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Cross-Border Informal Trade Mobility of Women in Nigeria-Benin Relations: Implications for their Quality of Life**

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Abstract

The interplay between mobility and development has gained ground in the international discourse of globalization. It is now clear that the need to understand the complexity of migration has increased in parity with the magnitude of the same. There are about two functional and jointly managed international borders between Nigeria and Benin Republic. In essence, Nigeria shares a 773 kilometre boundary with the Republic of Benin in the West. The Seme border is on Benin Republic territory, while Idiroko is on Nigeria Territory. Seme captured special attention being probably the busiest and most impulsive of all border post in West Africa. The Seme border presents challenges in term of policing due to complex management in which Beninese authorities are resistant to joint sharing of facilities.

The distinct features of cross-border trading are economic activities that can be regarded as being both internal and international. Women's economic transactions are subject to the conditions of demand and supply. The complexity of the trading activities at the borders involves daily buying and selling, informal, semi-formal and formal trading transactions. The focus of mobility pattern in this study is that of transient with informal cross-border trading activities.

Therefore, Cross-border informal trade activities has been a long-standing form of informal economic integration with its accompanied bottlenecks. The ECOWAS Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Goods and Services has encouraged cross-border trading activities and the Idiroko borderland embodies a bridge linking the two countries, rather than a border post that divides it. But, historically, the informal trading patterns of women between Benin and Nigeria borders could be traceable to pre-colonial era but were intensified during the 1980s Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) and Global Economic Downtown ripple effects on West Africa from 2009 to date. The research questions that emanate from this study include the nature of the cross-border informal activities, the bottlenecks across the border and the question of borderless West Africa. Evidence shows that an increase in female labour force participation - or a reduction in the gap between women's and men's labour force participation - results in faster economic growth (OECD, 2012). However, women continue to participate in labour markets on an unequal basis with men. In 2013, the male employment-to-population ratio stood at 72%, while the ratio for females was 47% (ILO, 2014). –

The methodology for the study is ethnography and the remarkable features include ability to study and write about the activities at the borders not from the point of view of a detached observer, but as a participant, strong emphasis on exploring the nature of a particular social phenomenon, rather than setting out to test hypotheses about it and the tendency to work primarily with “unstructured data” —that is, data that have not been coded at the point of data collection as a closed set of analytical categories. The study proposes inclusive business practices that require government economic agencies and some blue chip companies to be aware of their social and economic impacts in the society, and understand the sustainable benefits of providing more opportunities for women in their value chain, so as to reduce poverty among women even in the informal trading sector. The above stated research areas and many more are of significant importance for the formulation of national policies on migration. Today, there is a weak correlation between the extent and impact of migration and the existence of accurate and operational national policies. This is a global problem in general, but for many countries in Africa affected by large numbers of migrants the situation is critical. In a significant number of these countries the presence of policies is either non-existent or very poor. The issue might be on the top of the national agenda, but the lack of background material is hampering a well-reasoned formulation.

Keywords: Cross-border, Women and Migration

Introduction

Our genes and income contribute to the opportunities we have; our families, community and place of birth all influence our views about what is important in defining a quality life. Our individual collective memories and histories play major roles in determining our opinions as to the quality of our lives (Massam, 2002). Measuring quality of life for different populations and countries in a comparable manner is a complex task (Eurostat, 2015). What makes it challenging to measure is that, individuals and groups can define it differently. Though health is one of the important domains of overall quality of life, there are other domains as well - for instance, jobs, housing, schools, the neighbourhood, as well as aspects of culture, values, and spirituality are key domains of overall quality of life that add to the complexity of its measurement (CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), 2016). However, for an effectual explanation to be derived, a number of literatures will be reviewed.

Conceptualizing Quality of Life

In an article titled: “Quality of life: definition and measurement”, Theofilou (2013) opines that quality of life can be defined in many ways, making its measurement and incorporation into scientific study difficult. Furthermore in his opinion, there are a number of challenges to developing a meaningful understanding of the quality of life. The distinction between well-being and quality of life is lost; the terms are often undefined, used inconsistently or interchangeably within studies - in some instances, one term is even used to define the other. Therefore, his study is of the view that well-being should refer to objective life conditions that apply to a population generally, while quality of life should more properly be limited to individual’s subjective assessments of their lives.

In other words, from the above study, it can be said that part of the complexity experienced in the definition of the term “quality of life” is as a result of the lack of distinction between well-being and the quality of life.

In the study of CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) (2016), on “health-related quality of life (HRQOL)”, quality of life is important to everyone – it is a broad multidimensional concept that usually includes subjective evaluations of both positive and negative aspects of life. What makes it challenging to measure is that, although the term “quality of life” has meaning for nearly everyone and every academic discipline, individuals and groups can define it differently. Nevertheless, researchers have developed useful techniques that have helped to conceptualize and measure these multiple domains and how they relate to each other. HRQOL measures make it possible to demonstrate scientifically the impact of health on quality of life, going well beyond the old paradigm that was limited to what can be seen under a microscope.

As seen in this study, quality of life is crucial and many-sided. Also, in an attempt to decompose its intricacy, researchers developed useful techniques which have ultimately helped in conceptualizing and measuring the multiple domains. More so, health has impact on quality of life.

In the same vein, in the study of WHO (World Health Organization) (1997), “measuring quality of life”, quality of life is an individual’s perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad ranging concept affected in a complex way by the person's physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and their relationship to salient features of their environment. For better understanding, WHO discusses further on the six broad domains:

1. Physical health which connotes: energy and fatigue, pain and discomfort, sleep and rest.
2. Psychological: bodily image and appearance, negative feelings, positive feelings, self-esteem, thinking, learning, memory and concentration.
3. Level of Independence: mobility, activities of daily living, dependence on medicinal substances and medical aids, work capacity.
4. Social relationships: personal relationships, social support, sexual activity.
5. Environment: financial resources freedom, physical safety and security, health and social care: accessibility and quality, home environment opportunities for acquiring new information and skills, participation in and opportunities for recreation/leisure, physical environment (pollution/noise/traffic/climate), transport.
6. Spirituality/Religion/Personal beliefs: Religion /Spirituality/Personal beliefs

In the analysis of WHO, the possibility of merging domain 1 and 3, also merging domain 2 and 6, thereby creating four domains of quality of life. These domains have been merged therefore and four major domains are accessed: physical, psychological, social relationships and environment.

From the aforementioned study, quality of life is a function of one's view of his/her position in life due to the culture and value system such individual is exposed to, relative to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. This concept is said to be affected by the six major domains which was eventually merged into four: physical, psychological, social relationships and environment.

Massam (2002) in a study titled: "Quality of life: public planning and private living", argues that planners need to pay close attention to the concept of quality of life in order to assess the effects of plans and projects on places and lives of all citizens. Furthermore, he opines that perceived and/or actual QOL can be viewed on the one hand as an indication or cause of attraction of a place, and on the other hand QOL can be treated as the outcome of conditions that are perceived to exist and the degree to which they meet the desires and expectations of individuals. Hence QOL can be envisaged as a composite quasi public- private good which is both a 'means'/ 'cause'/ 'input', or an 'end'/ 'effect'/ 'output'. In a word the concept is extremely complex and hard to define - planners and planning are well served by careful and informed consideration of the impacts of plans on QOL. In addition, the study seeks to contribute to the debate on the concept of QOL as a key element of responsible public planning. At aggregate level, it is envisaged that QOL is very much part of public planning, while at the disaggregated individual level, QOL is a personal matter of private concern. There is little agreement among scholars and policy-makers as to the precise definition of QOL, the individual components that comprise QOL and the way specific plans improve QOL. Yet many reports, planning statements and projects refer to the term QOL as either the 'outcome' of conditions - economic, environmental, social, aesthetic, civic or the 'cause' of impressions about QOL, and these impressions can influence the perceived or actual prosperity or attractiveness of a place.

From the above study, the concept is complex and hard to define, nevertheless, quality of life is consequently subject to the attraction of a place, then and again, it is the outcome of the conditions that are perceived to exist and the extent to which they meet the cravings and anticipations of individuals. Furthermore, responsible public planning has impact on quality of life. Yet more, quality of life is seen as both public planning and private concern depending on the level, either at aggregate or disaggregated individual level.

In the article of Eurostat (2015) titled: “Quality of life indicators – measuring quality of life”, quality of life is a broad concept that encompasses a number of different dimensions (by which we understand the elements or factors making up a complete entity, that can be measured through a set of sub dimensions with an associated number of indicators for each). It encompasses both objective factors (e.g. command of material resources, health, work status, living conditions and many others) and the subjective perception one has of them. The latter depends significantly on citizens’ priorities and needs. Moving beyond economic performance, a more comprehensive, wide-ranging approach is needed when trying to define and measure quality of life. While it remains very difficult to provide an overall definition with specific measurable indicators, quality of life definitely includes more than just economic production and GDP figures. It should also be stressed that some of the indicators that will be included in this scoreboard are subjective. They therefore reflect the perceptions of individuals, their own assessment of different aspects of life and overall quality of life. In addition, health is an essential part of the quality of life of citizens. Poor health can affect the general progress of society. Physical and/or mental problems also have a very detrimental effect on subjective well-being. In our knowledge-based economies, education plays a pivotal role in the lives of citizens and is an important factor in determining how far they progress in life. Levels of education can determine the job an individual will have. Individuals with limited skills and competences are usually excluded from a wide range of jobs and sometimes even miss out on opportunities to achieve valued goals within society. The power of networks and social connections should not be underestimated when trying to measure the well-being of an individual, as they directly influence life satisfaction. Security is a crucial aspect of citizens’ lives. Being able to plan ahead and overcome any sudden deterioration in their economic and wider environment has an impact on their quality of life. The right to get involved in public debates and influence the shaping of public policies is an important aspect of quality of life. Moreover, providing the right legislative guarantees for citizens is a fundamental aspect of democratic societies. Good governance depends on the participation of citizens in public and political life (for example, involvement in political parties, trade unions etc.). It is reflected also in the level of trust of citizens in the country’s institutions, satisfaction with public services and the lack of discrimination. Overall assessment of one’s life is measured using three sub-dimensions: life satisfaction (cognitive appreciation), affect (a person’s feelings or emotional states, both positive and negative, typically measured with reference to a particular point in time) and eudaemonics (a sense of having meaning and purpose in one’s life, or good psychological functioning).

From this study, quality of life is a broad concept and can be measured through a set of sub dimensions with an associated number of indicators. It comprises of both objective factors such as: command of material resources, health, work status, living conditions and many others) and the subjective perception such as their own assessment of different aspects of life and overall quality of life. The latter (i.e. subjective perception) depends significantly on citizens’ priorities and needs. Yet more, as seen in this study, health, education, network and social connection, security are of utmost importance in the quality of life of a citizen. Finally as seen in this study, the overall assessment of one’s life is measured using vital sub-dimensions: life satisfaction (cognitive appreciation) and eudemonics (a sense of having meaning and purpose in one’s life, or good psychological functioning).

In an article titled: “Quality of life indicator systems–definitions, methodologies, uses, and public policy decision making”, Young (2008) opines that the well-being or quality of life of a population is an important concern in economics and political science and that it is measured by many social and economic factors. A large part is standard of living, the amount of money and access to goods and services that a person has; these numbers are fairly easily

measured. Others like freedom, happiness, art, environmental health, and innovation are far harder to measure. This has created an inevitable imbalance as programs and policies are created to fit the easily available economic numbers while ignoring the other measures, that are very difficult to plan for or assess. Several methodological approaches are used to measure quality of life. For example, one method that psychologists and physiologists have utilized in scientific experiments is the placing of electrodes on the scalps of individuals to measure brain waves and contractions of oculis facial muscles to identify various hedonic states or stimuli when asked questions as to what is pleasurable or agreeable. Another technique that is used is simply keeping a log or journal—a diary—of feelings or attitudes by various individuals of things (e.g., regarding safety, health, learning, or economic well-being) over time. As one recent article puts it, “Generally, people can show or say how they feel at any given moment, on a scale from zero to ten.

In the light of the above, quality of life is measured by many social and economic factors. A large part is standard of living, the amount of money and access to goods and services that a person has; these numbers are fairly easily measured. Others like freedom, happiness, art, environmental health, and what have you are far harder to measure. This has created an unavoidable imbalance as programs and policies are created to fit the easily available while ignoring the other measures, that are very difficult to plan. Several methodological approaches have been employed to measure quality of life. For example, one method that psychologists and physiologists have utilized in scientific experiments.

In a study title: “Quality of life definition and terminology”, Cummins (1998) refer to quality of life as both objective and subjective, each axis being the aggregate of seven domains: material well-being, health, productivity, intimacy, safety, community and emotional well-being. Objective domains comprise culturally relevant measures of objective well-being. Subjective domains comprise domain satisfaction weighted by their importance to the individual.

From the above study, quality of life is both objective and subjective. Each of the two are aggregate of material well-being, health, productivity, intimacy, safety, community and emotional well-being.

Summary and Conclusion

On the basis of the literatures reviewed so far, ‘quality of life’ though multifaceted in definition is very crucial which makes it important to all – as it is a construct that evaluate both positive and negative aspects of life. One of its intricacies so far has been the lack of precise definition due to lack of distinction of terms which ultimately gave room to inappropriate use of words. However, researchers have developed useful techniques that have helped to conceptualize and measure these multiple domains and how they relate to each other.

In conclusion, quality of life is a function of perception which is subject to other factors such as the culture and value system an individual is exposed to, relative to his/her goals, expectations, standards and concerns. In addition, the quality of life comprises of both objective factors and subjective perception. Objective factors includes: command of material resources, health, work status, living conditions and many others; while the subjective perception is the individual’s own assessment of different aspects of life and overall quality of life. The subjective perception is dependent on the needs and primacy of the individual. Therefore, it can be said that the ‘subjective’ is both the cause and effect of the ‘objective’.

Descriptive Statistics

Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	35	15.2	15.2	15.2
Married	195	84.8	84.8	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

The marital status of e respondents shows that 35(15.2%) were yet unmarried while the larger proportion 195(84.8) were married.

Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-28 years	10	4.3	4.3	4.3
29-39 years	60	26.1	26.1	30.4
40-50 years	80	34.8	34.8	65.2
51 years and above	80	34.8	34.8	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

The age distribution indicates that 10(4.3%) of the participants were between the ages of 18-28 years, 60(26.1%) were found between the ages of 29-39 years, while 80(34.8%) fall under the age brackets of 40-50 years and 51 years and above which constitutes the highest proportion of the age group.

Educational achievement

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
SSCE	60	26.1	26.1	26.1
B.Sc. and its equivalent	95	41.3	41.3	67.4
Postgraduate degree	40	17.4	17.4	84.8
Other professional qualification	35	15.2	15.2	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

The distribution of the respondents by educational level shows that 60(26.1%) were SSCE holders, 95(41.3%) had B.Sc. and its equivalent, 40(17.4%) had post graduate degrees while the rest 35(15.2%) had other professional certifications. This suggest that the category of the traders that filled the research instrument were the literate group among the traders which also includes customs officers and other security personnel involved in the cross-border trade.

Trade Category

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Others	45	19.6	19.6	19.6
Wage earner	25	10.9	10.9	30.4
Retailer	70	30.4	30.4	60.9
Wholesaler	90	39.1	39.1	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

Evidence from the administered instrument shows that 90(39.1%) of the participants were wholesale traders, 70(30.4%) were retailers, 25(10.9%) were wage earners while 45(19.6%) were engaged in other trade activities within the cross-border.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agricultural products	20	8.7	8.7	8.7
Processed food stuff	25	10.9	10.9	19.6
Industrial goods	5	2.2	2.2	21.7
Service	105	45.7	45.7	67.4
Others	75	32.6	32.6	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

Among commodities and services provided in the cross-border were the respondents who trade on Agricultural products 20(8.7%), processed food stuff 25(10.9%), industrial goods 5(2.2%), services 105(45.7%) and others 75(32.6%) participatory rate.

Poverty Reduction among women in Nigeria Benin Republic Cross-border Activities

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.560 ^a	.314	.308	1.035

a. Predictors: (Constant), Influence of ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, Goods and services., Socio-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic

The result of the model summary in table 2 indicates that ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, goods and services and the social-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic jointly accounted for the explanatory power of 31.4 percent of the poverty reduction among women in cross-border trading within the two countries.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	111.253	2	55.626	51.943	.000 ^b
	Residual	243.095	227	1.071		
	Total	354.348	229			

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty reduction among women traders

b. Predictors: (Constant), Influence of ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, Goods and services., Socio-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic

The result of the F-statistic (51.943; $p < 0.01$) in the ANOVA table above provides evidence of the statistical significance of the model establishing the nature of the relationship between the influence of ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, goods and service, Social-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic and their combined effect on poverty reduction among women in cross-border trading within the region.

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.675	.278		6.033	.000
Socio-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic	.626	.061	.566	10.179	.000
Influence of ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, Goods and services.	-.101	.050	-.114	-2.045	.042

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty reduction among women traders

The analysis of the result in tableabove, indicates a positive impact of socio-economic structure (standardized Beta coefficients =0.566; $p < 0.01$) of Nigeria and Benin Republic on poverty reduction among the women traders. This shows a general acceptance of the idea that the type of social life styles, cultural affiliations, economic relations and other common values and social ties among the two countries have significantly supported women cross-border trading in these region.

However, the result of the coefficient table suggests an inverse relationship between the perception of the respondents on influence of ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, goods and service and poverty reduction among women traders. This implies a significant variations (standardized Beta coefficient =-0.114; $p < 0.05$) in the opinions of the participants on the extent in which the implementation of the ECOWAS protocol have contributed to poverty reductions among women involved in the cross-border trading between Nigeria and Benin Republic.

This therefore necessitates the need for both countries to further explore the existing economic relationship to enhance and promote policies that improve poverty reduction especially among the less economically empowered women involved in this trading activities. Hence, it could be observed that socio-economic ties plays a significant role in poverty reduction and economic empowerment of women traders.

Bottlenecks and Trade Constraints

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.715 ^a	.512	.507	.934

a. Predictors: (Constant), Multiple control posts, Poor accommodation and storage of goods

The model summary (R Square =0.512) result shows that multiple control posts and accommodation and storage of goods jointly explain the variations encountered in high cost of transportation, insecurity and harassment among the traders on transit.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	207.556	2	103.778	118.854	.000 ^b
	Residual	198.205	227	.873		
	Total	405.761	229			

a. Dependent Variable: High cost of transport, insecurity and harassment

b. Predictors: (Constant), Multiple control posts, Accommodation and storage of goods

Further evidence from the ANOVA result (F-statistic= 118.854) confirmed a statistically significant relationship between multiple control posts, accommodation and storage and the high cost of transportation of goods, insecurity and harassment of commuters on transit.

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.440	.245		5.888	.000
Accommodation and storage of goods	-.131	.058	-.109	-2.269	.024
Multiple control posts	.680	.044	.735	15.330	.000

a. Dependent Variable: High cost of transport, insecurity and harassment

The estimated coefficients suggest that accommodation and storage (Beta coefficient = - 0.109; $p < 0.05$) plays a less significant contribution to high cost of transportation, insecurity and storage associated with cross-border trading. However, the multiple control posts accounted for (Beta coefficient = 0.735) over 73 percent the variations in this regard.

Cross-Border Trade Determinants

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.449 ^a	.202	.195	.770

a. Predictors: (Constant), Strengthening of economic integration for Nigeria and Benin Republic, Socio-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic

The model summary result above indicates that the strengthening of the economic integration and the socio-economic integration between Nigeria and Benin republic jointly explain over 20 percent of the high affinity between the two economies.

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	34.050	2	17.025	28.702	.000 ^b
Residual	134.646	227	.593		
Total	168.696	229			

a. Dependent Variable: High affinity between Nigerians and Beninese

b. Predictors: (Constant), Strengthening of economic integration for Nigeria and Benin Republic, Socio-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic

The ANOVA result (F-statistic=28.702; $p < 0.01$) indicates the significance of the model establishing the relationship between variables under consideration.

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.963	.237		8.267	.000
Socio-economic structure of Nigeria and Benin Republic	.237	.047	.311	5.029	.000
Strengthening of economic integration for Nigeria and Benin Republic	.202	.050	.247	4.000	.000

a. Dependent Variable: High affinity between Nigerians and Beninese

From the result of the estimated coefficient table above, socio-economic structure (Beta coefficient=0.311; $p<0.01$) and economic integration (Beta coefficient =0.247; $p<0.01$) individually indicate a significant direct impact on high affinity between Nigeria and Beninese traders at the cross-border.

Women Mobility and Economic Empowerment

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.460 ^a	.211	.204	.973

a. Predictors: (Constant), Inefficient border management for safer environment, High incidence of poverty

The result of the model summary shows that 21.1 percent of the variations in poor bilateral infrastructure management that can militate against women mobility and economic empowerment is explained by inefficient border management and high incidence of poverty.

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57.549	2	28.775	30.418	.000 ^b
	Residual	214.733	227	.946		
	Total	272.283	229			

a. Dependent Variable: Poor bilateral infrastructure management

b. Predictors: (Constant), Inefficient border management for safer environment, High incidence of poverty

The ANOVA result(F-statistic=30.418; $p<0.01$) in table indicates that the model result for the relationship between inefficient border management for safer environment, high incidence of poverty and poor bilateral infrastructure management is statistically reliable.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.357	.360		3.772	.000
	High incidence of poverty	.347	.074	.277	4.703	.000
	Inefficient border management for safer environment	.327	.051	.379	6.431	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Poor bilateral infrastructure management

The result of the parameters estimated reveals that high incidence of poverty (Beta coefficient=0.277; $p<0.01$) and inefficient border management for safer environment (Beta coefficient =0.379; $p<0.01$) were statistically significant at percent level and directly influence poor bilateral infrastructure management.

Implications for Improved Quality of Life

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.778 ^a	.605	.598	.819

a. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement of food security , Poverty reduction among women traders, Employment and Income opportunity for women traders, Promotion of women economic empowerment

The model summary result above shows a relatively high correlation (0.778) and explanatory strength (R square =0.605) for the statistical relation between the variables for improved quality of life among the cross-border traders

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	231.002	4	57.750	86.140	.000 ^b
Residual	150.846	225	.670		
Total	381.848	229			

a. Dependent Variable: Fulfilment of basic needs

b. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement of food security , Poverty reduction among women traders, Employment and Income opportunity for women traders, Promotion of women economic empowerment

The F-statistic result (86.140; $p < 0.01$) from the ANOVA table above shows that overall model result is significant at 1 percent level.

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.022	.203		.106	.915
Employment and Income opportunity for women traders	-.206	.080	-.184	-2.564	.011
Poverty reduction among women traders	.276	.096	.265	2.855	.005
Promotion of women economic empowerment	.350	.079	.327	4.457	.000
Achievement of food security	.527	.051	.497	10.295	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Fulfilment of basic needs

It could be observed that all the variables of Poverty reduction among women traders (0.265; $p < 0.01$), Promotion of women economic empowerment (0.327; $p < 0.01$) and Achievement of food security (0.497; $p < 0.01$), all indicates a significant effect on fulfilment of basic needs for the cross-border traders except for employment and income opportunity for women traders (-0.184; $p < 0.05$). This shows that the majority of the women are yet unsatisfied with the level of employment and income opportunity offered by the cross-border trading activities in the fulfilment of their basic economic needs.

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