CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION OF STREET VENDORS IN THE ACCRA METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE LA NKWANTANANG-MADINA MUNICIPALITY.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my lovely wife, Gertrude and my children for their invaluable support for the successful completion of this work.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My greatest thanks go to Almighty God for giving me life, peace of mind and the ability to come this far.

I wish to express my profound gratitude to the Directress, staff and management of the Centre for Migration Studies (CMS) for granting me the opportunity to pursue M.A. degree at the Centre.
ABSTRACT

Rural-urban migration has resulted in rapid urbanization with attendant problems of urban unemployment leading to increasing street vending which invariably is a source of livelihood for many street vendors and their dependents at the destination and the origin. In their quest to eke for livelihood and survival on the streets, street vendors tend to have confrontations with the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) city authorities who on one hand have designated the activities of the vendors as illegal and nuisance to the development of the city centre and on the other hand they concede that they are a source of revenue in embarking on developmental projects. The study therefore sought to explore the consequences of rural-urban migration of street vendors in the Accra metropolitan area and the La Nkwantanang-Madina municipality. Specifically, the research tries to explore the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrant street vendors that make them move to Accra; find out the push and pull factors that generate the migration of street vendors to Accra; examine how migrant street vendors negotiate their relationship with city authorities and their fellow vendors; and examine the effects of their rural-urban migration on their livelihoods and those of their families. The study employed the mixed method approach to gather the data from 60 respondents for the survey questionnaires, in-depth interview of 12 informants and 3 key informants from the AMA officials. Purposive sampling design was used to select the respondents for the interviews. The survey reveals that street vendors are mostly in confrontation with AMA city authorities over the use streets, pavements and open spaces. Recommendations have been at the end of the survey to reduce
the influx of the migrants and how the relationship between the migrants and the AMA city authorities can be handled.
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<td>AMA</td>
<td>Accra Metropolitan Area</td>
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<td>CBD</td>
<td>Central Business District</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>GDHS</td>
<td>Ghana Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<td>GSS</td>
<td>Ghana Statistical Service</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDS</td>
<td>Institute of Development studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JHS</td>
<td>Junior High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSS</td>
<td>Junior Secondary School</td>
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<td>NELM</td>
<td>New Economics of Labour Migration</td>
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<td>SHS</td>
<td>Senior High School</td>
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<td>SSS</td>
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<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN DESA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Migration is the permanent or temporary movement of people from one geographical area to another. It is essentially the movement of people from an origin to destination (Gould, 2009). According to Lawai (1983), people are attracted to the urban centres because there are social amenities available which cannot be found in the rural areas. The migration of people from the rural areas is as a result unemployment and rural poverty. Most of the migrants in developing countries go to the cities to seek greener pastures. These migrants do not, however, have employable skills or the education to enable them secure good paid jobs. Neither do they get jobs in the formal sector to do. They therefore end up engaging in the informal sector (Timalsina, 2007).

Ghana and many sub-Saharan African countries have been experiencing rapid population growth and urbanization and this results from high birth rates coupled with low mortality rates and high rates of migration into the cities (Kwankye et al, 2007). Although the majority of Ghana’s population reside in rural localities, urbanisation has been rising over the years. Between 1960 and 2000, the urban share of the population increased by more than 12 percentage points, reaching a level of 36.1 percent in 2000 (GSS, 2003).

According to Ghana’s 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Central are most urbanized, with urban population shares of
90.5 percent, 60.6 percent, and 47.1 percent, respectively (GSS, 2012). Increasing population pressures coupled with the developmental imbalances between rural and urban centres, with some pockets of conflict in some areas have threatened the livelihoods of rural dwellers in Ghana.

People therefore use internal migration as a strategy to survive. They do this by engaging in the informal sectors. This phenomenon has also led to an increase in trading where street traders or vendors occupy a conspicuous portion of the urban informal sector in the developing world (Muiruri 2010:1).

Street vending is a very important component of urban economies all around the world because customers are able to buy goods and without difficulty on streets and open spaces from the street vendors. All kinds of wares ranging from food stuffs household appliances and effects are sold on the streets (Roever & Sally 2014).

According to Bhowmik & Sharit (2005), street vendors are people who engage in economic activities by selling various kinds of items on streets and open public places. These places that they sell their wares are somehow permanent. In some jurisdictions, the activities of street hawkers and vendors are regularised by providing them licenses as determined by law to allow them to ply their economic activities on the road. In Malta, for example, a street hawker is identified as “an individual who is licensed to carry out any commercial activity from any street,
other than an open-air market, irrespective of the means by which such activity is carried out” (Ministry for Competitiveness & Communications, Malta, 2002). However, Ghana, their activities are regulated and backed by any law and so the vendors keeping on increasing on the streets of Accra and other cities and posing serious challenges to the city authorities, street users and hawkers themselves (Kwankye et al, 2007).

The study is thus motivated by the myriad of problems that street vending and streetism pose to the Metropolis as whole, the environment and the street vendors in particular; and the fact that these numbers keep increasing day by day. These section of people constitute the urban poor who are seen as a nuisance to society, yet they contribute effectively to the economic development of the country by making economic goods accessible to customers and a source of revenue to city authorities for development (Kwankye et al, 2007).

There is therefore the need to investigate the fundamental factors that contribute to the increasing numbers of street hawking in Accra; understand the socio-demographic characteristics of street vendors that migrate and what motivates them to take such actions and explore the consequences of such actions to the Metropolis, the street vendors and their families left behind.
1.2 Statement of Problem

Ghana, like many African countries, has a significant proportion of the population coming to reside in the urban areas and research shows that number is increasing. This has resulted from increasing development, expansion in infrastructure and increasing birth rates in the urban areas (Yankson and Bertrand, 2012).

A greater proportion of vendors who were migrants (constituting the urban informal economy), were attracted because of unemployment and poverty at the rural areas. Most of them were also attracted by the availability of educational facilities good climatic conditions and others. The size of Ghana’s informal sector is placed at 80 per cent of the total labour force (Hormeku, 1998 cited in Osei-Boateng and Ampratwum, 2011:35). This informal included people who sold their wares in front of shops kiosks on streets and other places (Cross, 1997 cited by Owusu et., 2013). The 2015 Ghana Labour force Survey also reveals that 90 percent of the labour force 15 years and older are found in the informal sector (GSS, 2016).

Local authorities perceive the activities of street vendors and hawkers as nuisance to society and has contributed to the inability of regularizing the activities and integrating them into the urban land use. There is however little research done on how to integrate them (Onyango, 2012).
Several attempts have been made by the Accra Metropolitan assembly (AMA) over the years to decongest and remove hawkers from the streets and pavements of the city (Davis, 2008 cited in Adaawen 2011:4). They sell their wares in spite of security guards stationed at particular areas to deter them (Adaawen, 2011:4). This has led to occasional conflict between the AMA authorities and the street hawkers and vendors (Adaawen, 2011).

However, there is little research on how the street vendors negotiate their relationship with city authorities. Owusu and Abrokwah (2014) in their work have looked at why hawkers return to the streets shortly after eviction, the wrong approaches adopted by city authorities and the opinions of major stakeholders—(Hawkers, City Authority and the general public) on eviction and return of street hawkers in Accra (Owusu & Abrokwah, 2014:122). Victoria (2015) has also in her work looked at the challenges the hawkers face as far as the government is concerned. Various people have criticized hawker’s relationship with the government. (Victoria, 2015:9). The study therefore seeks to examine how the city authorities and the street vendors have related as well as how the street vendors relate among themselves.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Given the background of this study, both general and specific objectives are specified:
1.3.1 General Objective: The general objective of the study seeks to explore the consequences of rural-urban migration of the street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan area and the La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipality.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives:

1. To describe the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrant street vendors in Accra.
2. To examine the push and pull factors that generate the migration of street vendors to Accra.
3. To examine how migrant street vendors negotiate their relationship with city authorities and fellow vendors.
4. To examine the effects of their rural-urban migration on their livelihoods and those of their families.

1.4 Rationale of Study

The inexistence of gainful employment in addition to poverty in rural areas has caused people to migrate to the city centres in search of a better opportunities lacking at the origin and this has resulted in the massing up the numbers of street vendors who occupy a conspicuous portion of the informal sector which is characteristic in most urban areas in the developing world (Muiruri 2010). Most of these migrants do not possess employable skills and/or education to enable them fit for employment in the formal sector, and so they end up engaging. The ILO
(2016) confirms that increasing informal sector is the result of increasing unemployment in developing countries.

There have been some studies in the area of exploring the conflict between the activities of street vendors and the local city authorities. Kwankye et al (2007) in their work have also looked at the predisposing factors that have influenced the decision of vendors to go to the streets as well as the reproductive health risks they are exposed to and how they cope. Timalsina (2007) researched into how street vending has contributed to alleviating unemployment and addressing livelihood vulnerabilities in the rural areas.

This study therefore explores the consequences of rural-urban migration of street vendors in the Accra metropolitan area and the La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipality and specifically finds out the push and pull factors of these vendors, how these vendors negotiate their relationship with city authorities and among themselves as vendors. It also examines the effects of their rural-urban migration on their livelihoods and those of their families.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The study is structured into six chapters. The first chapter is the background literature of the study and the introduction of the topic. They include the problem statement, objectives of the study and the rationale for the study.
The second chapter contains an in-depth literature review of the study and topic areas. The areas covered include- the introduction, street vending in Accra Metropolis, Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration, Review of selected important migration theories-Ravenstein’s laws of migration, System approach to a theory of Rural-urban migration, the Sustainable livelihood framework.

The third chapter looks at the study area and methodology adopted to gather the data for the study. It includes physical features of the study area, sampling method used to select respondents, methods of data collection and limitations of the study.

The fourth chapter contains the analysis and presentation of the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrant street vendors.

The fifth chapter contains presentations on the reasons for migration. The chapter presents the reasons for migration, decision to migrate, street vendors’ relationship with City authorities and effect of rural-urban migration on the livelihoods of migrants.

Finally, the sixth chapter presents the summary of the findings, Conclusion and Recommendations by the researcher.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Ghana, like many other developing countries, infrastructural development is highly centralised in the urban centres (Twumasi-Ankrah, 1995). Facilities for higher education, quality health care, major sports and entertainment facilities, telecommunication, and the modern economy, are all centralised in the regional and national capital cities (Twumasi-Ankrah, 1995:16).

The development of new towns and cities like Accra, Kumasi were as a result of the developmental plans and agenda of the Colonial rule and the intensification of European investments. These activities rendered some towns as old and some old towns became new as a result of developments that have taken place over time. The Ghanaian population as well has been increasing after World War II generally experienced a very rapid growth (Statistical Service of Ghana, 1988).

Rural-urban migration is the most common aspect of internal migration and different people move from one place to another in order to satisfy a variety of needs such as economic, social, political and cultural (Twumasi Amoah & Nuamah Eshun, 2013). The UNDP Human Development Report (2009) also argued that the proportion of in-migrants is nearly four times the number of total emigrants.
A lot of rural dwellers have to migrate to the urban centres because the Agricultural sector has not been able to support the teeming labour force. And since most of these migrants do not have employable skills and education. Coupled with the fact the formal sector could not absorb the large numbers of the migrants, many of them are compelled to engage in the informal sector employment for livelihood and survival (Hayat, 2000; cited by Sibhat, 2014).

Another reason for which the teeming you migrate from the rural agricultural areas to the urban centres is explained by the World-System theory of migration. It opines that rural-urban migration is exacerbated by the increased mechanization of agriculture and the dispossessment of the rural land (Li, T. M., 2010; Arrighi et al, 2010) under Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in many countries, including Ghana.

The movement of people from the rural areas to the urban centres explains the ideal transformation of a society where people generally migrate from smaller agrarian communities to bigger towns or communities that are not into agriculture (Mabogunje, 1970). The major cause of migration according to Ravenstein (1885), is economic.

2.2 Street vending in Accra Metropolis
Most developing countries are being faced with un-matching development in the urban areas as more migrants troop to big towns in search for better opportunities to improve their standard of living. Unfortunately, the quest to better their standards of living rather leads to increased urban poverty due to limited or
condensed opportunities in the urban centres. These people, who search for better opportunities in the formal sector, but unfortunately do not succeed for lack of training and skills, eventually land in the informal sector. Furthermore, there is rapid growth of this sector because even those who are skilled but do not get the opportunity in the formal sector settle for the employment in the urban informal sector for their livelihood and sustenance (Bhowmik 2005).

Increasing population pressure and imbalances in development between urban and rural areas, existing unemployment, lower standard of living, and conflict in some areas particularly have led to threatening of their livelihoods vulnerability at the origin. According to Nduka and Duru (2014), developing countries are burdened with over population and this has put pressure on existing jobs rendering more people unemployed. This has contributed to the large number of people seen on the streets engaging in selling on the street. Migrants are therefore using internal migration as a means to create livelihoods for themselves to survive in the urban centres. This phenomenon has also led to an increase in trading where street traders or vendors occupy a conspicuous portion of the informal sector of urban areas in the developing world (Muiruri 2010).

In all cities under consideration, trading on the street has become dominant rampant and it employs a lot of people in the urban centres and serve as a source of income to them. However, in most of the countries, it is unaccounted and unrecognised in national economic statistics. Street trade has in the past, been viewed as an underground activity that undermines the healthy function of the
formal economy. This perception has resulted in conflicts with urban authorities over licensing, taxation, site of operation, sanitation and working conditions (Mittulah, 2003:4). Street vendors are thus a fundamental constituent of economic activities in urban areas (Islam, 2015).

The upsurges of globalization, unfavourable economic reforms, global cuts and privatization have virtually led to the fast shrinkage of the formal sector across developing countries. In this sense, therefore, the informal sector is growing bigger as it accommodates the unfortunate ones who lose their jobs or do not have the opportunity to be employed in the informal sector. This phenomenon has also led to an increase in trading where street traders or vendors occupy a conspicuous portion of the urban informal sector in the developing world (Muiruri 2010:1).

According to Bhowmik, Sharit (2005), street vendors are people that displays their goods and wares to the public in semi-permanent places like streets pavements and in front of shops. They at times move from one place to the other to sell their goods. (Bhowmik 2005). By way of deduction, street vending could be referred to as a way of vendors, in search of customers, carrying or bringing their goods closer to the consumers for easy and quick interaction.

The central city attracts huge concentration of street vending and other economic enterprises. These are usually located on pavements and principal streets of the central business district (CBD), in the environs of organized markets e.g. Makola market and in front of shops. Other operators pursue economic ventures in public
and quasi-public open spaces such as taxi and trotro stations (i.e. local minivan transit terminals) and their precincts and bus/van terminals. Still, a few others gravitate towards the premises of particular institutions such as schools, hospitals, offices and other workplaces. Among these, the central business district attracts the highest concentration of street enterprises and vending activities akin to that of the home and neighborhood, but of a greater intensity. As street vending units pursue their businesses in these venues, they illegally occupy public space and other unauthorized places (Ofori, 2007:40).

In the city of Accra, traffic exists as a known problem. Most of the streets are heavily congested and accidents are routine. Between the cars and buses on the big roads, women and men of different and sometimes boys and girls, walk with goods on their heads and in their hands. They sell a wide variety of wares including food, fruit, biscuits, and drinks, chocolate, chewing gum and car fresheners, electrical appliances, clothes, suitcases, school books (Backman, 2013:34).

The activities of street vendors are very important in every economy. It is a source of employment to migrants and the city dwellers who do not have jobs. Most people in the urban centres tend to patronize their goods because they are comparatively cheaper for the urban poor who cannot buy from shops to patronize (Saha 2009). Street vendors can be categorised as survivalists entrepreneurs with very few growth oriented (Berner et al. 2008:1).
Vendors most often uniformly perceive city authorities and leaders of countries as upfront to their trading activities. Vendors are perceived by government officials as disturbing traffic or pedestrian movement or flow and they are equally vulnerable to harassment and extortion (Victoria, 2014). Apart from the negative experiences the street vendors encounter with governments in these economies, city authorities do not provide the necessary social amenities and infrastructure for these vendors to use while engaging in their activities on the street to make life comfortable for them (Anyidoho, 2013). According to Anyidoho, (2013) another negative driving force from government is the rampant decongestion ridding of street vendors from the street trading spaces and seizure and/or destruction of their wares. City authorities and other agencies in their bid to enforce the laws are always on the neck of the street and so the latter are always on the run to avoid harassment, confiscation and seizure of their wares (Asiedu, Agyei-Mensah, 2008). This was revealed by Alex B. Asiedu and Samuel Agyei-Mensah in their study titled “Traders on the run: Activities of street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana Views”.

2.3 Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration

Studies on the consequences of migration reveal that there usually positive and negative consequences at the origin and destination. Some of the negative consequences include depletion of natural resources pollution of the environment population crowding and a lot more (Yao et al., 2005; Burgess, 2008). On the other hand, migration serve as a source of livelihood the migrants at the
destination and remittances for their families back at home, for development and also induces the process of industrialization (Dang et.al. 2010; Mohapatra et.al. 2009). Aside the remittances in the form of money there is knowledge transfer from migrants. Most migrants everywhere are into all kind jobs most of which dirty, dangerous and demeaning in the informal sector (Ma & Xiang 1998:547).

Rural-urban migration also has effect on the size of the population at the origin and destination. In the rural areas where the migrants move from the size of existing population will be reducing whereas in the destination, the population tend to increase in size (Standing, 1984:25). The UN (1991:15) reported that migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cites and urban areas (Montgomery et al., 2004:118; UNFPA, 2011).

Migration also has impacts on the urban basic amenities and infrastructure. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Adepoju 1991:29). Some of the other consequences are the development of slums and shanty towns and high housing cost.
2.4 Review of Selected Important Migration Theories

There are a lot of theoretical as well as empirical researches that have been conducted which are concerned with characteristics, determinants and impact of migration at internal and international levels. The next section presents a review of the main existing theories of migration, with special reference to rural–urban movement in those developing countries with some similarities to that of Ghana that are necessary for my study.

2.4.1 Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration

Ernest George Ravenstein did the preparatory work as the beginner on discipline of migration, and developed the laws of migration. His work becomes the foundation for the subsequent years in the modern study of migration. The law lays down migration generalizations sweeping statements (Rhoda, 1979). The Ravenstein’s eleven laws comprise:

1. The majority of migrants go only a short distance,
2. Migration proceeds step by step,
3. Migrants going long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce or industry,
4. Each current of migration produces a compensating counter current,
5. Females are more migratory than males within the Kingdom of their birth, but males more frequently venture beyond,
6. Most migrants are adults: families rarely migrate out of their county of birth,
7. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase,
8. Migration increases in volume as industries and commerce develop and transport improve,

9. The major direction of migration is from the agricultural areas to the centers of industry and commerce,

10. The major causes of migration are economic,

11. The natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural areas.

It is worth mentioning that not all the laws by Ravenstein in the topic under study. Earlier researches on the topic revealed that one of the major reasons that migrants migrate from the rural areas to the urban centres is economic (Onyango et al, 2012). They migrate in search of greener pastures and also make a living for themselves and their families.

Literature reveals that most migrants move from the rural areas especially over longer distances go to commercial and industrial centres to look for employment (Kwankye et al, 2007). Migrants have therefore migrated from other rural areas in Ghana to cities like Accra, Kumasi, Tema and Takoradi (industrial and commercial hubs) to look for jobs (Asiedu and Agyei - Mensah, 2008). Most of these migrants also migrate from agricultural areas to urban areas in search of white collar jobs (Timalsina, 2007).

Another law of migration which is of relevance to the topic under study is that migration increases in volume as industries and commerce develop and transport
improve. In other words migration has been made easy because of development of road networks and cheaper transport fares.

2.4.2 Systems Approach to a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration

Most theoretical formulations on rural-urban migration have been applied to conditions in the developed countries of the world. They also focused on urban to urban migration. The study of rural urban migration is quite relevant at where the phenomenon exists. It is common in the developing countries yet it has been understudied. (Mabogunje, 1970:1). The theory will be appropriate for explaining the phenomenon because the decision for someone to migrate from the rural areas would be determined by various systems put in place. The decision on who to migrate would be determined by the stakeholders back at the origin.

As shown in figure 2.1 the potential migrant will have impediments at the origin (rural control sub systems) to deal with to get to the urban centre. He or she would have to grapple with how to raise capital to embark on his journey and also be thinking of how to cope with urban life, considering his or her level of education and skill acquisition which may not be to match the city life. With his or her adjustments and human capital and developments and also drawing from the social capital available from friends and relatives the potential migrant is able to overcome all hurdles to finally get to the urban centre to start life. Conditions at the destination (urban areas) would also determine whether the would-be migrant would be able to settle at the destination. For instance at the destination, the migrant would have to grapple with high cost of accommodation and food (Urban
Adjustment Mechanisms). See the system schema for the Theory of rural-urban migration. To be able to settle, the migrant would have to do any work at all that yields them an income. They therefore end up on the street as vendors so as to survive and make a living for themselves.

Figure 2.1

Fig. 1. A System Schema for a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration.
2.4.3 The Sustainable Livelihood Framework

The livelihoods framework is a tool developed to help appreciate the study of livelihoods of the poor. It was developed by the Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Advisory Committee, building on earlier work by the Institute of Development Studies (amongst others) (DFID, 1999 in www.livelihoods.org. accessed on 12-12-06). According to Solesbury (2003:9). The framework therefore highlights five interacting elements. They are contexts; resources; institutions; strategies; and outcomes. The framework also talks about assets on which households or individuals draw to build their livelihoods. This happens to be the core of the study. These assets are grouped into natural, economic, human, social capital and financial capital (Scoones, 1998).

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) framework shows how in different contexts, sustainable livelihoods are achieved through the five livelihood resources with the combination of the livelihood strategies (agricultural intensification and extensification, livelihood diversification and migration) (Scoones, 1998).

This study looks at how the migrant street vendors draw their livelihoods from the mentioned livelihood resources in the framework.
Figure 2.2: DFID Livelihood Framework

Source: DFID Livelihood Framework, Page 5.
CHAPTER THREE

STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the study area and the methodology of the study. It examines briefly the overview of the physical features of the Accra Metropolitan area and the La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipality. It also touches on the sample design and the methodological approach used in gathering the data and justifies the approach used. It finally looks at the data analysis and the limitations of the study.

3.1.1 Study area

The Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA) has been the regional capital for the Greater Accra Region. In addition, it serves as the national capital of Ghana. The City of Accra is bounded to the North by Ga West Municipal, the West by Ga South Municipal, the South by the Gulf of Guinea, and the East by La Dadekotopon Municipal. It covers a total land area of 139.674 km$^2$. The Accra Metropolitan Area is the economic hub of the Greater Accra Region and the rest of the country. It hosts a number of manufacturing industries, oil companies, financial institutions, telecommunication, tourism, education, health institutions and other important establishments (Backman, 2013). These institutions provide employment opportunities to residents of the City (Saha, 2009). Their presence continue to attract people from all parts of the country and beyond to transact various businesses. Majority of residents in the city are engaged basically in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. They are engaged in
occupations or employments such as trading, construction, fishing, farming, services, manufacturing among others. The indigenous people until recently were mostly engaged in fishing and farming (GSS, 2013).

The La Nkwantanang-Madina Munipality is one of the Municipalities in the Greater Accra Region, located at the northern part. One of main economic activities in the Municipality is trading with the biggest market centre at Madina and it is a source of employment and revenue to the inhabitants and the Municipal Assembly (GSS, 2013).

3.1.2 Research location
The research focused on street vending from the principal street of La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipality through to the Central Business District (CBD) of the Accra Metropolis. The choice of the Accra Metropolitan Area and the La Nkwantanang-Madina was influenced by the fact they both are commercial areas where a lot of street vendors have been strategically located on the principal streets linking the Municipality and the Metropolitan area.

3.1.3 Research Design
There are a lot of research tools and methods used to gather data from the field. This study however used the combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The primary data collection techniques included a questionnaire survey, key informant interview and in-depth interviews The mixed methods approach was employed to combine different techniques for data collection and
analysis (Bryman, 2001) and it was employed with the combination of quantitative and qualitative research strategy (Creswell et al., 2003; Bazeley, 2004) to offset the weaknesses of each method and to guarantee the completeness to research questions (Bryman, 2011). According to Sharan (2002) both methods validate each other and it is used to corroborate results from the different methods and to enhance further clarification of the results from one technique with the results from the other method (Onwuegbuzie & Leech, 2005; Johnson & Christensen, 2008; as cited in Victoria, 2015).

The study used data collected through in-depth interviews, face-to-face interviews and key informant interviews for the analysis. The study used data collected from vendors along the principal street of La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipality through to the Central Business District (CBD) in the Accra Metropolitan Area. This portion of the street was strategically selected because it has a lot of road intersections with traffic lights and street lights which make street trading convenient for the vendors. The researcher was able to select samples needed for the survey on this stretch of road.

Data on 60 street vendors were gathered from purposively selected samples by using structured questionnaires for the Quantitative analysis. The quantitative technique was thus employed to measure the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrants and also the push and pull factors of migration.
Purposive sampling, also called a criterion-based selection in which particular settings, persons, or events and area are selected deliberately in order to provide the needed data for the survey (Islam, 2010). According to Patton (2002:46), purposive sampling is used when a researcher chooses specific people within the population to use for a particular study or research project. The sampling method used to collect the quantitative data is non-probability which is technically not appropriate however it was used in this study because there was not any sampling frame to sample from and given this situation and its limitations, the researcher had no option than to use it.

In the case of the quantitative research design, a total number of three (3) officials of Accra Metropolitan Assembly were selected for key informant interviews and (12) street vendors who were willing to participate in the study were randomly selected from among the vendors along the road for the in-depth qualitative interviews. It was employed to qualitatively measure the relationship of the city authorities and the street vendors and also most importantly measure effects of the migration on their livelihoods and those of their families. This however, could not be measured quantitatively.

### 3.2 Data Analysis

The quantitative data collected for the survey were coded, captured and analysed, using the version 21 of the SPSS Statistics software package. The qualitative data on the other hand gathered from the in-depth interviews and key informant interviews were analysed using the 3-tier approach of transcription, classification...
and interconnection (Dey, 1993) with the quantitative data. The analysis and interpretations of the findings were done using simple descriptive techniques such as tables, pie charts and bar graphs at the univariate level. Bi-variate analysis were also done by cross tabulating some of the variables and testing for the association between them using the Pearson Chi-square analysis.

3.3 Ethical considerations

Ethical issues are very relevant in the decision in carrying out of this survey through to the publishing of the study so as to protect the participants of the survey from harm. For this reason, the following ethical issues were followed through in the study.

First of all, I introduced myself and sought the consent of all my participants and explained the objectives of my study to them before the commencement of my interviews. They were thus given the option to partake or refuse and they were also not obliged to answer every question.

Interviews were done taking cognizance of confidentiality of the responses given by the respondents even though it was difficult considering the nature of the activities of the vendors. They were also assured that data will not be disclosed to anybody. Anonymity of the respondents were also assured in the sense that they were not traceable to any responses given and this is because the respondents were given pseudo names to link their responses.
Finally, the data collected were analyzed in aggregated form and interpreted without linking the responses to any individual and the data collected are solely used for the purpose for which it was meant for.

3.4 Limitations

There were a few limitations worth mentioning in the course of conducting the survey. They include the following:

1. Most of the street vendors requested for financial gains before they could cooperate and participate effectively in the survey and I chose to appreciate respondents’ time by offering them souvenirs only after they completed the interviews or survey questionnaires. This action was by the fact that sales are their main livelihood in the city and I did want to unduly disadvantage them for participating in my research.

2. It was also difficult to have full concentration and full participation of the vendors who responded to the interviews typically because of the busy nature of their activities.

3. The bureaucratic protocols involved at the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) was quite frustrating getting the AMA officials to respond to the key informant interviews.
CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AND MIGRATION PROCESSES

4.1 Background characteristics of the street vendors

In order to understand the activities of the migrant street vendors, it is important to identify the socio-demographic characteristics of the sampled population. Migration is a selective process in terms of demographic factors like age, sex and marital status and social factors like education, religion and occupation and a lot more. This chapter therefore uses the demographic characteristics of Migrant Street vendors as a basis for analysis of the factors that make migrants move to Accra engage in street vending.

4.1.1 Sex of migrants

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of migrants by their sex and explains which sex group is more engaged in street vending in Accra. It is revealed that a little more than half (53.3%) of the migrants interviewed were females. And the male counterparts represented 46.7 percent. This sample in the table suggests that female street vendors are more than their male counterparts in some part of the Accra Metropolitan Area. The sample, though small and not representative as the Ghana Labour Force Survey also suggests that a higher proportion of females than males employed in the informal employment sector (GSS, 2016).
### Table 4.1 Sex of Migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Migrants</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary survey, 2017*

#### 4.1.2 Current ages of migrants

Age is one of the important demographic characteristics in the study of migrant street vending. The age distribution of respondents in Figure 4.2 ranged from 15 years to 48 years, with a mean age of 27.2 years and a standard deviation of 7.7 respondents. The majority of the migrant street vendors interviewed were more than 29 years of age, representing 58.4 percent. Just about 13 percent of the study sample was below 20 years. The data also shows more than half of them (55 percent) are between the ages of 20 -29 years and this has an implication on policy with regards to their contribution if they had been at the origin. This is more so because they constitute the productive age bracket. This finding is also consistent with the notion that migration is a selective phenomenon and that younger migrants, within the productive age, tend embark on migration especially internationally.
4.1.3 Age and sex of migrant street vendors

It can be observed in Table 4.2 that 55 percent of the respondents were between the ages of 20 and 29 years. The breakdown by gender shows that more than a third (34.4%) of the female migrant vendors were above 29 years compared to about 28 percent of males. For the respondents less than 20 years, males on average were younger than their female counterparts. This could probably mean males are dropping earlier from school to engage in economic activities to fend for themselves. The sample though small and not representative also suggests that females are
Table 4.2: Percent distribution of street vendors by age and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age of respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Below 20 years</td>
<td>20-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

4.1.4 Percent distribution of marital status of street vendors

Marital status is a very important demographic variable that influences the decision to or not to migrate. The decisions to migrate can be influenced greatly by marital status (Islam, 2010:58). As shown in table 4.3, the data shows about two-fifth (41.7%) of the migrant street vendors were never married and were not in any form of relationship. The definition of marriage in the study includes persons in civil or traditional union. About 23.3 percent were married and as low as about 1.7 percent were divorced. The greater proportion of the unmarried was as a result of the fact that they were able to migrate easily without possible household restrictions. This was confirmed by the respondents in the in-depth interview. One respondent says:

“If I had been married by this time it would have been very difficult for me to migrate freely without any inhibitions. I would have be thinking of how to attend how to my husband and children at the village. I am free to migrate any time without any burden for now,” (Mansa, 28 years).

Another respondent also says:

“My parents and other family members are putting pressure on me to marry, meanwhile I don’t have the resources to enter into that venture. I feel I am disappointing my parents because I can see a lot of my peers marrying and so my main aim here is to gather some resources to start life so I can also be called a responsible person.” (Paul, 27 years).
Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of marital Status of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consensual union</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

4.1.5: Street vendors by marital status and sex

Table 4.4 looks at the distribution of marital status by sex. It is evident in Table 4.3 that a larger proportion of males than females were never married. However, the proportion of females who were currently married, those living together informally and those who have separated were higher as compared to the males. Ghanaian men marry later than women and the median age at first marriage increased somewhat between the 2008 and 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (GDHS), from 19.8 to 20.7 years among women age 25-49 and from 25.9 years to 26.4 years among men age 30-59 (GSS, 2014:49). It is very likely for this trend to continue because the numbers of street vendors are likely to increase the activity has been a source of livelihood to many in-migrants to the city centres. The study therefore supports earlier findings regarding the late marriage of males compared to females. (GSS, 2014).

The in-depth interview sought the opinion of the respondents about the late marriage of males and otherwise of females. One respondent had this to say:
“As for us we don’t have any expiring date as far as marriage and childbirth is concern. We are not faced with menopause and late conception. It is the females who have all those headaches. They have to marry early and have children before it is too late. As for we men we can marry any time at all provided we have the resources.” (Nkansah, 30 years).

Another respondent also says:

“In my village, if you are a female and you don’t marry and give birth before twenty years, you are regarded as a barren, disrespectful and come from an irresponsible home. They claim men do not propose to you because you disrespectful. Unmarried females are highly stigmatized as compared to their counterpart males. For this reason, there is more pressure on females than males in my hometown to marry.” (Paa Kofi, 32 years).

The data from the quantitative study and in-depth interviews seems to support the late marriage of males than their counterpart females. It also seem to suggest that marriage is more priority to the female vendor than their counterpart male vendor.

**Table 4.4: Percent distribution of Street vendors by marital status and sex**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Marital status of respondents</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never married</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary survey, 2017  
**N=60**

### 4.1.6 Origin of the Migrants

Migration flows in Ghana are largely shaped by socio-economic conditions in places of origin and destination (Awumbila et al., 2014:6). Other researches show migration of people from other poorer towns to Accra (Awumbila et al., 2014;
Anarfi et al., 2003). Most of the internal migration are largely induced by wage differentials between the origin and destination (Anarfi et al., 2003).

The aim of the study was to determine the origin of migrants by asking where the migrants previously lived before migrating to Accra. And it showed in Figure 4.3 that majority of the migrants (80%) migrated from the rural areas for several reasons including job search and rest of them came from other urban centres in the other regions.

Figure 4.3: Percent distribution of place of origin of migrant

Source: Primary survey, 2017

4.1.7 Region migrants in before migrating

In analyzing the regions where the migrants came from to Accra, it was revealed in Table 4.5 that a quarter of the vendors interviewed migrated from the Ashanti Region and this is consistent with the Migration Hump Theory (see Martin and Taylor 1996; as cited in Awumbila et al., 2014) which suggests that with sustained development at the origin, regions tend to migrate. Consequently, people from the Ashanti region are more likely to migrate to the large towns in Ghana. The
regional distribution in the 2015 Labour Force Survey (LFS) also show that Ashanti Region has a higher proportion (20.2%) represented by the youth who have a higher propensity to migrate (GSS, 2016). Another 20 percent were from the Central Region. The results Table 4.5 show 10 percent of vendors were from Accra.

In the case of those lived in Accra, the interviewed reveals some intra-regional movements of vendors from other towns like Amasaman, Abokobi and Oyarifa to ply their trade in the Metropolitan Area. Table 4.5 also shows less than 2 percent each were accounted for by Upper West Region, Nigerian and Nigerien, 28.8 percent came from the Eastern Region and 17.5 percent migrated from the Central Region. The remaining proportions are as follows: Western Region – 13.3%, Volta Region – 8.3%; Brong Ahafo – 5%. None of them was from the Northern Region. The appreciable number coming the Central region was according an informant from the Accra Metropolitan Authority (AMA) daily commuters who come to sell for at most days and go back to their place of origin or go to other places. The key informant had this to say:

“These people pose a lot of challenge to us. They come from different regions to come sell on our streets and pavements and litter our city. It is therefore difficult to monitor their activities, more especially because they do not join any association of the street vendors. Most of these people are from the Central region” (AMA official).
Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of Region/Country lived previously before migrating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Country</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Region</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Region</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra Region</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta Region</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Region</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti Region</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong Ahafo Region</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East Region</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West Region</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

4.1.8 Educational level by sex of migrants

Table 4.6 shows that a greater proportion (about 90%) of the vendors had received some formal education. For both sexes, more than a fifth had attained the JSS/JHS level, another 20 percent had also attained Primary education. Those with Vocational or Technical or Commercial and Tertiary educational level constituted less than 2 percent each. Conversely, among female population, the proportions of the categories with no formal education and primary educational level are relatively higher than the male counterparts. Almost a fifth (18.8%) of the female had no formal education as compared to only 3.6 percent of the males and also one in every four of the females compared with the males (25%) had attained the primary education. From the data, contrary to perceptions that street vendors are illiterate people, my findings are indicating that they are actually educated and that they might be vending due to poverty or lack of employment opportunities in the
rural areas as alluded to by some respondents in the in-depth interviews. A respondent says:

“I haven’t abandoned my dreams of pursuing my education at all. I plan to be teacher in future so I am here to gather some funds, buy a few things for myself and enroll in a better school here in Accra.” (Juliana. 21 years).

Table 4.6 Percentage distribution of vendors by educational level and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>JSS/JHS</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>SSS/SHS</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Voc/Tech/Comm.</th>
<th>Tertiary</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017
CHAPTER FIVE

LIVELIHOODS OF STREET VENDORS

5.1.0  Major reasons for leaving origin to Accra

Migrants had taken the decision to migrate Accra for economic and non-economic reasons. The study finds that economic reasons included: search for job, job transfer and agriculture and to open business. On the other hand the non-economic factors included family reunion, search for educational facilities, marriage, divorce job transfer link up with friends and desire to access modern urban facilities.

The study shows in Table 5.1 that a greater proportion of the migrants (35%) had migrated to Accra in search of jobs, twenty percent moved to join parents and close relatives. Those who migrated as a result of marriage constitute 11.7 percent and less than 2 percent came to Accra as a result of job transfer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To join parents/close relatives</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In search of educational facilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In search of jobs</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job transfer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get modern facilities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For marriage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To open business</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To join friends</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017
5.1.2 Major reason(s) for leaving your origin

In the study respondents were asked to indicate the main factors that made them to leave their origin ("push factors") and come to Accra. A sizeable proportion (35 %) migrated from their origin because of poverty, more than a fourth (26.7 %) took their decision because they were unemployed but have information that they could get jobs to do in Accra. When asked the main reason for leaving their origin one of the vendors had this to say:

“We knew that life is difficult in Accra but we were sure that when we come to here we will get jobs that are well paying than what we have back home. We are willing to work, earn good income and live a better life and look after our families. As for me I have not regretted for coming to Accra as long as I am earning some income better than it was in my hometown. I can now remit money home to support my family at home” (Boakye, 22 years).

It also revealed ten percent of the migrant vendors migrated because the educational facilities back at the origin were poor and so concluded that their aspiration could better be achieved if they came to Accra. Another informant, Nyamekye (20 years) says:

“My dream is to become a nurse in future but when look at educational facilities, the classroom and even the teachers in my village, it would be very difficult for me to achieve my aim. Nobody in my town has passed the WASCCE examination so far. The school always scores zero percent. I have decided to come to Accra and work for a while, gather some income and enroll in a school in the national capital.” (Nyamekye, 20).

It is also evident in Table 5.2 that less than ten percent (6.7 %) migrated as result of conflict at the origin and the next 3.3 percent also moved to Accra because of land degradation. One respondent who took to street vending recounts the land degradation problem. A fruit seller says:

“I have been in Accra for the past two years to make a living. Our family land which was the only source of livelihood for my family and I have been taken over by some galamsey workers. A greater proportion of the land has been destroyed and the remaining portion cannot be accessed because
of the way the land has been destroyed. The entire cocoa farm has been destroyed and the available cannot support any crops any longer. I therefore had to come to Accra to sell to look after my three children”. (Adwoa Manu, 28 years)

Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of major reason(s) for leaving your origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment/ Joblessness</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop failure/Famine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of market for farm produce</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land degradation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of educational facilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.1.3 Work migrants were doing before migrating

The study looked at the previous work migrants were doing at the origin before migrating. The aim is to find out how migration has impacted on the livelihood of the individual migrants after migrating to the destination. It also seeks to find out the effect of ‘brawn drain’, in other words, the loss of benefits of skilled manpower, human capital to the origin as able-bodied labour migrate to the urban areas.

As shown in Table 5.3, about a third of the migrants (33.3%) were engaged in farming and this has an implication on agricultural production because the youthful labour force who are supposed to cultivate the land migrate to the urban centre. As a result the aged now dominate in the sector and this leads to ‘brawn drain’ to the families and the community left behind. This has a tendency of
affecting food production. The data also show that one in every four migrants (25%) was without any form of employment. It however also revealed that a fifth of them were learning a trade.

Table 5.3 Percentage distribution of work migrants were doing before migrating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migrant work</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage earner</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning a trade</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.1.4 Decision to migrate

Literature on theories of migration shows that decision to migrate could be taken by rational individuals as a coping strategy after considering the cost and benefit of the migration decision as in the case of neoclassical (De Haas, 2010). Other hand, the New Economics of labour migration also opined that the decision for an individual to migrate is taken by the family or the household (Stark and Bloom, 1985). In both cases the decision to migrate would have been planned.

The study sought to find out whether the migrant planned the migration or not. A greater proportion (73.3%) reported in Figure 5.1 shows that their migration decision was planned and one in every three migrants interviewed did not. Most of them had information about Accra and this had probably informed their decision to migrate. One respondent says:
“I came to Accra last year to live with my elder sister because I wasn’t having any meaningful work doing in my hometown. I have given birth to three children—2 sons and a daughter. I am also a single mother. Life is difficult for me sometimes and so it had been my dream to go to the city to make a living because my sister tells me life is better there. I therefore had to do work as a farm labourer to save some money to embark on my journey. I discussed the decision with my mother and she decided initially to look after my children and so I migrated to Accra and later brought my children to join me. I have not regretted for taking that decision. (Ablavi, 30 years).

Responses from the in-depth interviews conducted support the quantitative data that majority of the migrants street vendors planned their decision to migrate to Accra to make a living.

**Figure 5.1 Percentage distribution of decision to migrate**

![Bar chart showing percentage distribution of decision to migrate](chart.png)

**Source: Primary survey, 2017**

**5.1.5 Main source of information**

There are various sources of information available for potential migrants to take their migration decision. Improvement in technology and communication has facilitated the flow of information. Migrants at the destination serve as
bridgeheads and also source of information through the feedbacks they send to the origin (Dunn, 1983; Mabogunje, 1970).

Table 5.5 shows that a greater percentage of the migrant street vendors had information of the conditions of the destination through relatives and this is represented by 45 percent as consistent with the social network theory (Dunn, 1983). Another proportion of about 32 percent claimed friends were a source of information to them. Interestingly, as much as about 17 percent did not have any information about the destination or could not identify their source. Very few (6.7%) had heard information from mass media.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No information</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend(s)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass media (TV, radio, etc)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.2 Migrant street vendors’ relationship with City Authorities and fellow vendors

5.2.1 Migrant street vendors’ relationship with fellow vendors

This section looks at how new migrants negotiate their relationship with fellow vendors. Newly arrived migrants count on their social networks and capital to
survive at the destination. Attempt was therefore made to find out how good or bad the relationship among the street migrants have been.

Table 5 looks at the relationship among the street vendors in general. The data revealed that four in every ten respondents were in good relationship with their fellow street vendors, a third of them mentioned that the relationship is among them is very good. Less than 10 percent pointed out that the relationship among them is bad. Regarding the inter relationship among street vendor, this is what one says;

“The relationship among most of us is good. We share ideas together and alert one another when the AMA Task force come at us. We at times engage in heated arguments but we don’t fight”. (Georgina, 25 years).

Another respondent says:

“We can attend to customers when they want to buy our colleagues goods when they are engaged somewhere. But of course if I also sell the same good then I would have to lure the customer to buy from me. I don’t have anything bad against anyone, I am just being wise.” (Asanatu, 30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat good</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Primary survey, 2017

### 5.2.2 Belonging to association of Street Vendors

Research shows that migrants tend to form enclaves with colleagues they know or those who come from their localities at the origin. They form links and through
that they have material support from their relatives. They also secure jobs through these networks (Comola and Mendola, 2014).

It is revealed in figure 4.4 that only 30 percent of the migrants were in vendors association and this also amounts to 1 in 3 vendors and this quite good for the informal sector. The rest were not in any association. One respondent says:

“Belonging to association here is not necessary to me. It is just a waste of time. I don’t have time to spare to have to attend meetings. The little money I have will be taken away from me. Nobody is helping me in anything in Accra-I fend for myself here”. (Kojo, 24 years)

According to an informant from AMA:

”Most of the street vendors have refused to be in association because they don’t want to pay levies. We find it very difficult to monitor their activities in the Metropolis”. (AMA Official).

**Figure 5.2 Belonging to any association of street vendors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belonging to vendors association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.2.3 Type of assistance received from fellow vendors

Street vendors deliberately set out to enlarge their circle of friends among other vendors, for a range of motives, which are clearly understood and expressed, as soon as they arrive at the city. They exchange a lot of favours among themselves
as soon as they arrive at the city. They do that to strengthen their friendship and ensure moral support and consolation (Saha, 2011).

The study sought to find out whether respondents had received any form of assistance from their fellow vendors when they arrived in Accra. Almost half of them (46.7%) claimed they have not received any assistance and 53.3 percent reported receiving a variety of assistance. A fifth of them however had received support in terms of residential accommodation, and another 16.7 percent were assisted by their colleagues to secure the jobs they are doing. The data also show that the proportion of 8.3 percent was accounted for each by those who received financial support and for food and lodging respectively.

Table 5.7 Type of assistance received from fellow vendors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assistance</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No assistance</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial support</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential accommodation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helped to find job</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and lodging</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.2.4 Type of assistance received from fellow street vendors by Sex of respondents

Figure 5.3 represents a comparative analysis of the various types of assistance received by the street vendors from their colleagues by their sex. It is shown that more of the females than the male did not receive any support from their fellow street vendors. For all the other categories, a higher proportion of the males
received various kinds of support from their colleagues. From the data, twenty percent of males more the females received financial support from their colleagues and this may probably hold because the females do not need as much startup capital like males considering the types of items they both sell. The females mainly sold items phone cards, fresh fruits, food and drinks and sachet water. Most males on the other hand sold items like household appliances, vehicle accessories and a lot more. It supports Bhowmik’s finding in 2010 that female vendors mainly sold goods that of smaller quantities and also earned lesser income than their counterpart men. The males sold items such as electronic and home appliances, mobile phone accessories, whereas the female traded in items like food and drinks, fresh fruits and others.

It is also evident that 40 percent more males than females were helped by their colleagues to find jobs. However, in the case of residential accommodation, there was equal proportions between the two. This probably is because urbanization with attendant shortage in housing stock is a problem affecting most urban dwellers including the migrant street vendors.
Figure 5.3 Type of assistance have you received from your fellows by Sex of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of assistance</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Assistance</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial support</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential accommodation</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helped to find job</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and lodging</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.2.5 How long it took vendors to find this vending jobs

More than a third of the respondents (36.7%) in table 5.7 were able to secure their jobs in less than one year, more than one fifth also got theirs in a year. More than a quarter (26.7%) of them also had the jobs already waiting for them. About the same proportions was accounted for by both males and females in securing their jobs. However, the data shows higher proportion of females having already existing jobs upon arrival than males. It may also be probable that the females were able to use their networks to make the acquisition of the jobs easier before they arrived. It might be quite easier to secure female jobs because they may not require initial startup capital as previous studies have shown. When asked whether any family member or neighbors helped them to secure jobs, one respondent had this to say:
“When I discussed with my elder brother I wanted to come to Accra which was better for me at the village, he mentioned it to a friend who was selling fruits who gladly accepted to sublet some of the fruits to sell and keep the profit. This is how it was until I started my own business. I am very grateful to my brother’s girlfriend”. (Adwubi, 28 years).

Another had this to say:

“I never knew life is that difficult in Accra because I thought I could easily get job to do as claimed by my friends. I didn’t even have a place to sleep at night. I almost went back to the village because I realized I had been deceived. Since I am also determined to make it in life I started as a building construction labourer but that was very stressful so I knew I wouldn’t do it for a long time. I made some savings started my business. My plan now is to sell phones in addition to the phone accessories that I sell.” (Mensah, 30 years).

The Pearson’s chi square was used to further test whether there was a relationship between the sexes of vendors and how long it took them to secure jobs in Accra.

The Chi square results shown in Table 4.12 points out that the association between the two variables is insignificant. This means the sex of the vendor does not determine how long it will take him or her to secure a job. ($\chi^2=0.355; \text{df}=3; p=0.949>0.05$).

<p>| Table 5.8 Percent distribution of how long it took vendors to find this job |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Less than one year</th>
<th>One year</th>
<th>Two years and more</th>
<th>Job was already available</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ value</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10(35.7%)</td>
<td>6(21.4%)</td>
<td>5(10.3%)</td>
<td>7(17.9%)</td>
<td>28(100.0%)</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12(37.5%)</td>
<td>7(21.9%)</td>
<td>4(12.5%)</td>
<td>9(28.1%)</td>
<td>32(100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22(36.7%)</td>
<td>13(21.7%)</td>
<td>9(15.0%)</td>
<td>16(26.7%)</td>
<td>60(100.0%)</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017  \text{df=3}
5.2.6 Experience of migrant street vendors with City Authorities

This section looks at how street vendors negotiate their relationship with the city authorities. It specifically looked at the problems street vendors faced as City Authorities- AMA made efforts in clearing them off the unapproved places like the streets, roads and pavements as a means of beautifying the city centre. In a bid to enforce the by-laws and regulations of the Assembly, they tend to restrict the vendors in the use of the unapproved spaces for engaging in their activities, while at the same time the vendors also claim their livelihoods depend the selling they do on the streets and moreover it is their right to engage in economic activities. The section also looks at how the street vendors view the city authority and vice versa.

Table 5.9 looks at the proportions of some of the experiences the migrant street vendors have had with respect to the way and manner the AMA enforces their laws. More than half of the vendors mentioned that the City authorities do confiscate their goods, a quarter of who have so far not had any problems with the City authorities a little more than ten percent (11.7%) claimed they are able negotiate their relationship by paying bribes to the AMA Taskforce. It is seen that 1.7 percent of the respondents stated that they have been assaulted by the AMA Taskforce.

A greater proportion of males than females (more than 10%) reported of city authorities confiscating their goods, twenty percent of females more than males on
the other hand have not had any problems with the city authorities. The data also show that all the respondents that were assaulted were females.

**Table 5.9 Percent distribution of sex of respondents by experience with City authorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Confiscation of goods</th>
<th>Bribe extortions</th>
<th>Evictions</th>
<th>Physical assault</th>
<th>Fines</th>
<th>Never had any problems</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17(60.7%)</td>
<td>5(7.9%)</td>
<td>1(3.6%)</td>
<td>0(0.0%)</td>
<td>1(3.6%)</td>
<td>4(14.3%)</td>
<td>28(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15(46.9%)</td>
<td>2(6.3%)</td>
<td>2(6.3%)</td>
<td>1(3.1%)</td>
<td>1(3.1%)</td>
<td>11(34.4%)</td>
<td>32(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32(53.3%)</td>
<td>7(11.7%)</td>
<td>3(5.0%)</td>
<td>1(1.7%)</td>
<td>2(3.3%)</td>
<td>15(25.0%)</td>
<td>60(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: Primary survey, 2017**

The street vendors reported of how the city authorities harass them by evicting them from the street, by physically assaulting them and also confiscating their goods and wares. They at times pay fines to retrieve their seized items. These according to the vendors affect their livelihoods on the street. There are times their seized items get lost at the City Authority office and this invariably put the vendors in shock.

Some of them become bankrupt and face serious debt crisis because most of them took loans to start up their businesses. This renders them very vulnerable. For some, they do often venture into other businesses or adopt counter livelihood strategies with alerts (social capital) or becoming more mobile than stationary (human capital) to elude authorities so as to survive (Adaawen 2011:108).
5.2.7 Consultation of Street vendors with City Authorities

Many local governments consider street vendors as nuisance and not contributing positively to the economy because their activities are considered as informal and illegal (Mitullah, 2003; Bhowmik, 2003). Generally, in many countries, the activities of street vending which is part of the informal sector are unrecognized and as such are not protected under any legal framework and also not backed by any law. As informal activities in many countries are on the fringes of the law, many city authorities treat their activities as illegal and subject them to punitive measures (ILO 2002 as cited in Ndhlovu, 2011). According to Brown (2006: 191), the security of the activities of the street vendors largely hinges on actions of the various local governments. Brown went on to further add that the relationship of the various authorities is determined economic and financial positions of the regime, the level of enforcement of rules and regulations, and also the structure and the burdens that the authorities carry in terms of governance. (Brown 2006:191 as cited in Ndhlovu, 2011).

City authorities therefore restrict the use of streets, pavements and urban space for the activities of street vendors. City authorities use means like confiscation of goods, evictions, fines and others to prevent or reduce the activities of street vending.

Figure 4.6 reveals that 92 percent of the vendors mentioned that the Accra Metropolitan Assembly does not consult them regarding their activities. The rest 8 percent claim they at times have meetings with the City Authorities. This sample
supports the antagonistic relationship between the City Authorities and the street vendors in the sense that the former do not see the need to consult the vendors in their day-to-day administration of the Metropolis. In this regard, one AMA official had this to say:

“The activities of these vendors are unauthorized because they sell in unauthorized places like open spaces pavements, pedestrian and bicycle lanes and the streets. They struggle with motorists and other pedestrians, making the roads narrow and inconveniencing other road users. These vendors cause human and vehicular traffic which lead to time wasting and reduces productivity as a result of the man hours wasted in traffic. Some of them belong to associations so we once a while meet with them and sensitize them the dangers of their activities and also prompt them when there is impending decongestion or demolition of unauthorized structures in the Central Business District” (AMA Official).

Another AMA official interviewed also says:

“It is always difficult handling these street vendors on our streets. Every year we commit a lot of resources to rid them from unauthorized places. It is frustrating because the more effort we put in clearing them the more the numbers increase. The vendors keep on increasing day by day on our streets and pavements. Some of these vendors even go to the extent of resisting our Taskforce we deploy to decongest our streets and so our people have no choice than to use force on them” (AMA Official).
5.2.8 Awareness of legality or illegality of trading on street and pavements

The research sought to find out the opinion of the street vendors’ relationship with the city authorities. The street vendors were asked their awareness of whether their trading activities were legal or illegal. The data show that about seven in ten vendors interviewed were aware that their activities on the streets are illegal and a little more than a quarter (26.7%) thought there was nothing illegal about trading. This data shows that to the vendors, their activities are survival mechanism (Ndhlovu, 2011) and so they seem to damn all consequences that their purported illegal activities cause because they are not oblivious of the problems they cause.

In the in-depth interview, the street vendors in sharing their opinion with how they related with the city authorities had this to say:

“Any time we hear abaayei (meaning they are coming), we have to run up and down with our wares. This is very bad. How do they want us to make a living? There is unemployment in the country and this the only job we can also do to look after our families. As they are sacking us and seizing our wares what do
they want us to do? Meanwhile we pay taxes and levies to them every day. If they don’t want us to sell then they also stop levying us.” (Akwasi, 30 years).

Another vendor also says:

“We are not moved by what the city authorities do to us because the eventually get tired in clearing us off the street so we play hide-and-seek with them. After all when they seize our wares we pay bribes to them and they release our goods to us. This how we always relate with them.” (Araba, 32 years).

From the discussions, a greater proportion of the street vendors have attested to the bad experiences they have had with the City Authorities and it is worthy to suggest that there are tensions between the City Authorities and street vendors. Listening to the street vendors suggests that the city authorities extort money from them and drive them off the street to satisfy their political expediency. They claim the same ‘powerful’ authorities taxes them on the street as if they are condoning their illegality and these same people harass and chase them off the streets. This seems to lead to mistrust between City Authorities and the street vendors leading to confrontation between the two.

The likely implication is that with the level of mistrust and confrontation, the vendors are likely not to abide by the rules and regulation and also run with the nice policies that the city authorities put in place in day-to-day administration of the Metropolis.
5.2.9 Payment of Taxes/Levies to City Authorities

The respondents were asked whether they paid tax or levies to the AMA. Almost a quarter of them claimed they paid some levies daily, weekly or monthly for using the urban spaces and pavements and the rest 23.3 percent did not pay anything to the Assembly. The officials were thus interviewed in this regard. One of has this to say:

“The by-laws of the AMA mandates everybody who engages in in any economic activities to pay taxes and levies to the Assembly for developmental projects. Street vendor are supposed to pay not more than GH¢ 1.00 as daily levies. However some of the street vendors have been avoiding our revenue collectors, yet they are the same people whose activities create filth in the Metropolis. How do they expect us to clear the filth? ”(AMA, Official).

It is likely that the street vendors refuse to pay taxes because of the confrontational relationship that exist between them and the City Authorities. This probably results from the mistrust the vendors have for the City Authorities. In another breath, the City Authorities feel they are not able to rake in terms of taxes from the
vendors because they (vendors) are not well-organised hence making them very evasive in payment of taxes.

**Figure 5.6 Payment of Taxes/Levies to City Authorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>76.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary survey, 2017*

5.3.1 **Effect of rural-urban migration on the Livelihoods of Migrant street vendors and their families.**

The poverty level people as informed by their livelihoods are dependent on the context in which they live in and the opportunities available to them. In other words, the assets that are available to individuals and the way they use them determines their economic status. However, the accessibility is determined by the economic, social, political and the environmental regime of the jurisdiction (Meikle, 2002:38). Street vendors engage in their activities to improve their livelihoods by raising capital to improve their livelihoods and be able to provide good education for their children, build their own house and develop their own knowledge (Tamalsina, 2007).
This research therefore measured the effect that migration of street vendors to the urban centres have on them. And so socio-economic indicators such as improvement in food intake, clothing, housing conditions, education of dependents, access to healthcare, access to loan facilities, ability to support family and access to transportation were considered.

Table 4.14 looks at the combinations of the socio-economic indicators of migrants before and after migration and it has been revealed that there has been improvement in some of the indicators as well deterioration in others. In the case of the food intake, almost half of the migrants (48.3%) indicated very much improvement and 23.3 percent mentioned they are worse off. In the case of access to residential accommodation (housing), more than half (55%) stated that they are worse off and a quarter of them indicated there is very much improvement. Another area that has very much improved in the lives of most of the vendors is access to transportation. The data show 80 percent of them have seen much improvement in their lives and has enhanced their activities. On a whole, considering the mix of indicators in the table, it is worth mentioning that there is improvement in the livelihood of migrant street vendors. One respondent in this regard says:

“It is good that I came to join my husband in Accra. I have been selling phone cards and doing money transfer at this place for 8 years. I live with my husband and two children at Agyiringanor and I can boast of helping my husband to look after our children. The two of my children are both attending the Teacher training College. We are running transport business and have also built our own house. My husband’s income alone couldn’t have done all these”. (Agyeiwa, 42 years).
Table 5.10 Socio-economic status of migrant street vendors before and after migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living condition</th>
<th>Very much improved</th>
<th>Somewhat improved</th>
<th>Not improved</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48.3%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education of dependents</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43.3%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43.3%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to loan facilities</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to support family</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53.3%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to transport</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.3.1 Access to Housing and Livelihood Facilities

Research has shown that as people migrate from the origin to the destination there the tendency of depopulating and overpopulating effect on the origin and the destination respectively (Islam, 2010). And as this happens pressure is put on the existing infrastructural amenities of which housing units for accommodation is not left out.

The survey therefore attempted to identify their housing condition of the migrant street vendors who were interviewed. It is evident in the data that half of the respondents lived in brick houses, more than a quarter of them (26.7%) lived in
improvised dwellings, ten percent slept in front of shops at night and another 8.3 percent slept in open street.

Gender analysis shows the same proportions of those living in brick houses for both sexes, almost 10 percent more females than males slept in improvised dwellings. It is also clear that 8 percent more males than females slept in front of shops.

Table 5.11 Percent distribution of sex of respondents by type of dwelling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex/dwelling type</th>
<th>Brick house</th>
<th>In front of shops</th>
<th>Improvised dwelling</th>
<th>Open Street</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14(50.0%)</td>
<td>4(14.3%)</td>
<td>6(21.4%)</td>
<td>3(10.7%)</td>
<td>1(3.6%)</td>
<td>28(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16(50.0%)</td>
<td>2(6.3%)</td>
<td>10(31.3%)</td>
<td>2(6.3%)</td>
<td>2(6.3%)</td>
<td>32(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30(50.0%)</td>
<td>6(10.0%)</td>
<td>16(26.7%)</td>
<td>5(8.3%)</td>
<td>3(5.0%)</td>
<td>60(100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.3.2 Livelihood to Dependent Family

Street vending provides earning opportunity and livelihoods to the family members that depend on them. In some cases, some of these dependent family members are left at the origin. They include children, parents, grandparents and siblings. Some migrant street vendors are faced with the responsibility of having to provide basic necessities to those family members that depend on them. In Accra, many vendors are working on the street as a means for survival for themselves to their dependent family members. They send either cash remittances or in kind or both.
It is shown that a greater proportion (especially the males) of the migrant street vendors send cash remittances in the proportions of 78.6 percent and 65.6 percent for males and females respectively. It is also evident that 13 percent more males than females remit in cash. However, in the case of kind remittances, as low as 28.1 percent and 17.9 percent are represented by the males and females respectively.

It is worthy of mentioning, especially from the study though a small sample was used and cannot be generalized, that street vending does not necessarily have to be considered in a negative light, considering the tensions between the youth and the city authorities but rather be managed properly. This is because apart the street creating employment for the teeming you, it also serve as important source of remittances to support their families at the origin.

It further emphasizes peoples’ sense of responsibility to their kith and kin in the Ghanaian culture in the sense that these migrants find themselves struggling under harsh and precarious conditions to make a living in the urban centres yet they still live up to their remittance obligations.
5.3.3 Level of job satisfaction of street vending

The table looks at level at which the street vendors were satisfied with the work they are engaged in. The report shows that 38.3 percent were very satisfied, almost another third says they were satisfied and only 5 percent expressed dissatisfaction with the economic activity they are engaged in. In the in-depth interviews, the street vendors were asked whether they were satisfied with the street vending business or as to whether they would opt for any other job if given choices and this is what came out:

“I have been selling on the street for more than 5 years because I didn’t have anybody to open a shop for me to practice my carpentry work after completing my apprenticeship. I therefore resorted to selling ice cream on the street at Madina. I have now graduated to selling vehicle interior accessories. I can’t say I am very happy with my work because there is a
lot of stress in it but I can say that I am better off than my colleagues whom I completed my apprenticeship with. I don’t hope to quit this job any time soon.” (Mensah, 42 years).

This is what another migrant street vendor aged 30 says:

“I make more money in the selling on the streets than I would have had if I was doing the farming work in my village”. (Abdallah, 33)

Table 5.12 Percent distribution of level of satisfaction of street vending activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very satisfied</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat satisfied</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat dissatisfied</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfied</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017

5.3.4 Willingness to quit the vending

Table 4.16 shows that 60 percent, representing almost a third of the vendors were not willing to stop the selling on the street even if they were given another means of livelihood. The males were however found to be more willing than the females. The Pearson Chi square test shows statistically insignificant association (at P=0.080>0.05) between the sexes and the willing to quit the vending on the street.

In the depth-interview, one vendor interviewed had this to say:

“I am not willing to stop this activity because this is where I get my livelihood from. I have been able to rent my own apartment from the savings I make from this work that I am doing. My children are also enrolled in good schools. So why should I quit....?” (Meisu, 48 years).
Table 5.13 Percentage distribution of willingness to quit the vending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ value</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.061</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.0%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary survey, 2017  

As it has been mentioned a couple of times in the study, street vending will continue to increase as long as there exist imbalances in terms of social and infrastructural development and unemployment in the country continues to be on the increase. This probably is one of the reasons why the youth are unwilling to quit the street vending business. This therefore affords the sense of direction of policy formulations and guidance.
CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Ghana and many sub-Saharan African countries have been experiencing rapid population growth and urbanization from both natural increase and high rates of migration into the cities and large towns (Kwankye et al, 2007). Although the majority of Ghana’s population reside in rural localities, urbanisation has been rising over the years.

Most developing countries are being faced with unsustainable urban development as more people troop to the cities in search for better opportunities to improve their standard of living. Unfortunately, the quest to better their standards of living rather leads to increased urban poverty due to limited or condensed opportunities in the urban centers.

Increasing population pressure and disparities between urban and rural areas, increasing unemployment, difficult rural life in general, and conflict in particular have resulted in livelihood vulnerability in the rural areas of Ghana and this phenomenon has also led to an increase in trading where street traders or vendors occupy a conspicuous portion of the urban informal sector in the developing world (Muiruri 2010:1).
It has so far been shown that Street vending in Accra has become an important source of livelihood for the teeming migrants who see their economic activity as a means to prepare for a more permanent job they seek to do. The study therefore explored the socio-demographic characteristics of migrant street vendors to Accra, the push and pull factors that generate their migration, how these vendors negotiate their relationship with other vendors and City Authorities. It also examined the effects of their urban migration on their livelihoods and those of their families.

This section looks at some findings regarding the background of the migrant street vendors. It was evident that the proportion of males younger than 20 years were more than the females within the same category. It is probable that the males are dropping out of school at an early age to engage in economic activity.

More males than females were never married and also the proportion of females who were currently married or in any form of union were higher as compared to the males. This supports earlier findings that Ghanaian men marry later than women. ((GDHS, 2014:49).

Regarding the region migrants lived before migrating, 10 percent of vendors lived in Accra and showed some intra-regional movement. The interviews revealed that they commute daily to ply their trade and go back to their towns.
About 90 percent of the street vendors had received some formal education and 16 percent more females more than males had not received any formal education. The major pull factor of migrants to Accra is job search and the pronounced push factor from the origin among the other factors is poverty. They both accounted for more than a third (35%) of the migrants’ decision to migrate. A greater proportion of the migrants (73.3%) planned their decision as supported by earlier research (2015).

About a third of the migrants (33.3%) were engaged in farming and this has an implication on agricultural production because the youthful labour force who are supposed to cultivate the land migrate to the urban centre.

In terms of type of assistance received from the fellow street vendors, almost half (46.7%) had no assistance, about 35 percent of females more than males did not receive any assistance from their colleagues. However, except for residential accommodation more males than females received financial support, job food and lodging. And about 42 percent of the respondents were able to secure their jobs in less than one year. This probably encourages potential migrants to migrate to Accra when such feedbacks are sent to them at the origin.

In enforcing the by-laws by the AMA, more than half (53.3%) of the migrants complained that the Task force do confiscate their goods and another 25 percent have never had any problems with the City Authorities. Even though a greater
proportion that is about 7 in 10 migrants were aware that their economic activities on the streets are illegal they still would have to eke on the street to make a living. In their opinion, the vendors claimed the city authorities have always been on a threat to their pursuit of survival in the city.

Half of the migrant street vendors lived in brick houses, almost 9 percent sleep in open streets and more than a quarter (26.7%) sleep in improvised dwellings.

More than half of the street vendors send cash remittances in the proportion of 78.6 percent and 65.6 percent for males and females respectively. The data show that 13 percent more males than females remit in cash. However, in the case of kind remittances, as low as 28.1 percent and 17.9 percent are represented by the males and females respectively. The in-depth interview report shows that females regularly visit home more regularly hence the shortfall in the proportion of cash remitted to the origin.

More than half of the respondents were not willing to quit the street vending even if offered another means of livelihood, though the males were found to be more willing than the females. This contradicts other findings regarding the willingness to quit, however those findings pertained to street hawking (Kwankye et al., 2007; Nduka and Duru, 2014).
6.2 CONCLUSION

This research has revealed that the increasing migration of people from rural to urban areas is as a result of unemployment at the origin and uneven development and poverty in the rural areas of most developing and the increase in-migration of rural dwellers to Accra has led to increasing urban unemployment therefore the in-migrants who come to Accra to find the non-existing white collar jobs for which they came end up on the street as vendors.

It has also been found that the perceived availability of job prospects, better educational and better health care facilities and other developed infrastructural and social amenities that are necessary for better living conditions have attracted the migrants to the AMA. In order to better their lives, enjoy the improved infrastructural amenities and make a living for themselves, most of these migrants are thus attracted to the city capital.

The background characteristics of the respondents in the sample revealed that majority of the street vendors were youths accounted for by mean age of 27.2 as determined by the data. About a third of these migrants were into agricultural activities back at the origin before migrating and this is likely to have a ‘brawn drain’ effect to the origin. The main factors that led to the migration were unemployment, poverty and lack of development at the origin.

The study also shows that the in-migrants who turned up to become the street vendors were attracted to the AMA as a result of the feedback they gathered from the vendors who have already established themselves in the Metropolis. Their
presence was also facilitated by the relatives and friends who serve as ‘bridge heads’. The relationship among the street vendors was also good and they served as ‘whistle blowers’ for one another when the City Authorities -AMA plan any demolition and decongestion exercise as a bid to enforce their by-laws. They also supported one another to secure jobs and residential accommodation.

The present study also reveals that the relationship between the street vendors and the AMA has been confrontational in the sense that they regularly embark on demolition and decongestion to rid the vendors from off the streets, pavements and open spaces. To the City Authorities, the activities were a nuisance and illegal to city because they litter the city centre and compete with the pedestrians and cause vehicular traffic. Efforts to achieve results from the decongestion exercises have so far proved futile because the more they enforce the laws, the more the vendors keep increasing in numbers. The street vendors on the other hand opined that the AMA is a threat to them because their economic activities on the street is a source of their livelihoods and survival.

In sum, street vending is not ending any time soon as long as in-migration to the city capital is on the increase. The responsibility rest with the government and the city authorities to manage their presence and activities in the urban centres.
6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Against the background of the findings and discussions of the problems related to street vending in the Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA), the researcher would like to make the following recommendations:

The migration of people from the urban areas to the urban centres is as a result of poverty and rural unemployment. For these reasons, the government (through the local authorities) should provide start-up funds and other access to credit facilities to help the youth in the rural areas who are willing to enter into businesses. This will help to empower and create employment for the youth who have the higher propensity to migrate.

Since the vendors have come to stay, the City Authorities should regularize their activities. The city authorities should endeavor to register them and encourage them to be association for their activities to easily be tracked and monitored. The city authorities should also create temporary designated places on some days for vendors solely to sell their goods legally. When this is done it will go a long way to reduce the rift between the migrant vendors and the city authorities.

The AMA should team up with their collaborative agencies such as the Road Safety Commission, the Ghana National Fire Service (whose fire hydrants migrants have invaded), the Motor Transport and Traffic Unit to regularly organize the street migrants and sensitize them on the dangers their activities pose to the public and they themselves.
The AMA has the mandate by law to ensure the day to day administration of the Metropolitan. They should therefore formulate policies that regulate the land use policies in their jurisdiction including the activities of street vendors. They should in pursuant of that make by-laws, rules and regulations to prevent some street vendors to operate in some inappropriate and unauthorized places and ensure the enforcement of such laws. The City authorities must ensure that in enforcing the by-laws, recalcitrant vendors who display their goods at unauthorized places should be prosecuted and there is the likelihood that when the laws are enforced it will serve as a deterrent to other vendors.

In as much as there is the call for rules, regulations and by-laws to be enforced, care must be taken to uphold the fundamental human rights of these street vendors who eking on the streets to make a living in this democratic dispensation. In this wise, maltreatment and brutalities at the hands of the AMA city guards and the police needs to be curbed. There is also the need the city authorities and the police to protect and not harm the vendors.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

QUESTIONNAIRE

ON

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: A
STUDY OF STREET VENDORS IN THE ACCRA METROPOLIS

JUNE 2017
Hello, I am Richard Atsu Kuadamah, a Student of University of Ghana, Legon from the Centre of Migration Studies in Ghana. I am conducting a research on the causes and consequences rural-urban migration: a study of street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan area as part of my dissertation leading to the award of Master of Arts in Migration Studies.

I would therefore be grateful for your assistance in completing the following questions to the best of your knowledge. The responses that you will provide in this research will be treated with confidentiality and are only meant for academic purposes.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Date of interview.............................................              Place of Interview..............................................

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Sex
   Male......................................................... 1
   Female..................................................... 2

2. How old are you? (In completed years)

3. What is your marital status?
   Never married.......................................... 1
   Married.................................................. 2
Consensual union………………………….. 3
Separated………………………………….. 4
Divorced…………………………………… 5
Widowed………………………………… 6

4 What is your religious denomination?
Catholic........................................ 01
Protestant ....................................... 02
Pentecostal/ Charismatic................. 03
Other Christian.......................................... 04
Islam..................................................... 05
Traditionalist..................................... 06
Other (specify)........................................ 07

5 In what region/country were you born?
Western............................................. 01
Central.............................................. 02
Greater Accra.................................. 03
Volta................................................ 04
Eastern............................................. 05
Ashanti.............................................. 06
Brong Ahafo..................................... 07
Northern.......................................... 08
Upper East......................................... 09
Upper West....................................... 10
Other ECOWAS..................................... 11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Accra</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volta</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashanti</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brong Ahafo</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper East</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper West</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ECOWAS</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa other than ECOWAS</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Africa</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. How long have you been living continuously in Accra?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year &lt; 5 years</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years &lt; 10 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. In what region/country were you living previously born?
8. Which town or village were you previously living before coming to Accra? ..............................................

9. Where were you living previously?
   - Rural .................................................. 1
   - Urban .................................................. 2

10. To which ethnic group do you belong?
    - Akan ................................................. 1
    - Ga-Adangme ....................................... 2
    - Ewe .................................................. 3
    - Guan ................................................. 4
    - Mole-Dagbon ...................................... 5

11. What is the highest educational level you have attained?
    - None ............................................... 1
    - Primary ............................................ 2
    - JSS/JHS ............................................. 3
    - Middle ............................................. 4
    - SSS/SHS ............................................. 5
    - Secondary ......................................... 6
    - Voc/Tech/Tertiary ............................... 7

12. What was the main reason for moving here?
    - Work ................................................ 1
    - Join family/marriage ............................. 2
    - School/training .................................. 3
Conflict ................................................. 4
Disaster (flood, drought, fire)................. 5
Other (Specify)........................................ 6

13 What do you mainly trade in?..............................................................

MIGRATION DECISION AND EXPERIENCES
1 For how long have you been living in Accra?

- 6 months ago.................................................1
- 1 year ago.......................................................2
- 5-9 years.......................................................3
- 10 years or more..........................................4

2 Who made the decision for you to move to Accra?

- Self..............................................................1
- Family/Parents..............................................2
- Friends.......................................................3
- Other (specify).............................................4

3 Did you have any information about living condition and facilities before leaving?

- Yes............................................................1
- No.............................................................2
4. If yes, what was the main source of the information?
   Relative(s) .............................................. 1
   Friend(s) .............................................. 2
   Mass media (TV, radio etc.) ......................... 3
   Other (Specify) ........................................ 4

5. What was the major reason(s) for coming to Accra?
   To join parents/friends/close relatives ................. 1
   In search of educational facilities ..................... 2
   In search of job ........................................ 3
   Job transfer ............................................ 4
   To get modern facilities ................................ 5
   For medical facilities ................................ 6
   For marriage .......................................... 7
   Divorce ............................................... 8
   Agricultural constraints ............................... 9
   Other (Specify) ....................................... 10

6. What are the major factor(s) leaving your origin for leaving your origin?
   Unemployment/joblessness ............................ 1
   Crop failure/Famine .................................... 2
   Lack of market for farm produce ..................... 3
7 Before leaving for Accra, what work were you doing back home?

- Farming.......................................................1
- Wage earner..............................................2
- Vendor...................................................3
- House wife..............................................4
- Unemployed.............................................5
- Learning a trade.......................................6

8 Was your coming to Accra planned?

- Yes..........................................................1
- No...........................................................2

MIGRANT RELATIONSHIP WITH CITY AUTHORITIES AND FELLOW VENDORS

1 In general, what would say is your relationship with your fellow street vendors?

- Very good...............................................1
- Good.......................................................2
- Somewhat good.......................................3
2 Did any of your fellow vendor(s) help you to settle?
Yes…………………………………………………..1
No………………………………………………………2

3 If yes, what type of assistance have you received from them?
Financial support………………………………………1
Residential accommodation…………………..………………2
Help to find job………………………………………...3
Food and lodging………………………………………4
Other (Specify)…………………………………………….5

4 Do you belong to any association of street vendor?
Yes…………………………………………………..1
No………………………………………………………2

5 Do you pay any tax or levies for your trading activities?
Yes…………………………………………………..1
No………………………………………………………2

6 If yes, how often are the taxes or levies paid?
Daily…………………………………………………..1
Weekly…………………………………………………..2
Fortnightly…………………………………………………..3
Are you aware that by law it is illegal to trade on streets and payments?

Yes……………………………………...... 1

No……………………………………...... 2

What has been your experience with the City authorities in an attempt to enforce the laws?

Confiscation of goods……………………………………... 1

Bribe extortions……………………………………... 2

Evictions……………………………………... 3

Physical assault……………………………………... 4

Fines……………………………………... 5

Never had any problems……………………………………... 6

Other (Specify)……………………………………... 7

Do the city authorities consult you concerning your trading location?

Yes……………………………………... 1

No……………………………………... 2

Would you like the government to give you formal license to trade on the streets?

Yes……………………………………... 1
EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON LIVELIHOODS OF MIGRANTS AND FAMILIES

1. How long did it take you to find this job?
   - Less than one year: 1
   - One year: 2
   - Two years and more: 3
   - Job was already available: 4

2. How much are you satisfied with your trading activities on the street?
   - Very satisfied: 1
   - Satisfied: 2
   - Somewhat satisfied: 3
   - Somewhat dissatisfied: 4
   - Dissatisfied: 5

3. After your arrival in Accra, what were the major difficulties did you encounter?
   - Food and related consumer items: 1
   - Inability to find jobs: 2
   - Residential accommodation: 3
   - Lack of social services: 4
   - No difficulties: 5
   - Other (Specify): 6

4. Do you live in Accra with your household?
5 In what type of dwelling do you and your household live?
- Brick house: 1
- In front of shops: 2
- Improvised dwelling: 3
- Street: 4
- Other (Specify): 5

6 With whom are you living with in Accra?
- Alone: 1
- Parents: 2
- Siblings: 3
- Friends: 4
- Other relations: 5
- Unrelated: 6

7 Is your livelihood condition improved after migration to Accra?
- Yes: 1
- No: 2

8 Do you remit in cash or in kind to your dependents at the village/place of origin?
- Yes: 1
- No: 2
9  If yes, how often do you remit to your dependents at the village/place of origin?

Daily.......................................................... 1
Weekly.......................................................... 2
Monthly.......................................................... 3
Annually.......................................................... 4
Once a while...................................................... 5

10 If given the choice, would you like to quit the vending on the street?

Yes.............................................................. 1
No............................................................... 2
APPENDICES
Appendix 2: Interview schedule for Accra Metropolitan Assembly officials

(Key informant interviews)

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

Interview Schedule

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: A STUDY OF STREET VENDORS IN THE ACCRA METROPOLIS

JUNE 2017
Hello, I am Richard Atsu Kuadamah, a Student of University of Ghana, Legon from the Centre of Migration Studies in Ghana. I am conducting a research on the causes and consequences rural-urban migration: a study of street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan area as part of my dissertation leading to the award of Master of Arts in Migration Studies.

I would therefore be grateful for your assistance in completing the following questions to the best of your knowledge. The responses that you will provide in this research will be treated with confidentiality and are only meant for academic purposes.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Date of interview............................................
Place of Interview.......................................  
Introductory Questions
1) Please kind tell me about your job role.
2) How long have you been in your current position?
3) What are the main challenges that the activities of street vendors pose in the Accra Metropolis?
4) Do you foresee any problems of the increasing street vending activities in Accra Metropolitan area?
5) What are the problems? (if any)
6) What are the possible causes of the increasing street vendors in Accra?
7) Is the AMA is doing to control/manage the increasing street vending activities in Accra?

8) In your opinion, should street vendors be allowed to operate in the Metropolis?
   If yes, explain
   If no, explain

9) Under what circumstances can street vendors be allowed to trade on the streets and pavements?

10) Are there any regulations that govern the activities of street vendors in the Metropolis?

11) Do you consult with the street vendors with regards to their activities on the street?

12) If yes, how often do these consultations take place?

13) If no, has the Metropolitan assembly considered it?

14) In your opinion, are there some positives attributed to street vendors and their?

15) Are there plans to regularize their activities in the metropolis?

16) What is your opinion about some multilateral organisations that advocate for the rights of city inhabitants including street vendors?

17) Has the Metropolitan Assembly got any future plans of enhancing their livelihoods?

18) What is your opinion about some multilateral organisations that advocate for the rights of city inhabitants including street vendors.

19) The Metropolitan Assembly got any future plans of enhancing their livelihoods?

   Thank you very much for your time.
Appendix 3: Interview Schedule

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES

Interview Guide

ON

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: A STUDY OF STREET VENDORS IN THE ACCRA METROPOLIS

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Thank you for your cooperation.

Date of interview................................ Place of Interview...........................................

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. What do you mainly trade in?
2. What was/were the main reason(s) for coming to Accra?
3. Are you aware that by law it is illegal to trade on streets and pavements?
   If yes, why do you still continue to trade on the street?
4. What information did you have about Accra before coming?
5. How has your migration to Accra improved your living condition?
6 How is your social relation here as compared to your origin? Does your neighborhood help you to solve any problem in any way?

7 In what ways have you developed your human assets (skills, education, and knowledge) and that of your household?

8 Have the physical assets like infrastructure and other facilities improved your livelihood better than the origin?

9 What has been some of the benefits accruing to you for selling on the street?

10 Do you face any constraints from motorists and other road users to continue your livelihood as street vendors? How about the city authorities?

11 Do you have conflicts among yourselves as traders, (individually and collectively). Over what issues and how do you resolve them?

12 What changes have you seen after being involved on street vending? How was your income before involvement and how about now?

13 If you had a choice, would you like to the job of selling on the street?

14 What advice would you give to your family members and friends regarding migration to Accra?

15 What do you think should be the steps to be taken by city authorities to improve your present condition?
APPENDIX 4: Map of Accra Metropolis

Source: Accra Metropolitan Assembly