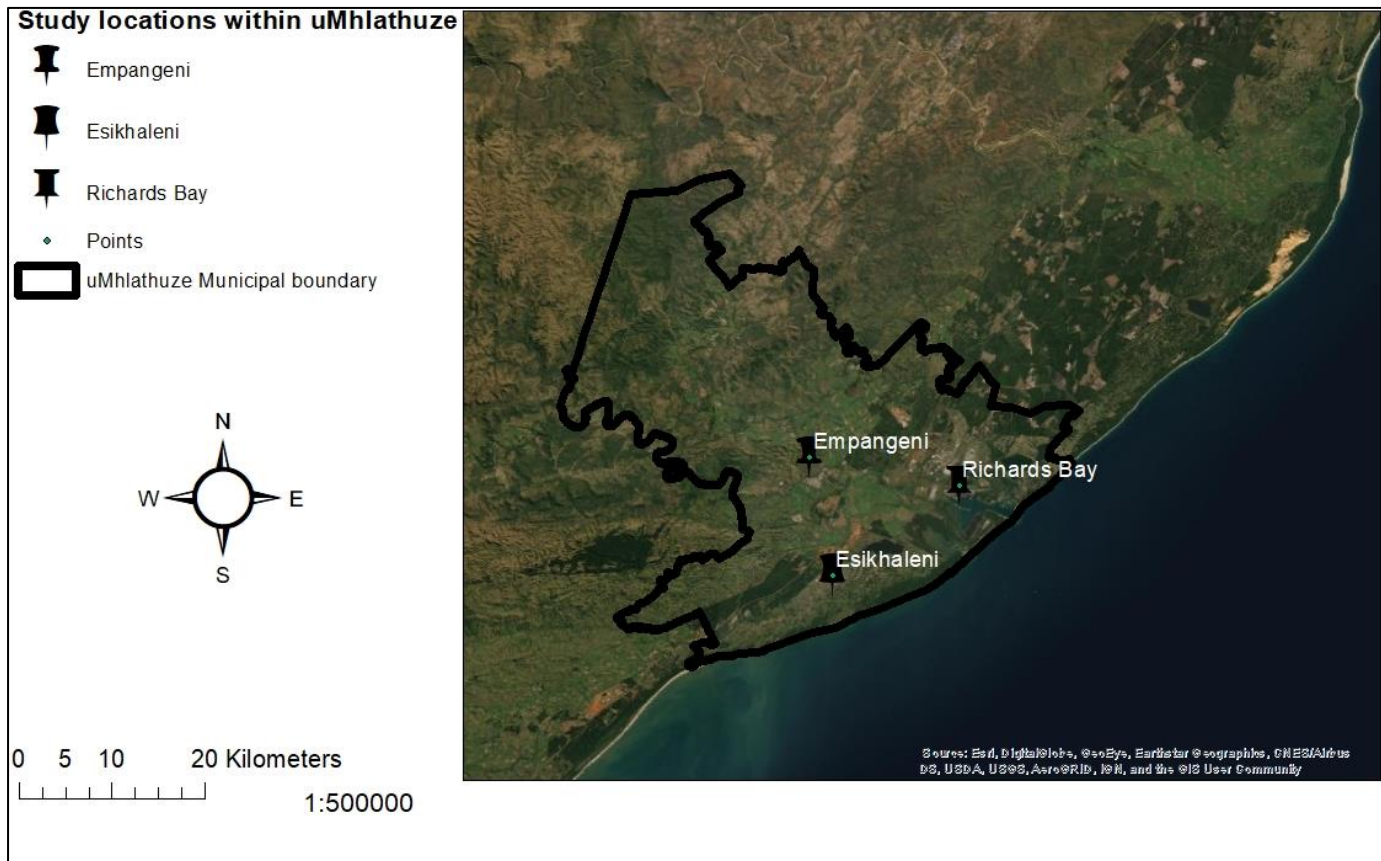


Figure 4.3: Study sites within uMhlathuze Municipality

Source: (Makhathini, 2019)

4.4. A Description of uMhlathuze Local Municipality

This section further provides a descriptive outline of the municipality, in terms of its demography, profile, environmental features of uMhlathuze and the socio-economic characteristics of ULM.

4.4.1. Demographic features of uMhlathuze Local Municipality

According to King Cetshwayo District Municipality (2018), the population was estimated at 334 459 in 2011 and at 410 456 in 2016. The 2016 community survey presented uMhlathuze as having the largest population in the district (ULM, 2017).

From the 2016 community survey, a total of 110 503 households were recorded in ULM of which 11717 of those were pensioner headed households. The 2016 community survey recorded 155 248 youth between the ages of 14-35. The 2016 community survey also found that the municipality has a large black African population with a few white and Indian ethnic groups. In 2011, the population census found that only 36.9 % of the population in uMhlathuze had obtained a matric qualification, which could, however, be seen as an improvement compared to 2001 which had recorded a percentage of 27.6 (King Cetshwayo District Municipality, 2018).

4.4.2. Spatial characteristics of uMhlathuze Local Municipality

According to King Cetshwayo District Municipality (2018), the district is well known for its rich natural resources and boasts the largest deep-water port in the continent, with a large capacity contributing to most bulk shipments. Furthermore, due to the facilities at the harbour, there has been a large growth in the manufacturing sector, contributing to the gross economy of the district. These characteristics make the region unique, and therefore, sets it at a competitive advantage to other regions in South Africa. According to ULM (2017), uMhlathuze consists of two primary nodes which are Richards Bay and Felixton. Eskhaleni is, however, an emerging primary node. The towns of Ngwelezane, Vulindlela and Felixton, are primary nodes while eNseleni and Bhuchanana have been classified as tertiary nodes.

ULM (2017) states that, out of a total of 123 325 hectares of land, a large percentage of the land is owned by Ingonyama Trust Board (Table 4.1 below). One of the biggest Municipal challenges in relation to land ownership is the distribution and allocation of land. In the Ingonyama Trust Board, land is mainly administered by Traditional Authorities. Allocations of this nature are not uncommon in rural areas as land in such areas is still under traditional leadership of the native people. This situation leads to the formation of unplanned settlements which put pressure on the Municipality, when it comes to providing services.

Table 4.1: Land ownership

Land Owners	Area (Ha)	Percentage (%)
Province of KZN	14 167	11.49
City of uMhlathuze	4 259	3.45
Transnet	2 989	2.42
IDZ	107	0.09
Ingonyama Trust Board	63 795	51.73
Private	32 467	26.33
Lakes	5 541	4.49
Total	123 325	100

Source: (uMhlathuze Municipality, 2018:47)

Since the 2016 local government elections, uMhlathuze municipality has been divided into 34 municipal wards, this included the merger of a portion of the former Ntambanana Local Municipality on 3 August 2016 (ULM, 2017).

4.4.3. Environmental features of uMhlathuze

The area of uMhlathuze is characterised by an extensive system of wetlands, rivers and water bodies. These river systems include Nsezi, uMhlathuze, Lakes Cubhu and Lake Mzingazi (King Cetshwayo District Municipality, 2018). ULM (2017) states that the growth of Richards Bay in particular, with its industrial development, has resulted in high amounts of abstractions of these lakes over the past 20 years. The Richards Bay area can be classified as waterlogged as it contains numerous water systems. Developments in the area have altered these natural resources, creating important hydrological and ecological linkages in the process which support high levels of biodiversity and species endemism. An example of such is the Thulazihleka Pan system in Richards Bay.

According to ULM (2017), the climate is characterised by a warm to hot and humid subtropical climate, with warm moist summers. Average daily maximum temperatures range from 29 degrees Celsius in January to 23 degrees Celsius in July, and extremes can reach more than 40 degrees Celsius in summer. The average annual rainfall is 1228mm and about 80% of the rainfall occurs in the summer, from October to March, although smaller quantities also occur in winter. The Richards Bay area is generally flat and is situated on a coastal plain although as one moves west towards Empangeni the terrain rises and becomes hilly (ULM, 2017).

4.4.4. Socio-economic characteristics of uMhlathuze Local Municipality

According to the City of uMhlathuze (2019) the city has experienced rapid economic growth and is able to generate sustainable revenue on its own. Within the city of uMhlathuze, Richards Bay is considered to be the industrial and tourism hub, Empangeni the commercial hub, eSkhaleni the largest township, and Ntambanana is the home of safari tourism with the Thula Thula Private Game Reserve being a popular destination. ULM (2017) refers to the Richards Bay harbour as the main economic contributor of the district as it drives the local economy. It is also a provincial priority in that it is the growth engine for one of the primary provincial growth nodes, therefore enhancing economic development in KwaZulu Natal.

ULM (2017) states that there are other natural features such as Coastal Dunes which are used to drive the economy of uMhlathuze. These Coastal Dunes attract mining exploration in the area, which is a key sector contributing towards regional economic development. The beaches contribute towards tourism in the municipality, hosting social gatherings such as the Annual Beach Festivals and beach events at Alkanstrand, thereby attracting people to the municipality. The beach areas also act as holiday destinations and provide on-going recreational facilities for marine enthusiasts. The proposed developments of the beachfront aim to enhance the tourism sector (ULM, 2017).

4.5. Conclusion

This chapter has provided an overview of ULM which is the area under study. The section has covered a brief history, location of the study and a description of the municipality. The following chapter discusses the methodology of the study and explains the tools and methods to be used in carrying out the research.

CHAPTER 5: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

5.1. Introduction

This section focuses on the research design and methodology used to carry out the research. The chapter explores in detail the research paradigm, methodology, design as well as ethical considerations of the study.

5.2. Research paradigm

Epistemology is linked to human knowledge, it refers to what a person thinks knowledge is and how they think that they and others know (Hofer & Bendixen, 2012). It is a field of philosophy concerned with the possibility, nature, sources and limits of human knowledge (Jupps, 2006). This study adopts a post-positivist research paradigm, which allows for the adoption of pragmatic research methodologies, such as the mixed methods approach (Brierley, 2017). The post-positivist paradigm is suitable for this study because it allows for the research to be carried out using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This further allows for the second method to either support or dispute information from the first method. The approach aims to gain knowledge or the known from the study participants. This permits for both approaches in the study to be valid (Brierley, 2017). As a result, this has informed the research methodology and design which is explained in the following sections.

5.3. Research Design

A research design is a set of guidelines and instructions to be followed in addressing the research problem. It also involves the overall decision of which approach should be used to study a topic (Mounton, 1996; Kumar, 2011; Creswell, 2014). It further validates the reasoning, structure and the principles of the research methodology and methods and how these relate to the research questions (Jupp, 2006). Creswell (2014) views research designs as plans and procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. The selection of the guidelines is also guided by the nature of the research problem or issue being addressed, the researchers' personal experiences and the audiences for the study. Since a research design is a plan, it must then be implemented, through generating data and thereafter analysing it (Loseke, 2017).

The importance of a research design is more about care and attention to detail, motivated by a passion for the safety of research-based conclusions (Rajasekar, et

al., 2013). It can be further noted that it involves convincing the readers that the conclusions of the research underlying important decisions are as safe as possible (Gorard, 2013). Kumar (2011) provides the following guidance for an academic's research design: to communicate with others about decisions regarding the proposed use of the research, how information is gathered from respondents, how respondents are selected, how the collected information is analysed and how findings are communicated.

5.3.1. Choice of research design

The study used a mixed method approach. Creswell (2014) notes that, there are three main types of mixed methods which are the convergent parallel, explanatory sequential and the exploratory sequential. This study utilised the convergent parallel paradigm which is depicted in Figure 5.1. This involves the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data at the same time (Creswell, 2014). There are three stages in the convergent parallel paradigm. These are qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis; relation or comparison; and lastly, interpretation.

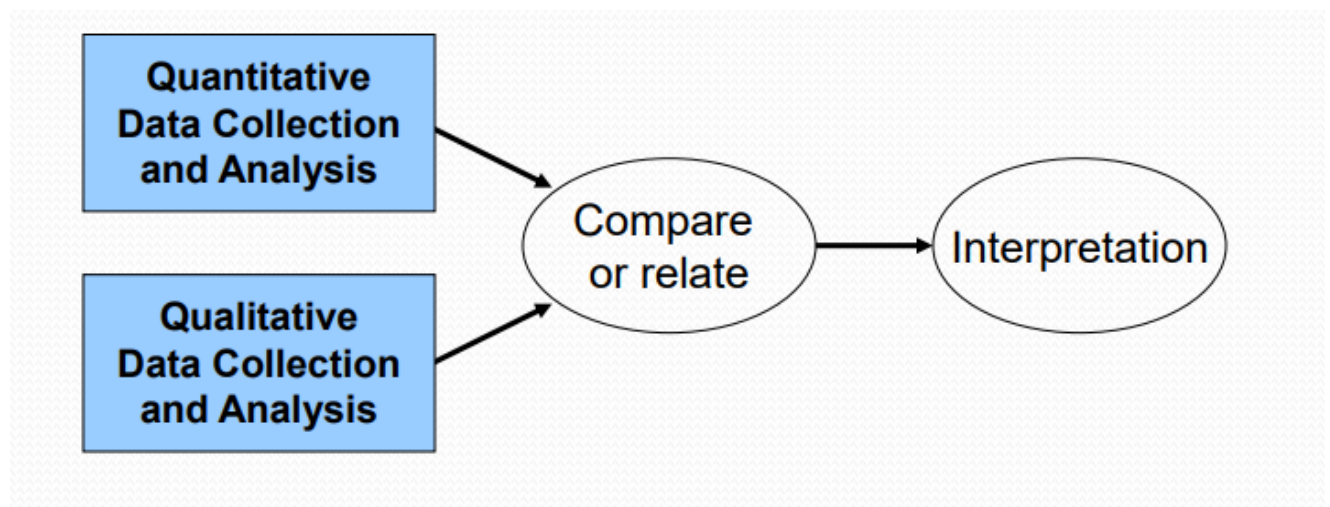


Figure 5.1: Steps in convergent parallel paradigm

Source: Subedi (2016:572)

In line with the three steps in the convergent parallel mixed design, this research achieved the following stages. Stage one involved the collection and analysis of data. Qualitative data was collected through conducting interviews between February and August 2019. After each interview, the researcher collected quantitative data using geographic positioning system (GPS) coordinates from the participant enterprises

owners to gather spatial information, such as, where the informal enterprises are located. The data was then analysed, in which an inductive approach was used for the qualitative method. For the quantitative data, there was an analysis of spatial points. Stage two involved the comparison of results, the results compared included the responses to spatial extent during interviews and the identified locations of the informal enterprises using the GPS coordinates. Finally, stage three involved interpretation of results. The researcher found that the results compared at the previous stage do support each other. In fact, the qualitative data assisted in providing further details about the spatial locations of the informal enterprises, such as the reasons for trading at a specific location as well as the duration of their occupation in the current locations.

Moss (2017) states that by combining the two methods in a study, it balances the chances of gaining more from the research being conducted. Also, researchers are able to use all the tools available to them and collect more comprehensive data. This provides results that have a broader perspective of the overall issue or research problem. The results are confirmed within the study when results are compared after using the different methods in one study. Lastly, combining methods may reduce any personal biases of the researcher.

5.4. Research Methodology

According to Urwin and Burgess (2007); Kothari (2014), research methodology is a tool for organising the acquisition of data. It is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It is generally adopted by the researcher in studying the research problem and the logic behind the methodology used for the study (Kothari, 2014).

5.4.1. Data Sampling and Sampling Size

5.4.1.1. Population

A preliminary investigation also known as a pilot study, was conducted within six locations around uMhlathuze municipality in order to identify the population for the study. The locations included eSkhaleni, Richards Bay, Empangeni, Vulindlela, Nseleni and Ngwelezane. During the preliminary investigation, the researcher identified the following African migrant owned informal enterprises: forty-seven within eSkhaleni; forty-three in Richards Bay; twenty-one in Empangeni; two in Vulindlela; two in Nseleni and two in Ngwelezane. Vulindlela, Nseleni and Ngwelezane did not have a sufficient population to carry out the investigation and were therefore not

included in final data collection for this research. A population of two participants in a study area would not give a fair representation or general idea about the area.

5.4.1.2. Sampling

Sampling is the process of extracting a portion to investigate as it is sometimes impossible to assess an entire population (Alvi, 2016). The study used non-probability sampling. For this method, every unit of population does not get an equal chance of participation in the study (Alvi, 2016). The study used purposive sampling and snowball sampling methods as a system in choosing the study participants. According to Alvi (2016) in purposive sampling, the sample is approached having a prior purpose in mind. The criteria of the elements who are included in the study is predefined. In preparing for purposive sampling, the researcher grouped participants into a preselected criterion which include: African migrants; male and female adults, informal enterprises within Richards Bay, Empangeni and eSkhaleni. The researcher identified communities with African migrant informal enterprises across uMhlathuze Local municipality. The respondents were selected and interviewed using predetermined questions.

The goal of purposive sampling was to sample participants in a strategic way, so that those sampled are relevant to the research questions posed. People within the sites were selected because of their relevance to the research questions. The researcher also attempted to get respondents using referrals from the identified respondents by applying the snowball method. Bryman (2012) states that snowball sampling is when one element of the population is approached at a time and then asked to refer the researcher to another element of the population.

The sample size for the study was not fixed as the study used purposive techniques. In qualitative research there is no sample size but Charmaz (2006) cited in Creswell (2014) mentions the idea of saturation which is the bases of purposive techniques in data collection. The collection of data stops once levels of saturation have been reached in all categories and no new concepts or themes emerge in succeeding interviews (Trotter, 2012). Creswell (2014) makes further reference to the grounded theory which uses a sample ranging from 20-30 individuals as a guideline.

Based on the principle of saturation, a total of 50 African migrants were interviewed for the study. The number of participants for each site were as follows: nineteen in

eSkhaleni; sixteen in Richards Bay and fifteen in Empangeni. In addition, four municipal officials were also interviewed across various departments. These officials interviewed were from the following units: Local Economic Development; Informal Trading; Traffic Department; and Spatial Planning. The researcher relied on a snowball technique to reach the relevant officials in various departments. In total, the sample size of the study was 54 which included African migrant traders and municipal officers.

5.4.2. Data Collection Instruments

This involved the use of qualitative and quantitative instruments.

5.4.2.1. Qualitative instruments

Qualitative research is a strategy which follows textual transcripts during its collection and analysis phase (Bryman, 2012). It is further aligned to understanding human behaviour (Kothari, 2014). As a human geographer, the researcher aimed to discover underlying motives of human behaviour. The data was therefore collected from the participants using semi-structured interviews.

a) Interviews

The researcher was able to gain in-depth insight of the municipality's perspective through interviews with the relevant municipal officials. Respondents were interviewed one on one following a semi-structured interview type. Bryman (2012) states that for a semi-structured interview type, the researcher is able to prepare the guiding questions before hand and the interviewee has leeway in how to respond. This also allows for questions that are not included in the guide to be asked as the interviewer picks up on things said by the interviewees. By using this method, the researcher was able to ask the participants probing questions which further contributed to an in-depth understanding of the topic.

5.4.2.2. Quantitative instruments

Bryman (2012) notes that quantitative research uses a deductive orientation between theory and research. Its main emphasis is on quantification and numeric values during data collection. In this study, quantitative research involved the use of a GPS tool.

a) GPS

A GPS was used in order to get the spatial distribution of the respondents. After an interview session with the participants, the researcher then collected the coordinates using the GPS tool in order to record the spatial location of the informal enterprises. The co-ordinates were then written on each interview schedule. This method assisted in contributing to objective two of the study which involved spatial analysis. Figure 5.2 below summarises the methods of data collection which were followed in this study.

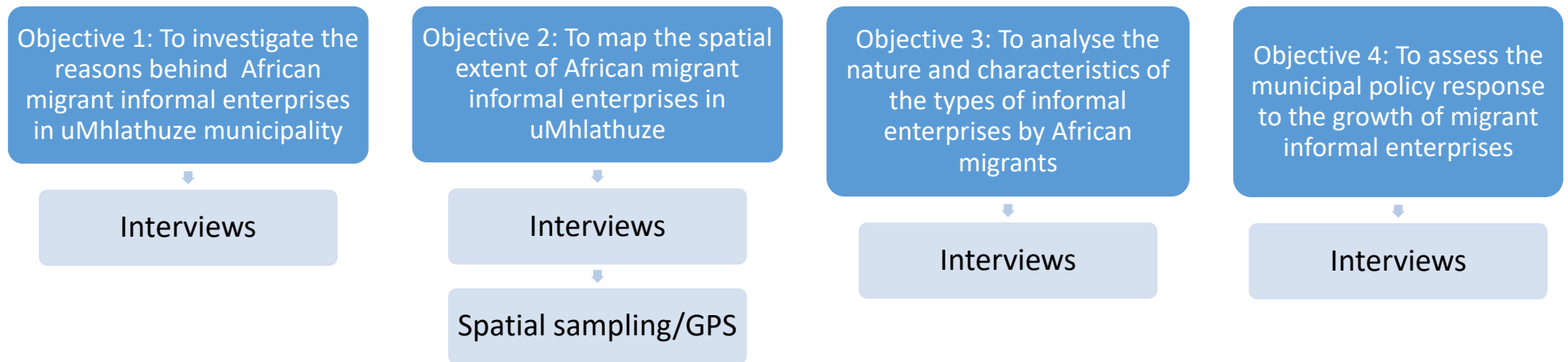


Figure 5.2: Methods used to achieve study objectives

5.4.3. Data analysis and Interpretation

5.4.3.1. Qualitative data

The data was analysed using an inductive approach. The data was incorporated into the research project by reading the transcripts, which then lead to the discovery of common patterns. The data was then reduced to a manageable form, which was then thematically analysed and grouped, establishing common themes that emerged from the gathered data. Hence this enabled the researcher to analyse data using qualitative methods. Figure 5.3 below illustrates data analysis in qualitative research as applied in this research.

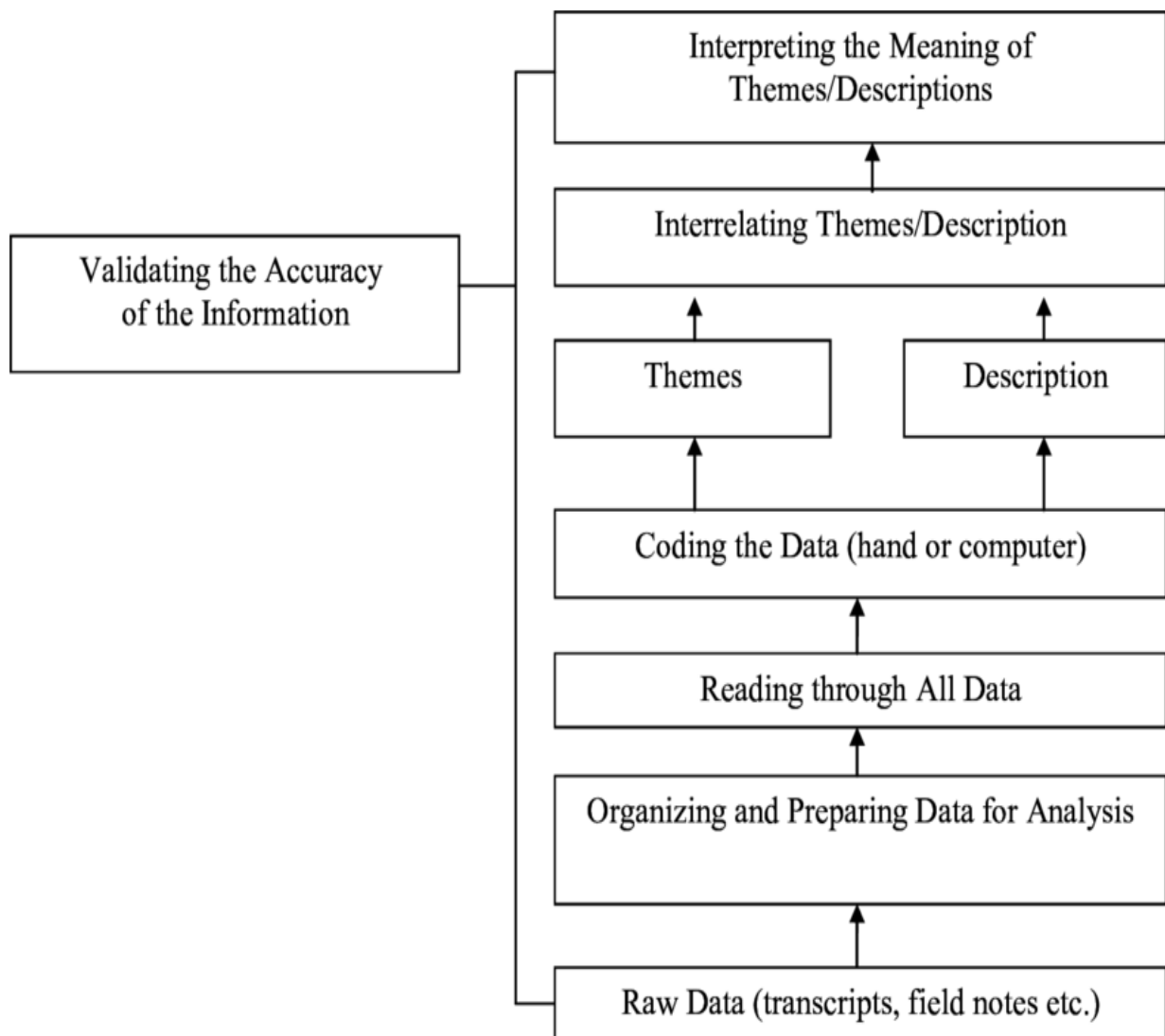


Figure 5.3: Illustration of Data Analysis in Qualitative Research

Source: (Creswell, 2014)

5.4.3.2. Quantitative data

This involved the use of geographic information systems (GIS) software which was used to analyse the data and thus provide the locations of the businesses owned by African migrant traders. The researcher used GIS tools to spatially interpolate and buffer the proximity of informal enterprises and determine the surrounding areas within the study sites. Figure 5.4 below gives an illustration of the research design overview.

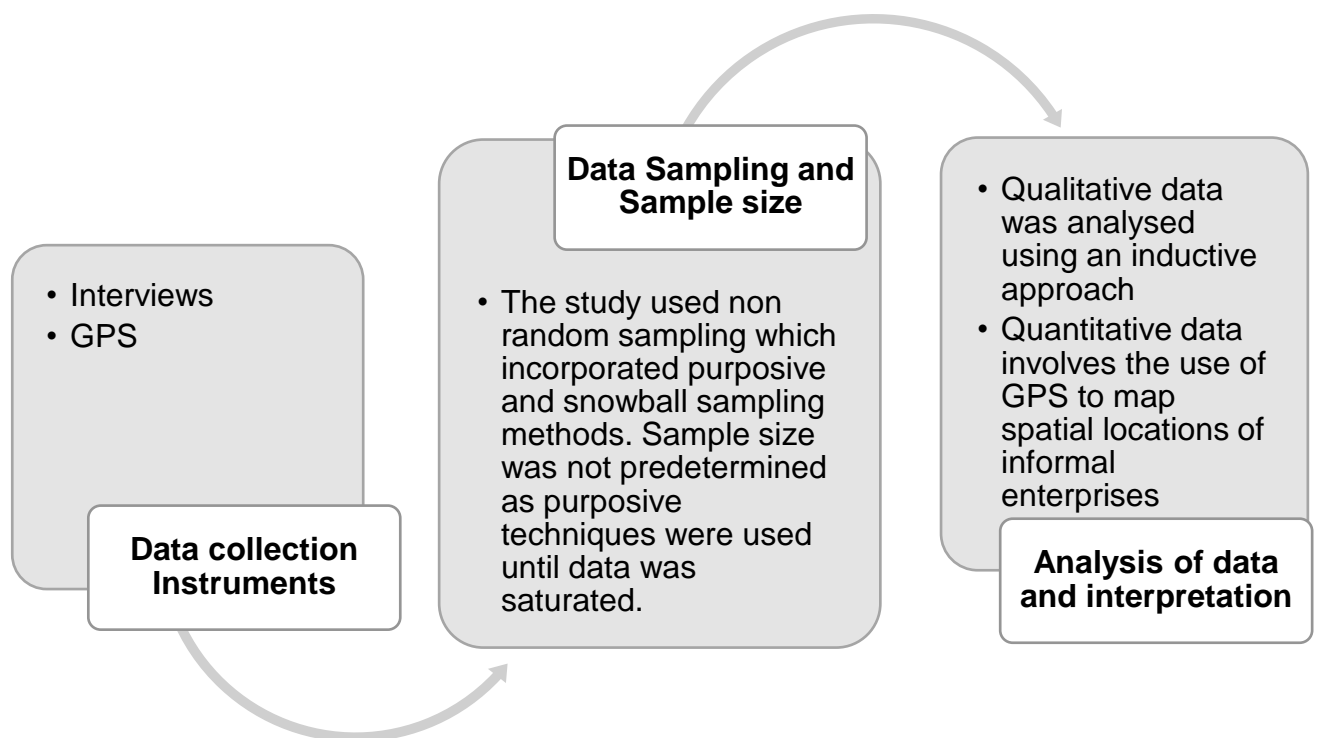


Figure 5.4: Overview of Research Design

5.5. Guiding ethical principles and considerations

This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Zululand after which an Ethical Clearance Certificate was then issued. The researcher has addressed the ethical and safety issues following the institution's guidelines. Research was conducted from participants, and no one was forced to be interviewed. The researcher was not bias in selecting participants for the study, males and females

above 18 years of age were given equal opportunity. The intent of the research was explained to participants and informed consent was sought before commencing with the interview. There was assurance of anonymity and confidentiality with the responses from the participants. Further to this, the primary concern of research involving human participants has been respected for the dignity and self-esteem, safety and well-being as well as basic human rights of the participants. The researcher ensured the safety of all those associated with the research. There was no potential risk or harm on myself or the participants during the study.

5.6. Limitations of the study

This section elaborates on the issues encountered by the researcher during the course of the research.

Firstly, some participants, especially women were not comfortable with participating in the study to the extent that some denied being foreign nationals when approached to participate in the study. Even though the study was explained to them and they were assured of confidentiality, some were still reluctant although others became more relaxed and agreed to participate.

Secondly, during the early stages of the interviews with traders, there had been removals of illegal traders in Richards Bay. The data collection also occurred during a period which led up to the 2019 general elections, and because political parties use grievances of the citizens to gain voter support, there was a bit of unease as the traders thought the researcher might be working for the media or possibly be a municipal official. The traders were also made aware that the research was not going to be used for anything other than academic purposes.

Lastly, getting hold of certain municipal officials for an interview was not easy as they were busy. Numerous follow ups had to be done. Also, interviews with traders were quite lengthy as the traders had customers which they were dealing with, and with them being entrepreneurs 'time is money'. The researcher had to go to the study areas numerous times before the data collection could be complete. This affected the timeframe of the study when it came to the completion of the data collection.

5.7. Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the research paradigm, research methodology, research design, as well as ethical considerations of the study. The following chapter focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data which was collected.

CHAPTER 6: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the findings from the investigation of African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze Municipality. The presentation and analysis of data is organised into five main themes which are as follows: firstly, the study provides the demographic characteristics of respondents; Secondly, the study presents and critically analyses the formation of informal enterprises; while the third aspect focuses on the spatial extent of African migrant informal enterprises. The fourth theme examines the nature and characteristics of African migrant informal enterprises and the fifth section assesses the municipal policy responses to African migrant informal trading and the last section provides the conclusion.

6.2. Demographic characteristics of research participants

The demographic characteristics of data give more information on the nature of the African migrant informal traders, which help to understand such participants. This is why it was considered important in this study. The following description considers the following, gender profile, age dynamics, education level and nationality profile.

6.2.1. The Gender profiles

The study observed that there were more males than females (Table 6.1). This suggests that male migrant traders are dominant in the informal sector. This could be because of the traditional gender dynamics where a man has to go out and work while the woman stays at home to take care of the children and the household (Falola & Amponsah, 2012). These traditional dynamics are still very relevant in the African culture, and what is observed in this study could be an example of such dynamics.

Table 6.1: Gender of research participants

Gender	Frequency
Male	42
Female	08
Total	50

The gender characteristics of this study confirm a similar study by Crush et al., (2017) conducted in Cape Town and Limpopo, in which there were more male migrant informal enterprise owners than females. Also, men significantly outnumbered women when looking at international migrants in the informal sector in a study by (Peberdy, 2017). The International Labour Office (2018) also found that globally, males dominated the informal economy.

6.2.2. Age dynamics

The majority of respondents in this study were those who were aged between 31- 45 (Table 6.2). This was followed by those aged between 15 and 30 years which was slightly less but a substantial number as well. There were no participants who were found to be 61 years and above, all participants were below the age of 60 years. As a result, the majority of the research participants are economically active, which can be considered to be a positive contribution to the country's economy.

Table 6.2: Number of participants by age group

Age range	Frequency
15-30	18
31-45	26
46-60	6
61+	0
Total	50

A similar trend was established by other studies in which the majority of the participants interviewed were between the ages of 25 and 44 years old (Peberdy, 2017). Williams (2014) investigated the characteristics of a population which is more

likely to engage in informal entrepreneurship. Some of the outcomes were mainly men, younger age groups, those who are self-employed and unemployed just to name a few. A study by Peterson (2017) argues that international migration could help in balancing population growth or population decline in many countries, but in the case of South Africa, the skills and expertise that migrants bring to South Africa and uMhlathuze in particular could indirectly be of benefit to economic growth.

6.2.3. Education levels

The majority of participants interviewed had secondary schooling (Table 6.3). This could be due to the fact that others left due to political instability in their countries and could not complete their secondary education or advance further to tertiary education. There were fewer participants who had a primary level education. However, participants with no form of schooling seemed to be the least dominant, making them the minority in the group. This may mean that people who are not educated are less likely to migrate than those with secondary education or higher. These findings are supported by (Docquier & Marfouk, 2004; Docquier, et al., 2007 cited in Tani, et al., 2017). During the data collection, there were respondents who were nonetheless uncomfortable with revealing their level of education and this resulted to no responses being taken for the question.

Table 6.3: Education levels of research participants

Schooling Level	Frequency
No schooling	2
Primary	5
Secondary	25
Tertiary	14
No response	4
Total	50

Concerning the 14 respondents who had attained tertiary education, they had the following tertiary qualifications: Degree in Law; National Diploma; Certificate in Administration; Degree in Biomedical Laboratory Technology; Degree in Pharmacy;

Degree in Fashion Design; National Diploma in Business Studies; Certificate in Welding and Metal fabrication; Degree in Communication; Information Technology; Degree in Business Management; National Diploma in Business Studies; Degree in Business Administration; and a Degree in Education. It is interesting to note that the participants had diverse tertiary qualifications and were relatively educated, based on these educational backgrounds. The data suggests a link between the level of education and migration. Respondents with secondary education and above wanted to seek better employment opportunities in countries which were more developed or had a stable economy. According to Tani et al., (2017) migrants typically leave their country of origin to improve the returns to their productive skills, which in turn reflect their level of education. This is supported by the neoclassical theory of migration which argues that people migrate because of the differences in wages between countries in the hope of gaining better earnings (Massey, et al., 1993; 1998 cited in King, 2012; Gheasi & Nijkamp, 2017; Kurekova, 2011). By these means, people try to maximise their income, hence they migrate to regions with higher earnings (Gheasi & Nijkamp, 2017).

6.2.4. Nationalities of African informal migrant enterprise operators

The majority of the informal traders were of Mozambican nationality (Table 6.4). This was followed by Nigeria and Zimbabwe. The fact that Mozambique and Zimbabwe are neighbouring countries to South Africa could provide an answer to the high number of migrant traders found in the municipality. As a fast-developing city, uMhlathuze is geographically the closest city to Mozambique's southern borders. The distance from uMhlathuze to the border is about 270km. Hence, moving to South Africa is not such a long distance for Mozambican nationals.

Table 6.4: Number of participants by nationality

Nationality	Frequency
Mozambique	15
Ghana	05
Nigeria	09
Senegal	03
Tanzania	01
Zimbabwe	08
Burundi	04
Mali	01
Congo	02
Uganda	02
Total	50

In the case of Zimbabwe, the economic and political problems have led to migration to South Africa, among other countries (Crush & Tevera, 2010; Moyo, 2018b). The economic collapse was predicated on several factors, such as the involvement of the Zimbabwean government in the 1998 DRC war and rapid pay-outs to War Veterans which contributed to inflation and economic collapse (Gumbo & Geyer, 2011). The paralysis of the Zimbabwean economy resulted in the closure of industries or retrenchments, which led to unemployment and poverty (Dhemba, 1999; Gumbo & Geyer, 2011 cited in Moyo, 2018b). This build-up of desperate circumstances have led many people to flee their home country in numbers (Jamela, 2013). Furthermore, the socio-political factors continue and force many into the informal sector for survival (Jamela, 2013). However, one may not expect the high frequency of Nigerian migrant traders as the country is situated in the north western part of Africa. The crisis and instability in some parts of Nigeria could help to explain the reason for migrating to South Africa and in turn operating businesses. However, some may argue that Nigerian nationals move to South Africa for economic reasons (Jonsson, 2009; Kalitanyi & Visser, 2010). Contributing to the rest of the population were Senegalese, Ghanaians, Tanzanians, Ugandans, Malians as well as those from Burundi and DRC who may have migrated to South Africa, due to economic and political reasons. Due

to the unequal distribution of economic and political power, people find themselves moving to places where there is more development. Indeed, this is illuminated by the neo-Marxist theories of migration, which advance that, the inequalities between the more developed and less developed countries will always lead to migration (Moyo, et al., 2012).

6.3. Formation of informal enterprises

This section critically analyses and discusses the formation of informal enterprises by African migrants under consideration.

6.3.1. Reasons for migrating to South Africa

The participants were asked whether informal trading was the initial intention when they migrated from their home countries. Most of the responses by the traders included that they had initially left their home countries with an intention of working in South Africa. They were quoted as saying “my initial plan was to look for work” (Interview with Zimbabwean migrant, Richards Bay, 08 April 2019), another said “I wanted to make money and then go back to further my education” (Interview with Ghanaian migrant, Eskhaleni, 01 April 2019). Another participant mentioned that he just came to look for a job of which he was not able to get. He then opted to use his skills to make a living while in the country (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Empangeni, 21 March 2019). Some of the respondents had initially wanted to become entrepreneurs. This is clear from the following response, “yes, I came to do business” (Interview with Nigerian migrant, Eskhaleni, 01 April 2019). From this response it is quite clear that some of the participants come into South Africa with an intention of becoming entrepreneurs and living a better life. The role of migrants in the informal economy is further reinforced by the fact that there is a high consumer-base from the South African people. Hence there is an increase in the number informal trading initiatives owned by migrants.

Therefore, the majority of the participants had left their home countries for the purpose of economic gain. This is further supported by the Neoclassical economic theory which states that people are prompted to move due to the difference in wages between countries. As stated in the above responses from interviews, in the case of South Africa, migrants have been moving to the country in search of prospects of

employment and wages higher than that of their country of origin (Crush, et al., 2005; Moyo, et al., 2012; Meny-Gibert & Chiumia 2016; Moyo, 2017). Hence, people are attracted to places where they will earn a better income.

Regarding the question of why African migrants chose to engage in informality, there were those who indicated that they had not come to South Africa with the initial intention of joining the informal sector or becoming informal traders. These people were forced to leave their home countries due to various reasons and did not have informal trading in mind. This was the case when a Mozambican who landed into informality as a result of familial complications. This is because, he came to South Africa looking for his father, failing which he joined informality (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 04 April 2019). Others did not know where to settle and how to earn a living when they got to their destinations (Interview with Tanzanian migrant, Richards Bay, 08 April 2019). In addition, some joined informality because of desperate circumstances in their countries of origin (Interview with Zimbabwean migrant, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019). Also, political instability in some African countries forced people to migrate to South Africa to seek political asylum and the pressures of earning a living forced them to engage in street trading (Interview with Congolese migrant, Richards Bay, 4 June 2019; Empangeni, 17 July 2019).

All these cases illustrate that, due to the fact that the African migrants did not have proper identification and working permits, it became impossible for them to work in the formal sector, so they had to make a living and the only alternative was the informal sector. It is clear from the responses that a number of participants did not initially have the intention of becoming informal traders before moving to South Africa. Asylum seekers migrate because they are forced to (Peberdy, 2017). It is also worth noting that many of the people interviewed only had secondary schooling when they left their home countries. Because of this, opportunities in the formal sector become minimal. Crush & McCordic (2017) investigate the entrepreneurial motivation of refugees in the urban informal sector. They categorise the motivating factors into: economic survival/ financial support of dependants, business experience/ appeal and entrepreneurial orientation. They found that the highest factor was the need for money to survive.

African migrants in the informal sector see this as decent living and they are able to support themselves and their families through remittances (Vogel, 2006). The fact that migrants send remittances to their countries of origin, therefore confirms transnationalist perspective on migration. This discussion therefore links up with and illuminate the theoretical framework as discussed in Chapter two of this study, on the matter of why migrants send remittances to their countries of origin (see Section 2.3.3, Chapter Two).

6.3.2. Challenges faced by migrants

Most of the people interviewed had spent a lot of time working for other people in the informal sector when they arrived in the country. Others had tried looking for employment in the formal sector but were unsuccessful. The participants were asked whether they had tried looking for employment in the formal sector and a majority mentioned that they had not. When probed further about this they provided similar responses by stating that they did not have the required South African Identity Document, that with a refugee status it was not easy getting formal employment and that they were asked for work permits when applying for jobs (Interview with Zimbabwean migrant, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019).

Respondents further shared their perceptions towards the formal sector. They mentioned that as foreigners it is hard to acquire employment, thus the reason they consider running informal enterprises. It has been known as an ideal norm for foreign nationals to become informal traders and owning ventures such as barbershops, mechanic workshops, fashion design outlets etc (Jeeva, 2017). This development confirms the informalisation theory (one of the theories which guide this study, see Section 2.3.4, Chapter Two), which posits that the lack of opportunities in the formal sector are what drives people into the informal sector. This is apparent not only in South Africa but other countries as well, such as USA, Canada and Kenya. Many informal economies operating in the world today are the offspring of globalization and need to be understood as such (Vogel, 2006).

6.3.3. Perception towards South Africa

The participants were asked what their perception towards South Africa was prior to moving here. Based on the responses gathered from interviews, the respondents'

perceptions toward South Africa before moving differ. The majority of respondents mentioned that they perceived this country as wealthy and having great opportunities than in their home countries, therefore they decided on migrating to South Africa. This is evident in the following statement, “my perception was that this is a wealthy country and there are many job opportunities compared to my home country” (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 21 March 2019). Others had a similar response stating that “I thought it has many opportunities because I know a lot of people who have come here” (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 23 March 2019). One respondent was told that the economy is good for business and so this is what attracted him to South Africa (Interview with Nigerian migrant, Eskhaleni, 1 April 2019). Based on these perceptions, it shows that South Africa is viewed as a 'developed' country compared to other countries in Africa, hence one will find more people migrating to South Africa.

One respondent mentioned that he was aware of the high crime rate in South Africa, but this did not deter him because he knew that he could still have access to many opportunities (Interview with Zimbabwean migrant, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019). South Africa is a developing country with the second largest economy in the continent (Writer, 2018). Therefore, it attracts many people who hope to find a sense of security and a better life. According to Heleta (2018) the 2011 South African census found there could be approximately 2.2 million documented and undocumented migrants in the country. By 2017, the International Organisation for Migration stated that South Africa was home to 4 million immigrants, this time, the number had doubled, proving that South Africa was still a destination for migrants.

However, a few respondents mentioned that South Africa was known for crime and that it was a violent country. As quoted from above, one of the participants had mentioned the issue of crime but also had a perception that it was not too high in other places. Seemingly, with this knowledge and perception of South Africa, African migrant traders still operate businesses in the country. One can safely conclude that some of the migrants choose to live and operate their enterprises in the smaller cities as a safety net against crime. Crime is most frequent in the bigger cities as there are more opportunistic people (Aksoy, 2017). In terms of the sustainable livelihood strategy, migrants are seen to be moving to safer locations as a way to escape crime. They also

connect with migrant networks which support them and assist in securing their livelihoods while in a foreign country.

6.4. Spatial extent of African migrant enterprises

This section focuses more on a narrative based on the reasons for choosing the particular area/ location within a city.

6.4.1. Location within uMhlathuze

The study investigation found that most African migrants operated their informal enterprises in three main areas of uMhlathuze. The participants were located in Richards Bay, Empangeni and eSkhaleni which is a township. Richards Bay and Empangeni are considered as the bigger towns in uMhlathuze. However, the researcher found that most of the informal enterprises were located in eSkhaleni (Figure 6.2). Based on the maps, most of the enterprises were in close proximity to the mall and shopping centres. Areas such as eNseleni, Vulindlela and Ngwelezane were not as busy and they did not have facilities such as shopping malls which usually attract consumers and hence other informal businesses. The participants stated various reasons for trading in these particular areas. Some stated a higher standard of living in big cities (Interview with Ugandan migrant, Eskhaleni, 16 July 2019). Also, there was more competition in bigger cities as well as higher levels of crime in areas such as Johannesburg, and because of these reasons they found uMhlathuze to be much better (Interview with Ghanaian migrant, Eskhaleni, 21 March 2019). Others stated that uMhlathuze was the first place they were introduced to when they came to South Africa, and therefore decided to stay and work in the area (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 23 March 2019); (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Empangeni, 19 July 2019). A Congolese national who already had a network of friends in the area advised him about the area of Richards Bay (Interview with Congolese migrant, Richards Bay, 04 June 2019). One respondent who had previously worked for Spar² in Richards Bay stated that;

² This is a food retail store which has franchises in many locations throughout South Africa

When I came back from Nigeria, the Spar that I had worked in was sold to someone else, so since I had friends here, I decided to open a business (Interview with Nigerian migrant, Eskhaleni, 01 April 2019).

The most common response was that they had family and friends within these areas of the municipality and so this brought a sense of comfort and a safety net to them. For these traders, operating a business in uMhlathuze showed that they had secure ties and had become more familiar with the area. This is good for their businesses as they are able to interact with the community and form relations with their clientele. A number of the respondents stated that they have never traded in any other places and they have been trading under uMhlathuze since they arrived and started doing business here in South Africa. Some participants who had worked in other cities prior to settling in uMhlathuze, mentioned that there was so much discrimination in other parts of South Africa, especially in big cities, that is why they chose the study area because it was safer to live and work.

6.4.2. Location within towns

Within Empangeni, the majority of the enterprises were located within two popular streets (Commercial Street and Maxwell Street) and were within the vicinity of three shopping centres and taxi ranks. See Figure 6.1. Most of the respondents stated that trading in these spots was convenient for them as people walked by all the time. A lot of people come to this part of Empangeni since it is in the Central Business District (CBD). The same was noted for Richards Bay as the majority of the traders were located in the CBD. The informal enterprises were found in various spots around the CBD, but what is worth noting was that they were located very close to the taxi rank as well as the markets, shopping mall and shopping centres (refer to Figure 6.3). The pavement from the mall to the rank was very busy and filled with many informal businesses. This could be due to the fact that the traders have taken advantage of the number of industries in the area as well as people working in the malls and shopping centres who commute using public transport.

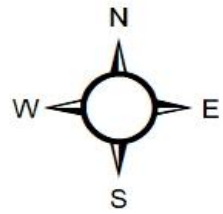
Unlike Empangeni (Figure 6.1) and Richards Bay (Figure 6.3), Eskhaleni (Figure 6.2) is a township, and it was therefore in the interest of the study that this area be investigated. The motives of choosing to operate informal businesses in this area were numerous. What was most common amongst the traders was that they all lived in

eSkhaleni and did not need to commute to their area of work. The informal enterprises can be seen as soon as one enters the township from the N2 route, furthermore, they are clustered around the mall and on the main road of eSkhaleni, (refer to Figure 6.2).

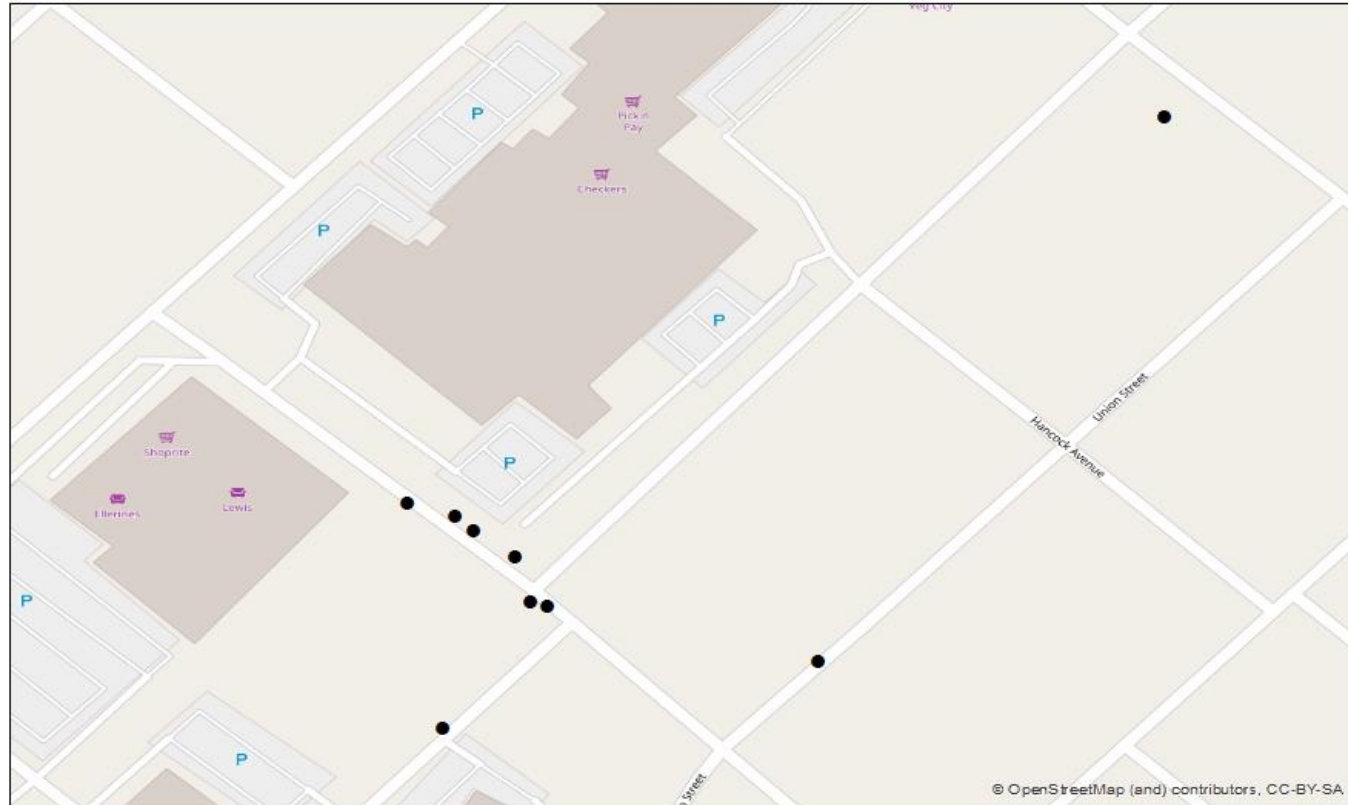
Location is important for traders as this determines their accessibility to customers. What is common with all three locations is that most of the enterprises are found in close proximity to taxi ranks. Taxi ranks are one of the busiest areas as this is where people are commuting. An interviewee from Eskhaleni stated the following;

I chose this specific space because it is closer to the ranks and so it's very busy
(Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 21 March 2019)

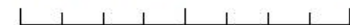
The main theme here was that the traders were found in locations which were busy such as market areas, near shopping malls, taxi ranks and popular streets. A study by Crush & McCordic (2017) suggests that migrants had higher odds of choosing their business location based on factors such as access to services, property rentals, safety concerns and distance from other competitors. Based on literature by Crush et al., (2015) the less stringent regulations and level of informality in the smaller cities are what attract informal migrant traders. Literature does further support that, informal migrant businesses are mainly located in the CBD, inner-city residential areas, townships and informal settlements (Peberdy, 2016). Ramachandran *et al.*, (2017) found Limpopo much safer than Cape Town despite it being a smaller city. This proves that smaller cities are also considered better and an emerging alternative by migrant traders.



1:3000



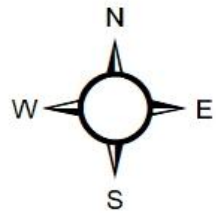
0 0.0425 0.085 0.17 Kilometers



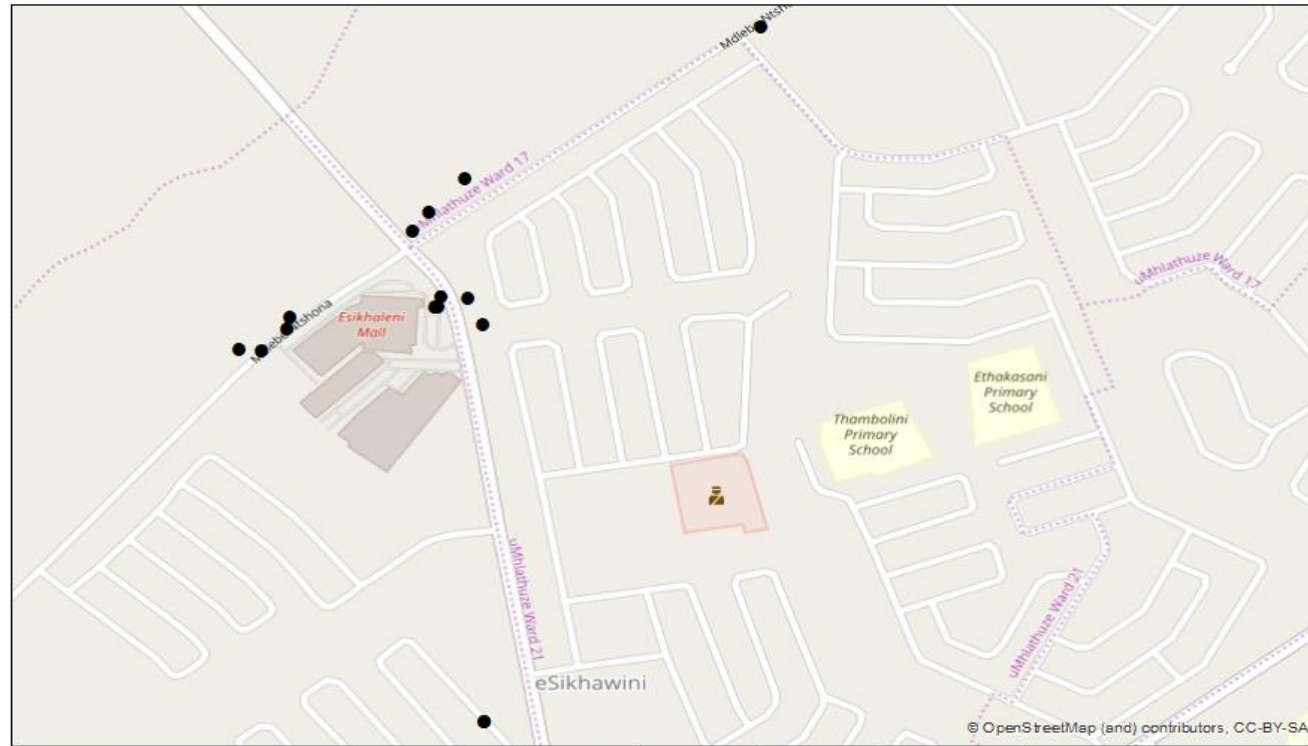
● African migrant informal enterprises

Latitude	Longitude	Area	Nationality	Services
-28.770153	31.855953	Empangeni	Mozambique	Fruits/Sweets
-28.742814	31.889236	Empangeni	Mozambique	Nail technician
-28.743917	31.889394	Empangeni	Nigeria	Fix cellphones/ Shoes/ Socks
-28.742878	31.889458	Empangeni	Uganda	Nail technician
-28.742947	31.889542	Empangeni	Burundi	Hair salon services
-28.743072	31.889733	Empangeni	Congo	Cosmetics
-28.743294	31.889803	Empangeni	Mozambique	Clothes
-28.743314	31.889886	Empangeni	Zimbabwe	Buckets/Brooms/ clothes
-28.743589	31.891136	Empangeni	Mozambique	Car mechanic
-28.740914	31.892747	Empangeni	Zimbabwe	Buckets/Shoe cases/Brooms
-28.768042	31.905878	Empangeni	Mozambique	Car mechanic

Figure 6.1: Locations of African informal enterprises in Empangeni

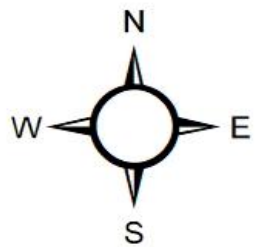


1:9000

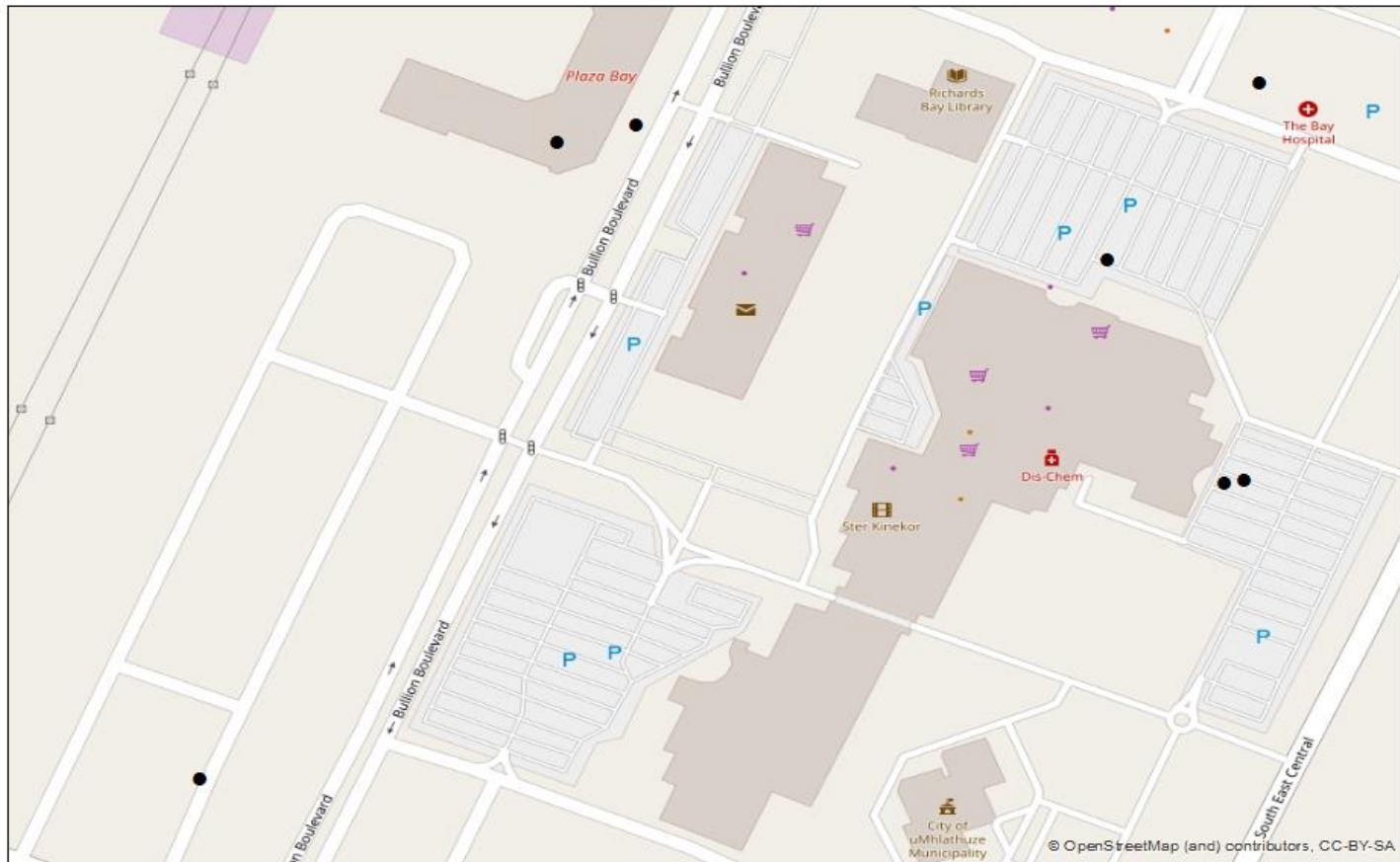


Latitude	Longitude	Area	Nationality	Services
-28.872611	31.898031	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Second hand tyres
-28.872631	31.898356	Eskhaleni	Nigeria	Hair salon services
-28.872308	31.898717	Eskhaleni	Ghana	Second hand tyres/Hair salon
-28.872125	31.898761	Eskhaleni	Ghana	Fashion design
-28.870864	31.9005	Eskhaleni	Ghana	clothes
-28.870603	31.900736	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Car mechanic
-28.871978	31.900836	Eskhaleni	Nigeria	Hair cuts
-28.871992	31.900869	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Hair cuts
-28.871839	31.900914	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Hair cuts
-28.870103	31.901261	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Hair cuts
-28.871867	31.901294	Eskhaleni	Ghana	Hair salon services
-28.872242	31.901514	Eskhaleni	Nigeria	Hair salon services
-28.878061	31.901528	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Hair salon services
-28.878061	31.901528	Eskhaleni	Nigeria	Hair cuts
-28.867875	31.905492	Eskhaleni	Zimbabwe	Traditional clothes
-28.864953	31.90985	Eskhaleni	Mozambique	Welding

Figure 6.2: Locations of African informal enterprises in Eskhaleni



1:5000



0 0.050.1 0.2 Kilometers



● African migrant informal enterprises

Latitude	Longitude	Area	Nationality	Services
-28.744472	32.023747	Richards Bay	Burundi	Hair salon services
-28.749753	32.037908	Richards Bay	Burundi	Hair cuts
-28.755875	32.044497	Richards Bay	Congo	Hair salon services
-28.75065	32.047283	Richards Bay	Congo	Hair cuts
-28.750506	32.047906	Richards Bay	Mali	Clothes
-28.751608	32.051597	Richards Bay	Senegal	Accessories/ Repares phones
-28.753439	32.052508	Richards Bay	Zimbabwe	Clothes/Shoes/Accessories
-28.753422	32.052667	Richards Bay	Zimbabwe	Food
-28.750156	32.052783	Richards Bay	Senegal	Accessories

Figure 6.3: Locations of African informal enterprises in Richards Bay

6.5. Nature and characteristics of informal enterprises

The maps (Figures 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3) above provide a visual representation of the migrant owned informal enterprises. This section then provides an understanding of the types of informal businesses operated by African migrants in the study area.

6.5.1. Goods and services provided

Figures 6.1, Figure 6.2, and Figure 6.3 as well as the list below give an indication of the types of services provided by African migrant traders within uMhlatuze. The majority of the participants are owners of informal enterprises and the types of goods and services that they offer differ, some own barbershops, cell-phone shops and some sell and fix shoes, bags and other services rendered by informal enterprises. Based on the data collected, it is worth noting that the most common business types are hair salons and barber shops. They seem to be the most dominant in the three areas. The list below summarises all the business activities, which this research established;

- Mechanical workshops
- Fashion designer
- Barbers
- Shoe makers
- Welders
- Household utensils
- Cosmetics and accessories
- Cell phone repairing
- Clothing 'shops' e.g. shoes, clothing, bags
- Food outlets
- Nail technicians
- Hair salons

Kalitanyi & Visser (2010) also referred to a few activities which migrant entrepreneurs are engaged in, which include: selling curios; retailing ethnic clothes and food; car repairs/ panel beating; and operating hair salons. Another important relation is the nationality and service provided by the trader. It is more common to see Mozambican nationals working as car mechanics and builders while Nigerian nationals own hair salons. Kalitanyi & Visser (2010) note that Malawian migrants are known to concentrate around clothing production or curio selling, while Mozambican and

Zimbabwean nationals are seen to be good at car repairs and curio selling. In addition, West Africans are popular with ethnic businesses either related to clothing or food services. This reflects on the transnational perspective where migrants are able to influence the country of destination with their norms and traditions (Moyo, 2017).

The majority of the participants mentioned that they buy their goods from local businesses including supermarkets and wholesalers. In this way the informal sector contributes to the formal economy (Moyo, 2017). A similar study discovered that most of the informal sector entrepreneurs buy their supplies from formal sector outlets (Peberdy, 2017). Most of the participants in the study indicated that their business did not pay tax. However, Peberdy (2017) argues that when entrepreneurs buy from the formal sector, they are charged VAT and are thus contributing to the tax base as well as the formal sector (Crush, et al., 2017). This challenges preconceptions regarding the contribution of the informal sector to the economy and the tax base (Moyo, 2017).

Further to this, migrants who were renting space in Eskhaleni mentioned that they paid rent to their landlords who were South African. This is good business for the locals however, the migrant traders mentioned that the rent paid to private owners is usually too high. In other studies, almost one-third of the entrepreneurs paid rent to a South African company or individual (Peberdy, 2016; Crush & McCordic, 2017; Moyo, 2017).

6.5.2. Employment creation

During the interviews, traders were asked whether they hired any other people in their businesses and to specify the nationality of their employees. An equal amount of participants indicated that they did employ other people in their business. Based on the results of the study most of the entrepreneurs hired more South African nationals in their businesses (refer to Table 6.5 below). This was followed by migrants from Mozambique, Burundi, DRC, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the entrepreneurs mentioned that they also hired people from their home countries. Entrepreneurs who required more assistance in their businesses and therefore hired more staff were the hair salon businesses.

Table 6.5: Nationalities employed in African migrant informal enterprises

Nationalities	Number of employees
Mozambicans	5
South Africans	17
Ghanaian	1
Burundians	3
Malian	1
DRC	2
Tanzanian	1
Zimbabwean	1
Total	31

Based on the data collected from the respondents, they tend to hire more South African nationals in their businesses. For example, 17 South African nationals were reported to be employed by migrant traders. Crush *et al.*, (2017) note that there is a growing consensus in the research literature that migrant businesses in the informal economy create jobs for South Africans, and that this needs to be acknowledged by government. The study discovered that refugee entrepreneurs in big cities may have been providing jobs for more South African women than men and thereby contributing to lowering the female unemployment rate (Crush, et al., 2017; Timberg, 2005 cited in Kalitanyi & Visser, 2010). The migrant informal economy decreases the reliance of migrants and South Africans on the government and relieves the government from the pressures of having to support more people.

6.5.3. Challenges confronting migrant informal enterprises in uMhlatuze

The traders were asked to express the challenges they face in their businesses. The most common challenge affecting the migrant informal traders included not being able

to get trading permits from the municipality. This was a response by an informal trader, “there are many problems. We are not free because officials trouble us. Even civil servants trouble us. The municipality chases us away. And they ask for permits but they don’t give us permits when we apply” (Interview with Burundian migrant, Empangeni, 19 July 2019). This affects their business a lot because when the municipal officials ask them for the trading permits, in most cases they cannot produce one and therefore get their goods seized or are forced to shut down. Currently, the main roads of Eskhaleni are experiencing developments and therefore there is a lot of roadworks happening. Since most enterprises are being operated near the roads, this has affected customers as well as the businesses in the vicinity. Customers are not able to get to the shops due to roadworks and the excessive dust pollution in the area (Interview with Nigerian migrant, Eskhaleni, 01 April 2019). They further mentioned that with the road expansion going on they do not know if they would still be able to operate in the area. Another respondent shared his concerns stating that “the municipality insists on demolishing the business as they want to make a road. Therefore, one cannot invest or maintain the business premises” (Interview with Ghanaian migrant, Eskhaleni, 04 April 2019).

Some of the traders mentioned that their business structures are only temporary and therefore the weather also affects their businesses as they are not able to work when it is raining or too windy (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Empangeni, 19 July 2019). Another stated that “it is not safe. The weather conditions also affect us. We have no place to store our goods, so we have to pay rent again to store our goods overnight” (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Richards Bay, 08 April 2019). Numerous respondents also mentioned that customers give them a difficult time when they have to pay. They stated that their customers take advantage of them because they are migrants (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 21 March 2019; Empangeni, 17 July 2019). However, it is difficult for migrants to report such cases to the authorities as they are operating their businesses without permits.

Some faced institutional challenges where banks did not recognise their businesses and therefore could not open bank accounts.

We get challenges from banks who require that we have letters from our jobs, since some of us do not have papers to be in South Africa, we cannot open bank accounts (Interview with Zimbabwean migrant, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019).

A number of authors have reported on the challenges faced by migrant informal traders (Ramachandran, et al., 2017; Abor & Quartey, 2010; Crush et al., 2015; Grant, 2013; Thompson, 2016; and Willemse, 2011; Moyo, 2017; Moyo, et al., 2018; Moyo, et al., 2016). African migrant informal entrepreneurs in many South African cities are confronted with numerous challenges that have severe impacts on their entrepreneurial endeavours. The dangerous and unpredictable environment which migrants operate in within cities pose serious security challenges to them (Ramachandran, et al., 2017). Over the years, migrant enterprises have been the targets of violent attacks throughout the country. Crush et al., (2017) note that the repeated cycle of violence especially against African migrant enterprises is exacerbated by poor police response and follow up. These cases are also very common in the bigger cities which is why the smaller cities in Limpopo and uMhlathuze, the study area, are experiencing a rise in informal migrant traders.

According to Cant (2012), Khosa (2014) and Mohsam and Van Brakel (2011), access to a business premises by migrants that is strategic in location at a reasonable price is hard to find. High rental space has pushed some migrant informal businesses to operate along the roadsides. Competition is another challenge because the majority of the migrant enterprises offer similar services. However, they are able to forge relations and partnerships with other traders as networking and survival tactics in their businesses.

In areas like Johannesburg, Peberdy (2016) reported of police harassment, where the police requested bribes from the informal traders. Also, the informal traders' goods would get confiscated and, in some cases, they would be physically assaulted. Other migrant informal traders experience conflict with other entrepreneurs in the area as well as theft of their goods. Operations by government such as Operation Clean Sweep in the city of Johannesburg in 2013 (Moyo, 2015), also pose as a major challenge for migrant traders as these operations are most often targeted at them. In April 2019, Richards Bay experienced a similar incident where the then KZN MEC of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Sihle Zikalala was at the

forefront of an operation which introduced bulk buying in the city of uMhlathuze. At the same time, this operation removed informal traders from the streets of Richards Bay. This business operation programme had been launched in January 2019 in eThekweni where they had started closing down and removing structures of businesses which were deemed illegal as they were without trading permits (Dawood, 2019).

By bringing to the fore the challenges migrant entrepreneurs' face in their normal business operations, the governments (local, provincial and national) would understand the issues to enable the formulation of policy long-term support. The following section looks at the policies regulating informal enterprises.

6.6. Regulating informal enterprises

In this section the responses gathered focus on the policies which relate to informal trading and migrant informal trading in particular. The section also looks into the use of such policies by the municipality of uMhlathuze and the perceptions of migrant informal traders in relation to the municipal response.

6.6.1 Current Policies

The municipal officials were asked about the current policies which inform the strategies that they use. The KZN Informal Economy Policy as well as the Municipal Informal Economy Policy were mentioned (Interview with Municipal official, Richards Bay, 6 June 2019 Policy; 4 June 2019; 5 August 2019). Despite this information by the officials, the majority of the migrant traders had stated that they were not aware of any support by the municipality. This reality on the ground is however not in line with the policies.

In accordance with a municipal response, it is imperative to highlight some of the policies which guide the regulation of the informal economy. The municipality enforces these policies in their approach of managing urban informality in the city.

The KZN Informal Economy Policy was developed as a generic guide for the informal economy in the province of KwaZulu Natal. According to the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, Economic Development Department (2011), the policy outlines that many pieces of legislation dealing with national and provincial government are silent when it comes to issues of informal economy. In the policy, the department cites a resolution by ILO (2002:7), which states that, "to increase job quantity and quality, emphasis

should be placed on investing in people, especially the most vulnerable in their education, skills training, lifelong learning, health and safety and encouraging their entrepreneurial initiative". The Province of KwaZulu-Natal, Economic Development Department (2011) makes it is clear that the informal economy has a significant job and income generation potential. Therefore, appropriate policy framework aimed at the informal economy must be developed, without hampering the potential of the informal economy for job creation and economic growth, and without compromising the role of government to regulate the informal economy. However, the current reality that South Africa is faced with is that economic performance is measured through the formal sector only. An estimated 69 % of the people involved in informal economic activities are doing it out of necessity (Makho Communications, 2009). The scope of this policy is targeted at smaller, survivalist unregistered enterprises and individuals including home-based workers.

The Municipal Informal Economy Policy was formulated by aligning the framework to the Provincial Informal Economy 2010/11. According to the City of uMhlatuze (2013), the policy covers the informal trading activities occurring within the City of uMhlatuze. UMhlatuze municipality recognises the relevance and contribution of the informal economy to the economic and social life of the city. Informal trading provides an income to those who are unemployed. In addition, it also provides an alternative to the already established traditional formal sector retail businesses. The city aims to develop the informal sector and its participants into a commercially viable and dynamic economic sector, which contributes to the economic growth of the city and the quality of life of its citizens in a sustainable manner. Appropriate infrastructure support and services, entrepreneurial development and spatial planning will be the cornerstones to achieving such a policy goal. The policy also recognises that no one enters the sector by choice.

The Municipal Street Trading Bylaws are enforced in accordance with the constitution and the municipal systems act. The bylaws define an act of offering a sale or of selling goods or services in or from a public road or public space as constituting the carrying on of the business of a street vendor, pedlar or hawker. The bylaws give strict control and guidelines as to how trading within the municipality shall be conducted.

6.6.2. Strategies to manage migrant informal enterprises

When the municipal officials were asked about the strategies that they are using in dealing with or managing African migrant informal enterprises, they stated that there are strategies which the municipality has in place. An official stated that the Spatial and Environmental Planning unit helps in identifying suitable trading spaces (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019). The municipality also gives trading permits to asylum seeker permit holders and those with refugee status (Interview with Municipal official, Richards Bay, 6 June 2019)

However, another official stated a challenge that they face with the issuing of trading permits to migrants. The asylum permits only allow them to be in the country for six months, after which they have to renew them. However, the municipality offers permits for a three-year period. So, in that way, the municipality finds it difficult to issue the trading permits unless they have status to be in South Africa, so that they are regulated (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 4 June 2019). Another official stated that,

Without the relevant documents we do not give any permit. Home affairs does work hand in hand with the informal trading unit to ensure this (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 5 August 2019).

The policy on the informal economy recognises and regulates the informal trading in uMhlathuze. It was revealed that the City Development Department was the authority responsible for managing street trading. It was further noted that the specific unit which was responsible for regulating street trading was the informal trading unit and law enforcement unit concurrently.

Chapter 3 of the study noted that as a result of the lack of proper and positive regulation, street trading has inappropriately been made the responsibility of the Traffic Department and Enforcement Department within municipalities (Mitullah, 2003 cited in Sidzatane, 2011). This has led to negative impacts on these actors and their actual and possible development impacts (Moyo, 2017).

According to Vogel (2006) many of the informal economies operating in the world today are the offspring of globalization and need to be understood as such. The economic and social prospects for people engaged in informal employment is often

seen as illegal and inferior in society. Based on literature from chapter 3, the less stringent policies in southern Europe make it easier for immigrants to integrate into the informal economy (Baycan & Nijkamp, 2009). However, this is not always the case for certain African countries as small businesses owned by international migrants and refugees are often the target of xenophobic hostility (Gastrow, 2018). The media plays a huge role on how migrants are viewed, and therefore the government uses this as a strategic ploy during election period to gain votes. It is at this time that the policies are enforced, or the country sees a promise of more stringent policies for migrant enterprises.

6.6.3. Municipal perceptions towards African immigrant informal trading

Municipal officials were asked if the municipality was aware of the growing informal enterprises owned by African migrants within the city. They were further asked what the reason for the increase could be. In their responses, majority of the officials stated that the municipality was aware of this growth. They also stated various reasons for the increase. An official stated that this could be due to the easy access into the country by the African migrants especially those from Mozambique (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 4 June 2019). Another official noted that this could be due to unemployment, poverty and being homeless (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 6 June 2019). It could be due to the fact that,

they see an opportunity in the market, informality is a difficult sector to control. And the municipality has been spending a lot of money to build facilities for traders (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019).

With regards to borders, another official stated that the South African borders are not well equipped and secured to ensure that everyone coming in and out of South Africa has the right papers authorizing them to be in the country (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 5 August 2019).

The officials also highlighted that the municipality does not have any issues with foreign nationals especially from African countries as the constitution states that “South Africa belongs to all who lives in it”. One of the officials revealed that they only have a problem with people who are involved in illegal activities such as human

trafficking, extortion and drugs (Interview with municipal official, Richards Bay, 4 June 2019).

The literature in chapter 3 showed that countries like Zimbabwe have a negative approach to informal trading. Crush et al., (2015) note that Harare adopts a modernist view of city planning and pathologizing of informal urban space. Their discontentment for informality makes it difficult for informal traders to succeed. The challenges which migrant traders face within various cities around South Africa also prove that the government is still not as accepting of the informal sector, especially one that is operated by African migrants.

6.6.4. Perspective of African migrant informal traders

The traders were asked if they know of any initiatives done by the municipality to assist migrant traders. The responses by the traders indicate that, the majority of them did not know of any initiatives that were in place to assist migrant traders. However, some revealed that people who do artwork are given permission to sell their craft (Interview with Zimbabwean migrant, Richards Bay, 30 May 2019). Traders who had been in the study areas for a while mentioned that they used to get permits but the municipality no longer gives them permits to trade (Interview with Senegalese migrant, Richards Bay, 26 May 2019).

The participants were then asked what they thought the municipality could do to assist them. Many noted that they needed a better place to trade, one with proper infrastructure (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Eskhaleni, 1 April 2019; Empangeni, 19 July 2019). A Mozambican migrant stated that,

They can help to build workshops. And they must be close to spares shops. There is a vacant building that the municipality can buy which we can then rent from. We are willing to rent from the municipality (Interview with Mozambican migrant, Empangeni, 21 March 2019).

Many of the respondents had mentioned that they were willing to pay rent if the municipality provided them with a place to work. They also mentioned that they needed the municipality's assistance in acquiring permits. A Nigerian national stated that the municipality should not stop them from selling, instead they should be assisted in getting permits. He further suggested that they should be allowed to pay taxes to

the municipality for their businesses (Interview with Nigerian migrant, Empangeni, 19 July 2019). One respondent thought that it would be useful if the municipality could invite them to programmes where they can showcase their products (Interview with Ghanaian migrant, Eskhaleni, 23 March 2019).

A Ghanaian migrant hoped that the municipality could assist by registering their businesses, so that they can open bank accounts and also get loans to manage the business (Interview with Ghanaian migrant, Eskhaleni, 4 April 2019). However, it is not the municipality's responsibility to register businesses and therefore what the respondent has suggested is beyond the scope of the municipality. It is also important to mention that valid documentation is needed to open a bank account.

National government as well as local government could benefit from supporting the informal sector. Literature has shown that the informal sector is a result of the lack in formal employment opportunities for all (Jonathan, 2017). That is why people turn to the informal sector, government needs to be in support of this sector as it is a safety net for migrants as well as locals who are either employed or in partnership with migrant entrepreneurs. Lastly, the contribution made to the informal economy and employment generation by African migrant entrepreneurs is undervalued by policy makers (Crush, et al., 2015).

6.7. Conclusion

This chapter has provided illustrations of the demographic profiles of the people in the study area. The chapter has also discussed the findings of the study in response to the aim and objectives of this research. The analysis and interpretation in this chapter will further assist in making conclusions and recommendations in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Introduction

The study consisted of seven chapters. Chapter one provided a background to the study in order to orient to the study. Chapter two explored the contextual and theoretical perspectives to the study. Chapter three critically reviewed literature relevant to the present research. Chapter four presented the physical setting of the study. The study was based in uMhlathuze Municipality and incorporated three areas which are, Richards Bay, Empangeni and eSkhaleni. The chapter briefly explained the history of uMhlathuze, dating back as early as the 1800s. Chapter five described the research design and methodology that was followed in the conducted study. The chapter included the research paradigm which was based on the post-positivist research paradigm. This then informed the research methodology which incorporated the research design. Chapter six provided a critical analysis and interpretation of the data in response to the objectives of the study. In line with this analysis, the following issues emerged.

7. 2. The growth of African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality

Migration is a strong phenomenon in Africa and South Africa specifically. The history of South Africa proves that migration has long been a factor in developing and shaping the country and it is therefore not a new phenomenon. What is new however and more particularly to the study area is the rise in informal businesses by African migrants. Studies by Crush (1997; 2011); Crush *et al.*, (2005; 2015; 2017); Moyo (2014; 2018); Moyo *et al.*, (2012; 2014; 2016) and so on suggest that people are driven to South Africa due to economic and political reasons. Migration and globalisation are linked to capitalism in terms of perpetuating migration. People leave their home countries as capitalism infiltrates societies and creates a mobile population (Massey, *et al.*, 1993). However, they come to South Africa and find that there is an unemployment crisis. They then capitalise on the need for services and use their skills to operate informal enterprises. This is why there has been a rise in informal enterprises by migrants from African countries in uMhlathuze municipality.

7.3. The spatial extent of African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlatuze

Migrant enterprises tend to operate mainly on sidewalks of the CBD (Hunter & Skinner, 2003; Sidzatane & Maharaj, 2013) or inner cities (Bukasa, 2014; Mwasinga, 2013; Callaghan & Venter, 2011; Moyo, 2014; 2017; Moyo et al., 2016; 2018), attracting bypasses or people who frequent the areas. This study also suggests that there is a spatial predilection in terms of operation of informal enterprises. Migrant informal traders tend to be drawn to areas close to taxi ranks, malls and markets. In business, location is important as this determines the accessibility to the customers. This was also found to be applicable in areas such as Richards Bay, Empangeni and eSkhaleni. What is of novelty in this study was that it investigated a study area which is not too popular to migration scholars and those looking particularly at informality. In this sense, this study has placed its epistemological footprint and given a voice to African migrant traders located in the areas of uMhlatuze municipality.

7.4. The nature and characteristics of the types of informal enterprises by African migrants

From a global perspective, informal activities continue to provide employment opportunities regardless of their unregulated nature. Migrant informal businesses are characterised by their transnational relations. The relations between the nationality and the types of services which are provided by migrant traders is also noted by scholars such as Kalitanyi & Visser (2010). This is also the case in uMhlatuze where the study has observed that African migrants are engaged in various informal activities such as street trading. The existence of these informal enterprises has been beneficial to locals as well as other foreign nationals as they are employed in these businesses. As noted by Crush *et al.*, (2017), informal enterprises are further observed to take up a sustainable livelihood approach as they are usually the last resort for many migrants.

7.5. The municipal policy response to the growth of migrant informal enterprises

Globally informality is seen as something that is a problem which is often linked to illegality and marginalisation (Croese, 2015). Urban informality is seen as a spatial deviance especially in countries such as Zimbabwe where urban informality in general has been annihilated (Kamete, 2013; Rogerson, 2016; Moyo, 2018). Cities across South Africa have also witnessed a recurrence in operations aimed at removing African migrant traders from the streets (Tonda & Kepe, 2016; Crush et al, 2015). Recently, the same was noted in the study area. The study also found that there were

numerous policies currently regulating the informal economy. These policies are used to manage street trading. One of the biggest ways that the municipality ensures this is by issuing trading permits. From the trader's perspective, the study had found that acquiring the trading permits was not easy especially since some did not have the required documentation. Acquiring legal documentation is a long and stringent process while at the same time, migrants would have already moved to South Africa and therefore need to make a living. The policies put in place do not speak to this issue, furthermore they have not benefited or assisted most African migrant informal traders. With the involvement of the traffic department in policing informal trading this further proves that they are still seen to be causing spatial disorder in the municipality. In this sense although the province of KwaZulu-Natal has a policy called the KZN Informal Economy Policy which attempts to embrace urban informality and the City of uMhlatuze also has a policy (the Municipal Informal Economy Policy), with similar intentions at the provincial government level, these have not been adequate in terms of responding to the informality in general and by African migrants in particular. These migrants are subjected to harassment and injustices from authorities and local people, they continue to face numerous challenges as suggested by the results of this study (see Section 6.5.3).

7.6. Recommendations

7.6.1. Recommendations to the migrant informal traders

Based on the findings of the study, it is evident that migrant informal traders face a number of challenges in their businesses, especially those relating to crime and customers not paying for services. It is difficult for migrants to report such cases to authorities as they are operating their businesses without permits. For these reasons, it is recommended that;

a) African migrant informal enterprises operators should form networks in the areas where they operate. In this regard, they should elect people to represent them in reporting their grievances to municipal officials or community leaders.

b) African migrant informal enterprise owners should forge business partnerships or develop apprenticeship programmes with locals as part of transnationalism, so that they can share the skills gained from their own home countries especially when it comes to running businesses. This will create a sense of unity and decrease the envy

in certain South Africans who believe that African migrants come to this country to take their jobs.

7.6.2. Recommendations to the uMhlatuze Municipality

As proven by this study as well as studies conducted in other cities (see e.g. Moyo et al., 2016; Moyo, 2017; Crush et al., 2015 etc), migrants are creating job opportunities for South Africans. As a result, it is recommended that;

a) The municipality should recognise the role played by informal migrant traders in employing local people in their businesses. The municipality needs to be more lenient in the permit application process and put into consideration the number of employment opportunities that the trader creates.

b) Departments involved in managing informal enterprises such as the informal trading unit along with other community development departments should facilitate programmes that will engage local people with migrants within their communities. An understanding of the reasons as to why people migrate from their countries of origin might also enlighten the local communities on the challenges that immigrants face.

c) In managing street trading, the municipality should view this as an economic and social benefit to the migrant traders as this form of work contributes greatly towards their livelihood. As stated in the previous chapters, informal entrepreneurship relieves the strain off of national and local government as they do not have to use additional resources to sustain the livelihoods of the unemployed. The study had discovered that even though there are existing policies which guide the municipality on the informal economy, the reality on the ground shows a different narrative.

d) The municipality should develop more workstations which will include migrant traders and have a set fee that the traders can pay to the municipality. As the municipality experiences a rise in informal entrepreneurship, they will also benefit from the informal trading within the municipality as this will contribute towards the municipality's revenue.

e) New facilities such as mechanical workshops, stalls or markets could have an equal proportion of both groups trading there.

7.6.3. Recommendations to the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Zululand

Human migration has been occurring for centuries and till this day it touches on many dynamics including that of economic development which is always the country's main objective. As a result, it is recommended that;

a) More students are encouraged to take on research that relates to migration studies. This will broaden the understanding of why people migrate. Indeed, this recommendation is inspired by my personal experience while doing this study. It has also been insightful in that it has shed light on the reasons why people have left their home countries and the challenges they face in South Africa.

7.6.4. Recommendations to migration organisations

Migrant traders are often left without any form of protection when they are mistreated by officials and local people because of their foreign status. On this basis, it is recommended that;

a) Migration agencies should ensure that the rights of migrants are not infringed upon. They could do this by providing legal counsel or making them aware of platforms that they can use to report any form of injustice. With a foreign status, it is not easy for migrants to report such cases to law enforcement. They should also play the role of mediating between government and local municipalities at a ground level.

7.7. Suggestions for further research

The study was delimited to a particular scope and therefore other elements encountered during the study fell outside of the study's intended investigation. For these reasons, the following are suggested as possible areas for future research;

a) During the data collection, the researcher observed that Pakistan nationals were also dominant in the informal sector and were mainly located in townships. As this study focused on investigating African migrant informal enterprises, future studies may look into including migrants from other countries outside of Africa.

b) It would also be of interest to investigate how migrants from other African countries use various networks in order to establish successful informal enterprises which eventually become formalised.

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Appendix 1: Transmittal letter

University of Zululand

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25 January 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR MISS MANDISA M.S MAKHATHINI, MASTER'S STUDENT (STUDENT NUMBER 201243906)


The above named student, Miss M.M.S. Makhathini (Student number 201243906) is a full time student registered for the Master's Degree in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zululand. The requirements for the degree under study (Master's Full dissertation) is a dissertation. The actual title of Miss Makhathin's research is:

INVESTIGATING AFRICAN MIGRANT INFORMAL ENTERPRISES IN UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPALITY: NATURE, EXTENT AND POLICY RESPONSE

The Department of Geography and Environmental Studies would like to appeal to you to assist this student with any help she may require to complete this project. I would like to assure you that this research project is undertaken mainly for academic purposes and all information acquired from you will be treated with the strictest confidence. A copy of the final dissertation may be given to you on request.

I would be most grateful for your assistance in this regard.

Yours sincerely



I. Moyo (PhD)
Department of Geography & Environmental studies
University of Zululand

Appendix 2: Interview guide for African migrant informal traders

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Co-ordinates:

Interview Questions for African migrant informal enterprises

Topic: Investigating African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality: Nature, extent and policy response

The purpose of this research project is to examine African migrant's informal enterprises in uMhlathuze in terms of their nature, extent and municipal policy response. I kindly request for your honest assistance through the completion of these questions. I bind myself that the information you shall provide will only be used for this academic research and will be highly confidential.

Section A: Demographic

Area	
------	--

1.1. Gender

1.2. Age

1.3. Education status

1.4. Tertiary qualification type

1.5. Nationality

Section B: Formation of Informal enterprises

2.1. Before moving to South Africa, was it initially your intention to become an informal trader?

2.2. What was your occupation prior to moving to South Africa?

2.3. What was your perception towards South Africa before arriving here?

2.4. What is your perception towards the formal sector?

2.5. Since moving to South Africa, have you tried looking for employment in the formal sector?

2.6. Did/do you have any relatives or friends from your home country doing the same business in South Africa?

2.7. How long did you live in South Africa before opening a business?

2.8. How was your standard of living in your home country as compared to South Africa?

2.9. What made you choose to trade in uMhlatuze?

Section C: Spatial extent of African migrant enterprises

3.1. How long have you been trading in uMhlatuze?

3.2. How long have you traded in this location?

3.3. What made you choose this location?

3.4. Have you traded in any other areas within uMhlatuze before your current location? If yes, which areas?

Section D: Nature and characteristics of informal enterprises

4.1. Are you the owner of the business?

4.2. What types of goods/services do you provide in your business?

4.3. Do you employ any people in your business? If so, what is their nationality.

4.4. What is your target market?

4.5. How did you start up your business? Did you have capital?

4.6. Is the structure of your business permanent or temporary?

4.7. Do you pay rent for the space?

4.8. Do you pay any tax for your business?

4.9. How do you get your goods?

4.10. Do you work on weekends? And what are the operating hours of the business?

4.11. How would you rate the performance of your business?

4.12. What challenges do you experience in this business?

4.13. How is your relationship with other traders?

Section E: Policy response on informal migrant trading

5.1. Do you know of any initiatives by the municipality to assist migrant traders?

5.2. Would you be willing to work with the municipality on programmes to assist informal migrant traders?

5.3. What do you think the municipality can do to assist migrant traders?

5.4. What is your perception towards the involvement of the municipality in the informal sector?

Appendix 3: Interview guide for Municipal Officials

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Name: Mandisa S.M Makhathini

Student number: 201243906

Topic: Investigating African migrant informal enterprises in uMhlathuze municipality:
Nature, extent and policy response

The purpose of this research project is to examine African migrant's informal enterprises in uMhlathuze in terms of their nature, extent and municipal policy response. I kindly request for your honest assistance through the completion of these questions. I bind myself that the information you shall provide will only be used for this academic research and will be highly confidential.

Interview questions for municipal officials

1. Please mention the department you work for? _____

2. Please tell me your position in this organisation _____

3. How long have you been in this position? _____

4. Who is the authority responsible for street trading in uMhlathuze Municipality?

5. Is the municipality aware of the growing informal enterprises by African migrants within the city?

6. What could be the reason for the increase in informal enterprises by African migrants?

7. As a municipality, do you have any approach or strategy that you are using in working with or managing African migrant informal enterprises currently? If yes, which one?

8. Which policy informs this strategy?

9. What is the municipality's perception towards informal trading?

10. What is the municipality's perception towards African migrant informal trading?

Appendix 4: Permission letter



5 Mark Strasse Civic Centre
Business District
Private Bag X1004
Richards Bay 3900
E: reg@umhlathuze.gov.za
T: 035 907 5000
F: 035 907 5444/5/6/7
Toll Free No: 0800 222 827

www.umhlathuze.gov.za

Your ref:
Contact: V SINGH

Our file ref: 1331306
In response to DMS No:
Date: 04 MARCH 2019

ATTENTION: MS M Makhathini
University of Zululand

Madam

RE: REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

Your request that was sent to the Municipality requesting permission from Council to conduct your research has reference.

You are hereby granted permission to conduct your research within the City of uMhlathuze. In order to ensure that your study can be used to improve the City of uMhlathuze overall, you may be requested to do a presentation for Council's Management Team on your findings upon conclusion of your research.

If you require any further information, please contact Mr S Morajane (Head: Economic Development Facilitation) on 035- 907 5430.

I wish you all the best with your research and await a bound copy of your dissertation upon completion of your studies.

Yours faithfully


MS SS MASONDO
DEPUTY MUNICIPAL MANAGER: CORPORATE SERVICES
DMS 1331306


ALL CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Appendix 5: Ethical clearance certificate

**UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE**
(Reg No: UZREC 171110-030)



RESEARCH & INNOVATION
Website: <http://www.unizulu.ac.za>
Private Bag X1001
KwaDlangezwa 3886
Tel: 035 902 6731
Fax: 035 902 6222
Email: LundallN@unizulu.ac.za

ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

Certificate Number	UZREC 171110-030 PGM 2018/511						
Project Title	Investigating African Migrant Informal Enterprises in uMhlatuze Municipality: Nature, Extent, and Policy Response						
Principal Researcher/ Investigator	Mandisa Sunshine Melanie Makhathini						
Supervisor and Co-supervisor	Dr I Moyo						
Department	Geography						
Faculty	Arts						
Type of Risk	Med Risk – Data collection from people						
Nature of Project	Honours/4 th Year	<input type="checkbox"/>	Master's	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Doctoral	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Departmental

The University of Zululand's Research Ethics Committee (UZREC) hereby gives ethical approval in respect of the undertakings contained in the above-mentioned project. The Researcher may therefore commence with data collection as from the date of this Certificate, using the certificate number indicated above.

- Special conditions:**
- (1) This certificate is valid for 1 year from the date of issue.
 - (2) Principal researcher must provide an annual report to the UZREC in the prescribed format [due date-01 December 2020]
 - (3) Principal researcher must submit a report at the end of project in respect of ethical compliance.
 - (4) The UZREC must be informed immediately of any material change in the conditions or undertakings mentioned in the documents that were presented to the meeting.

The UZREC wishes the researcher well in conducting research.


 Professor Gideon De Wet
 Chairperson: University Research Ethics Committee
 Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Research & Innovation

CHAIRPERSON UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (UZREC) REG NO: UZREC 17 1110-030 26 -11- 2019 RESEARCH & INNOVATION OFFICE
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26 November 2019