



2016 HSRC
SOCIAL SCIENCES
RESEARCH CONFERENCE

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY:
DIAGNOSIS | PROGNOSIS | RESPONSES



HSRC
Human Sciences
Research Council

22-23 SEPTEMBER 2016
INDABA HOTEL, CONFERENCE CENTRE
JOHANNESBURG

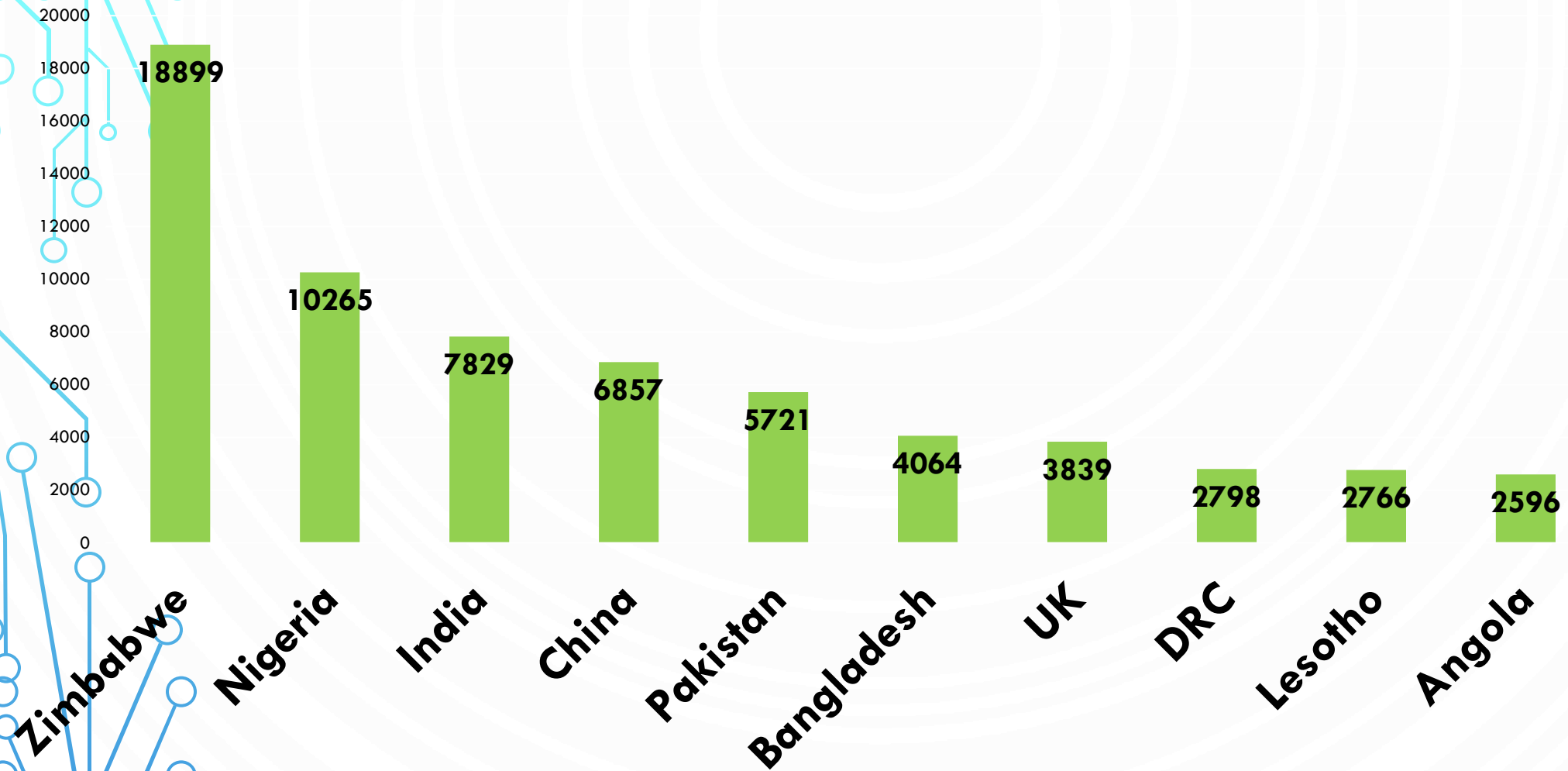
MIGRANT ENTREPRENEURSHIP

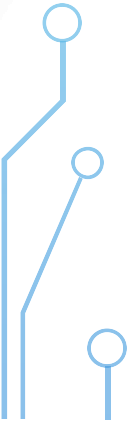
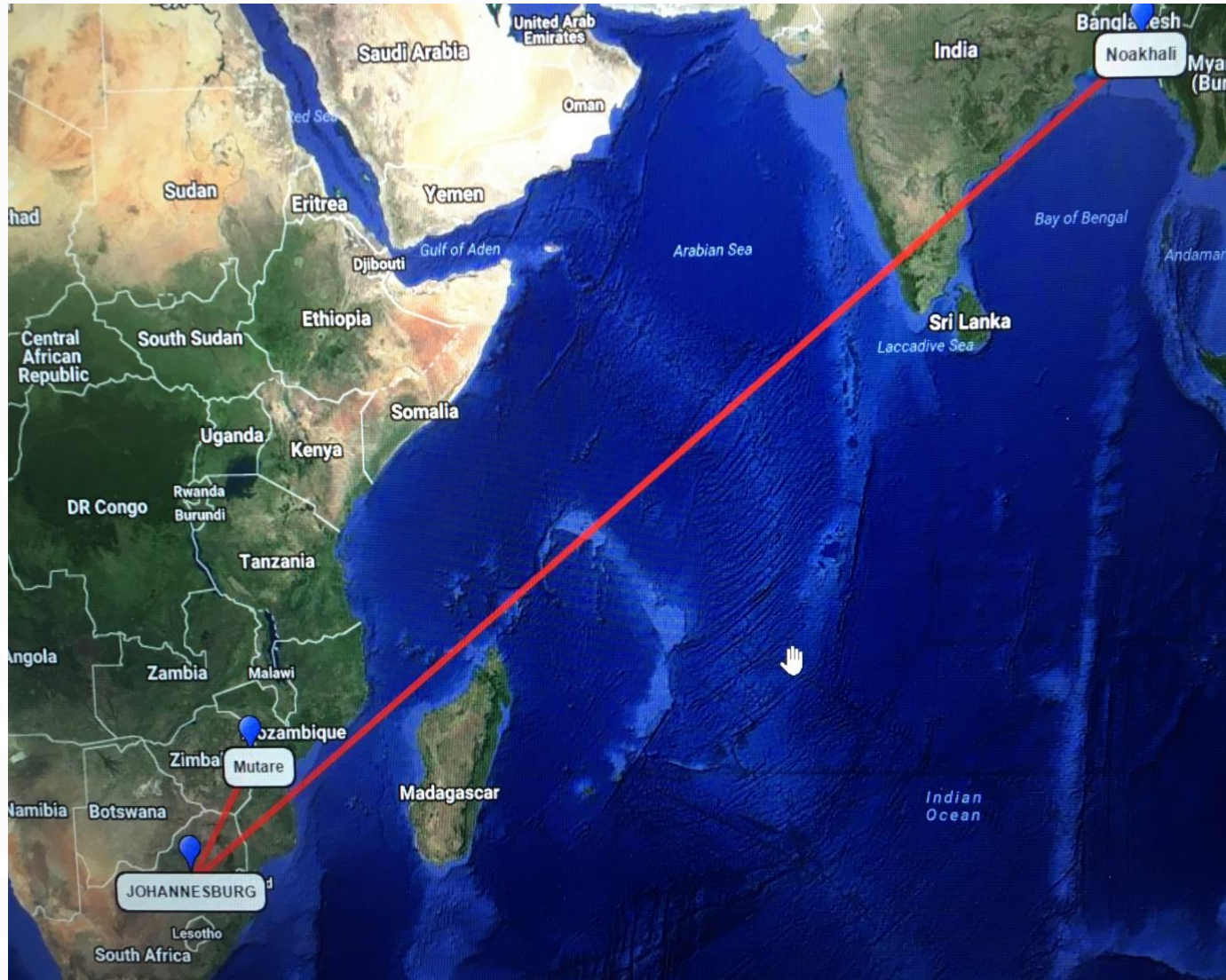
STEPHEN RULE

FACTORS CONDUCTIVE TO MIGRATORY INERTIA

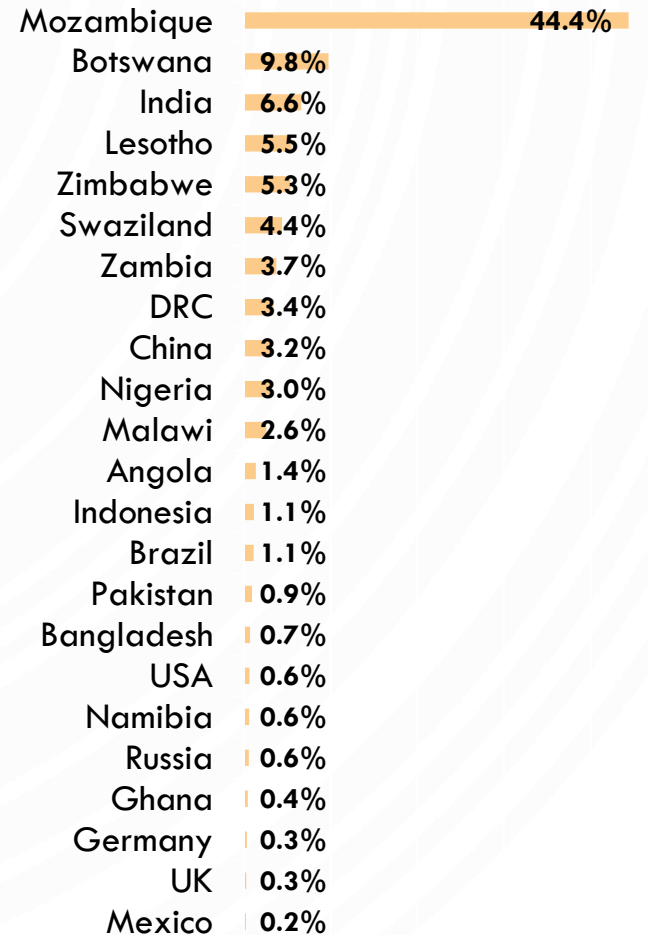
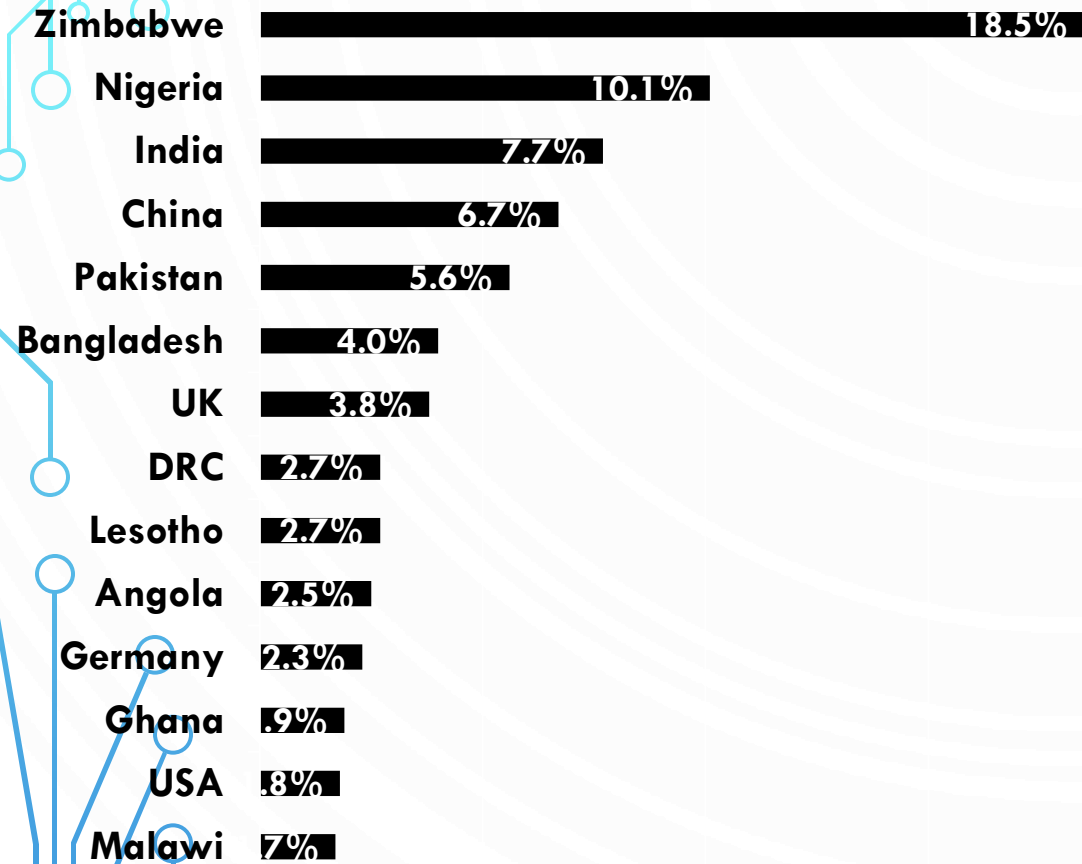
- **ECONOMIC** BARRIERS OF DISTANCE AND **COST** OF MAKING THE TRIP
- INITIAL **COST** OF SURVIVAL IN THE RECEIVING COUNTRY
- **SOCIAL** BARRIERS SUCH AS LACK OF FAMILY OR COMMUNITY **SUPPORT** FOR THE TRIP AT THE POINT OF ORIGIN
- **BUREAUCRATIC** HURDLES OF OBTAINING THE CORRECT DOCUMENTATION TO BE ABLE TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND TO ENTER THE DESTINATION COUNTRY
- CAPACITY AND **PERSEVERANCE** IN DEALING WITH POTENTIALLY HOSTILE OR NEGATIVE RESPONSES FROM THE HOST COMMUNITY

Temporary Residence Permits 2013 (StatsSA, 2014)





GRAVITY MODEL OF MIGRATION (RAVENSTEIN)



THEORY OF MOBILITY TRANSITION (ZELINSKY)

URBANISATION PATTERNS

STAGE 1: LOW VOLUME RURAL TO URBAN

STAGE 2: HIGH VOLUME RURAL TO URBAN

STAGE 3: LATE TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY URBAN TO URBAN

STAGES 4: INTRA-URBAN

STAGE 5: COUNTER-URBANISATION

URBANISATION

WORLD 54% SOUTH AFRICA 65% ZIMBABWE 32% BANGLADESH 34%



NETWORKS, MOTILITY, INDIVIDUAL AGENCY

- SYSTEMS OF **INTERPERSONAL LINKAGES** BETWEEN FAMILIES, FRIENDS, AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
- COMPLEMENTED BY **ORGANISATIONS** THAT ASSIST MIGRANTS TO UNDERTAKE THE MIGRATION PROCESS, OR TO ESTABLISH BUSINESSES OR SECURE EMPLOYMENT (MABOGUNJE, 1970; POROS, 2011). PROMINENT AMONGST THESE ARE DIASPORA ORGANISATIONS, NGOS, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS
- MOTILITY (KAUFMAN ET AL, 2004) ENTAILS A COMBINATION OF SPATIAL AND SOCIAL MOBILITY, RELATED TO **ACCESS, COMPETENCE AND APPROPRIATION**
- **FLUIDIFICATION AND COMPRESSION OF SPACE** AS A CONSEQUENCE OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION AND REDUCED TRAVEL COSTS INCREASE THE OPTIONS FOR TRAVERSING SPATIAL AND SOCIAL BARRIERS

STRUCTURAL POVERTY

	Bangladesh	Zimbabwe		South Africa
UNEMPLOYMENT	40% (youth)	90%		27%
GDP	US\$ 1211	US\$ 890		US\$ 5692
LIVEABILITY INDEX	42.6 (137 th) Dhaka	38.7 (133 rd) Harare		(95 th) Johannesburg
HAPPINESS INDEX	4.643 (110 th)	4.193 (131 st)		4.459 (116 th)
REMITTANCES	US\$ 15.3 billion (2014/5)	US\$ 935 million (2015)		US\$ 1 billion

THE ROLE OF THE STATE

THE JUNE 2016 GREEN PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

PROPOSES A NEW POLICY BECAUSE CURRENT POLICY “DOES NOT ENABLE SOUTH AFRICA TO ADEQUATELY EMBRACE GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES WHILE SAFEGUARDING OUR SOVEREIGNTY AND ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND NATIONAL SECURITY”

POINTS OUT THAT “HUGE VOLUMES OF MIGRATION TO THE COUNTRY WERE **ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GDP** PER CAPITA OF SOUTH AFRICA BEING FIVE TO SEVEN TIMES THAT OF THE REST OF SADC (P.12)

HIGHLIGHTS THE 1996 SADC PROTOCOL ON TRADE WHICH RECOGNISED THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF **ECONOMIC INTEGRATION** IN THE SADC IN ORDER TO FACILITATE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. THIS REQUIRES INVESTIGATION OF IMPLICATIONS OF **REGULATIONS** PERTAINING TO TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES AND CROSS-BORDER INVESTMENT

POINTS OUT THAT “BECAUSE MANY SADC MEMBER STATES HAD NOT AMENDED THEIR POLICIES, SOUTH AFRICA HAS BEGUN TO IMPLEMENT VISA WAIVERS FOR NATIONALS OF 11 OF THE 14 SADC COUNTRIES. **ZIMBABWE SPECIAL PERMIT (ZSP) AND LESOTHO SPECIAL PERMIT (LSP)** WERE BEING INTRODUCED TO REGULARISE “IRREGULAR” MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA (PP. 55-56)

RECOGNISES THAT SOME NATIONALS FROM THESE TWO COUNTRIES WERE “LIVING AS IRREGULAR MIGRANTS OR ASYLUM SEEKERS” AND THAT SOME HAD ACQUIRED **FRAUDULENT** DOCUMENTS OR LIVED UNDER FALSE IDENTITIES IN ORDER TO WORK, STUDY OR RUN BUSINESSES IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE ZSP AND LSP WERE INTENDED TO “PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR REGULARISATION AND POSSIBLE AMNESTY

RECOGNISES THAT VULNERABLE MIGRANTS PAY **BRIBES** AND ARE VICTIMS OF **EXTORTION** AND **HUMAN TRAFFICKING**, WHICH INCREASES LEVELS OF CORRUPTION AND ORGANISED CRIME. REGULARISATION WILL IMPROVE STABILITY, REDUCE CRIME AND IMPROVES CONDITIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR BOTH COUNTRIES (PP. 60-61).

	Zimbabwe ('Tariro')	Bangladesh ('Niaz')
Age	29	34
Family circumstances	Married, 1 child aged 2 years	Married, no children
Place of origin	Chigodora	Noakhali
Distance to Johannesburg	1 130 km	8 700 km
Travel time to Johannesburg	Bus – 16 hours	Flight – 23 to 44 hours
Years since first entry into SA	January 2010	2008
Base in SA	Johannesburg	Johannesburg
Occupation in SA	Retailer -wooden handcrafts	Retailer/ Spaza Shop
Monthly living costs at home	US\$ 300 (R 4,200)	Tk 34,000 (R 6,000)
Frequency of travel between origin & JHB	Monthly	Every two years
Cost of travel	R 800 return	R 13,000 return
Reason for trading in Johannesburg	“to sell my stuff and try to get a living” ... “because of the situation there, I had nothing to do in my life”. “No jobs in Zim”. “No business in Harare”.	“my first goal is business”.
Border crossing	Usually a permit for a few days, sometimes a R100 bribe will result in a 2-week permit	Visa
Business operations	Wooden craft “selling in northern suburbs to 95% white customers” and “broiler chickens in Mutare”.	Spaza shop: tinned food, fruit and vegetables, fried fish and chips, groceries in northern suburbs. Purchased business from previous Cypriot owners in 2012
Business partner	Friend	Cousin