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An Analysis of the Impact of Angola'S Response to Illegal Immigration: A Case Study of Luanda

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Abstract:

The study presents an overview of the situation of illegal immigrants in Angola and Africa, putting the issue in the current and historical context about the phenomenon. Moreover a deep look was necessary to have an empirical idea of the devastating effects that the phenomenon has caused not only in the affected areas but in the world at large. The research shows the current situation of Angola and the destructive affects to the national economy and as well the damages that the phenomenon caused to the entire system of Angolan government. The study also analysed the danger of failure to put in place adequate mechanisms to deal with the phenomenon. Therefore the research calls attention to all living forces of society to joint efforts and to put in place working mechanisms, in cooperation with the whole society in combating the phenomenon and minimize its effects.

In another hand, there will be positive results if the international community joins synergies to combat the phenomenon, starting from the decision-makers and all the elite of the international politics once they direct their attention in combating the illegal immigration because it is an evil that stands as an umbrella that aggregates other evils such as terrorism, epidemic diseases, social pressure and others.

Illegal immigration cannot be taken as an isolated case by one country or region its became an political, social and economic issue for all nations because its effects has caused dramatic changes in the development of societies and has affected the world economic growth. The presence of people who are not included in the national budget of a country will surely cause problems to the state programs and the economic pressure which determine the success of projects and the fulfillment of the goals on the national level.

Keywords: *Illegal immigration, illegal exploration, national security, border violation, economic distress*

1. General Introduction

This synopsis is based on a dissertation whose focus was on the An Analysis of The Impact of Angola's Response to Illegal Immigration: A Case Study of Luanda (2004-2009). For the illegal immigration within the regional, there is no reliable statistics available about the number of illegal migrants in the region; however Angola and South Africa are the most targeted countries because of their level of life, economic growth and status in the region. The statistics of immigrants in Africa remain speculative, as is the case with most parts of the world, due to the irregular nature of immigration. It is extremely difficult to mobilize accurate data on the statistics as the data, more often than not, only cover cases of legal and illegal immigrants who have been apprehended and deported. It is always deficient in the case of illegal immigrants who are never apprehended. The statistics are therefore biased in this regard. Immigrants are classified as illegal due to their having entered at ungazetted places. This is generally known as border-jumping.

1.1. Background

Angola, a country in southwestern Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean until 1975 was ruled by Portugal and was sometimes called Portuguese West Africa. Angola is potentially one of the richest African countries, although poverty is widespread. The country has petroleum resources, as well as hydroelectric potential, fertile farmland, and diamonds and other mineral resources. However, the war for independence devastated Angola's economy, and the civil war that followed independence diverted much of the country's petroleum revenues. Prospects for peace and economic development improved after a ceasefire was signed in 2002, ending fighting in the civil war.

The background to the debates is a global illegal immigration landscape that is likely to increase in scale and complexity due to growing demographic disparities, new global and political dynamics, technological revolutions and social networks. In many parts of the world, this is already happening. Long-term demographic, social, environmental, political and economic trends have had and will continue to have a considerable impact on the scale and patterns of illegal immigration movements.

Taylor, Mark (December 2007) assert that illegal immigration occurs principally from countries with lower socio-economic circumstances to countries with higher socio-economic circumstances, where people are perceived to have greater economic opportunities and quality of life. That people from developing countries migrate to more developed countries, but as economic conditions improve in a number of developing countries, immigration tend to increase overall.

In recent years, developing states have pursued the benefits of globalization by adopting measures to liberalize trade. But rapid opening of domestic markets may lead to displacement of large numbers of agricultural or unskilled workers, who are more likely to seek employment and a higher quality of life by illegal immigration.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

This research has been necessitated by the rise in the number of illegal migration in Angola particularly in Luanda which is having the vulnerable system of the control of and the large extension of national boundaries or borders. It seems the Government departments in Angola are unable to control the illegal immigration in Luanda due to lack of strong mechanisms. Although immigration to Angola started as early as in the 1980's, soon after the independence, now there is the highest increase in the number of illegal immigrants in Angola than in any period in the previous years. The economic and political environment is said to be one of the causes of the high immigration rate (HRW 2006: 4, FMSP 2007:5, 7-8). The socio-economic impact of illegal immigrants in Angola is viewed by different researchers as negative resulting in high crime rates (Solomon 2000:13) whilst others view it as positive in terms of skills development and transfer (McDonald 2000:814).

1.3. Research Aims

The aim of this study is to analyze the Angola's response to illegal migration in Angola, particularly in Luanda. The research aim is to provide a more comprehensive set of lenses, drawing attention to Angolan government and the society in general to the fundamental issues affecting the reconstruction and stability of the country and among them illegal migration.

To explore and provide substantiated information on the socio-economic impact of illegal immigration in Angola in terms of crime, skills, social security, infra-structure and services.

1.4. Research Questions

To fully understand the situation of illegal immigration in Angola and possible programs that may fully tap the government's potential to build up a controlling system and to empower various organizations and the civil society; the following will be guiding questions.

- What are the implications of high influx of illegal immigrants in Angola?
- How do the various stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society) deal with the issue of illegal immigration in Angola?
- How is the illegal immigration in Angola characterized?
- How does the Angolan government and civil society perceive illegal immigration from the perspectives illegal immigrants?
- What is the result of the evaluation and recommendations made to the relevant stake holders?

These concerns and many more are the ones that have prompted the researcher to come up with this research topic in a bid to give a solution to one of Angolan's ongoing problems.

1.5. Research Objectives

To achieve the aims of the research the following objectives will be followed:

- To analyze the social implications on the issue of illegal migration in the country
- To find out the extent to which Angola and key stakeholders are dealing with the issue of illegal immigration.
- To explore the reasons and causes of illegal immigration through qualitative methods.
- To analyze and interpret data collected during the research in order to foster a way forward
- To evaluate and make recommendations to the relevant stake holders.

1.6. Significance of Study

This study is justified in the sense that even if it is not breaking a new ground, it saves to bridge a gap between what other researchers covered and the recent challenges that are bedeviling illegal immigration. The significance of the study is that it was help established institutions and those undertaking the manning of vulnerable bounders. It was also add value to others who might want to venture into this government and social responsibility. The research was also of much help as it was suggested how the institutions can handle the situation of illegal immigration in Angola particularly in Luanda.

1.7. Delimitation

This study is delimited to Luanda, which has most of the vulnerable borders for the entrance of Illegal migrants; for obvious reasons that most of the Illegal immigrants because of the largest bounders and some citizens that venture in to the business of protecting the illegal immigrants by certain amount of money. Also most traffic flow through the road from Uige and Zaire Province to Luanda, the fisher groups along the sea are also big challenge for the government institution. The researcher has chosen the Bengo Province for its proximity and accessibility due to the researcher's wide knowledge about the place and also due to insufficient financial resources, limited time and security has largely caused the design of this delimitation.

1.8. Limitations

The limitations facing the researcher are due to financial problems and distance, since the researcher is living in Zimbabwe at the time of the undertaking of this research and he cannot travel to Angola every time it is needed because of expenses. The researcher does not have ample time to carry out the research in full as he needs to be travelling or is always at work most of the time.

Other limitations facing the researcher are to do with research materials. There is limited published literature on this topic in Angola so the research will have to rely on information posted on internet, newspaper, journals and any published articles. Most organizations like Angolan Embassy, Angolan Air Lines (Taag), are closed during weekends thus limiting the researcher from accessing them, and travelling to Angola is costly. The non-availability of financial resources to facilitate this research will affect the outcome of the study.

1.9. Ethical Considerations

Conducting research with participants under challenging circumstances will also present some serious ethical considerations. The major question that kept ringing was how did the system fail to control the entrance of those emigrants and what is the social impact of the phenomenon? And how had the research contributed to their predicament. What could the researcher do in his own small way to alleviate the predicaments of the Participants? The participants, although their working conditions may be subhuman, they have adapted to their situation and in some cases help the researcher to deal with own disappointments. Finding the balance between researcher personal feelings, and professional etiquette was very challenging. However as the researcher have stated earlier, the utmost safety and privacy of the participants was the primary concern. The following steps postulated by Helseth and Slettebo (2004) became a guide for this research and the interaction with the participants include:

- The possible harm to the participants is minimized and precautions are built into the design;
- The researchers have sufficient knowledge about the participants;
- The research is beneficial to society in general and preferably also to the participants involved;
- The knowledge cannot be obtained unless participants are included in the research.

Obtaining informed consent from the government officials and all other participants was the tricky part. In Angolan culture any agreement, which requires signature connotes a level of seriousness, bureaucratic, and often misconstrued with trustworthiness.

1.10. Definition of Key Terms

- Illegal immigrant refers to people in a country other than their country of origin without official documentation (McDonald 2000: xiv; Kok et al 2006: 52; Ranchod 2005:16; Human Rights Watch 2007:14; Danso & McDonald 2000:18). Illegal immigration also referred to as undocumented immigration or irregular immigration is migration into a country in violation of the immigration laws of that country.
- Legal immigrant refers to people in a country other than their country of origin, with official documentation (McDonald 2000: xiv).
- Migration Singh [ndp:4] and Cross et al (2006:104) defines migration as any movement of one month or more that involves crossing of magisterial boundary or any change from one type of settlement area to another.

1.11. Preliminary Literature Review

The illegal immigration phenomenon from available literature has been categorized into their common characteristics, including their backgrounds that are their origin, socio-economic status disparity, political and social challenges in their country of origin. The literature also highlights the factors that are attributed to the illegal immigration as the only rational option for survival. Some of these factors include physical abuse of the emigrates from their government and country, the concept of attachment, poverty and social difficulties. The other academic dimension of this phenomenon, which is encapsulated by the literature, is government and social security programs for the illegal immigration, the inadequacy of government involvement, social perception and the direct influence of the media on societal perception on illegal immigration.

1.12. Research Methodology

Qualitative research focuses on describing, understanding, exploring, and interpreting to understand social situations and/or how participants in a social setting perceive the world around them. It important to note that qualitative research is based upon a premise that there is no single measurable concrete truth, but multiple social dimensions that emerge from complex societal interactions (Patton 2002). Therefore, in order to look at these multiple perspectives, the self as researcher is significant in observing, asking questions, and interacting with research participants extensively in the field. This study will also use the case study approach, which is to probe deeply and analyze interactions between factors that explain present data and organize social data for the purposes of viewing social reality.

A case study is the study of particularity and complexity of a single case in coming to understand its activity within important circumstance, (Stake, 1995:11). The researcher in a case study collects data on the individuals on which the research is focused. Since, a case study is especially suitable for learning about a known situation (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001), it fits appropriately for understanding the complexities of the illegal immigration phenomenon. Qualitative research takes place within a socio-cultural context, which makes the dynamism of the researcher an important tool in the field. In fact, the researcher must acknowledge the self as an instrument and be able to comprehend the various energies that are

engaged in the field. In other words, the researcher must be able to positively exploit his or her own subjectivity (Peshkin, 1988).

The researcher's ability to interpret and make meaning of what he or she sees is crucial for understanding a social phenomenon (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001). Although in many cases an interpretation may bear the subjective philosophies of the research, it may not be considered as negative, but a unique interpretation of a phenomenon, (Peshkin, 1988)

1.13. Research Design

Since the focus of this research will entail a personal and professional dialogue with the government representatives, and other stakeholders the methodological approach will be qualitative. The case study approach will be used in this research. This study will be a phenomenological study, because it is an attempt to understand the perceptions and perspectives of the illegal immigration phenomenon in Angola.

1.14. Data Collection Methods

According to Paul D. Leedy (2005:95), assert that detailed data collection procedures should also be including so that other researchers can replicate our methods exactly if required. Therefore qualitative research methods was the seam the most appropriated the research will use the field site method, one-on one structured interviews, and if will be necessary the mixed methods study.

According to Patton (2002:227) posits that, qualitative methods typically produce a wealth of detailed data about a much smaller number of people and cases. The focus of the study is not to generalize, but to gain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon. Again, Glesne and Peshkin (1992:27) argue that, Qualitative researchers do not need to depend on a particular numerical basis for generation of generalizations.

1.15. Selection of the Participants

Participation in this research was purely on voluntary basis, and in some respects availability of the participants. Contacts and consent for participation with officials was the easy part. The first port of call was SME located in Luanda. After enquiries with the high officials about the mission, the researcher was directed to the office of the research officer, to make some arrangements. After discussing, the parameter of the research, a formal interview was scheduled at a time and day of the participant's convenience.

1.16. Population and Sampling Procedures

My total sample size was 45 people. The breakdown is as follows:

- 6 Government Depart Leaders of National level
- 4 Official from the Angola National Emigration Department (SME)
- 4 Police official from Angola National Police
- 6 Representatives of local government
- 12 Member of the civil society
- 5 Christian community (Pastors)
- 8 Representative of Human Right Organization

Participants were chosen using purposive and criterion sampling. The sample was appropriate for the purpose of the study and met certain criteria. For instance, society members interviewed fit the criteria or the definition that has been given previously. Also, since the purpose of the study is to gain an understanding of a particular phenomenon that is the Analysis of the illegal immigration in Angola, participants who were key players in the phenomenon were chosen. Albeit 12 participants may not seem enough, the sample size is not out of the norm for a phenomenological qualitative study.

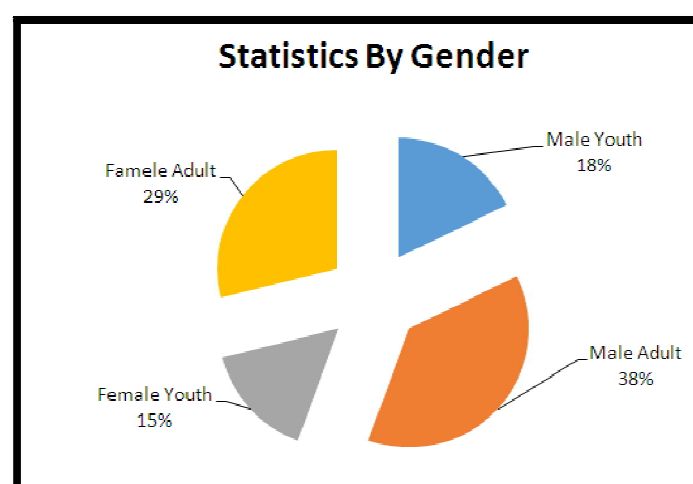


Figure 1: Statistics by Gender

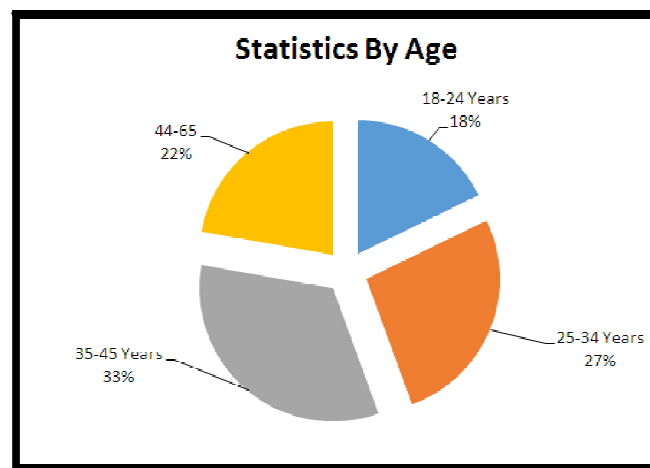


Figure 2: Statistics by Age

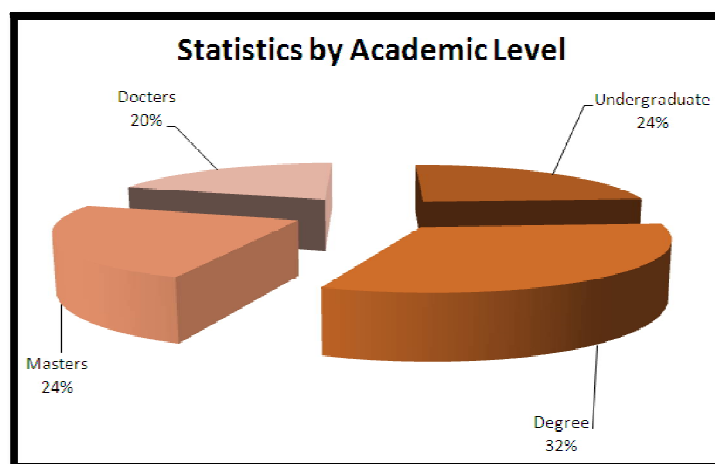


Figure 3: Statistics by Academic Level

1.17. Data Presentation

The writing of the technical report and preparing several research papers to be discussed at various forums in one form or the other will be the presentation strategy

1.18. Validity and Reliability

Litwin, Mark. (1995:37), Assert that validity refers to the degree to which a study accurately reflects or assesses the specific concept that the researcher is attempting to measure. While reliability is concerned with the accuracy of the actual measuring instrument or procedure, validity is concerned with the study's success at measuring what the researchers set out to measure. Researchers should be concerned with both external internal validities. External validity refers to the extent to which the results of a study are generable or transferable. (Most discussions of external validity focus solely on generality; (Campbell and Stanley, 1966). It's include a reference here to transferability because many qualitative research studies are not designed to be generalized. Reliability is the extent to which an experiment, test, or any measuring procedure yields the same result on repeated trials. Without the agreement of independent observers able to replicate research procedures, or the ability to use research tools and procedures that yield consistent measurements, researchers would be unable to satisfactorily draw conclusions, formulate theories, or make claims about the generality of their research.

1.19. Chapter Summary

The methodology chapter provides the rationale behind the choice of the methodology, sample size and a brief description of the research participants. Also data analysis procedure is discussed. This is a phenomenological study, and the main instrument for data collection was interviewing. It is also a case study, where the phenomenon of illegal immigration in Angola is characterized as a case study. Using a qualitative research methodology, the research seeks an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of illegal immigration in Angola, through the perspectives of the governmental Departments, people who work with illegal immigration.

2. Review of Related Literature

This chapter focuses on the review of published and unpublished literature on global illegal immigration with special emphasis on Angola's Luanda. The extent of illegal immigration around the world has emerging trends that are a

cause of concern for research. The response to the impact of illegal immigration in Angola, and the mechanism set by Angolan government to prevent and deal with the phenomenon in the country, makes use of other people's work. The following is a review of the previous works on the subject matter from various scholars who have dedicated themselves to write on the same concerns or related subject matter. These write ups will help the researcher to find missing gaps in the field of research.

2.1. The origins of Illegal Immigration

According to Taylor, (December 2007:23), illegal immigration occurs principally from countries with lower socio-economic circumstances to countries with higher socio-economic circumstances, where people are perceived to have greater economic opportunities and quality of life. Those people from developing countries immigrate to developed countries, or from countries with all kinds of problems to peaceful countries, but as economic conditions improve in a number of countries, immigration tends to increase overall; Illegal border crossing is not a new phenomenon. Solomon 2000:1, McDonald et al 1998:4, Crush et al 2005(a):12, IOM 2005:1).

The economic inequalities within the regions have led to the high increase of immigration and Angola is the destination place and also a transit route because of the facilitation of acquiring the travelling documents such like passport and other (Tsheola 2008:45-46). When potential immigrants believe the probability and benefits of successfully immigrating to the destination countries are greater than the costs, illegal immigration becomes an option. The benefits taken into account include not only expected improvements in income and living conditions, but also expectations in relation to potential future residential permits, where illegal immigrants are given a path to naturalization or citizenship.



Figure 4

2.2. Illegal Immigration and the Labor Market

Douglas (2003:17) argues that a bifurcating labour market in a country creates a structural demand for unskilled immigrant labour to fill undesirable jobs that native-born citizens do not seek, regardless of wages. Douglas postulates that post industrial economies have a widening gap between well-paying, white-collar jobs that require ever higher levels of education (human capital), for which native-born citizens and legal immigrants can qualify, and bottom-tier jobs that are stigmatized and require no education. These "underclass" jobs include selling on the market, unskilled labour in selling on the streets, working in construction industries, and restaurants, all of which have a disproportionate number of illegal immigrants.

According to Valenzuela, Jr. (January 2006:84), the structural demand theory posits that willingness to take undesirable jobs is what gives illegal immigrants their employment. Structural demand theory argues that cases like these show that there is no direct competition between illegal immigrants and native-born workers.

2.3 Illegal Immigration and Health Problems

There is no evidence that immigrants bring diseases or the epidemiological situation of the country of distress is aggravated by the presence of immigrants, even if there are no exact statistics because these immigrants are not controlled because they are illegal, how can one determine if the situation is aggravated by illegal immigrants. Either way we cannot rule out the hypotheses of these brings some diseases for coming from areas with many problems.

According to IOM (2005:5), there is little understanding about the relationship between HIV/AIDS and migration. The outbreak of the disease was, however, associated with migrant labour systems and population mobility. It is, however, not clear whether it is brought in by immigrants hence a need for further research (Cross et al 2006:36). There is since empirical evidence of a link between HIV and migration (Crush et al 2005(a); 21-22).

Angola is a country with big problems in its health system, the services offered to the public are deficit and when other people come without being bundled in the budget programming of these services, things become more difficult. According to Sing and FMSP (2007:17), the perception that illegal immigrants are putting a strain on the Angolan health sector may be true because of the collapse of the health system in the country of origin. The concentration of immigrants in some places has a potential to affect health service delivery.

2.4. Illegal Immigration and Economic Effects

According to Hanson in his April 2007 report, the neoclassical economic model looks only at the probability of success in immigrating and finding employment, and the increase in real income that can be expected. Immigrants possibly are knowledgeable in arts and others skill that can benefit the receiving and contribute to the growth of the national economy, however they don't because even though they earn money, they don't pay any immunity to the state, they don't have any legal obligations with the government and that means all the money they earn is only for them, and some, soon they get some money they go back to their countries or move to another places without paying any tax. This attitude has consequences in the national budget because the government survives through the tax paid by every citizen, be him a single or collective entity. Therefore, when someone earns money and don't contribute is causing harm to the economy and social programs can be affected.

2.5. Illegal immigration and Crime

Moreover the impact of illegal immigration contributing to rising crime rates, cultural misunderstandings, the corruption of religious and cultural values and government spending, is difficult to factually scrutinize and assess than the problems mentioned above. It is obvious; however, that illegal immigration is illegal for a reason, as it causes significant problems to the nation. This explanation would account for the Angolan economies; including how much the country has to spend in terms of better-paying jobs and improvements in quality of life. It also describes that comes from negative conditions in the home country like lack of employment or economic mobility.

2.6. Illegal Immigration and Environmental Problems:

The relationship between environmental change and immigration is often complicated by the multifaceted associations with human security and conflict. For example, environmental degradation in one country, caused by a mass inflow of people fleeing environmental degradation in their country of origin, can strain scarce resources, lead to the eruption of conflicts and pose significant challenges to human security. A comprehensive understanding of the impacts that the immigration and environment nexus has on human security and development requires an analysis of these associations in a holistic manner. In addition to conflict, other intermediating factors, such as population growth, poverty and governance, play a significant role in shaping the outcomes of environmental change.

These factors affect the capacity of formal and informal local institutions to adapt to any changes in the ability of ecosystems to support basic standards of living and therefore have an influence on a community's relative vulnerability to both gradual and sudden forms of environmental change. As a result, the challenge of climate change and environmental degradation for sustainable economic and human development is likely to have the greatest impact on less developed regions. For example, Least Developed Countries face challenges due to demographic developments straining already scarce resources and limited public infrastructure. In addition, the potential adverse effects of climate change could be particularly severe in some developing countries.

Within the affected populations, vulnerable groups, women and children, especially amongst the poorest section of population, bear the highest burden of losses due to environmental degradation and its consequences. They also suffer the most because of competition over scarce resources such as water and land, sometimes leading up to conflicts. At the same time, the poorest and most vulnerable are often constrained by lack of funds and difficult economic situations.

Ensuring human security today requires addressing the implications of the climate change and immigration nexus. There is a growing need for the development of policy tools and approaches to manage the illegal immigration causes and consequences of environmental change, particularly as these relate to human security and development. The irregular immigration causes problems such as increased urbanization and the influx of environmental immigrants into towns or cities with limited infrastructure and absorption capacity can have negative environmental effects such as what is happening in Luanda. In the absence of affordable housing, immigrants resort to unregulated construction such as Bairro Operario, Sambizanga, Petrangol, Katambor and Kikolo, as well as unsustainable and unsanitary livelihood practices leading to serious public health risks, pollution, lack of access, and others.

2.7. Combating Illegal Immigration

According to Eric Posner in his article of the 4th of February 2013; "There's no such thing as an illegal immigrant." He argues that illegal immigrants do break the law, but they break the law in the sense that everyone breaks the law. He goes on to say, think of traffic laws, which everyone breaks but which are also only enforced selectively largely against people suspected of committing drug crimes or other misdeeds. The law against illegal entry is sort of enforced at the border, but hardly at all against people once they arrive, except if they commit serious crimes, in which case they are sent to jail and then deported. It is an open secret that illegal workers are, or have been, employed by some of the country's largest illegal companies of extraction of natural resources like diamonds.

However, it should be noted that the mechanisms for border protection and the country itself, are not copying with the demands of illegal immigrants as a result of political, social and economic problems in the neighboring countries, mostly the Democratic Republic of Congo. Congolese are more because of the largest borders the two countries share. The

Angolan law stipulates that to enter into Angola, law must be observed by acquiring a legal entrance visa otherwise if the foreign citizen does not exercise proper observation of the law, he will therefore suffer the consequences of the illegal act which is deportation.

2.8. The Effects of Illegal Immigrants to Angola's Resources

According to Angolan immigration news of 18 May 2013 (Reuters); hundreds of diamond smugglers are pouring into Angola's eastern diamond region of the Luanda's every day from the Democratic Republic of Congo, a top Angolan general said. The general, who asked to remain anonymous because of the Military's Secrecy laws, said Angola had recently invested \$13 million to increase military patrols along the Congo border and stop the flow of illegal immigrants from as far away as Senegal. "We're talking about hundreds of men, women even pregnant women who try to break through Angola's border every day," he said.

According to another article in Angola; Sea and river patrols strengthened against illegal entry, the Home Affairs minister, announced the strengthening of patrol of marine time and river waters, aimed at stopping the entry of illegal immigrants into the Angolan Government to improve border control measures in Luanda.

The Angolan Home Affairs minister, revealed last Thursday in Luanda that his department is going to invest in appropriate effective control of the nation. The Leading Angolan Police (PAL) appeals for heightened response to immigration in Luanda. The Speaker of the National Assembly (Angolan Parliament), on Thursday in Luanda also reiterated the appeal for a responsible engagement of all citizens in the fight against illegal immigration.

According to Angolan Press, Angolan State Secretary calls for denunciation of illegal immigration in Luanda. The State secretary of family and woman promotion, Ana Paula Sacramento, has called on the community of Tombo, Luanda's Belas Municipality, to denounce all manners of illegal immigration and avoid the excessive use of alcoholic drinks and drugs. She voiced so on Wednesday at the opening act of the talk about the rescuing of moral and civil values, held under the commemorations of the Family International Day, May 15, adding that drugs have been the cause of destruction of families. In her opinion, educating children and adolescents on the consequences of drugs, as well as denounce about all the manners of violence and foreign illegal immigration are also manners to preserve civic and moral values. Under the mentioned commemorations the local population benefited from a milling industry, among other equipment's

According to the Migration and Foreigners Service (SME) conducted investigation works in collaboration with the intelligence bodies that detected, in Angolan structured networks to foment illegal immigration to the country, such phenomenon is more visible in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where there are people mobilizing to accomplish this. "Therefore we have made appeals to Angolan citizens, in order to make complaints against the moving of suspect strangers, because the illegal immigrants who live with us are our neighbors, therefore, when they blend in these neighborhoods it gets very difficult to trace them", said the immigrations director. For that reason, he revealed that there plans underway to launch an awareness program in the communities, in order to inform them on how this phenomena occurs and how to proceed to collaboration.

2.9. Costs and Benefits of Immigration

Are the gains that illegal immigration brings in terms of labor market flexibility offset by other economic costs? Critics of illegal immigration argue that an influx of illegal immigrants brings high economic costs by lowering domestic wages and raising expenditures on public services such as health care and education. If those costs are sufficiently high, the economic case for restricting illegal immigration would be strengthened.

Overall, immigration increases the incomes of Angola residents by allowing the economy to utilize domestic resources more efficiently. But because immigrants of different types illegal, legal temporary, and legal permanent have varying skill levels, income-earning ability, family size, and rights to use public services, changes in their respective inflows have different economic impacts. Immigration also affects Angola incomes through its impact on tax revenue and public expenditure. Immigrants with lower incomes and larger families tend to be a bigger drain on public spending.

Immigrants pay income, payroll, sales, property, and other taxes, with lower-skilled immigrants making smaller contributions. Immigrants use public services by sending their kids to public schools, demanding fire and police protection, driving on roads and highways, and receiving public assistance, with families that have larger numbers of children absorbing more expenditure. Adding the pretax income gains from immigration to immigrants' net tax contributions their tax payments less the value of government services they use allows for a rough estimate of the net impact of immigration in Angolan economy.

Immigration generates extra income for the Angolan economy, even as it pushes down wages for some workers. By increasing the supply of labor, immigration raises the productivity of resources that are complementary to labor. More workers allow Angolan capital, land, and natural resources to be exploited more efficiently. Increasing the supply of labor to perishable fruits and vegetables, for instance, means that each acre of land under cultivation generates more output. Similarly, an expansion in the number of manufacturing workers allows the existing industrial base to produce more goods.

The gain in productivity yields extra income for Angolan businesses, which is termed the immigration surplus. The annual immigration surplus in Angola appears to be small. These benefits, however, are not shared equally. Labor inflows from abroad redistribute income away from workers who compete with immigrants in the labor market.

This estimate accounts for the total change in the Angolan labor force due to immigration, including both legal and illegal sources. Since immigration is concentrated among the low-skilled, low-skilled natives are the workers most likely to be hurt.

3. Research Methodology and Data Collection Strategies

Since the focus of this research will entail a personal and professional dialogue with the illegal immigrants, and other stakeholders the methodological approach will be qualitative. The case study approach will be used in this research thereby making the research a phenomenological study, because it is an attempt to understand the perceptions and perspectives of the children on the street as well as stakeholders on the illegal immigrants phenomenon in Luanda.

3.1. Research Design

Qualitative enquiry focuses on exploring, describing, understanding, and interpreting to understand social situations and/or how participants in a social setting perceive the world around them. It is important to note that qualitative research is based upon a premise that there is no single measurable concrete truth, but multiple social dimensions that emerge from complex societal interactions (Patton 2002:07). Therefore, in order to look at these multiple perspectives, the self as researcher is significant in observing, asking questions, and interacting with research participants extensively in the field.

This research as a case study will probe deeply and analyze interactions between factors that explain present data and organize social data for the purposes of viewing social reality. Stake, (1995:11) describes a case study as the "study of particularity and complexity of a single case in coming to understand its activity within important circumstances". The researcher in a case study collects data on the individuals on which the investigation is focused. Since according to Leedy & Ormrod, (2001:14) a case study is especially suitable for learning about a little known situation, it fits appropriately for understanding the complexities of the illegal immigration phenomenon.

A qualitative method takes place within a socio-cultural context, which makes the dynamism of the researcher an important tool in the field. In fact, the researcher must acknowledge the self as an instrument and be able to comprehend the various energies that are engaged in the field. In other words, the researcher must be able to positively exploit his or her own subjectivity. The researcher's ability to interpret and make meaning of what he or she sees is crucial for understanding a social phenomenon according to Leedy & Ormrod, (:17). Peshkin, (1988:3) argue that, although in many cases an interpretation may bear the subjective philosophies of the research, it may not be considered as negative, but a unique interpretation of a phenomenon.

3.2. Research Unit of Analysis

The analysis was perspective based. In this study, the perspectives of the all participant including the stakeholders formed the basis of the analysis. The experiences of the Illegal Immigrants were also particularly highlighted.

3.3. Research Procedure

These were the steps the researcher followed in collecting the data; as the study have noted earlier, this is a phenomenological study, we grouped our research sample into three, stakeholders (governmental and nongovernmental), civil society and Illegal Immigrants. The study's initial process was the interviewing of the stakeholders with the consent of heads of the institutions, who acted as the responsible for the illegal immigrants. The interviews were conducted at the places with little interruptions. All interviews were conducted on the stakeholders offices, and in prison where the illegal immigrants were kept, the aim was to reduce interruptions during the interviewing process. The researcher ensured confidentiality by using pseudonyms for the participants. The members of the society from the communities were interviewed on the premises of the Josaf at Christian church in Luanda.

3.4. Research Instruments

The major instrumentation for this study was semi structured interviews. According to Patton (2002: 348), the interviewing is for capturing how those being interviewed view their world, to learn their terminology and judgments, and to capture the complexities of their individual perceptions and experiences. Holstein & Gubrium in Weinberg, (2002:112-113) also define interviewing as delving into the social world, as well as being collaborative, interactional, and meaning making: For them interviewing provides a way of generating empirical data about the social world by asking people to talk about their lives.

There are some general characteristics that a researcher doing interviews and more especially with Government officials who have developed little trust for people have to possess, they open up to people they trust. Trust building is an essential component in interviewing.

3.5. Time Frame

The researcher spent approximately three weeks in the field for the data collection.

3.6. Transcriptions

The researcher transcribed all the interviews to aid in the final analysis of the data. In cases where the interviews were not conducted in Portuguese (the most common language in Angola), the researcher translated from the indigenous languages to Portuguese and then to English. In cases where the language spoken by a participant was not the working language of the researcher, interpretation services were sought. A side of the participant who could speak English, other respondents in Portuguese and some they spoke Humbundo or Kimbundo, (Angolan local languages).

These languages are spoken predominately by natives from southern and middle sections of Angola. The majority of the elderly participants spoke their native languages. Working knowledge of the languages was inadequate, so the services of a translator were sought. All other participants were interviewed in Portuguese.

3.7. Data Analysis

Methods used in analyzing data for a case study includes categorization and interpretation of data in terms of common themes, and the synthesis of data into an overall portrait of the case. The data was organized around the perspectives of the respondents on the phenomenon of illegal immigration in Luanda. The researcher employed analytic noting, coding and highlighting as the techniques for analysis. Using the processes suggested by Strauss & Corbin (1998:102), it became easy to use open codes by uncovering, naming and developing concepts in the gathered data. Strauss & Corbin contend that events, happenings, objects, and actions or interactions that are found to be conceptually similar in nature or related in meaning are grouped under more abstract concepts termed categories. Because the study is a phenomenological study, analysis using a phenomenological framework included;

- A focus on understanding people's perceptions, perspectives, and understandings of the illegal immigration phenomenon.
- The final result was a description of the phenomenon of illegal immigration, as seen through the eyes of people who have experienced the consequences in the firsthand, which is; the illegal immigrants the choice of the methodology was based on the nature of the study. Understanding a phenomenon of illegal immigration required the researcher to dialogue with all who have a stake in the issue. The researcher used the proposed methods and procedures as much as possible, but also remained open minded, and followed the directions of the data as much as possible.

3.8. Reciprocity

Important in a qualitative research is the notion of reciprocity. The research should be mutual beneficial, with the participants and in this case the government and the society as the ultimate beneficiaries of the study. According to Patton (2002:415), participants in a research provide us with something of great value, their stories and their perspectives on their world. Show that the value what they give the study by offering something in exchange. To this end, the researcher will make available the research to any agent working with Illegal immigrants and the entire society in Angola.

4. Data Analysis, Presentation and Interpretation

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of an analysis of the impact of Angola's response to illegal immigration in Angola, a case study of Luanda. Data presentation is done through the use of narrative text. The findings are also analyzed and discussed so as to deduce the meaning of the results. The chapter gives the response rate of the study area and the researcher presents research findings from SME, National Police Officers, NGOs, Social Civil, illegal immigrants other stakeholders, and interviews with above groups. Lastly, the chapter will give the chapter summary.

4.2. Social Demographic Factors

The respondents have different demographic categories which are classified into sex, age, and marital status, level of education, household size and occupation. These factors have a contribution to the extent to which flood impacted on food security. Among the respondents, one quarter are women, this signifies that women are the ones who are mostly affected by flooding in social works and they also practice the same functions and occupying high positions with men. This shows consistency with the study carried out on Emigration National Department, National Police, civil social and others.

4.3. Positive Effects of Illegal Immigration

The scarcity of accurate and reliable information on immigration in general and more detailed information illegal immigration, age, gender and countries of origin, limits the analysis of the illegal immigration phenomenon in Angola. Nevertheless, it is clear that in the past illegal immigration dynamics in Angola were mainly linked to a lack of security in the country of origins and lack of control consistence mechanism along the Angolan borders. Currently, with the re-establishment of peace and economic revival, illegal immigration has increased from different countries of origin because of life standard and job facility.

They have a great impact to the employers and government of those countries since they are seen as cheap and desperate and hence can offer cheap services in return for few dollars. The illegal immigrants come with skills which can be invested to produce resources. Since some of them they have good technology knowledge, they can help in growth of the economy since they lead to innovation in many sectors of the economy.

4.3. Negative Effects of Illegal Immigration

Despite the advantages with illegal immigration, they too have some disadvantages some of which include increased crimes. Some of the illegal immigrants are criminals who have escaped from their country because of certain crimes they did in their home country. So when these people come to in Angola, they increase the rate of criminals. A good example is that terrorisms today is hiding in different face, who bombed United States in September 11? Where he came from? The Illegal immigrants have negative impact in a country this can be explained in the sense that most of the countries where they run to usually have a higher population as when compared to the countries where they come from. This will cause pressure on the economy because there will be a higher population to share the resources that are planned for lower population hence leading to improved standards to their countries of origin because there will be lower population for the resource of the country.

The problem is that it is not possible to allow them to entering the country illegally forever without them obeying the laws of the country. One of ways to fix this is to make them leave; stop them from coming illegally, or to make them following the procedures as everyone else. People must come legally and willing to make positive contributions to the society.

4.4. The danger of Illegal Immigration

If Immigration is spontaneous and unassisted, like what is happening in Angola, the issue of illegal immigrants it can lead to mismanagement of resources, because of uncontrolled extraction of mineral resources like what is happening in diamond areas of Lunda north, Lunda South , and other provinces were, illegal immigrants cross Angolan border and get in areas of diamond and start extracting uncontrollable quantities of diamonds and take them to their countries of origin, if measure are not taken the situation of illegal immigrant in areas of extractions would create resource pressures in short term.

4.5. Over Population

World population has grown from 1.6 billion in 1900 to an estimated 7 billion today. In Angola alone, population has grown from 12 million in 1980s to 22 million today. It is important to notes that immigration is a road that provides a "relief valve" to overpopulation that stops a population from addressing the consequences of its overpopulation and that exports this overpopulation to another country. This can solves the problem of the country of origin and increase problems to the host country.

4.6. The Most Affected Areas

According to the respondent members of the society, the most affected areas are: Palanca, Petrangol, Mabor Malha, Marters and Hoji Ya Henda. This is the areas that we find many illegal Immigrants because of difficult access and lack of demographic control. It's difficult to estimate who many illegal immigrants are in Luanda, but the situations is out of control.

4.7. Other Problems

Some perceived problems with illegal immigration can be divided into dangers faced by illegal immigrants and problems faced by the host or receiving country. Illegal immigrants may expose themselves and citizens of the countries they enter to dangers while entering into another country. Aside from the possibility that they may be intercepted and deported, some considerably more dangerous outcomes have been known to result from their activity. As an example, illegal immigrants may be trafficked for exploitation including sexual exploitation and some illegal immigrants, like other people, are involved in criminal activity.

4.8. Prostitution

Some people forced into sexual services face challenges of charges of illegal immigration. Since the beginning of war in Congo Angola is being confronted with a serious problem related to the sexual exploitation of illegal immigrants (especially from DRC Congo), for the purpose of prostitution.

4.9. Public Opinion

There are numerous studies of public opinion about migration and migrants, most of them focusing on destination countries. However, there is little systematic study of attitudes concerning emigration and emigrants in countries of origin, despite the increasing focus on the potential benefits that emigration can deliver to them (United Nations, 2006; World Bank, 2006; GCIM, 2005). This chapter covers both aspects, and the material examined ranges from small-scale qualitative studies to regional, national and international comparative surveys.

5. Conclusions

The general agreement among key respondents in the micro phase was that although Angola needs skilled immigrants in a number of sectors, the culture and processes of the implementation of the immigration legislation was prejudicial to Angola's development needs.

Luanda has become a hiding place for illegal immigrants due to a lack of adequate urbanization, so that when immigrants enter hard-to-access suburbs and locations cannot be found any more. The revision of the suburbs has been the great challenge for the Angolan government institutions since there is no serious investment to change the image of the city.

Angola is a rich country in natural resources where even these illegal immigrants come and get rich in a short time, what is lacking is the good will of the leaders of make this country a better place and to do good things for the benefit of the populations.

Respondents believe that the country can be developed and its populations live a decent life if those who are leading the destiny of the country so to understand. There are poorer and smaller countries that who are better organized and their people live a better life than Angolan citizens, there is something is wrong.

There is a lack of serious investment on the state officials so that they can be well trained and prepared for the challenges that current phenomenon can bring. There is no modern equipment for the effective borders control and human resources are not upgraded so that they can offer a better service to the nation.

6. Recommendations

This study makes several recommendations that can serve as a starting ground to combat the phenomenon that is devastating the country, the resources, and the territorial integrity in danger, since the immigration by itself is an evil that is intrinsically connected to other great evils which has caused many problems in several countries of the world.

- It's important to underline that there cannot be good service without a great investment. The country must invest its resources to improve the lives of its populations and this includes the creation of mechanisms of protection against any kind of invasion such as illegal immigration, so that can guarantee safety to the citizens. Illegal immigration is an evil that can cause great problems to nation and to citizens. Illegal immigration is closely linked with many crimes such as terrorism and others. It is necessary that countries including Angola must put in place defense mechanisms for the protection of territorial integrity.
- To combat illegal immigration, it is important that the government must invest in the qualification of the human resources, because only with qualified human resources the country will be able to fight effectively the phenomenon. The state institutions must be equipped so that can respond to the demand of the time, moreover it is important to create life conditions for all citizens to act as policeman in order to collaborate with the government institutions in preventing invasion by immigrants illegal.
- Then the government must invest on the modernization of the city, eliminate the inaccessible suburbs and put cameras in several key areas of the city in order to avoid situations where illegal immigrants and other criminals hide without being found. In addition the police force and the army must be efficiently equipped to attend to the cry of the citizens whenever they call for intervention.
- The access zones must be permanently monitored so that illegal immigrant cannot have easy access into the country. New surveillance methods along the border should also be taken into account, equipment such as drones, special vehicles for border control and specialized forces for this purpose must be put in place.
- The citizens of the areas of the river should be prepared to denounce any movement of strangers in their localities, and this requires that they must have the means of communication and easy access to the news through Television, radio and other means of communication to know what is happening at the country level and they are updated and updated to meet the expectations of the country.

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