CONTRIBUTION OF STREET TRADE ON LIVELIHOOD OF POOR FAMILY: IN DIRE DAWA CITY, ETHIOPIA

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A thesis paper submitted to school of graduate studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements of MA degree in development management

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DECLARATION

I, Mr. Mohammednasir Idris ID NO: DDU 1204928 here by announce that this thesis entitled "Contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city" submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MA, in Dire Dawa university College of business and economics through the Department of public administration, is my original work and has not been presented to the award of any degree in any university. All sorts of materials used for this thesis have been acknowledged.

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Abstract

Throughout the world the issue of street vending is common in urban areas. However, its impact may vary from country to country. Even though there is several study on impact of street trade on family income, none of them focused on this trade impact on poor family livelihood. Thus

main objective of this study is investigating the contribution of street trade activity for livelihood of poor family study area, factor that attract people to start street trade, factors that enable the vendor to generate more income and the challenge of street trade. The type of the research used in this study is both qualitative and quantitative research method. The rational to use this method is to deeply increase quality of the study. Instruments that researcher used to collect primary data is, key informant interview, personal observation and questionnaire. For this, study 153 street vendors participated as sample respondents using purposive from non-probability and stratified and simple random sampling from probability sampling system. The study undertaken in selected place of street trade in Dire Dawa (Conel and Saido). The study result indicate that the sector provides job opportunity for poor in the city. This sector is playing pivotal role even for the country in decreasing unemployment, poverty alleviation and empowering women economically. Majority of street trader are characterized by low level of education mostly elementary and high school dropper. Moreover, the majority age category of the street vendors was between 18 to 29 years with average family size of three. Sex ratio of Dire Dawa city street vendor is majority women who start the business to help her poor father and mother or her husband and widowed or divorced. According to study finding, factors like quality of good, enough capital, physical capability, skill and experience and operating in high income community are enable them to intensify their income. Even though street vending is drastically changing life of poor family in Dire Dawa city, there are numerous challenge that facing vendor daily in their working environment. These activities as a livelihood strategy have brought significant change and outcomes. They are able to survive even if their living conditions are yet unsatisfactory.

Key word: street trade, vending, livelihood and Dire Dawa

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

In this first chapter of the paper, the bird's eye view of the overall plan and activity of study is provided. Historical development of the sector, background of the study, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives of the study are included. On the top of that, there is the significance of the study and a section that sets out the scope of the study are presented.

1.1Background of the study

There is no single definition for the term informal economy that different scholar agreed up on. Different authors have used different expression to refer to the informal economy. Suthuraman (1989), define informal economy as an urban way of earning a living distinguished by easy entry in terms of skill, capital, and organization; family ownership of enterprises; small-scale of operation; labor-intensive production; and unregulated markets.

There are two view of the sector as a general concept depending on different theory. The dark view interprets the sector as problem for development of formal sector, unproductive and illegal while the other views which is the bright view which associates the sector as productive and veritable sponge that can absorb a large number of surplus labors. Many scholars explain informal sector as an activity of personal and family level. Todaro and Stephen (2003) state informal sector character the informal sector as large number of small-scale production and service activities that are individually or family owned and uses labor-intensive and simple technology.

Street trade is a type of informal economy that undertaking by subsistence nation of the city in every country of the world whether in developed or underdeveloped country. Lyons and snoxell (2005) state that it may include trading without a permit, trading outside formally designated trading locations and non-payment of municipal/national taxes or self-allocation of shelter for trading.

According to Bhowmik (2005) street vendors are self-employed workers in the informal economy who are either stationary or mobile, he defined a street vendor as a person trading from the street who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure from which to sell.

There is the difference in the reason for involving of vendor in informal economic activity from country to country. people involved in street trade because try to avoid the cost of formality in terms of strict rules and regulation, taxes, time and effort involved in complying with formal state procedures.

In developing country specifically in African Nations Informal sector plays an important role in reducing urban unemployment, crime and violence, and serving as a breeding ground for new entrepreneurs (Darge, 2011). In contrast, the contribution of informal sector or street vending cause's congestion and creates solid waste without appropriate collection and drainage problems, sale of drugs and ethnic clash are remaining a serious challenge where they operate (Philip and Hussein, 2014).

Similar to other African especially sub-Saharan countries cities/towns the issue of street trade is the most significant livelihood for large number of population in Ethiopian large cities/towns. Dire Dawa has also significant number of street vendors who depend on this trade for daily subsistence. The town is one of the largest cities in eastern Ethiopian and has significant share of street vendors. This is due to the presence of large numbers of migrant population from different areas that do not get formal job. The migrant that is first engaged in the casual work was joined in the informal activities for temporary subsistence. Therefore, the issue of informal and non-standard employment deserves special attention. Hence, this study concerned on examining the contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Population of least developing country has been increasing from time to time. Ethiopia is one of the sub Saharan country recording geometric growths of population. This population growth ultimately resulted to high unemployment rate especially in urban Ethiopia (28.5 according to survey of central statistical agency of Ethiopia in 2020).

According to Dire Dawa city administration statistical data, among 204,530(data from Dire Dawa city administration) total populations of Dire Dawa, 29,988(22.7 %) are unemployed population. It is easy to estimate the difficulty of getting job in the city (Dire Dawa) for such a large unemployed population and even it is the worst for new migrant from rural area. This is because of different reason such as lack of experience, lack of skill and illiteracy. Starting over

petty trade along the street become their chance to survive, even though such activity has not been included in national policy and city plan as well.

According to Tavonga, (2014) there is several negative consequence of street trade to the city like, overcrowding the city roads, block legal shops, sold unsafe foods, dispose garbage's in improper sight, selling of unsafe products like traffic congestion due to starching of vendors. However, this sector plays crucial role in national economies of the country for numerous reasons. It provides employment opportunities as a means of income generation for much poor family, especially for those who migrate from the rural areas. It also provides to consumers convenient and accessible retail options and forms a vital part of the social and economic life of a city.

Study done in Bahir dar by Abeje (2019) examine determinant factor of economic informality and its impact on house hold livelihood. He states in his finding that street vending would be an attractive alternative to these youths. He also found that street vending was a particularly important source of employment and income for both sexes. He concludes that vending represent mainly survival strategies adopted in the face of growing unemployment and underemployment aiming at raising incomes for own support so as to alleviate hunger and poverty. Filmon (2011) focused on role of informal sector on house hold livelihood in his study conducted in Mekele. Another study done by Amsale (2017) in Addis Abeba illustrate role of local authority on street vending activity. He concludes his finding by illustrating that Local Authorities view street vending as disorganized activity giving bad image to the town. Even though many researcher assess the role of street trade for community and for country, none of the above author did assess contribution of street vending on poor family livelihood. Consequently, there is a gap in studying role of street trade specifically on livelihood of poor family. Because of this there is not that much data about role of street trade on poor family livelihood and significance of its implication in poverty reduction. Across my searching of different study for this research, there is a gap of studding contribution of street trade specifically on livelihood of poor family in the urban area. Consequently, this study would be the first to examine contribution of street trade on livelihood of small holding family in Dire Dawa city. Generally, this is what passionate and motivated me to this study.

1.3. Research question

1. What are pulling and pushing factor that's make people to participate in street trade?

2. What is role of street trade on livelihood of poor family?

3. What are the factors enabling vendors to maximize their profit from the business?

4. What is challenge that people engaged in street trade are facing in their business area?

1.4. Objective of the study

1.4.1. General objective

The main objective of this study is assessing the contribution of street trade for livelihood of poor family study area.

1.4.2. Specific objective

1. To investigate pulling and pushing factor that's make people to participate in street trade.

2. To examine role of this street trade on livelihood of poor family.

3. To investigate factors enabling vendors to maximize their profit from the business.

4. To identify challenge that people engaged in street trade are facing in their business area.

1.5. Significance of the study

This study hopefully will be icebreaking for another similar study in the area, since there is the gap in studding relation between street trade and poor family which involve in this trade. It is provided information about contribution and negative impact of street trade on environment and society. The study also provides the way to promote the business to eradicate unemployment and poverty for government and other concerned body. It gives hint on its negative impact mitigation strategy for society, government and others.

1.6. Scope of the study

This study is delimited to Dire Dawa city administration. It is focused on street trade only not all informal trade and particularly, on contribution of street trade on livelihood of small holding family. Furthermore, to identify and investigate all aspects of street trade and livelihoods, it would demand extensive research, much more time, finance, energy, resource and sufficient information.

There are several places in Dire Dawa city that street trade business is operating. However, this study focused on street trader of selected place namely Conel, sabian gulit and Sabian Street,

since there is similarity between different place vendors. Study depend only on data collected from street trader and costumers.

1.7. Organization of the study

The study proposal is categorized into five chapter. Its contents organized as follows: Chapter one provides a general background, statement of the research problems, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, while Chapter two comprise general review of the literature by clearly identifying of both theoretical and empirical literatures which are related to street trading. Chapter three deals with methodology of the study related to the cause, contribution and challenges of street trade. Chapter four is analysis and finding and last chapter is conclusion and recommendation.

1.8. Limitation of the Study

All unregistered and unlicensed activities in the city considered as informal trade and it is very broad in nature. Besides, its broadest nature, it demands much more time, resource and energy to scrutinize the role of the sector. Though the researcher exerted at most effort to scrutinize contribution of street trade. Nevertheless, the research was not free from limitations and therefore, some of the limitations of the study.

1. The study is of limited to street trade only; it did not cover other activities in the informal sector.

2. The sample is confined to 153 respondents with very limited street vending activities.

3. The data is cross sectional data therefore; it doesn't show the trend of street vending.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter focus on detail review of different literature of scholar the topic from different country. In this chapter tried to design our work in a way that could introduce, summarize and lay down the bases for the theoretical and empirical literatures on informal sector, street vending and livelihood. Starting by brief elaboration of urban informal sector nature and definition, detail summary of conceptual review, role of informal sector; followed by a section that briefs out theories on petty trading and economic dualism, Self-employment and street vending and types of street vending and about how does informal sector affects poor family livelihood, details about livelihood and livelihood assets. Furthermore, this chapter includes exemplary detail on previous empirical studies pertinent to the topic.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Informal economy

There is no single definition for the term informal economy that different scholar agreed up on. Different authors have used different expression to refer to the informal economy. Basically the concept of informal economy first appeared in 1973 in a report by the International Labor Office (ILO), defined as an economic activity, which takes place within the informal sector and it is unregulated by law but governed by custom or personal ties (Katalin, 2015). Ferman (1973) called the term irregular economy, according to Rokowski (1994) informal economy defined as the underground economy, or the black market. and another scholars frey and pommerehne (1984) elaborate informal economy as the hidden economy.

On contrary Suthuraman (1989), define informal economy as an urban way of earning a living distinguished by easy entry in terms of skill, capital, and organization; family ownership of enterprises; small-scale of operation; labor-intensive production; and unregulated markets. Similarly, Webster and Fidler (1996) also define the informal sector as a marginal economy providing income for the poor in their study of informal sectors of West Africa.

Throughout all scholar definition of informal economy, what make the term similar is that this informal economy is not recognized by their government.

There are two view of the sector as a general concept depending on different theory. The dark view interprets the sector as problem for development of formal sector, unproductive and illegal while the other view which is the bright view which associates the sector as productive and veritable sponge that can absorb a large number of surplus labor's. Sometimes informal economy by economists, government agents, researchers etc. To some extent is associated with dark view, since the sector is dominated by low skilled, poor and vulnerable people, low investment capital and unregulated business activities. because, it is referred to as the non-observed economy.

2.1.2. Characteristics of informal sector

As activity of informal economy undertake in street, in market place, bus station and different other place in the city, it characterized in different feature. Among several study result illustrated by the number of scholars, let's see a few of them. Todaro and Stephen (2003) state informal sector character the informal sector as large number of small-scale production and service activities that are individually or family owned and uses labor-intensive and simple technology.

Based on the study done in different place on the topic, ILO tried to summarize statement as "informal economy characterized by easy of entry, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership of enterprises or activity operated by the owner with few or no employees., small scale of operation, labor incentive and adaptive technology, skills acquired outside the normal school system, have little or no access to organized markets, to credit institutions, unregulated and competitive markets (ILO, 1972)". To start with operation in the informal sector depending on its scale of operation doesn't require formal education, procedures and other requirements. Studies covering twenty-one African countries show that only a quarter of enterprise in the informal sector acquire their skills from formal school and training centers. (ILO,1985).

2.1.3. Street trade

It is a type of informal economy that undertaking by subsistence nation of the city in every country of the world whether in developed or underdeveloped country. Even though it has been defined in many different ways by various authors, the common theme among definitions is the location of trade. Lyons and snoxell (2005) state that it may include trading without a permit, trading outside formally designated trading locations and non-payment of municipal/national taxes or self-allocation of shelter for trading. They focus more seriously on legality and its

hindrance for government revenue. Bhowmik (2005) conclude that street vendors are self-employed workers in the informal economy who are either stationary or mobile. He defined a street vendor as a person trading from the street -who offers goods for sale to the public without having a permanent built-up structure from which to sell.

Another study by mitullah (2004: 5) elaborate that street trade is an activity which takes place -outside enclosed premises or covered workspace on street pavements, sidewalks, but also at bus stops and in other public places. Bromley (2000), identifies the location of trade as streets and other related public axes such as alleyways, avenues and boulevard. In study of ILO (2013) concluded that Street vendors are part of an extremely visible category of workers that has always existed, despite frequent efforts to repress them. Some observers argue that the number of street vendors worldwide is increasing, both because of the generalized rural exodus of low skilled workers towards cities, as well as global economic crisis and the lack of employment opportunities.

Street trader plays a very important role in the urban economy by providing employment, income and other items to the public. They sell different kinds of goods such as second hand clothes, vegetables, fruits, food stuffs, plastic goods, and various household necessities, which are manufactured in small scale or home based industries. Saha (2009: 231) state that the choice of many country urban poor is buying from street trader because, the goods that they sell are usually cheaper and affordable than those found in formal retail shops.

2.1.3.1. Types of Street trade (Vending).

According to kusakabe (2006) street trade(vending) can be classified in two; the vending units are:

1. Mobile vending unit: in this vending unit the vendor does not have fixed or static vending unit but sells by moving from place to place or one location to another location. Furthermore, it incorporates the so-called semi-static vending unit in which the selling unit is removed after a relatively long period of selling.

2. Static or fixed vending unit: is a vending unit where by the vendor has fixed or static selling premises and sells its goods or services from permanently located premises. Fixed or static vending units are comparatively more stable and are free from the problem of quantity of food to

carry since they have permanent location and they found in public markets or in a building where conditions are different from those selling on the streets. In many cases, a fixed vending unit extends from a house or is part of a shop house (Kusakabe, 2006). Whereas, mobile vendors face a problem on the amount of food that they carry from location to location due to the weight of goods. However mobile trader is advantageous of being mobile vendor is accessibility to the buyer.

McGee (1973) is among scholars who study street trade deeply and write statement about street trade. He classifies street vendors based on the place where they run their business activity. McGee categorized the vendors in to three main types of locations. the first categories of his classification is, vendors who sell in places where people assemble, such as markets and bus terminals. According to McGee this type of street vendor is those who search for the place of mass collection to sell their product by carrying their product on their hand or head and some of them hand cart. Another category of street vendor in his list is vendors who sell their product on the street. This type of vendors processes their business in the place where people frequently go here and their which create crowd. This type of vendor is vulnerable for problems of congestion and obstruction. The third type of McGee street trader classification is vendors who sell their product in a bazaar. A bazaar is equivalent to the seasonal or periodic market where vendors sell on a piece of public or private land.

2.1.3.2. Cause of Street Vending

There is the difference in the reason for involving of vendor in informal economic activity from country to country. For example, in Zimbabwe, the main driving factors are easy and quick to earn, lack of job opportunity in formal sector low barrier to start the business, more flexible no license fees. In Zambia the informal sector grows because traders try to avoid the cost of formality in terms of strict rules and regulation, taxes, time and effort involved in complying with formal state procedures (De Soto 1989). Street vendors in Lusaka try to avoid all these costs by operating illegally on the streets.

According to study done in Zambia by pity kalikuwa (2011) on street vending in Lusaka, reason for street trade divided in to pulling and pushing factor. This study elaborates the Pulling (motivational) factors such as; Profit making/financial gain, to utilize skills/received training in the area, Career preference, choice, dissatisfaction with previous job, to gain financial

independence and for charity/compassion work. The Secody categories is pushing factor; this factor is forcing condition for people to engage in an activities having no choice than this activity. This factors are, Lack of formal employment, to supplement income from formal employment, retrenchment, retirement, limited capital, encouraged by friends or family, inherited the business, lack of education and training for employment in the formal sector.

2.1.4. Livelihood

Murray (2002) defines a livelihood as "Comprising the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living", (p.154). It is deemed sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities, assets, and activities both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Serrat, 2008; p.1).

A variety of livelihood studies exist that shed light on street vendors. Irene Tinker's (1997) street foods study covers seven towns in Asia and Africa and finds an enormous number of people involved in the industry, with many businesses being operated by more than one person. According to Serrat (2008), the asset of strategic livelihoods framework, which the poor must often make trade-offs and choices about, comprise:

Human capital

Is one of the capital assets which include health, nutrition, education, knowledge and skills, capacity to work, capacity to adapt.

Social capital

Is other crucial capital asset which focuses on social interaction of households with in a given community. Which includes networks and connections (patronage, neighborhoods, and kinship), relations of trust and mutual understanding and support, formal and informal groups, shared values and behaviors, common rules and sanctions, collective representation, mechanisms for participation in decision-making, leadership etc.?

Natural capital

Comprises land and produce, water and aquatic resources, trees and forest products, wildlife, wild foods and fibers, biodiversity, environmental services.

Physical capital

Includes infrastructure (transport, roads, vehicles, secure shelter and buildings, water supply and sanitation, energy, communications), tools and technology (tools and equipment for production, seed, fertilizer, pesticides, traditional technology).

Financial capital

Includes savings, credit and debt (formal, informal), remittances, pensions, wages.

2.2. Synopsis of Previous Empirical Studies

There are several study investigated throughout the world on informal trade. However most of them focused on different aspect of informal trade. Consequently, in this research proposal I will try to review the study done specifically on street trade and its contribution on livelihood of poor family.

2.2.1. Push and pull factors reason for evolving in street trade

Study done in Zambia Lusaka by Chelishe (2020) on ‘‘Controversies surrounding informal street vending’’ reveal several pushing and pulling factors that cause people engagement in street trade such as lack of jobs in the formal sector of the economy and the absence of skills in a large part of the labor force are among factors that push many Zambians to turn to street vending as a practical alternative. On the contrary, study done in Nepal Kathmandu by Bahadur (2012)” income generation in informal sector’’ conclude the major momentous pushing factor indicate shaping people street trade as their economic base is lack of opportunities in other sectors.

Habte (2019) in his study in Addis Ababa titled “challenge and opportunity of street vending” clearly stated that critical challenge pushing people to engage in street trade are regional state youth immigration, neighborhood safety, low productivity in agriculture, to support family, due to lack of supporter, inadequate previous employment condition, no opportunity for formal job. He used in his study about 330 respondents, he identifies that 164 respondent pushed by lack of supporter while 85 respondent state lack of opportunity for formal job. 73 and 8 respondents in

his study clarify their reason of engagement in this business to support their family and inadequate previous employment condition.

Based on the study embark on "cause and effect of informal sectors" in Addis Ababa by Etsubedink (2012), reveal that factor like seeking employment, unable to fulfil requirement, of formal sector, to avoid tax and get higher profit are among reason that make them to engage in street trade. He concludes in his study those factor resulted in about 31% replay for seeking employment, 67.1% unable to fulfil requirement and about 1% respond that their factor was among the cause them to engage in street trade

2.2.2. Contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family

The study done in south Africa nkonkobe district by Thulani (2017) on 'investigation of contribution of street trade on livelihood' indicate that there is positive impact of the sector on family life. The main objective of her study was to study whether street trade enable the people engaged in it to be self-sufficient. She collected survey questioner from 40 street trader. About 85% of respondent change their life depending on this trade. She concludes that this business play pivotal role on socio economic of community especially poor family.

Similarly, study done on contribution of street vending on livelihood of urban low house hold in Rwanda Kigali by Claudine (2016), indicate that street vendor generate their daily consumption and even saving from this activity. In his study about 88.89% of respondent generate their daily needs. up to 95.56% of respondent were self-employed depending on this trade. Uwitje state in his study that street vending can create employment opportunities not only for those who own the goods to be sold (vendors) but also to other people supporting them. Besides meeting low income person's daily needs, there is a small surplus that it is saved for a rainy day and for further investment (uwitje 2016).

Study undertaken in nepal kathamandu by Krishna (2007) on "rural urban migration and livelihood in the informal sector", briefly stated that people involved on street trade secure their livelihood sustainability. This study adds that in the family involved in street vending most of the capital assets have increased in terms of access to assets after involving in the street vending. Prasad concluded by comparing their previous life with their life after engaging in street trade

that vendors have improved their financial and human capital assets significantly having more access to physical and political capital.

On the top of the above study done in south Africa mount frere eastern cape by mago (2018) on "understanding livelihood strategy of informal trade", elaborate finding that people practice street trade sustain their livelihood from this activity. However, Mago finding is different from finding of Prasad in Nepal because street vendor in mount Frere income is not sufficient to save and build asset as that of Nepal vendors.

Filmon (2011) broadly explain different aspect of street trade contribution on family livelihood in his study of Mekele street vendor in Ethiopia. His finding dictates another contribution of street trade in addition to economic contribution. Kebede found in his study that as a result of this activity vendor's social acceptance, self-sufficiency, leading independent life, life standard and expense for their children education increased significantly.

Based on study done in Addis Ababa Ethiopia by Brhanu (2019), street trade significantly contributes to livelihood of poor family in the city. His finding is different from other since his result shows contribution of street trade for non-participant (people not involving in street trade) resident of the city. The street vending activity found to play important role in improving livelihood of the street venders and other sections of poor dwellers. The majority of the urban poor dwellers buy much of their daily needs and wants with relatively fair and affordable price (Brhanu 2019).

In contrary study done by Abeje (2019) in bahar dar ethiopia on determinant of economic informality and its impact on house hold livelihood, conclude that vendors are not benefiting from being participant in street trade. He explains that by being street vendors they resulted in decreasing their wellbeing and increase vulnerability. It is obvious that the informal sector has now become the largest employer. However, Street economic activities cannot improve poor urban dwellers living standards nor develop a country (Abeje 2019).

2.2.3. Factor that enable vendor to profit from street trade

Survey accomplished in India Delhi and Hyderabad by Amarender, Sandra & Timothy (2019) on "Driving factors of food safety standards in India: learning from street-food vendors' behavior and attitude" under line that preserving quality of food they produce is among method they

secure high income in delhi city. They stated that these vendors enable to secure quality of food because they had better capital and better educational background proportionally with that of low quality food vendors. The results also highlighted that having a license, operating in high-income localities, and level of education all have positive influences on food safety standards among vendors (Amarender, Sandra & Timothy 2019). Comparable study done in Vietnam Hanoi by noelani (2011) on "exploring urban resistance: street vending and negotiations over public space livelihood" clearly identified that positive factors like vendor's physical capability, access to financial and social capital, quality of their goods and as well as their ability to compete enable them to increase their profit.

Equivalently research studied in Tanzania dar es salam by Mramba (2015) on "empowering street vendors through technology" settled that among best dynamic helping street vendors to maximize their profit are like skills and strategies to protect their goods and attract the customer. Mramba enlarge his statement those skills and strategies must improve through education and technological use. Based on study carried out in Kenya ngara ward by Mary (2016) on "factors influencing performance of business run by women street vendors" shed light on positive factors like vendor's expertise, family obligation and financial capability empower the vendors to increase their earning from business.

Study done in southern Ethiopia by Habtamu (2012) on "impact of sidewalk business enterprise in sustaining urban livelihood" underline that discounting the price for the commodity is among best method they use to profit more from business. This technique helps them to attract their customer in order to sell huge among of their stock. Habtamu used 140 respondents in his study and about 52.2% of respondent mentioned that they sell at discount to attract the market. Another mechanism to increase their income is selling in credit and providing quality good and service. The fact that vendors' competition did not only provide food, clothes, household goods, etc. at cheaper prices which make up the largest share of poor people budget but it was important for the survival of the poor with limited purchasing power (Habtamu 2012). Another study undertaken in Ethiopia Addis Ababa by Brhanu (2019) on "street vending for livelihood of urban poor" explain that vendor maximize their income by diversifying their trade. He adds in his statement that because this business requires small startup capital and better means to capital accumulation and maximizes profit easily they involve and stay in.

2.2.4. Challenge facing street trader in their business

Based on study of Mitullah (2003) on "street vending in Africa" the challenge of most of African city street trade are like poor policies and regulation, lack of infrastructure, business development and general service such as child care, storage facilities, water and sanitation, refuse collection and lack of effective organization among street vendors.

Study in mount frere by Wenceslous (2018) present the result of his study that the major challenges that face informal traders are: Competition; financial constraints (lack of access to loans and lack of money); infrastructure; crime; and harassment by police. Another study done by Habte (2019) on "challenge and opportunities of street trade" in Addis Ababa conceal that challenge facing street trader in Addis like bankruptcy, car accident traffic jam is among the major. Bekele study this challenge in the level of individual and as the city in two dimensions. He states impact of street trade on the city like government lost huge tax, road closed, pollution of environment, city lost beauty, economic and social crisis and health problem.

Study done by Brhanu (2019) prevail that, the Venders often work in environments that expose them to hazards such as accidents and illnesses. This is due to the unhygienic surroundings, lack of sanitation facilities, and exposure to pollution, excess contact with sun and rain etc. (Brhanu 2019). In similar way study done by Degu (2015) on Exploring Challenges and Coping Mechanisms of Rural-Urban Migrant Street Vendors: The Case of Damot Sore Woreda stated that Financial constraint, lack of fixed place of selling their goods, as street vending is an outlawed activity vendors are confiscated of their goods when they are arrested by security workers in charge of street vending which exacerbates the already fragile situation of vendors. Livelihood insecurity, constraints of shelter, physical insecurity and health challenge are also found out to be major problems.

Edmealem (2018) in his study in Addis Ababa summarize the challenge trader of street such as, Perception of society to looks them as inferior, sexual harassment, legal insecurity, low price estimation, Products damaged with rain or hot conditions, lack of trading area and lack of market chain for their market. In the research done by Fillmon (2011) several challenge of street trader was prevailed, among them, lack of space and financial difficulties Sale of product (lack of customer) and lack of equipment's were rated as serious problems.

Yesahak (2019) in his study clarify the challenge of Addis Ababa street trader like, Unclear government policy, Lack of support from government or non-government organizations and Lack of business skill as significant challenge. Entirely the above study clearly substantiates significance of street trade on improvement of livelihood, poverty reduction, unemployment reduction, family asset building and different other advantage of street trade for family. Nevertheless, all these study besides focusing on informal trade and street trade specifically, none of them has explore contribution of street trade on poor family livelihood. Thus this study tried fill an important empirical gap street trader in Dire Dawa city specifically and it brings to the frontage the livelihood character of the street trading activities in East Hararge urban areas through the sustainable Livelihood Approach.

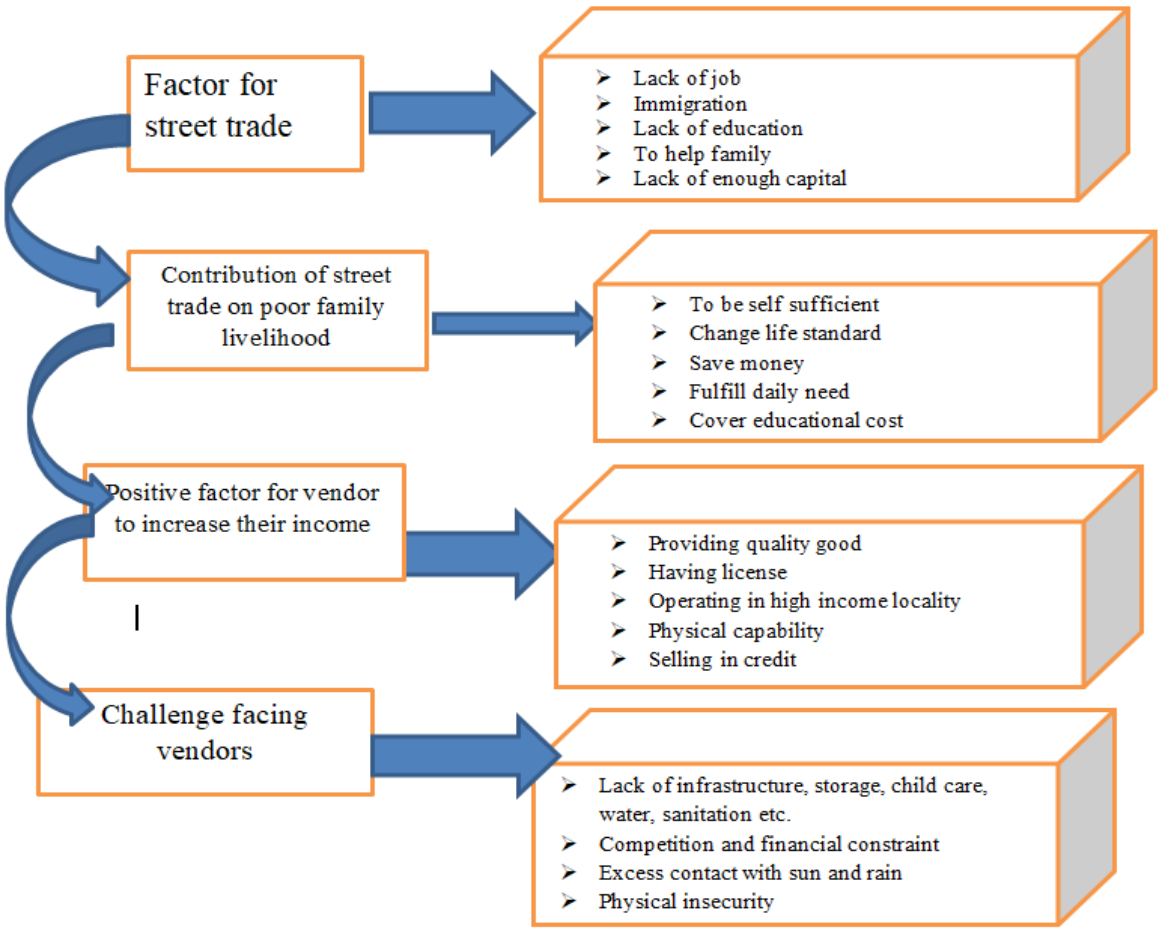


Figure 2.1. conceptual frame work of the study

2.2.5. Conceptual frame work

Figure 2:1 in this figure researcher need to indicate conceptual model of cause, contribution and challenge of street trade on poor family which help to analyze the practical realities of street trade. The framework incorporates a driving approach which emphasizes factors such as need to change life standard, to save money, to fulfill daily need, to accumulate capital and to cover educational cost as factor to push people to engage in street trade.

Positive factors that listed as reason of increasing income for trader like providing quality good, having license, selling in credit etc. are included in studying relation with engaging in this trade.

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

This chapter focus on delineating the study area as well as the research design and the methods that used to collect, present and analyses the data. The population and the sample employed to use in the research are described, along with the criteria used for sampling. The chapter also describes the data-collection instruments and procedures planned in the study. Finally, the procedures need to follow in the preparing the data for analysis are outlined. Generally, this chapter demonstrates how the research study was conducted.

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Dire Dawa city is organized under the federal democratic republic of Ethiopia "Dire Dawa administration charter proclamation No. 416/2004". Dire Dawa Administration is in the east of Ethiopia, bordering the regions of Oromia and Somali. The Dire Dawa Administrative Council consists of the city of Dire Dawa and the surrounding rural areas. The city has two tiers of administration the Municipality, which is responsible for efficient and effective service delivery and administration of the city. The other tier of administration are the kebeles. Kebeles are responsible for administering local issues, including organizing and mobilizing the community in development activities, social and security issues. In total, almost 0.5 per cent of the Ethiopian population lives in the Dire Dawa Administration. According to 2019 population projections, 313,000 people (63 per cent) live in the City of Dire Dawa and 180,000 people (37 per cent) live in the rural areas.

The economic mainstay in rural Dire Dawa is agro-pastoralism. Livestock includes cattle, sheep, goats and camels, among others. The main crops grown in rural Dire Dawa are sorghum, maize, fruit and, in a few places, coffee and khat. Poor soil for crop production, the vagaries of climate change and lack of political will from the city's leadership have seriously undermined the agricultural sector in rural Dire Dawa, making it particularly vulnerable to recurrent drought.

The economic mainstay of urban Dire Dawa is trade and its function as a logistics. Located on the eastern edge of the Rift Valley, Dire Dawa lies at the intersection of roads from Addis Ababa, Harar and Djibouti. The Dire Dawa airport offers flights to and from Addis Ababa and Djibouti. Additionally, the Selam Bus Line Share Company provides inter-city bus services

between Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa. Minibuses connect the city to rural Dire Dawa, the neighboring Hararge Zones in Oromia Regional State, and Somali Regional State. Dire Dawa is also home to several business centers.

Huge public and private investments have been made in the service and manufacturing sectors in Dire Dawa. From an industrial zone built at Melka previously a contraband site west of the city to investments in the health and hospitality sectors, the economy of Dire Dawa is improving. Currently, Dire Dawa boasts six four-star hotels, with more planned. Investment in the health sector (Art General Hospital and its associated medical college) is attracting medical service customers from Mogadishu, Djibouti and the Somali regions outside Ethiopia.

3.2. Research design

A research design is the 'procedures for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting data in research studies' (Creswell & Plano Clark 2007, p.58). It is the overall plan for connecting the conceptual research problems with the pertinent (and achievable) empirical research. In other words, the research design sets the procedure on the required data, the methods to be applied to collect and analyze this data, and how all of this is going to answer the research question (Grey, 2014). Kothari (2004) clearly described that the research design answers questions of what, where, when, how much and by what means concerning a research study. As explained by Robson (2002), there are three possible forms of research design: exploratory, descriptive and explanatory. His base of classification relies on the purpose of the research area as each design serves a different end purpose. For instance, the purpose of a descriptive study is to provide a picture of a situation, person or event or show how things are related to each other and as it naturally occurs (Blumberg, Cooper and Schindler, 2005).

Consequently, order to achieve the general objective of study, the researcher used descriptive research methods. Descriptive method is set out to describe and to interpret what is going on. Therefore, the study is descriptive research with cross sectional data. With regarding to the research method, the data is collected using questionnaire and interview.

3.3 Research Approach

Broadly speaking, there are three approaches or methods to conducting research: qualitative methods, quantitative methods and mixed methods (Creswell, 2003; Creswell & Plano-Clark, 2007; Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2009). Different research methods are suitable for the different

types of designs. The choice of a research approach selected based on epistemological, ontological and methodological considerations, which together make up the research paradigm (Antwi & Hamza, 2015; Bryman, 2012; Creswell, 2003; Creswell; 2014; Crotty, 1998; Guba & Lincoln, 1994; Scotland, 2012; TerreBlanche & Durrheim, 1999).

Therefore, researcher tried to apply sequential mixed research approach one after the other in this research. This study need deeply describing and identifying of the existing factor pushing people to engage in this trade and contribution of the business on poor family life. Consequently, researcher employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches for analysis of the subject under this study.

3.4. Rationale for using mixed method.

The justification for implementing a mixed methods approach in this study is that willing to dig out the real contribution of street trade for livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city whether vendor family or out of this business. The combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches and data will bring about a more comprehensive understanding (Johnson et al., 2007).

In the explanatory sequential mixed methods design followed in this study is, quantitative data is collected first, followed by collection of qualitative data (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011; Subedi, 2016), which complements, explains and extends the quantitative data (Sale et al., 2002). Similarly, in this explanatory sequential mixed methods design, quantitative data was first collected from 153 respondents by way of the questionnaire method. Subsequent to that, qualitative data was collected through semi-structured interviewing of a select twelve respondent. The motivation of researcher for using both quantitative and qualitative methods in this study is that the quantitative is good at achieving extensiveness in the study since it allows the covering of a large sample of informal traders in Dire Dawa city, while the qualitative data is good at achieving depth. Consequently, combining both will result in findings that are more likely to reflect the actual reality of contribution of street trade for livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city. The quantitative measurement enables the researcher to grasp the general picture of the study area and will not result in the in-depth understanding. For that reason, the researcher use mixed method, since quantitative method provide the general picture, while the qualitative component will build on, supplement, encompass, meet the requirements, explain and elaborate on the quantitative findings.

3.5. Data Sources

In this study researcher used both primary and secondary sources since using both source enable us to collect desirable information that plays a key role in conducting and achieving the research objectives. Besides that, to collect information about the determinant factors to join the business of street trade, the contribution of the business to their family (small holding) livelihoods, the street trader' problems in their business environment etc., both primary and secondary sources are used. To gather qualitative and quantitative information that contribute in achieving the objectives of the study the researcher used both primary and secondary source which are listed below.

3.5.1. Primary Sources of Data

The study used street trader from three market areas as a primary source. Researcher included street trader in order to gather data and understand about the traders' socio economic characteristics and their livelihood situations include information about their; Income, Status (progress in the business), Livelihood assets like financial, human, physical and social etc.

3.5.2. Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary data is data which have been collected by individuals or agencies for different dedications which can help any individual and organization for many purpose. Likewise, this secondary data plays a significant role in research starting from the first step to the last stage of analysis. The information derived from secondary data can be very helpful to conceptualize and then contextualize the study. The study employed secondary data from various sources, which include published and unpublished documentary sources, books, newspapers, articles, manuals, reports of the city regarding the sector, research conducted in the area (informal activity), different written materials from internet and other sources.

3.6. Methods of Data Collection

The researcher had utilized predominantly survey information. This is in order to collect the required information and scrutinize this business (street trade) contribution on households' livelihood. Questionnaire designed in the way support to meet purpose of the study and in sequential manner that helps the respondents to respond easily. Two type questioner were used (open and close ended questions) to make more option for respondent to answer openly and not to restrict their idea. The sequence of the questions also helps in facilitating and minimizing

unnecessary efforts that would be faced in the analysis and discussion part of the paper. Furthermore, to gather qualitative and quantitative information from the street vendors the researcher employed interview and physical observation primary methods of data collection.

3.6.1. Interview

Interview is question and answer between researcher and participant's responses with face to face contact. It is a kind of verbal method of collecting data and it is a process of verbal communication between interviewer and interviewee (Kothari, 2004). Interview is a powerful way to gain data through experience of the individuals that reflect the needed issues (Seidman, 2006). It is direct method of data collection. Its advantage is it is direct means of getting direct

knowledge personally, possible to study those phenomena which is not open to observation, inflow and out flow of information and knowledge may be mutually helpful to the interviewer and interviewee.

The interviewee places were selected purposely, since they expected as source of information about business impact on street trader life and problem of street trader in the study area. For the study 12 interviewee were selected from three vending area using stratified sampling technique. The researcher used unstructured interview in order to collect additional information. To interview the respondent Dire Dawa city administrative was requested officially and the data collection done success fully.

3.6.2. Observation

Observation is among data collection method through seeing all necessary things and investigating without asking another body. It reduced subjective bias and try to investigate information that may miss. It is also important to study respondents that able to respond verbal information for some reason (Kothari, 2004). Observation is important to observe the situation of particular issue and important to evaluate overt behavior of individuals. It avoids covert behavior. For this study the researcher observed and recorded all needed information that help to purpose of the study.

3.7. Sampling Technique and Sample Size Determination

3.7.1. Sampling Technique

Determining sample size is critically necessary in order to meet study purpose. To balance representativeness and homogeneity of the population the researcher used both technique (random sampling and non-random sampling) this is because, work characteristics nature of the population in street trade business is heterogeneous. From the different methods of random sampling a combination of methods (stratified and simple random sampling) and purposive (judgmental) from the non-random sampling was employed.

3.7.2. Sample Size

In every study design determining of sample size for a study is an important element. The population was selected by the researcher because of the researcher interest in street trading which is a growing sector for the urban low income households in Dire Dawa who depend largely on the street trading activities as a source of income for their livelihoods. Determination of sample size for a study is a crucial element of a study design. The goal is to include sufficient numbers of subjects so that statistically significant results can be detected.

To do this 153 sample respondent was employed to scrutinize the role of sector give better conclusions about the sector. The 153 respondents were selected from three market centers in the city using disproportional quota sampling. Since the classification of the venders is based on the items they sale, it helps to form homogenous group. Therefore, employing disproportional quota sampling is fundamental to sufficiently include small groups. From the total of 7100 venders (theoretical population) 1650 vendors (accessible population which includes different industrial product seller, fruit and vegetable and other vendors) used for the study. The above vendor number is according to data from municipal office.

The total sample drawn from the population (accessible) was based on Cochran's (1977) sample

size determination formula which is stated below.

$$n0 = \frac{(t)^2 * (p)(q)}{d^2}$$

If the n0 is greater than 5% of the population the minimum required return sample size is

calculated using this formula n1= (n0)

(1+no/N)

Where n0 = required return sample size

n1= required return sample size if n0 is greater than 5% of the total population

N= total population

Where t = Value for selected alpha level

Where (p) (q) = Estimate of variance

Where d = acceptable margin of error for Proportion (error the researcher is willing to except)

Accordingly, the sample size for the study was determined using the following assumptions

t- Value for 95% is 1.96

p- Value= 0.9 (putting prior information from the city administration and personal observation about the availability of the vendors in to consideration, the probability of getting a street vendor in the selected area is assumed to be 90 percent) therefore,

q -Value= (1-p) = 1-0.9=0.1

d= 5%

n= (1.96)2*(.9) (.1) = 3.8416*.09 = .345744 = 138.2976 ~ 138

(0.05)2 0.0025

In addition to the determined required return sample size the anticipated return rate was assumed at 90 percent. Based on Cochran's formula and the return rate assumed the total sample size for the study was determined:

n= Required sample size

Return rate

n=138/.90

n= 153

Information were obtained from other informants who included government officers, customers and formal traders. According to Leary (2010), purposive sampling involves the selection of a sample with a particular purpose in mind and the researcher concentrates on people with particular characteristics who are better positioned to facilitate the success of a study.

The sample was purposive selection from the target population. The 153 respondents were selected from three market (Saido street, Saido gulet and Conel) centers in the city using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling was used to select a sample group of 153 people that have the characteristics of what the research planned to study. To collect every necessary data within this short period of time, we had employed four data collector at least diploma graduate. From the sample population, 50 from Conel market fruit trader, 53 from Saido gulit (vegetable and different kemem) center and the remaining 50 from Saido second hand cloth and different industrial product traders was among selection. This is because the study interested in finding out the contribution of street trading on livelihood of poor family.

3.8. Pre-testing

Based on narration of Practical Tools for International Development (Tools4dev) (2014), pre-testing is done is to know whether there is the question that the respondent may not comprehend so that the researcher may know where improvements need to be made on the questioner and semi-structured interview question. The basic principles of pretesting are that it should be carried out with a small sample drawn from the target population and should take the form that the actual data collection will take (Tools4dev, 2014). The main different between pretesting and pilot study is that the pre-test focuses on the actual research instrument or the research questions, using a small sample (five to ten individuals), the latter is carried out on a relatively larger sample and focuses on all the steps of the research design covering data collection and analysis (Tools4dev, 2014). As the footstep to data collection, the researcher pre-tested the questionnaire on a trial sample of six (2 from each vending area) respondents and three semi-structured interview respondent.

Accordingly, the questionnaire was pretested on five informal traders and the semi-structured interview schedule was pretested on three street trader in Dire Dawa city. However, the five questionnaires completed and the three interviews carried out during this process were not considered for analysis.

3.9. Method of Data Analysis

The data that gathered through open and close ended questionnaires, interview and physical observation were quantitative and qualitative in nature. Based on this fact this study was employ descriptive method of data analysis. As such both quantitative and qualitative data were generated in this research. Questionnaire data was standardized, which included checking the questionnaires for completeness. In order to make work simple in data entry and analysis, all the responses to questions were coded. The coded responses to each of the 153 questionnaires containing a set of 61 questions each were entered into a EPI data to protect error in data entry. After the data had been entered into the EPI data, it was exported to SPSS and analyzed using frequency to calculate frequency and percentage, mean to know mean, minimum, maximum and standard deviation, correlation and regression to know relationship, significance and effect of independent variable on dependent variable.

3.9.1. Quantitative data analysis

According to Vithal and Jansen (2010: 27) there are three main steps in data analysis: scanning the data to see if it is complete; organizing the data; and representing the data for example in the form of tables and diagrams. The data that was collected in this study through questionnaires was of a quantitative nature. Quantitative data was subjected to statistical analysis. Data entry was done by EPI data and then SPSS was employed to check reliability triangulation and analysis. After data had been checked for completeness, codes representing responses to all the questions in the questionnaires were entered into data entry point of EPI data. Then the data entered was exported from EPI data to SPSS and analyzed using frequency to calculate frequency and percentage, mean to know mean, minimum, maximum and standard deviation, correlation and regression to know relationship, significance and effect of independent variable on dependent variable. Frequencies were counted and a calculator was used to calculate percentages for the different variables in the questionnaire.

3.9.2. Qualitative data analysis

Bryman (2012) explained that qualitative data analysis took the form of content analysis. It is a way of analyzing data or content in a systematic way by positioning it into predetermined categories, and the process may be underpinned by theoretical ideas. In this study content analysis is underpropped by the sustainable livelihoods theory. To eliminate the researcher bias and owing to its transparency, content analysis is the best systematic process. In the research study, particularly a qualitative one, analysis of data starts from the field, not after data has been collected (Shenton 2004). All the raw data, in the form of widespread notes accumulated during interview sessions, was accomplished to detect any imperfections. Then categorized to the matching concept. The process of analysis involved a search for connections between the raw data and the sustainable livelihood framework concepts. Lastly tentative conclusions were drawn based on the observed connections.

3.9.3. Reporting and presentation

Quantitative data is presented in the form of tables and figures (graphs and pie-charts). Qualitative data is presented in the form of descriptive narration. Creswell et al. (2011) identify three approaches to integrating the resultant different forms of data in mixed methods research, namely; merging; connecting; and embedding data. Quantitative and qualitative data is merged in this study by way of reporting first the quantitative, statistical results followed by qualitative quotes that confirm or disagree with the quantitative results (Creswell et al., 2011:5) as well as expanding on and explaining the quantitative findings (Sale et al., 2002).

3.9.4. Trust worthiness, validity and reliability

Quantitative research much concerned with reliability and qualitative concerned to validity. Reliability is the degree to which a measure of a concept is stable and validity is a concern with the integrity of the conclusions that are generated from a piece of research (Bryman, 2012). As Brink (1993) clarify that, validity is worried with the accurateness and truthfulness of scientific findings. Both reliability and validity are concerns in quantitative research Bryman (2012). Qualitative researchers argue that qualitative research should be evaluated on the basis of trustworthiness of the research using qualitative criteria of credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability (Bryman, 2012; Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Merriam, 1995; Shenton, 2004). These suggested criteria are argued by qualitative researchers to parallel

quantitative criteria of internal validity, external validity, reliability and objectivity (Bryman, 2012; Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Shenton, 2004).

3.9.4.1. Credibility

Quantitative researchers are concerned with internal validity, in which they seek to ensure that their study measures or tests what is actually intended (Shenton, 2004). To increase credibility of the study, the researcher employed triangulation. The result of both questionnaire and semi-structured interview were incorporated together to make best conclusive understanding of contribution of street trade for livelihood of poor family in the city. Based on his expertise and wide experience, academic supervisor advises strictly before final submission of the report.

3.9.4.2. Dependability

According to positivists, measures should be in place such that if a study were repeated in the same context, on the same respondents, utilizing the same methods, similar results would be generated (Shenton, 2004). This relates to reliability of findings generated from a research study (Bryman, 2012). All procedures within the study were designated and illuminated in broadly based on detail Shenton's (2004) strategies on how to achieve dependability. This, includes the research design and its implementation. All procedure of data collection has also been described above. Generally, all research proses is clarified to enable another researcher to repeat the research.

3.9.4.3. Confirmability

Shenton (2004) stated that confirmability is demonstrating that the work's findings are results of experiences and ideas of respondents rather than characteristics and preferences of the researcher. Employing both qualitative and quantitative enable to reduce investigator bias which ultimately increase confirmability. The researcher has attempted to do this throughout the design process, from choice of research approach through to sampling. Shortcomings in chosen techniques have been identified.

3.9.5. Research ethics

Diener and Crandall (1978) (Bryman, 2012) categorize ethical consideration into four:

harm to participants (physical, emotional).

informed consent.

right to privacy.

deception.

The researcher assure that they would protected from any form of psychological and emotional harm by desisting from asking any questions of a sensitive nature that might activate these One way of protecting participants from harm is by ensuring confidentiality of the responses that they provide (Bryman, 2012). The researcher ensured confidentiality by not revealing the actual identities of the respondents in reporting the findings. Consequently, all questionnaire and interview were collected by code. After this all, anonymity of respondents was thus guaranteed, thereby ensuring that participants were protected from harm.

The participants have a right to full disclosure about the research. To ensure informed consent of respondents to participate in the research several steps were followed:

The researcher or data collector stated clearly that the aim of the study is educational matter.

Researcher or data collector showed the respondents together the letter of introduction that was obtained from the research supervisor.

Researcher told that they can reject the proses.

He made it clear that they had a right to refuse to be interviewed or complete questionnaires.

Participants were assured that their responses would be treated with the strictest confidentiality.

CHAPTER 4
4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this portion of the study researcher focus on the discussion and result of the paper study on the assessing contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city administration. This result and discussion part contain of several part. The portion start with summary of finding and continue with regional distribution which provides detail explanation of the study proses starting from selecting methodology to data analysis. Other portion contain demography of vendors including, description about back ground information of the sample street vendors (respondents) about sex, age, marital status, family size, educational status and their occupation. After demography, reliability analysis explained which include correlation and regression test and analysis matrix. Lastly, it is contracts with the inspirational cause of respondents to start or involve in street trade, impact of street trade on livelihood of poor family, factor enable street trader to make profit and challenge in street trade activity.

To discuss the most important results of the study, instantaneous and ephemeral explanation on some of the survey results are given in this analysis result.

4.1. Empirical finding

The results of the empirical findings in this subdivision consist of demographic profile of street trader, pushing and pulling factor to street trade, contribution of street trade for livelihood of poor family, enabling factor to increase income and challenge of street trade. The statistical findings in all the frequency tables in this chapter display the findings for contribution of street trade to livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city.

4.1.1. Characteristics of the Sampled Street Vendors

The demographic and socio-economic sample characteristics of the survey units were examined to find out whether the business of street trade is contributing for poor family livelihood in Dire Dawa city administration and to investigate the indicator of contribution, which were expected to also have a relationship with the objective of the research. Therefore, this section of the research focuses on demographic characteristics of the street vendors.

4.1.1.1. Sex and age distribution of street trader

According to the study finding the majority of street trader 101(66%) were females and remaining respondents 52(34%)were male. Based on this survey analysis, females were largely

involved in street vending activities than males. In wide-ranging, women dominated street vending business in Dire Dawa city administration.

Study done by Aswani (2007) reveal that the most women preferred this sector as it allowed them to better balance their work with family responsibilities unlike in the formal sector where they would otherwise work under someone's supervision and with a strict schedule. Similar study done by Skinner and Valodia (2003) also explained that the capital-intensive nature of the formal sector which favored men exposed women to this chance.

The study further discovered that a majority of the females engaged in street trade are either divorced or to help their husband to cover house hold consumption. Conversely, as the migration of male youth from different part of Ethiopia toward Dire Dawa city is increasing, the number of male involving on street trade recently.

With reference to the figure 4.1 above, majority of the vendors were youth 18-29 about 92 (60.1%), though adult between 30-44were 48 (31.4), between 45-59 covered 12(7.8 %) and the only one respondent was above 60. Based on above figure we conclude that street trade is helping to make most self-employment opportunity for youth adult working people especially for those migrate to Dire Dawa.

Similarly, the study done by Etsubdink (2012) explain that the age groups 20-39 were largely operating informal business and are active to overcome hardship than age more than 40 years.

This finding indicate that the youth unemployment rate in the city is high and they are trying their best to self-employed.

Table 4.1. sex and age segregation of vendor.

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
female	101	66.0	66.0
male	52	34.0	34.0
Total	153	100.0	100.0
Age			
18-29	92	60.1	60.1
30-44	48	31.4	31.4
45-59	12	7.8	7.8
Above 60	1	.7	.7
Total	153	100	100

4.1.1.2. Family size and marital status of street trader

With regarding to family size of respondents, the majority 55 (35.9%) were with 2 number of family size 9(5.9) respondent with 1 family size and there is only 1 respondent with 10 family size. Regarding the average family size of the street vendors in the city was with mean of 3.48 and standard deviation of 1.766.

Based on the below finding regarding marital status, about 69(45.1%) were single, 41(26.8%) were divorce, 39(25.5%) married and the remaining 4(2.6%) were widowed. This indicate that even if the majority of vendors are single, they are still holding an average 3person responsibility of household.

Table 4.2. family size and marital status of street trader.

Family size	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	
1	9	5.9	5.9	
2	55	35.9	35.9	
3	14	9.2	9.2	
4	38	24.8	24.8	
5	20	13.1	13.1	
6	9	5.9	5.9	
7	3	2.0	2.0	
8	2	1.3	1.3	
9	2	1.3	1.3	
10	1	.7	.7	
Total	153	100.0	100.0	
Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.deviation
153 153	1	10	3.48	1.766
Marital status	Frequency	Present	Valid percent	
married	39	25.5	25.5	
single	69	45.1	45.1	
divorce	41	26.8	26.8	
widowed	4	2.6	2.6	
Total	153	100.0	100.0	

4.1.1.3. Level of Education

Concerning the educational achievement of the street trader 47(30.7%) respondent have primary education, 75(49%) have high school education, 30(19.6%) have diploma certificate and only 1(.7%) have degree certificate.

Correspondingly, the study done in southern India by (Kumar, 2015) illustrated that majority of street vendors have completed secondary education. Informal sector in developing countries provide a significant potential of entrepreneurship, hence a source of income to especially for the less educated and less skilled (Tshuma & Jari, 2013).

In broad-spectrum we can conclude Dire Dawa city administration street trade dominated by those who undertook secondary education following by primary school and with only a few who have diploma certificate. Thus, after all youth from poor family have no chance after failing to pass to higher education or may be lack of financial support they forced to stop education.

Table 4.3. level of education of vendor.

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent
Elementary	47	30.7	30.7
high school	75	49.0	49.0
diploma	30	19.6	19.6
degree	1	.7	.7
Total	153	100.0	100.0

4.1.2. Factor which attract street vending

Under subdivision we stress on studying the factors that push or pull respondent to street trade. An attempt is made to explore the major push and pull factors that forced or attracted them to engage in such activities.

Based on the study done in Addis Ababa by Etsubedink (2012), factor like seeking employment, unable to fulfil requirement, of formal sector, to avoid tax and get higher profit are among reason that make them to engage in street trade.

Table 4.4. the reason to involve in vending

Factor	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent
To be self employed	43	28.1	28.1
Separation of family	13	8.5	8.5
To support family	37	24.2	24.2
I have no support	11	7.2	7.2
Previous employment was not good	14	9.2	9.2
	14	9.2	9.2
Looking for job	12	7.8	7.8
To escape tax	6	3.9	3.9
Government policy	3	2.0	2.0
Others	153	100.0	100.0
Total			

The study reveals that majority of respondent about 43(28.1) answered that their main reason to start vending was to be self-employed. It was found that the almost all respondent were female youth came from Dire Dawa surrounding rural area vend in the city and return back to their rural home and female and male youth migrate from different part of Ethiopia to be self-dependent.

The background of these youth is low level of education which didn't enable them to compete for formal employment and vending is the chance left with them.

Todaro (1994) confirmed this by explaining most of street vendor in the urban area are recent rural migrants who could not find employment in the formal sector.

Habte (2019) in his study in Addis Ababa titled "challenge and opportunity of street vending" clearly stated that supporting family was among very critical challenge pushing youth to engage in street trade. Similarly, another major reason to involve in street trade is supporting family. Result of the study reveal that about 37(24.2) respondent were who started this business to support their family. This is reason because either their family are poor elder or they are orphan and the old one hold the responsibility to support the rest. By the same token, Selamawit (1994), stated in her finding that participation in the informal sector is to ensure survival, the household which is incapable of covering monthly expenses and meeting family needs.

The study also found out that another factor like, low income in previous job14(9.2%), looking for job14(9.2%), to separate from family13(8.5), I have no support 11(7.2%), to escape tax 12(7.8%) and government policy6(3.9%) are the most frequently answered to be factor to engage in street trade. Generally, the study conclude that the migration led by poverty are the most significant factor to start street trade

4.1.3. contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family

Any African country government special Ethiopia government striving to decrease employment rate. However, they didn't give attention to street trade as this sector is very important for poor nation suffering from unemployment. Different study done in different country reveal that street vending has a significant contribution for poor family, youth employment, self-dependency and boost low income family livelihood. Nowadays street trade is increasingly becoming an option for many citizens. Findings of many case studies conducted on the issue of street vending shows

This study emphasis on contribution of street trade on poor family as general objective. Correspondently this part is stress on assessing the real impact of this business on vendor family. Based on this study data there are different type of indicator to measure whether the business is changing livelihood of vendor family.

4.1.3.1. Increase income and different expense of vendor family

Table 4.4.2.1. indicate that income from this business is covering different percent of house consumption with 80 mean and 21.565 standard deviation. Income before starting vending (334.18 mean and 210.584 standard deviation) and income after vending (2474.45 mean and 1110.364 standard deviation), daily expense before vending (75.43birr mean and 20.488birr standard deviation) and daily expense after vending (205.18birr mean and 105.427) and another indicator is expense of school for children before vending (36.57birr mean and 56.330birr standard deviation) and expense for school after vending (355.44birr mean and 608.628birr standard deviation). This data clearly shows that each expense and expense increase after vending with different variance from vendor to vendor.

Similarly, study done on contribution of street vending on livelihood of urban low house hold in Rwanda Kigali by Claudine (2016), indicate that street vendor generate their daily consumption and even saving from this activity.

Table 4.5. Impact of street trade on livelihood of poor family

Description	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.deviation
Weekly purchase of good and raw material	153	600	30000	12164.60	5415.555
Daily sell of good	153	700	7000	2425.26	1033.780
Percentage of house cost cover by vending	153	30	100	81.01	21.565
Weekly income before vending	153	0	870	334.18	210.584
Weekly income after vending	153	800	7000	2474.45	1110.364
Daily expense before vending	153	40	130	75.43	20.488
Daily expense after vending	153	100	700	305.18	105.427
Expense of education before vending	153	0	200	36.57	56.330
Expense of education after vending	153	0	2000	355.44	608.628

4.1.3.2. Provide livelihood and improve economic condition

Table 4.4.2.2. shows different change indicator answered by respondent. For the question does vending provide you livelihood? 149(97.4%) say yes and only 4(2.6%) say no and for question what is your current economic condition? 125(81.7) respondent say sufficient. This indicate that street trade is providing livelihood for vendor family with sufficient amount. By the same token study undertaken in nepal kathamandu by Krishna (2007) on "rural urban migration and livelihood in the informal sector", briefly stated that people involved on street trade secure their livelihood sustainability.

On the top of the above study done in south Africa mount frere eastern cape by mago (2018) on "understanding livelihood strategy of informal trade", elaborate finding that people practice street trade sustain their livelihood from this activity. However, Mago finding is different from finding of Prasad in Nepal because street vendor in mount Frere income is not sufficient to save and build asset as that of Nepal vendors.

Table 4.6. indicator of impact of vending

Description		Frequency	Percent	Description		Frequency	Present
Does vending provide you livelihood	Yes No Total	149 4 153	97.4 2.6 100.0	Does vending increase your income	Yes No Total	152 1 153	99.3 .7 100.0
Give your current economic condition	insufficient sufficient good very good Total	22 125 5 1 153	14.4 81.7 3.3 .7 100.0	Comparing with the previous what your economic condition look like	better equal worse Total	102 47 4 153	66.7 30.7 2.6 100.0
Did you have saving account	yes no Total	95 58 153	62.1 37.9 100.0	Did you other source of income	yes no Total	6 147 153	3.9 96.1 100.0
To which school you send children before vending	Pu school pri school others Total	53 2 98 153	34.6 1.3 64.1 100.0	To which school you send children after vending	pu school pri school others Total	12 43 98 153	7.8 28.1 64.1 100.0

4.1.3.3. Poor community get good in affordable price

The study also confirmed that vending contribute for livelihood of poor family as general. Vendor family get direct advantage of the business, but non vendor poor family enjoy an advantage by getting fresh food, vegetable, fruit and another consumption in affordable price. It is very difficult for urban dweller to survive all times increasing inflation in price of goods and services without street trader.

Based on study done in Addis Ababa Ethiopia by Brhanu (2019), street trade significantly contributes to livelihood of poor family in the city. His finding is different from other since his result shows contribution of street trade for non-participant (people not involving in street trade) resident of the city. The street vending activity found to play important role in improving livelihood of the street venders and other sections of poor dwellers. The majority of the urban poor dwellers buy much of their daily needs and wants with relatively fair and affordable price (Brhanu 2019).

This study finding explain that contribution of street trade is multidimensional and serves as a significant potential for entrepreneurs with opportunities for self-employment. It also plays significant role in poverty alleviation efforts by providing the required means of survival for poor households during periods of economic decline, drought and famine which are providing the following benefits in sustainable development for developing countries like Ethiopia (Asmamaw, n.d.).

4.1.3.4. Provide livelihood without other income source

The study shows that almost all street trader has no alternative income rather that this business. They highly depend on vending for their livelihood, different cost and even for saving. Among 153 respondent asked for if they have another income source and 147(96.1%) answer that they depend only on vending and only 6(3.9%) have another source of income.

Indira (2014) suggested that a large number of people have been depending on street business for their livelihood. Based on this result street vending activity is the main livelihood for majority of sample respondents in the study area.

However, study done in Nigeria, by Igudia (2014) in contrary stated that vendors were engaged for income related factors means for the purpose of additional income, to meet needs and to operate the business freely.

4.1.3.5. Qualitative Analysis

This is the summary of very deep interview of contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa. This is because the researcher focus on the general objective of the research to increase quality of research finding. Throughout quantitative data the impact of street trade broadly explained by different indicator. To strengthen the quantitative data several respondents were interviewed.

The street vendor are urban poor tries to solve their problems through their own insufficient resources. They try to change their life with dignity and self-respect through hard work. These people work day in and under harsh conditions on the street to increase their income in order to fulfil their family need. Among seido gulit vendor 32 yers old woman respond interview by saying *"I am from Dire Dawa I was born here my husband married me when I was too young and he used to work in government office. For the while we had good life because his salary was good and the life was cheap. The worst came when he passes away I don't know how to work outside my children need food, school expense, cloth and I start to housekeeping in my neighbor house. But my life was too hard my income was insufficient. After I start working as a vendor I observe different change in my income my children start learning in private school and so many things changed alhamdulilah".*

The boy from debark prove this finding by saying *"first when I start this vending I thought that this will not enough not for my family even for me. I have wife and two children we live in rental house after I start this business we eat food three times a day some, times meat we buy new cloth in holyday and we are so happy now".*

Another boy from seido street asked about the impact of vending, he has said the following:

"I have been in the street business of selling industrial product for the last 3 years. Though there is different challenge, I am breaking through the market and increasing my profit. I am living in rent house and my plan is to construct the house near future. My income from this business is sufficient to change my life".

Based on the above three semi-structure respondent, the contribution of street trade for their family is significant. They compare their life with previous and sufficient livelihood is generating from vending. The data from table 4.6 illustrate very similar result with this. 97.4% of respondent told that vending provides you livelihood for their family 81.7% of respondent also income from vending is sufficient for them. This point toward that street trade is providing livelihood for vendor family with sufficient amount. Similarly, the study undertaken in nepal kathamandu by Krishna (2007) briefly stated that people involved on street trade secure their livelihood sustainability. Another study done in south Africa mount frere eastern cape by mago (2018) elaborate finding that people practice street trade sustain their livelihood from this activity.

Street trader use several techniques to get more profit. To earn their livelihood not only working hard but finding good market place is essential. One respondent who has been working on the street for work merely to create livelihood says:

"I have been working on the street for 4 years. my house is far from my working place to get working place early, I wake up in the early morning and working till late evening is my normal working schedule. I wake up at 4 in the morning and go to kefira (whole selling market) to purchase vegetables for the day and come at this site. I put up until late evening for whole day where my daughter also works with me for helping me in packing the vegetable for customer. Lastly even if the way get our livelihood is difficult, depending only on our self-income make my family proud".

Another respondent adds:

"I have been selling different fruit type on the street for survival. In the morning, I put up megala at 12 AM because customer is very crowd at the time and during the day time I go in different locations, sometime at taiwan and sometimes at chattera with pineapple. In the evening, again I go back megala to apple and banana selling to finish remaining fruit because I cannot stock those unpreserved fruit for the next day because the temperature in the city is difficult for preserving. Sometimes, I earn more from pineapple selling and sometimes from others. It has been providing household security for my family".

Different factor investigated in this study like quality of good, enough capital, educational back ground, license, operating in high income community, physical capability, skill and experience, technology use, selling discount and selling credit. Similar result with this interview prevailed in table 4.7 that moving here and there is enable them to increase income.

Street trade is clearly, providing livelihood earning opportunities for the poor and provides employment opportunities to some of the educated people youth. Because of decreasing formal employment, and to some extent, people do not get job even if they are having good education and skills due to the worse bureaucratic system in the case of Dire Dawa. One educated respondent in this regard says:

"I am from baroda my family livelihood is farming and they teach me to make me employee. I am a graduate from Dire Dawa university. I did my Bachelor Degree in 2018 and came to the city hoping to find some jobs since I now the city when I was there to study my degre. Once I had gone for a post in a company with my first division certificates, but they left me un selected. After all I decided to work on the street for survival know I am thinking that I will change this to great thing".

Another respondent adds:

"I am from wallaga and I left my home to study law in haramaya university dreaming about being judge. As a result of my lower grade point, the university dismiss me from the campus. Since, it was difficult to me to continue higher education on private college in the hardship of my economic background, I tried to find some jobs, but unfortunately I did not find any job. Then I started vending on this site. Now, I put up mat on the street during the morning and the day time to sell industrial product. In the evening I go to the evening college. I work morning to evening during the week-end and off days".

This interview finding is again supported by descriptive finding in this study. 96.1% of answered that they are securing their livelihood and even saving for future from vending. Indira (2014) suggested that a large number of people have been depending on street business for their livelihood. Based on this result street vending activity is the main livelihood for majority of sample respondents in the study area.

However, study done in Nigeria, by Igudia (2014) in contrary stated that vendors were engaged for income related factors means for the purpose of additional income, to meet needs and to operate the business freely.

Street trade is not subsistence economy for only vendor family, but for the poor family in the city also. A study on street vendors shows that the lower income groups spend a higher proportion of their income in making purchases from street vendors, mainly because their goods are cheap and thus affordable (Bhowmik, 2005:2257). In this way one section of the urban poor, helps another section to survive. Henceforth, though street vendors are viewed as a problem for urban governance, they are in fact the solution to some of the problems of the urban poor. By providing cheaper commodities street vendors are in effect providing subsidy to the urban poor, something that the government should have done. One public customer emphasizing this says:

"*I all ways use to buy good from street to cover my family consumption. I have never entered into the supermarket shop for the reason that I cannot afford the goods they are selling in the stores. For poor people like me, street vendors provide goods in affordable price. If there was no street market, I would not able to provide even clothes to my children".*

Among the interviewed respondent member one participant says *"We live in low income area which is obviously subsistence. Merchant increase the price with small reason to the level of we can't afford, however vendor provide good for us in very cheap price comparing with other merchant. So we can frankly say street trade contribute for every poor family livelihood in this city".*

This result is highly supported by descriptive finding of the study. The study also confirmed that vending contribute for livelihood of poor family as general. Vendor family get direct advantage of the business, but non vendor poor family enjoy an advantage by getting fresh food, vegetable, fruit and another consumption in affordable price. It is very difficult for urban dweller to survive all times increasing inflation in price of goods and services without street trader.

Based on study done in Addis Ababa Ethiopia by Brhanu (2019), street trade significantly contributes to livelihood of poor family in the city. His finding is different from other since his result shows contribution of street trade for non-participant (people not involving in street trade) resident of the city. The street vending activity found to play important role in improving

livelihood of the street venders and other sections of poor dwellers. The majority of the urban poor dwellers buy much of their daily needs and wants with relatively fair and affordable price (Brhanu 2019).

This study finding explain in both qualitative and quantitative data that contribution of street trade is multidimensional and serves as a significant potential for entrepreneurs with opportunities for self-employment. It also plays significant role in poverty alleviation efforts by providing the required means of survival for poor households during periods of economic decline, drought and famine which are providing the following benefits in sustainable development for developing countries like Ethiopia (Asmamaw, n.d.).

Another contribution of street trade for poor family is, they can build asset and improve livelihoods by providing access to other assets. Every now and then road can enable to access to financial assets. One respondent in this regard says: *"One rainy day I was waiting for customers and at the time of holy day the customer come to the city from different western part of the country. one I saw the group of people from gojjam came here to kulubi visit. They asked me about an umbrella that I was selling on the street. they told me that they had needed many pieces. Since, I had only four among his choice. Immediately, I rushed to the dealers on a bicycle. I brought three dozen and sold to them. At that day only I made profit of 1900 birr and I cover many need of my household".*

Another respondent emphasizing the physical assets to both urban and rural poor says:

"I have been selling vegetables at this site for 5 years. When I started vegetable selling, I used to collect vegetables from local wholesalers at kefira. Know, I collect vegetables from semi-urban areas such as kersa, lange, water and kulubi etc. Because of road access to those districts, I can go in the early morning and can collect vegetables from the farmland, which saves the farmers' working hours (bringing time their products to the city). It also provides me with extra income because I can get vegetables cheaper at the farmland than from the local dealers".

By and large, street vending in Dire Dawa has become income generating activity for poor, livelihood for many household and employment opportunity for many youths. It has been providing livelihoods not only for the rural migrants, but also to the urban poor by providing goods and services in affordable price. Most of the street vendors in Dire Dawa are able to secure

livelihood, self-employed, help their parent, start saving and they are not generally paid employees. They do not work on instruction from another person and self-dependent.

The study also recognized that street vending can bring growth in the country also beyond livelihood supplementing method.

4.1.3. Factor that enable street trader to increase their income

To measure user attitudes or reactions by quantifying subjective information we use Likert Scale which is a rating scale designed. Respondents point out where laterally a continuum their attitude or reaction resides. In order to know the extent and severity of the problems the survey was designed in five scale responses ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5=seriously agree.

There are several factor that positively influence this business to hold on or enable the vendor to stay in market by increasing his/her profit and selling amount and time. Different factor investigated in this study like quality of good, enough capital, educational back ground, license, operating in high income community, physical capability, skill and experience, technology use, selling discount and selling credit.

Table 4.7. factor enable to increase income

NB: SA= seriously agree A= agree LA=less agree DA= dis agree and SDA= seriously dis agree

Description		Frequency	Percent	Description		Frequency	Percent
Quality of their good	SDA	2	1.3	Skill and experience	SDA	3	2.0
	DA	24	15.7		DA	17	11.1
	A	64	41.8		LA	17	11.1
	SA	63	41.2		A	80	52.3
	Total	153	100.0		DA	36	23.5
					Total	153	100.0
Enough capital	SDA	1	.7	Technology use	SDA	20	13.1
	DA	5	3.3		DA	84	54.9
	A	41	26.8		LA	30	19.6
	SA	106	69.3		A	15	9.8

	Total	153	100.0		SA	4	2.6
					Total	153	100.0
	SDA	13	8.5	Selling	SDA	18	11.8
Educational	DA	81	52.9	discount	DA	36	23.5
background	LA	34	22.2		LA	15	9.8
	A	17	11.1		A	62	40.5
	SA	8	5.2		SA	22	14.4
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0
Having	SDA	16	10.5	Selling in	SDA	56	36.6
license	DA	62	40.5	credit	DA	48	31.4
	LA	53	34.6		LA	13	8.5
	A	16	10.5		A	21	13.7
	SA	6	3.9		SA	15	9.8
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0
Operating	SDA	10	6.5	Physical	SDA	10	6.5
in high	DA	27	17.6	capability	DA	27	17.6
income	LA	23	15.0		LA	23	15.0
locality	A	57	37.3		A	57	37.3
	SA	36	23.5		SA	36	23.5
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0

Based on table 4.7. data many respondents strongly agree that quality of product can increase their income. among 153 respondents about 63(41.2%) strongly agree and 64(42.8%) agree. Quality of good is the first criteria that everyone who purchase good and service from the seller to ask. Product with good quality always preferred and vendor can sell huge amount within short term.

Survey accomplished in India Delhi and Hyderabad by Amarender, Sandra & Timothy (2019) under line that preserving quality of food they produce is among method they secure high income in delhi city.

Having good capital is another critical issue enable vendor to increase income. majority of respondent 106(69.3%) and 41(26.8%) strongly agreed and agreed that they can make many profit with enough capital respectively. About 57(37.3%) respondent agree that working in high income locality is crucial and 36(23.5%) strongly agree with the factor. 80(52.3%) of respondent agree the skill and experience factor to increase income of their business.

Based on study carried out in Kenya ngara ward by Mary (2016) on "factors influencing performance of business run by women street vendors" shed light on positive factors like vendor's expertise, family obligation and financial capability empower the vendors to increase their earning from business.

Equivalent study done in Vietnam Hanoi by noelani (2011) clearly identified that positive factors like vendor's physical capability, access to financial and social capital, quality of their goods and as well as their ability to compete enable them to increase their profit.

4.1.4. Challenge in street trade

Exploring and analyzing the different challenge of street trade is among specific objective of this study. based on reviewed literature there are several challenge that face vendor in market place like, lack of supply of product, lack of supply of quality product, lack of customer, too much competition, lack of space, lack of access to capital and credit, lack of business skill, lack of promotional support, lack of linkage with other supplier, negative perception of the public towards street trade, lack of support from government, unclear government policy.

Table 4.8. challenge in street trade

NB: VS= very serious S=serious A= average LS=less serious NS=not serious

Description		Frequency	Percent	Description		Frequency	Percent
Lack of supply of product	VS	10	6.5	Lack of business skill	VS	16	10.5
	S	53	34.6		S	32	20.9
	A	60	39.2		A	71	46.4
	LS	26	17.0		LS	29	19.0
	NS	4	2.6		NS	5	3.3
	Total	153	100		Total	153	100.0

Lack of supply of quality	VS	18	11.8	Lack of promotional support	VS	37	24.2
	S	45	29.4		S	68	44.4
	A	65	42.5		A	22	14.4
	LS	16	10.5		LS	23	15.0
	NS	9	5.9		NS	3	2.0
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0
Lack of customer	VS	12	7.8	Lack of linkage with supplier	VS	26	17.0
	S	49	32.0		S	42	27.5
	A	71	46.4		A	61	39.9
	LS	16	10.5		LS	22	14.4
	NS	5	3.3		NS	2	1.3
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0
Too much competition	VS	52	34.0	Negative public perception toward vending	VS	19	12.4
	S	62	40.5		S	43	28.1
	A	23	15.0		A	20	13.1
	LS	11	7.2		LS	45	29.4
	NS	5	3.3		NS	26	17.0
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0
Lack of place for sell	VS	107	69.9	Lack of support from government and other body	VS	49	32.0
	S	37	24.2		S	68	44.4
	A	8	5.2		A	26	17.0
	LS				LS	8	5.2
	NS	1	.7		NS	2	1.3
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0
Lack of access to credit	VS	100	65.4	Unclear government policy regarding vending	VS	55	35.9
	S	37	24.2		S	61	39.9
	A	11	7.2		A	29	19.0
	LS	5	3.3		LS	7	4.6
	NS				NS	1	.7
	Total	153	100.0		Total	153	100.0

Street trader are not yet recognized by government. This makes to them difficult to get place for their business. Lack of access to working place is among major problem of street trader. The street traders have to struggle to get access spaces for trading their goods. This explains why all of street vendors accessed their working space through invasion. A majority of street vendors ranked lack of working space as the first constraint that they face in their everyday activities.

As illustrated on table 4.8. among 153 respondents, 107(69.9%) respond that lack of space is very serious problem and 37(24.2%) respond the problem as a serious.

In similar way study done by Degu (2015) stated that Financial constraint, lack of fixed place of selling their goods, as street vending is an outlawed activity vendors are confiscated of their goods when they are arrested by security workers in charge of street vending which exacerbates the already fragile situation of vendors.

Lack of access to financial loan is another critical problem of street trader. most street vendors are from poor families and they cannot offer collateral in order to access credit. Consequently, with small capital it is difficult for them to increase their income. Subsequently, street vendors are not really able to change their informal status into formal one as they are not able to meet the requirements. The study finding state that 100(65.4%) respond lack of access to credit as serious problem while 37(24.2%) respond as serious.

Competition among street vendors is another serious problem reported. The result on table 4.8. prevail that 52(34%) respond competition as very serious problem while 62(40.5%) explain as serious problem. Government policy is among challenge of vendors. About 55(35.9%) of respondent categorized as very serious while 61(39.9%) respond unclear government policy as serious problem. Lack of support from government and other body is among the problem. 49(32%) respondent answer as very serious problem and 68(44.4%) as serious problem.

Similarly, yesahak (2019) in his study clarify the challenge of Addis Ababa street trader like, Unclear government policy, Lack of support from government or non-government organizations and Lack of business skill as significant challenge.

Correspondently supporting this, study in mount frere by Wenceslous (2018) present the result of his study that the major challenges that face informal traders are: Competition; financial

constraints (lack of access to loans and lack of money); infrastructure; crime; and harassment by police. correspondently

In the research done by Fillmon (2011) several challenge of street trader was prevailed, among them, lack of space and financial difficulties Sale of product (lack of customer) and lack of equipment's were rated as serious problems.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

The chapter present benevolences conclusions pinched from the subject matter, brief out the theoretical and empirical literature, outline the methodology followed in search for answers to the basic research questions and portrayed the results and discussions based on the study finding. As a final point, the nail clippings of chapter is providing a number of recommendations and policy implications to different stakeholders including Dire Dawa city administration based on the result of the research.

Summary of findings

The foremost findings of the study include:

From the total respondent 153 vendor 101(66%) respondent were females and 92(60.1%) respondent were ages of 18-29.

153 respondent survey data reveal that 122(79.7%) of vendors were either illiterate, primary or high school who dominated the business.

Respondent family size was maximum 10 minimum1, mean and standard deviation was 1.766 out of 153 respondents and 108(70.6%) respondent were marrieds and singles out of total sample size respondent.

The study finding illustrate that street vendors predominantly reason out their pushing and pulling factor to this sector, to be self- employed 43(28.1%), separation of family 13(8.5%), to support family 37(24.2%), previous employment 14(9.2%) were among the factors.

Impact of vending indicator was among question and respondent answered that vending provide livelihood for their family149(97.4%), their current economic condition is better 125(81.7%), their income is increase 152(99.3%), their economic condition is better comparing to previous 105(86.7%) were predominant response.

After covering their house hold expense and other expense including school fee for children 95(62.1%) respondents were reported to have saving account for future.

The data reveal that respondent list the factor enabling factors to increase their income mostly quality of their goods 127(83%), enough capital 147(96.1%), the skill of business 80(52.3%) and operating in high income area 93(60.8%) were among positive factor.

The most serious challenge of street trade descended by respondent were lack of place for vending 144(94.1%), lack of access to credit and capital 137(89.6%), lack of support from government and other body 117(76%) and unclear government policy on vending 116(75.8 %) negative factors for street trade.

5.1. Conclusion

Assessing and analyzing the contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city administration is the general objective of the study. study undertaken by collecting data using questioner for 153 sample street trade respondent, interview and FGD. The business of street trading is contributing livelihood, employment and income generating activity for large number of community of Dire Dawa city. The sector provides job opportunity for poor in the city, for youth migrant from other part of the country, for divorced and widowed mother, for marginalized part of community and especially poor family daughter and son who drop their school and difficult to get formal job. This sector is playing pivotal role even for the country in decreasing unemployment, poverty alleviation and empowering women economically.

The large number of street trader striving for changing their life and to help family are poor family member most of them migrate from other area who lack chance of formal jobs, create self-dependency and lack of other options as a means of income generating activities.

Majority of street trader are characterized by low level of education mostly elementary and high school dropper. Moreover, the majority age category of the street vendors was between 18 to 29 years with average family size of three. Sex segregation of Dire Dawa city street vendor is majority women who start the business to help her poor father and mother or her husband and widowed or divorced.

By participating in street vending, poor family start to reduce poverty, provide food three times per day, improve living standard. Study reveal that an average weekly income of vendor significantly increased. As a result of income improvement, vendor children change their school

from public to private, daily expense of family highly increase comparing with previous expense and more over they open their saving account for future investment.

According to study finding, factors like quality of good, enough capital, physical capability, skill and experience and operating in high income community are enable them to intensify their income

Even though street vending is drastically changing life of poor family in Dire Dawa city, there are numerous challenge that facing vendor daily in their working environment. Study finding illustrate the most critical challenge boldly reported as the bottle neck of the vendor like, lack of access to credit, lack of working space, lack of support from government and others, too much competition and unclear government policy.

Finally, it can be concluded that street trading is the unsurpassed livelihood strategy that youth immigrant, women and poor family as general shadow to survive in urban centers like Dire Dawa city. These activities as a livelihood strategy have brought significant change and outcomes. They are able to survive even if their living conditions are yet unsatisfactory.

5.2. Recommendation

Ethiopian government should have to consider and recognize street trade as part of employment opportunity and proclaim legal protection and empowerment code which can bring practical change. Reinforcement through legislation of vending on the streets will make it easier for the

vendors to thrive while working within the supervisory context. This proclamation should take into account the question and the concern of street trader and interest of government in order to develop a justifiable prototypical of street vending that would ultimately solve the problem of street trader and change livelihoods of the vendors.

The Dire Dawa city administration should plan different strategy to solve problem of working place for vendor including shelter construction. City administration should have to facilitate loan provision for vendor even without collateral. In addition, Dire Dawa city administration should provide essential public utilities such as drinking water, garbage collection, electricity and public toilets. What is needed to advance the position of street vendors is to strengthen their capacities

and skills through training in customer handling, credit, information and infrastructure so as to enhance their productivity.

5.3. Suggestions for Further Research

This research did not cover all aspect of street trade. The study only focus on contribution of street trade on poor family livelihood. Consequently, there is a need for more research to describe the nature of street vending, its impact on environment and contribution for the city economy. Therefore, the study suggests that in order to fully exploit the contribution of the sector and see synergetic effect of the sector further study needed to obtain comparatively convincing results.

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Appendix

Dire Dawa University

College of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

Contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire-Dawa city.

Questionnaire for street trader.

Introduction

My name is mohammednasir idris; I am conducting study on the "contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family in Dire Dawa city for partial fulfillment of masters of art in development study in Dire Dawa university. The objective of this questionnaire is to conduct a research on identify the contribution of street trade on live hood of poor family. All information you are going to provide for researcher will be confidentially used only for Academic purpose. Hence, considering the purpose of the questioner you are kindly requested to cooperate with the (researcher) in giving the necessary information. you are not expected to write your name on the answer code number and would like to thank for your valuable contribution.

With regards

Contact information: - mohammednasir idris

Phone: - 0910779139

Email address: - nasmume@gmail.com

Observational

Observational

1.Business area of vendor. _____

2.Type of installation: a. Fixed b. Mobil c. Other
If other which _____

3. Type of sale:

Fruit trader What? _____

Vegetable and species What? _____

Second Hand cloth and industrial product What? _____

Sociodemographic characteristics of vendor

Year of birth _____

Place of birth _____

Gender _____

Age a. 18-29 ☐ b. 30-44 ☐ c. 45-59 ☐ d. above 60 ☐

Education a. Less than high school b. High school c. Diploma d. Degree e. Above

Do you currently attend school? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐

7. If your answer is no for Q.6. Give reason (s)?

A. lack of money ☐ B. No one assists me ☐ C. Because I have to work ☐ D. lack of interest ☐

E. Others, specify ☐

8. Did you have children a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐ If yes how many _____

9. Marital status a. Married ☐ b. Single ☐ c. Divorced ☐ d. Widowed ☐

10. Including you, how many people live in your household? _____

11. Are your head of house hold? a, Yes ☐ b, No ☐

12. What your parents do to live (livelihood) in the village?

Factors which Attract to Street Vending

1. Have you ever been engaged in other activity before joining street vending?

a, Yes☐ b, No☐

2. If your answer for question number 9 is yes, why did you leave the previous work?

_____

_____

3. What were the main reasons that forced you to start street vending?

a. To be self-employed☐ b. Separation of my family☐ c. To support my family☐ d. I have no one to support me☐ e. Previous employment condition is unsatisfactory ☐ f. Looking for employment ☐ g. Escape taxes ☐ h. Government policy ☐ i. Lack of education☐

Others, (please specify) _____

Impact of street trade on livelihood

1. How long have you been working as a street vendor?

a. Less than one year's ☐ b. Between 1 and 3 years☐

c. Between 3 and 5 years ☐ d. More than 5 years ☐

2. Beside this place does you work in other site?

a. Yes☐ If yes where _____ b. No ☐

3. How much do you invest in average in the purchase of goods and raw materials for business weekly?

4. From where do you buy the goods or raw materials?

a. From producer ☐ b. From wholesaler ☐ c. From retailer ☐ d. From other ☐ where ____

5. How much do you sell on average daily? Value _____

6. Does your business provide resource for your livelihood? a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐

7. In average how much percent of your livelihood covered by this business profit? _____

8. Would you say that this business has improved your income? a, Yes ☐ b, No ☐

9. How much is your average weekly income before vending?

10. Give the current economic condition of your household.

a. Insufficient (it only cover some part of basic need) ☐

b. Sufficient (it only cover basic need) ☐

c. Good (it cover basic need and some spare) ☐

d. Very good (it allow you to live comfortably and save) ☐

11. Comparing with your life before this business what your life look like?

a. Better ☐ b. Equal ☐ c. Worse ☐ d. Does not know/Does not reply ☐

12. Currently, do you have a saving account or some kind of financial service?

a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐ c. Does not know/Does not reply ☐

13. In the last year have you made some loans or paying?

a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐ c. Does not know/Does not reply ☐

14. What is your average expense daily before vending? Value _____

15. What is your average expense daily after vending? Value _____

16. On average, how much is your weekly average income? Value _____

17. Do you have any other income source other than this?

a. Yes☐ If yes where it come from? _____ b. No ☐

18. Does your children study? a. Yes ☐ b. No☐

19. At least one of your children study in private school? a. Yes ☐ b. No☐

20. To which school you send your children (if any) before you start business?

a. Public school☐ b. Private school☐

21. To which school you send your children (if any) now/after your business?

a. Public school☐ b. Private school☐

22. How much you pay for children education (if any) before starting business? _____Birr

23. How much you pay for children education (if any) now? _____Birr

Factor enable street trade to make profit

For the following problems please rate according to the following points SA = strongly agree, LA= less agree, A = Agree, DA= disagree, SDA = strongly disagree.

S.N	Factor that enable street trader to make profit	SA	LA	A	DA	SDA
1	Quality of their good					
2	Enough capital					
3	Educational background					
4	Having license					
5	Operating in high income locality					
6	Physical capability					
7	Skill and experience					
8	Technology use					
9	Selling in discount					
11	Selling in credit					
12	Others if any _____ _____ _____ _____					

Challenges in Street Vending

For the following problems please rate according to the following points VS = Very Serious, S= Serious, A = Average, LS = Less Serious, NS = and Not Serious,

S.N	Challenges	VS	S	A	LS	NS
1	Lack of supply of products (quantity)					
2	Lack of supply of quality products					
3	Lack of customers					
4	Too much competition					
5	Lack of space – adapted premises					
6	Lack of access to capital and credit					
7	Lack of business skill					
8	Lack of promotional support					
9	Lack of formal linkage with other suppliers					
10	Negative perception of the public towards street venders					
11	Lack of support from government/ nongovernment bodies					
12	Unclear government policy regarding street vending					
13	Other (please specify) a) _____ _____ b) _____ _____ c) _____ _____ d) _____ _____					

Interview Questionnaires with individual vendor

Dear respondents;

This interview is designed to gather information on the contribution of street trade on poor family livelihood in Dire Dawa. The purpose of the study is exclusively for academic requirement as Masters of development management requisite. I assure you that, all your responses will be kept in absolute confidentiality and you will not be held responsible for the research outcome. Therefore, your genuine, frank and timely responses are quite vital to determine the success of this study. So, I kindly request your contribution in filling the questionnaire honestly and responsibly.

Semi-structured interview questions:

1. Does your business provide resource for your livelihood?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. How do you look the contribution of street trade on livelihood of poor family?

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. Would you say that this business has improved your income?

_____
_____

_____

_____

4. Give the current economic condition of your household.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Observation checklist

1. The researcher will look the major commodities sold by the street venders in the study

Area.

2. The researcher will observe and record the type of commodity and the transaction system of study area.

3. The researcher will look visible challenge and hardship in their business area.

4. researcher will observe concentration of vender population in the area.