



**The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the  
Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa:  
The Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia**

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**Management**

**The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the  
Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa:  
The Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia (VSCE)**

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**Department of Public Administration and Development**  
**Management**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa : The Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. (VSCE)” was carried out by Kirubel Mekonnen under the supervision of Shumey.B (Ph.D.) submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Public Management and Policy, complies with the rules and regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards concerning originality.

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This is to certify that Kirubel Mekonnen has completed his thesis entitled “**The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa** : The Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. (VSCE)”, is his original work and is submitted for examination with my approval as a thesis.

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## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CSO	Civil Society Organization
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
VSCE	Voice for Street Children Ethiopia

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## **Abstract**

*The purpose of this study was to assess the contribution of civil societies in improving the livelihood of street children in Addis Ababa: The case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. To conduct this study, the descriptive survey method was employed. A total of 135 sample respondents (the street children) were involved, in the study. Both purposive and census samplings were employed. Specifically, a census sampling technique was employed for street children who were treated through questionnaires whereas a purposive sampling technique was applied for the case NGO representatives' officers and government officers who are working with the NGOs. Quantitative data was be organized and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentage, mean and standard deviation for the purpose of analysis. The findings show that the contribution being played by VSCE towards improving the livelihood of Street Children is significant, efficient, and helps to improve their lives. And indicated that because of the support gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia, majority of the sample respondents are still in the school while others relatively few were found out of school because of their own individual reason. A significant proportion of the sample respondents agree that the support that they are receiving from VSCE is significantly improving their livelihood. Based on these findings, the study recommends Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia need to create awareness-raising programs and the program should be given for the general public to bring about effective and sustainable change in the lives of street children.*

**Key words:** *Civil Societies, Voice for Street Children Ethiopia ,Livelihood, Voice for StreetChildren and Contribution*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study and followed by the details of statements of the problem. Then overall and specific objectives of the study, research questions, significance, scope and limitation are also included in the chapter and finally, the structure of the study is included.

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Non-governmental organizations are playing a very important role in promoting the welfare of disadvantaged children by planning, financing, managing, and providing advice and counseling services for various projects set up to help poor children in general and street children in particular (Dessalegn, et al 2008). In Ethiopia, children's welfare responsibilities and overseeing the implementation of various programs targeted at mitigating the problem of street children in especially difficult circumstances has been given to MoLSA. Since the economy of Ethiopia is not strong enough to generate resources for the needed social investment, assistance from both local and international NGOs will be essential to alleviate the various problems connected with destitute children (Hope Enterprise, 1997). According to a report on the implementation of CRC in Ethiopia (2005), more than fourteen NGOs are involved in addressing the problem of street children throughout the country. Even though the Ethiopian economy has experienced strong and broad-based growth over the past decade, averaging 10.8% per year in 2003/04 - 2013/14 (World bank Economic overview, 2016), it seems that its fast growth and development didn't bring significant change to the needs and livelihood of street children. The problems of children affect the vast majority of Ethiopians where the population in Ethiopia is characterized by a very young age distribution structure, with roughly 50% under the age of 18 years old (Retrak, 2012). Street children are forced to the streets in their struggle for survival (Aster, 1999). The government of Ethiopia has stated clearly in Article 41 and sub-articles in the constitution that children and vulnerable people should get assistance in any means by respective institutional actors. Institutions like that of Women and Children Affairs and Social Affairs offices among other intuitions and offices are established to look into the welfare and wellbeing of women and children in general. Non-government organizations have become the main service providers in countries

where the government is unable to fulfill its traditional role. In the education sector, many civil societies have Moved beyond ‘gap-filling’ initiatives into capacity building activities (Rose, 2007).

On the street they frequently survive by begging, stealing, or working in the informal sectors in low paying jobs(Zena &Anteh , 2010). National and international civil society has been operating in Ethiopia since 1960s. In fact, during the feudal regime their activities were very limited Desalegn et al, 2008) The Derg regime restricted most western Civil Societies due to its Marxist-Leninist ideology. After the fall of the Derg in 1991 most civil Societies began to come and work in Ethiopia. Even if most Civil Societies came into existence in the country no clear laws and regulations were governing their registration and operations(Campbell-Clarc., 2000). The then laws and regulations were based on the 1952 Ethiopian Civil Code and Regulation 321/1959. However, that no longer provided a feasible environment due to the governmental and other changes that had taken place in Ethiopia. Legislation that had existed for more than five decades because the government, issued a new proclamation of Charities and Societies, which governs the activities of NGOs, to facilitate and strengthen the effective contributions of NGOs to the socio-economic development of the country. had become ineffective and it was incapable of ensuring the utmost benefits for the country from NGOs' activities,(Desalegn et al,2008). The newly enacted Proclamation No.621/2009 for the registration of Charities and Societies came into force on February 13th, 2009, and on November 9th 2009, the Council of Ministers also issued Regulation No.168/2009 to ensure its implementation. Despite all the discussions that took place during its formulation process still, many NGOs have a skeptical attitude towards this proclamation(Clark., 2000). Some international donor groups and their respective governments said that this proclamation is a hindrance for the humanitarian activities and called for the revision of this law (Clark, 2000).

Civil Societies are influenced by the ideology of capacity development as defined by the hegemonic development discourse, but they also influence their meaning from the outside. This modified interpretation of capacity development can weaken the central government but strengthen it in the long term. Civil Societies can innovate and adapt more quickly than national governments,if they scale up their activities and impart their knowledge and techniques at the government level, the country as a whole can benefit.

In reality, this is yet to be the case, precisely because the state in many countries does not yet play its developmental role fully. In public sectors such as health and education, development non-government organizations (Civil Societies) have been occupying the role of main service providers over the past few years (Dessalegn et al, 2008). Often replacing the role of the government on the ground, especially in remote rural areas, that has sometimes created conflicting relations with governments. In this context, their strategies and activities are of interest in so far as they have an impact on governmental capacity development in the education sector. Indeed, while the continuation of their gap-filling role depends on the government lack of capacity, Civil Societies increasingly demand that government priorities change by paying more attention to those people who have not yet been reached.

They act therefore as innovators, critics, advocates, and policy partners (Dessalegn et al, 2008). Especially as it became obvious that in many countries the provision of basic social services was not being assured by the public sector. Today, education is considered to be crucial in the process of poverty eradication and economic development. One of the reasons for this renewed interest in education is that it straddles both equity and productivity conceptualizations of development Baker, (2007).

Ethiopia is striving towards achieving its developmental goals and poverty reduction. This role could not be achieved only by the government efforts but all developmental actors, the governmental and the non-governmental bodies, the community, the bilateral and multilateral parties should work in collaboration to bring about the aspired growth and sustainable development. The previous trend of the Civil Societies was on rehabilitation and relief which could not bring change and sustainable development.

CSOs should support the government “development plans”. It is important to point out here that the development effort of the voluntary sector (NGOs and others) is meant to complement and support that of the government and not to replace it Dessalegn et al, (2008).

Latin American, Asian, and African countries are especially affected by the problem more than any other part of the world. A report issued by the Royal Tropical Institute (Kevin, 1999), a research organization in the Netherlands, states that out of the estimated 100 million children living and working on the streets of the cities of the world,

the majority are in developing countries: 40 million in Latin America, 25-30 million in Asia, and 10 million in Africa (FSCE., 2003).

The occurrence of the 1984/85 droughts gave a further boost to the growth of NGO operations in Ethiopia (CRDA, 2004). The number of NGOs continued to grow after the overthrow of the military regime (Derg) in 1991. However, their activities were principally limited to relief and rehabilitation before they became more development-oriented (CRDA, 2006). As the NGOs were increasingly pulled into the development front, their role and areas of intervention changed. The growth of NGOs in Ethiopia has been robust over the last two to three decades. The number of NGOs, especially indigenous NGOs has been rising. Their capacity to play a discernible role in the country development agenda has been steadily growing (CRDA., 2004) Hence, the focus of this study will be “The Contribution of CSOs in Improving the livelihood of street children in Addis Ababa: The Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia”. Thus, it is where the conception of this research will enhance from.

## **1.2.Statement of the Problem**

The enormous problems faced by the street children in the last several years were stated by different scholars in different times and topic of diverse philosophy. problems are widely dispersed (psychological, physical, and sexual abuses), but for several years they were not in societies' programme They are excluded from economic, social, and political process. However, only few institutions are involving in helping them to sustain their livelihood. it may lead the future of hopeful children as well as the coming generation to uncontrollable bad habits, which have an impact on political (peace), social (norms, culture), and economy (on GDP, GNP) conditions of these countries.

Even though the problem of street children is understood as an urban phenomenon, the factors exacerbating the problem are originated, by and large, in the rural villages. It is usually in response to the deterioration of the living conditions in rural villages. Most of these children are compelled to work or live on the street in order to sustain themselves and their families. For many of them, the perceptions that larger towns offer greater economic opportunities make the street a more attractive destination compared to a poverty stricken rural economy. However, the life not have education and basic skills necessary to deal with the risk factors and cope with adversity. In this context, it is

expected that social intervention by the government or nongovernment organizations would address the problem of livelihood opportunities of the street children.

It is well known that the NGOs in every sphere of the world seek to provide a reasonable solution for the economic, social, and environmental problems of the societies and thereby try to fill the gap that could not be served by local government or state. Tracing back to the historical importance of NGOs, Epstein found that the origins of NGOs were northern and southern part of USA. The northern NGOs were established after the end of First World War and at the beginning of Second World War they extended their scopes throughout the world. de Benitez illustrated the role of NGO Committee on UNICEF (the committee comprises a worldwide network of 125 international NGOs working on behalf of children in more than 110 countries of the world) in providing basic needs of street children throughout the world. While evaluating "broad based initiative" implemented by UNICEF for destitute children, it was found that this programme encourages children to achieve their primary school education, endorses physical and psychological development of children, protects against endemic and chronic disease, and last of all serves children to have a positive impact on their life. Besides these international organizations, some other local organizations are also working for the interest of street children in different countries of the world.

A social intervention group in Mexico, EDNICA, is working not only for providing them with basic needs but also for imparting different training and economic support to street children. In a similar intervention in Ethiopia, NGOs in cooperation with the Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs address the socioeconomic problems of street children in Hawassa City of Ethiopia. Even though empirical results suggested that majority of children were excluded from the purview of NGOs working in the area, but it has been expected that these organizations can promote the welfare of disadvantaged children by planning, financing, managing, and providing advice and counselling services. Majorities of these programmes were designed on the basis of the principle of "curative approach" in short run and thereby neglect "preventive approach" based on long term solution. Under this backdrop, this paper uses meta-analysis to explore the livelihood options available to the street children and the contribution of civil societies in improving their livelihood opportunities across countries of the world.

The problem of children living on the street is a global phenomenon, has created countless problems for millions of children in all parts of the world (UNICEF., 2007). They live a transitory lifestyle and lack necessities like food, health care, and a safe place to stay. In the world, street children exist on the margins of society, living in inhumane conditions, suffering from hunger, harassment, and physical abuse, deprived of basic services such as education and health care. This is therefore; the research will fill these gaps and specifically focuses on the role of civil societies in improving the livelihood of street children in Addis Ababa the case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. To this end, the study tried to answer the following basic research questions:

### **1.3. Research Questions**

Based on the above problem statement the study was to answer the following basic research questions:-

1. How the Voice for Street Children contributes in improving the health status of street children in the Gullele sub city?
2. How the Voice for Street Children contributes in improving the education status of street children in the Gullele sub city?
3. How the Voice for Street Children contributes in facilitating the income generating activities for the street children in the Gullele sub city?
4. What are the major challenges affecting the role of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia?
5. How to overcome those challenges so as to enhance the livelihoods of street children?

### **1.4. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1. General objective**

The general objective of this study was to assess the Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa : In the Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia.

### **1.4.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives include:-

- To assess the contributes in improving the health status of street children in the Gullele sub city.
- To assess the contributes in improving the education status of street children in the Gullele sub city.
- To what extent the contributes in facilitating the income generating activities for the street children in the Gullele sub city.
- To identify the major challenges affecting the role of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia.
- To review the overcome those challenges so as to enhance the livelihoods of street children.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

Therefore, the results of this study might have the following importance:

- At large, the study may be employed by Voice for Street Children Ethiopia in addressing some of the problems related to the Contribution in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children:
- The study may contribute to create awareness among the sectors in the region, and any other concerned bodies on the key contribution of civil societies in improving the lives of street children that can possibly empower them to be a part of the productive segment of the general community.
- This study could be used as an initiation for those who are interested to conduct a detailed and comprehensive study on such similar topics.

### **1.6.Limitations Of the Study**

Corona Virus has been a major challenge that I faced during data collection because there was a lockdown. Significant proportions of respondents were feared to be interviewed as well filling out the questionnaire.

Owing to the nature of the subject area, i.e., excessive confidentiality, and because of limited access, it was not easy to get all relevant information from respective offices. Besides, lack of research studies specific to the study area and availability of sufficient current literature on the topic were some of the constraints.

### **1.7.Scope of the Study**

The researcher has found that it is very important to delimit the scope of the study to a manageable size to investigate the issue thoroughly. The research was being conducted in Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia for the sake of in-depth analysis with a genuine investigation on the role of civil societies in improving the livelihood of street children.

### **1.8.Organization of the Study**

This study have five chapters. The first chapter was include an introduction that consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and delimitation of the study. The second chapter was discuss the review of related literature. The third chapter deals with the research design and method of the study. The fourth chapter was discuss presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data. The fifth chapter deals with the summary conclusions and recommendations of the study. Finally, references and a set of appendices that were include the data collection tools that used to collect primary data for this work and other supplementary document of the study.

## **Chapter Two**

### **2. Review of Theoretical and Empirical Literature**

#### **2.1. Theoretical Literature**

##### **2.1.1. The Concept and Meaning of CSOs**

The concept of civil society goes back many centuries in Western thinking with its roots in Ancient Greece. Scholars like Dzatková (2016) agree that the idea of civil society date back to John Locke, Thomas Hobbes and David Hume. The modern idea of civil society emerged in the 18th Century, influenced by political theorists from Thomas Paine to George Hegel, who developed the notion of civil society as a domain parallel to but separate from the states (Carothers & Barndt, 1999). The 90s brought about renewed interest in civil society, as the trend towards democracy opened up space for civil society and the need to cover increasing gaps in social services created by structural adjustment and other reforms in developing countries (Ghaus-Pasha, 2004). The civil society sector is not only emerging as a clear societal actor in many parts of the world, it is also quite varied in its nature and composition. For this reason definition of civil society vary considerably based on differing conceptual paradigms, historic origins, and country context (WB, 2013). Those organizations can be defined as comprising individuals who are not connected with the government, but who are involved in activities of maintaining peace and productivity within the society. It has been said that an effective civil society is one marked by an active, public-spirited citizenry participating in community based voluntary associations and by associated high levels of a social fabric of trust and cooperation or social capital (Alatas, 2003). Much of the discussion on civil society seems to indicate that it is a major instrument of policy advocacy world-wide (Tandon, 2015).

According to CIVICUS (2012) Civil Society Index project, which understand the term civil society to mean the arena, outside of the family, the state and the market, which is created by individual and collective actions, organizations and institutions to advance shared interests. Civil society therefore encompasses civil society organizations (CSOs) and the actions of less formalized groups and individuals. Where the term ‘organized civil society’ is used in this report, it refers to independent, non-state and non-private sector

associations and organizations that have some form of structure and formal rules of operating, together with the networks, infrastructure and resources they utilize.

As to the CoEC, (2001) civil society includes groups of trade unions and employers' organizations ('social partners'); nongovernmental organizations; professional associations; charities; grass-roots organizations; organizations that involve citizens in local and municipal life with a particular contribution from churches and religious communities. The World Bank has adopted a definition of civil society developed by a number of leading research centers: the term civil society to refer to the wide array of non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) therefore refer to a wide array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), labor unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations (WB, 2010).

### **2.1.2. Understanding Civil Societies**

The growing role and importance of NGOs in development are recognized and supported by the political bodies though they view and justify their importance from different perspectives. Broadly, there is consensus and pragmatic argument that NGOs are contributing to the social development and improving the condition of the life of their target groups, (Girma, 2005). Non-governmental organizations are also playing a very important role in promoting the welfare of disadvantaged children by planning, financing, managing, and providing advice and counseling services for various projects set up to help poor children in general and street children in particular.

NGOs are strong supportive arm to the government. They are expected to play an active role in poverty reduction and sustainable development (Sunshant., 2010) Civil Society has its roots with the establishment of the UN 1945; his designation nongovernmental organization was given to international non-state organizations that gained consultative status in UN activities. To address the semantic problem and the way such organizations categorize them as the third sector; which is identified as a not-for-profit, voluntary, or non-governmental.

The term third sector is given for Civil Societies because the first sector is the government sector and the second one is the private sector and Civil Societies stood as the third sector (Liwis, Kanjit., 2009).

The Civil Societies has the following five key characteristics; it is formal, that is the organization is institutionalized in that it has regular meetings, office bearers, and some organizational permanence. In Ethiopian context Civil Societies commonly consisted of charities, societies, and mass-based organizations. In some instances, politically established ethnic-based developmental associations are considered as Civil Societies.

### **2.1.3. The Role of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children**

Non- governmental organizations are playing an imperative role in the empowerment of Street Children. They adopt multiple strategies to improve the condition of Street Children. Non -governmental organizations are training women in various aspects to make them come out of their inhibitions and to involve in a fruitful activity. Non - governmental organizations have come to occupy an important place in India. Non-Governmental organizations are legally constituted organizations created by private organizations or people with no participation or representation of any government. They render help to government and society for the improvement of quality of life of people and also animals from education to health, environment, and poverty alleviation. (AKDN.,NTRAC., 2007)

The scope of Civil Societies' operational areas touches every walk of life (Patel,Dubey., 2010)). The spread of Civil Societies activities in the country, as in many other parts of the world, is manifested in a number of spheres and in a wide spectrum of programs. In welfare programs, development-oriented activities, empowering women and weaker sections, protecting the rights of marginalized segments, protecting the environment, spreading literacy, and education to name a few, the contribution of the NGO sector is impressive since independence Patel, Dubey, 2010)K;

According to one estimate, there are one million Civil Societies in the country (Jain, 1997). However, the growth has not been geographically uniform in different parts of the country (Dhilon and Hansra, 1995,1987,1985.). It is difficult to say any association

between the number of voluntary organizations and the size of the population. Highly populated states like Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, for instance, have a very weak presence of voluntary organizations (Gangrade., 1987)Some states, like Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Kerala are ahead of others in the number of organizations (Gangrade., 1877)

### **2.1.3.1. Civil Societies as Implementers**

Civil Societies implementer role is defined as the mobilization of resources to provide goods and services as a part of its own or donor agencies or government project or program (Health care, education, agriculture extension, legal advice, emergency relief, etc.). Service delivery is perhaps the most observable and visible role as Civil Societies attempt to provide goods and services that are needed and available. And Civil Societies can be contracted by a payment basis by the government or donor agency to provide goods and services to target groups and clients. Civil Societies also provide services such as training and research to other Civil Societies/NGOs, government, and private sectors. Since 1980, Civil Societies /NGOs are providing a social “safety net” to vulnerable sections of the population.Civil Societies /NGOs implementer role is a success, however; there are criticisms against this role “Public service contractor” devaluation of Civil Societies ideas “deflected from their original value-driven goals” are a few criticisms against this role. Developmental Civil Societies and service Civil Societies should specialize in their own fields the key question is whether service delivery is a “means” or an “end” for development Civil Societies (Carbaugh, 2004)

### **2.1.3.2. Civil Societies Contribution**

Development is deliberate efforts to secure positive changes in people quality of life in economic social and political terms. Civil Societies are involved in relief emergency and aid works Development relates to economic empowerment and rights; relief work is an immediate response to the natural and man-made disasters (distributing goods, services and technical assistance to those in needs). Emergency signals that there are areas of insecurity, instability and disorder. Development, relief and emergency works takes place not only in countries of Asia,Africa and Latin America where the scale of poverty is most severe and where the needs are greatest but also in the marginalized communities in the USA and Mexico and India also in Japan. Some Civil Societies focus only on aid because

aid is the source and a way to get reach for some individual. Civil Societies play the roles of implementers, catalysts and partners (Lewis, 2007).

#### **2.1.4. Underlying Causes of Street Children**

Street children by the nature of their lifestyle including their living and working conditions fall within the category of the most vulnerable children. Their rights to quality life, education, shelter, food, health care, parental care, protection from physical and emotional abuse, harmful child labour and use of harmful drugs are violated or denied (SC ,2013). A general reluctance to understand the root causes for the widespread phenomena of street children, is an important element for a general inability to address this issue. Despite efforts which conceptualize street children as “vulnerable” or “children at risk in need of protection”, the prevailing view is that they are really “delinquents” who come from very poor backgrounds and uncaring parents. Given this, government policies are often confined to a legal approach and tend to ignore the root causes of the problem (ESCWA., 2009).

Magnitude of the problem and the challenges that street children face Since Street children are becoming a worldwide phenomenon. The World Report on Violence against Children underlined that street-connected children face emotional, physical and sexual abuse. They are exposed to trafficking and labour exploitation including the worst forms of child labour, sexual exploitation and forced labour (Pinheiro., 2006,2005,2007,2011. )It is difficult to count the number of street children living on the street because of their floating nature .Their lack of permanent address, their wandering lifestyles, and their changing workplaces make them a difficult group to locate ((Petel, Pietkiewicz, 1990,2012)

There are no accurate estimates of the number of street children worldwide, and estimates often vary from one source to another. Moreover Over one third of children in urban areas go unregistered at birth, they have no birth certificate or an official identity card .Realistic estimates are necessary for effective programming and focused intervention. The vast majorities of these children work and live in large urban areas of the developing world. More than half, 650 million, of the world’s 1.2 billion people living in poverty are children (UNICEF., 2012)

Street life is characterized by extreme adversity. Studies document that millions of children throughout the world are facing serious difficulties (Kibrom, 2008). In 1987 UNICEF estimated that over 50 million world children are exposed to street life, spending part or whole of their time in city streets working, begging or engaged in other illicit and criminal activities in their attempt to adapt to street life (MOLSA & Radda Barnen., 1988:6.)Eleven years later Africa Journal (1998: 3) reported that the number of street children worldwide ranges from 30 million to 170 million. Other nongovernmental organizations estimated that there are 100 million children at risk (MOLSA & Radda Barnen, 1988:6).

As with the global picture on street children, the data on street children in Ethiopia is very limited, and studies and reports on the subject have come up with varying estimates. According to Child Hope, an NGO working with street children in Ethiopia, street children have become a country wide epidemic, with over 100,000 children living and/or working on the streets of Ethiopian cities (Kibrom., 2008)Another 500,000 rural children are not in school and live in extreme poverty, creating the potential for thousands more children to join the ranks of the country's growing number of street children (FSCE., 2003:3)

Another report by CRDA estimated that approximately 200,000 children were working and living on urban streets, of which 150,000 reside in Addis Ababa (2006: 5). Children in especially difficult circumstances include children who live and Work on the streets, abandoned and neglected children, orphans, battered children, and children with disabilities, child workers, children in armed conflicts, child mothers (including child brides) and their children, displaced and refugee children, children infected and affected by AIDS, children of imprisoned mothers, sexually abused children and sexually exploited children. All of these undergo various forms of deprivation, abuse or exploitation, and in most parts of the world, these categories of children are on the increase ((CEDC,Kibrom., 2001,2008.)The children working, living and surviving on the street is a global problem, affecting developed and developing countries alike. However, the magnitude of the problem varies, with less developed countries facing more acute problems. The street children are marginalized children who require enormous assistance but they are often least assisted in a society. (UNICEF., 2012)

Thus there are many factors responsible for the increase in the rate of street children. A study done by kidist in Adama Town has shown that children live on the streets under very poor social, economic and health conditions. Being far away from families or any adult supervision is believed to worsen the situation there. Most children in Nazareth live far away from their families with no one to decide for them and to take care of them (2007).

Another study conducted by FSCE and USAID Ethiopia had also stated that more than half of the children whose parents are outside of Nazareth had never visited their families since living home. Close to half of the children have also stated that their families do not know their current address. According to a study by FSCE (2003) in Shashemenae indicated that three fourth of street-living children and over three fifth of all street children were not getting sufficient food (2003).

On the other hand, there is a common argument that the nutritional status of children living on the street is far better than children who belong to economically marginalized parents. A report by Human Right Watch indicated that children working on the street are hungrier than those actually living on the street (2005). Connolly further looked at that the problem of street children universally increasing problem in many settings children wondering the streets are identified by what they do to survive, such as Rag pickers, Vendors, Shoe shiners and porters are used to describe them. Today with the increasing awareness among government and international agencies and these children are seen as vulnerable group who worth attention and intervention (Connolly., 1998)

Streetism is a socio- economic phenomenon that has existed for years. Although its cause and magnitude varies from nation to nation depending mainly on the socio-economic structures, the phenomenon is prevalent in both developed and less developed countries and is one among the social problems that has gained international attention currently. Recent years have indicated an alarming increase in the number of street youths around the world, especially in poor and developing counties .It is believed that in order to reduce the number of street youths around the world, issues relating to the political and socio-economic status of a country needs to be addressed (Naidoo, 2008)

### **2.1.5. Street Children and the Public Image**

The public view of street children is vital. However in many countries the public's perception and attitude towards street children are overwhelmingly negative. Street children are subjected to mental and physical abuse by police, their peers, and fellow citizens. The governments treat them like a plague that is to be eradicated, rather than as children that need to be nurtured and protected (Gurung., 2004) Street children are subjected to physical abuse by police throughout the world. The society also treats them as outcasts rather than as children to be nurtured and protected. They are frequently detained arbitrarily by police simply because they are homeless, or they can be charged with vague offenses such as loitering, vagancy or petty theft (UNICEF., 2007).

As described by Gurung there is an alarming tendency by some law enforcement personnel and civilians, business proprietors, and their private security firms, to view street children as almost subhuman. These children are often tortured or beaten by police or held for long periods in poor condition form of the trail without any form of the trial or legal process. Girls are sometimes sexually abused, coerced into sexual acts, or raped (2004).

Street children are generally considered a nuisance; obviously, extreme deprivation and social exclusion create opportunities for crime involvement .however little evidence exists to suggest that street children actively or deliberately plan criminal activities. They perceive themselves as discriminated against and hated (Ochola, L and Dzikus, A., 2000)

As commented on in several countries involved, the issue of street children in the public consciousness has a rather negative image and there is the general perception that the children are themselves to blame for the situation they find themselves; or that their behavior is seen to be more problematic for others. These major factors propel children into a life on the streets – a life that very often puts them at serious risk of abuse, illness, health, and health and occasionally loss of life (UNICEF, 2007)

Like in any other country, the public view of street living children in Ethiopia is overwhelmingly negative. Street children are viewed with suspicion and fear. This, according to the findings of earlier studies in the area, is mainly due to the low level of awareness of the public. The level of understanding of the police about the situation has shown great improvement in recent years. This could perhaps be due to awareness-raising programs through the media and other concerned organizations. Yet, it needs to be

pointed out that most children living on the street are still complaining that they are mishandled by the police.

Tadese Hailu provides an extensive survey of the literature on the public perception towards street children in Ethiopia that is the society does not seem to have understood the problem of street children. Hence the attitude of the general public, towards the street children is not positive. According to various survey findings, however not all people see street children negatively. They are various groups and individuals in our society who see street children from angelical to diabolical (2006). He also quoted Tacon (1991: 12) saying “...those who see them [street children] most negatively tend to blame their existence upon the government, upon their parents or even upon themselves. Those who see them most positively, tend to thank God that there are still some and courageous survivors left in our world ...the media with unfortunate knowledge and understanding has all too often pictured them as dead-end kids or children without hope”.

## **2.2. Empirical Literature**

### **2.2.1. Challenges and Controversies on Civil Societies Activities**

#### **2.2.1.1. In Africa**

Civil Societies contribute a major part in the developing countries of Africa. According to USAID NGOs, the sustainability index of 2009 most Civil Societies in Africa face a challenge of legal obstacles. A key obstacle is a difficulty obtaining registration. In some countries the laws regarding Civil Societies are outdated and complex and the registration process highly centralized, creating difficulties for Civil Societies outside of the capital. In Angola, Ghana, and Rwanda, Civil Societies must register at various administrative levels, which can lead to additional paperwork and delays (Vakil, 1997)

NGOs in Burundi, for example, do not benefit from tax exemptions; even in countries that do provide tax exemptions or other financial incentives to NGOs, such as DRC and Guinea, procedures are often so complicated that few Civil Societies are able to take advantage of them (Moyo, 2009)

In Sierra Leone, there are no financial incentives to encourage individual and corporate donors to donate to Civil Societies. Bureaucratic requirements in Mali disqualify Civil Societies from participating in some government tenders. In some countries, such as DRC and Senegal, Civil Societies have recognized the need for more supportive legislation and

are undertaking initiatives to develop it, but for Civil Societies in other countries such as Nigeria this is not a top priority. According to Moyo (2009), Ghana, Civil Societies have resisted a draft NGO law that they believe could constrain their development and activities.

## **2.2.2. Civil Societies Organizations in Ethiopia**

### **2.2.2.1. Historical Background**

In Ethiopia the History of Non-Government Organizations traces its origin back to the establishment of self-help organizations like Debo, idir, and ikub. These are traditionally established institutions and they facilitate mutual support among their members of the community. In the countryside of Ethiopia farmers support each other and especially support widows and peoples in old age during farming and harvest seasons by the collaboration called Debo. The other association, Idir serves as an institution that provides insurance and support for its members during emergency and death. In addition to that according to their constitution different idirs are involved in several other activities. Ikub serves as a saving institution that provides a lump sum of money collected from its member-based on lots of casting and some other arrangements (Clark., 2000)

In 1960 both foreign and local Civil Societies were established when these self-help groups could no longer suffice to support the needy of the country. The development department of Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY) is the first official religious local NGO formally established in the 1960's to coordinate education, medical and rural development programs. The first secular Civil Societies as we know them today that were established in the country were the Ethiopian Red Cross and Swedish save the children following this and the famine of 1973 and later of 1984 the number of NGOs increased and these were mostly international.

As a matter of fact, neither the feudal dynasty nor the Derg regime was not prepared to address the famine problem of the 1970s and 1980s but Civil Societies were instrumentals in preventing greater loss of life in both catastrophic episodes. Two decades ago, the Ethiopian famine, which witnessed by the world was a cause for the death of more than one million people and many more were suffering. It left a tragic effect on the history of the country (Clark., 2000)

Later on, with the change in government in 1990 a more conducive environment was established further encouraging the growth of Civil Societies in Ethiopia. This time as their numbers increased more local NGOs flourished. Since then the number of Civil Societies was very few and structurally very few weeks. During the feudal regime in Ethiopia Civil Societies has no considerable activity. Even if there were few Civil Societies they were involved in relief activities. During the Derg regime due to the Marxist-Leninist indoctrination philosophy, Civil Societies had no freedom to operate in the country and were seen suspiciously and even most Civil Societies were forced to leave the country (Fantahun, 2000)

According to the proclamation 621/2009 there is a dichotomy between human rights and development. According to the critiques this is impossible. Development and human right are very interrelated issues. In developing countries like ours there are a lot of factors that lead to underdevelopment. Development activities have their own contribution to socio-economic rights. Most African countries passed through internal and external conflicts that attributed to their underdevelopment. Conflict resolution activities are very important to pave the way for development. In underdeveloped countries like ours there are various human rights violations therefore it does not seem wise to restrict foreign/Ethiopian resident charities and societies from involving in human rights activities, advocacy, research and training, and professional contribution to the vulnerable and less-advantaged group. Meskerem Geist, consultant, and attorney at law, Save the Children Ethiopia-Sweden on her research mentioned (Clark., 2000)

As most critics of the 2009 proclamation presented after the 2005 election the government was suspicious of NGOs and civil society.

The government claims that they are serving foreign agenda and intervening in the politics and working with the opposition, they are misusing the funds that they raised from abroad by paying huge salary and spending on then overhead. Even if they raise an excess fund by the name of the people but the amount which goes to beneficiaries is insignificant. They are not actively involved in the development activity of the country and played their role as expected from them.

In fact, the proclamation says “WHEREAS, it is found necessary to enact a law in order to ensure the realization of citizens’ right to association enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; WHEREAS, it is found essential to

promulgate a law to aid and facilitate the role of Charities and Societies in the overall development of Ethiopian people;” The critics the government motive and action is the opposite. In reality it is not for the facilitation of the charities and society's activity but to control and restrict their activities.

Due to the proclamation those involved in the human right activities forced to draw from their activities. Those receiving more than 10% of their income from foreign sources will not be able to register as local (national). In order to be registered as national they have to open offices in at least five regions. Most Civil Societies /NGOs were using more than 30% of their income for administrative cost but due to the proclamation they have to adjust according to this proclamation. It is very challenging to adjust themselves according to the demand of the government. Generally, the controlling mechanism is not based on internal control but it is external by the agency. The agency has the legal power to involve in every decision and activity of charities and societies (Clark, 2000)

#### **2.2.2.2. In Ethiopia**

The other challenge is financial viability, in Ethiopia even if proclamation 621/2009 gives permission to Civil Societies to involve in income generation activities but due to lack of experience by national Civil Societies and the requirement from the government to register these income-generating activities from the charities activity and the requirement to hire additional personnel to run the IGA becomes a burden and a problem for most national Civil Societies, because it demands from them to spend more money than they generate from these activities (Dessalegn Rahmato, Akalwold Bantirgu, Yoseph Endeshaw., 2008)

Concerning advocacy work it is very weak in most African countries, particularly in Ethiopia. There is no direct line of communication between Civil Societies /NGOs and policymakers. There are no formed issue-based coalitions and conducted broad-based advocacy campaigns. NGOs are not involving in various levels of the government decision-making process. Civil Societies do not have a favorable situation in order to lobby the government at different levels to the enactment or amendment of legislation, moreover, in Ethiopia, Civil Societies are restricted by their source of income in order to

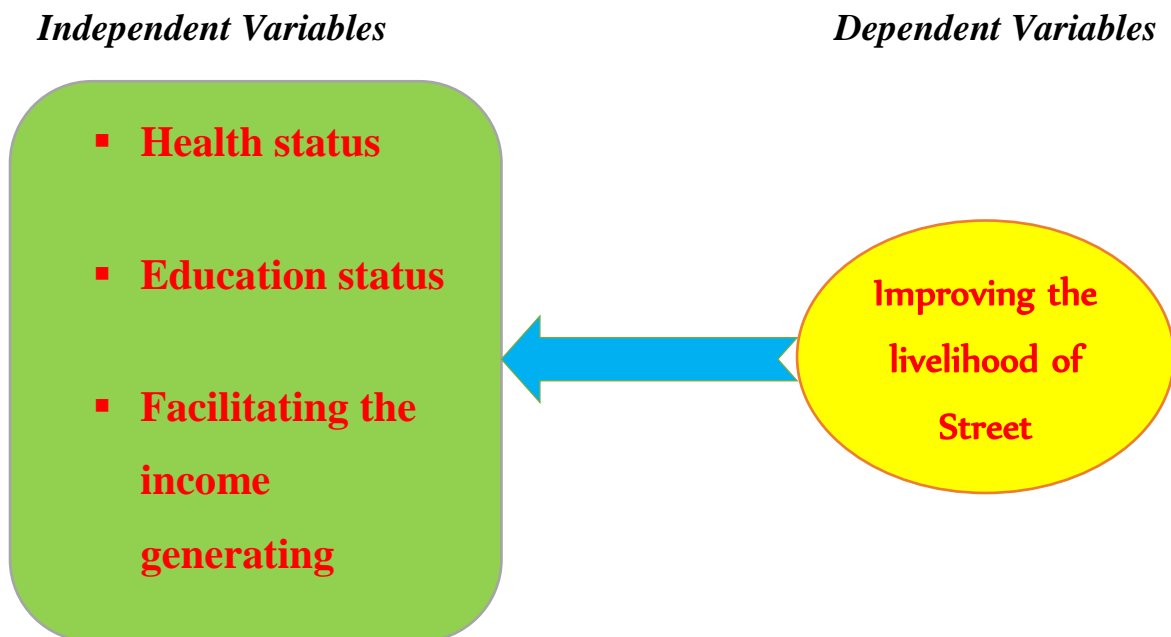
activate in human rights, democracy and advocacy they must raise 90% of their budget from within the country and it is only 10% of their total budget that they could raise from abroad (Yoseph, Endeshaw., 2008)

The current legal setting in Ethiopia seems to restrict the church from directly being involved in developmental activities. Different donor institutions prefer to release their assistance to the needy people through the church. The church could also mobilize local resources from its members in order to address the problems of the needy people. Most church leaders from the Christianity groups argue that it is a biblical mandate for the church to involve in the holistic ministry, i.e. serving the physical and spiritual needs of human beings (Fantahun, 2010)

### 2.3. Conceptual Framework

In this twenty-first century, it is well known that street children are facing a lot of physical and mental problems throughout the world. . This study conceptualizes that the contribution of civil society improving of livelihood of street children in VSCE could be affected by health statureseducation status and in facilitating the income generating activities. This study tests the conceptual framework presented in the following Figure1.

**Figure 1:** Conceptual Frame work



**Source:** The researcher (May2020)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Design and Method**

This study was single-case designs and has five reasons why single case designs might be selected are due to their criticalness, extremeness, typical, revelatory power and longitudinal possibility (Yin., 2009) Yin explains that case study research focuses on answering questions that ask how or why, and where the researcher has little control of events that are happening at present. He further elaborates that case study is much more than this; it must have a logical design, pre-described data collection techniques, and pre-determined data analysis methods (Yin, 2009)

The descriptive method was employed in this study with the assumption that it could enable the researcher to reveal the role of civil societies in improving the livelihood of street children: In the Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Moreover, this method is appropriate because it helps in obtaining a large variety of data related to the problem under the study. To this end, the following procedures of qualitative and quantitative (mixed method) research designs were to be employed to collect and analyze the data. Employing a mixed approach enables the researcher to look from different perspectives and the context-based practice from participants' views. This method was chosen with the assumption that it helps to have data as it exists and to gather relevant information related to the problem under study. By focusing on the phenomenon under examination, rather than the methodology, researchers can select appropriate methodologies for their inquiries (Creswell, 2003).

#### **3.2. Source and Types of Data**

Both qualitative and quantitative were collected from primary and secondary sources. Quantitative data via questionnaire whereas qualitative data through interview. Based on the above assumptions, civil society representatives, Officers, Government Officers who are working with civil societies (FDRE Charity and Society Agency) and Beneficiaries in Voice for Street Children will be considered as major sources of the primary data.

Other essential secondary sources such as relevant records from archives, reports, minutes, articles contributed by deferent authors, internet-based information that contains relevant information related to the subject under the study. Policy documents and the like were consulted thoroughly

### **3.3. Target population**

The target populations were all beneficiaries of Voice for Street Children Ethiopia organization.

### **3.4. Sampling Technique and Sampling Size**

The sample size represents the actual magnitude of the targeted data sources which are deemed to represent the entire population in a reasonable manner. Similarly, determining sampling technique and sample size were ultimately rely on the size of the target population in view of enhancing result accuracy and appropriateness. This study was included beneficiaries, employees, program coordinators directors, and top-level management of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia on one hand and government officials who were working with civil societies in the other hard.

As stated with the scope of the study will totally rely on beneficiaries who received direct assistant from VSCE and employee size in Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia was accordingly be addressed. Employees and beneficiaries will be selected on census. A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. the basis of simple A list of subjects from which a sample of subjects is selected whereas middle and top-level management bodies will purposively be selected because as the researcher deems they are relevant bodies to provide appropriate information for the study due to their intimacy with the training and development issues in their respective organization (Creswell, 2003)

### **3.5. Data Collection Techniques /Tools**

Questionnaire and depth interviews, were employed to collect data from respondents. The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources and which enable the researcher to gain genuine information. Different data collection instruments were to be developed by the researcher based on the review of related pieces of literature. Civil Society representatives, Officers in one hand treated through In-depth Interview, Program

beneficiaries treated via questionnaire, and the overall activities of the sample civil society (NGO) were be treated through Check List. The rationale behind selecting such a variety of respondents is perhaps to consolidate the reliability of the informatio.

### **3.6. Data Analysis Method**

The data collected through the questionnaire, in-depth interviews from the study were be processed and subjected to a variety of analysis techniques. The researcher has used both qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques. The quantitative data was be organized and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentage, mean and standard deviation for the purpose of analysis. Besides, the data gathered through in-depth interviews and observations were to be analyzed in the form of narration or telling. Finally, the researcher has enhanced the reliability of the findings.

### **3.7. Ethical Considerations**

The researcher was addressing ethical considerations of confidentiality and privacy. The researcher was using a rigorous and conscious effort at all times to sustain this promise. A guarantee was given to the respondents that their names should not be revealed in the research report. Moreover, the respondents were informed of the consent and the purpose of this research study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

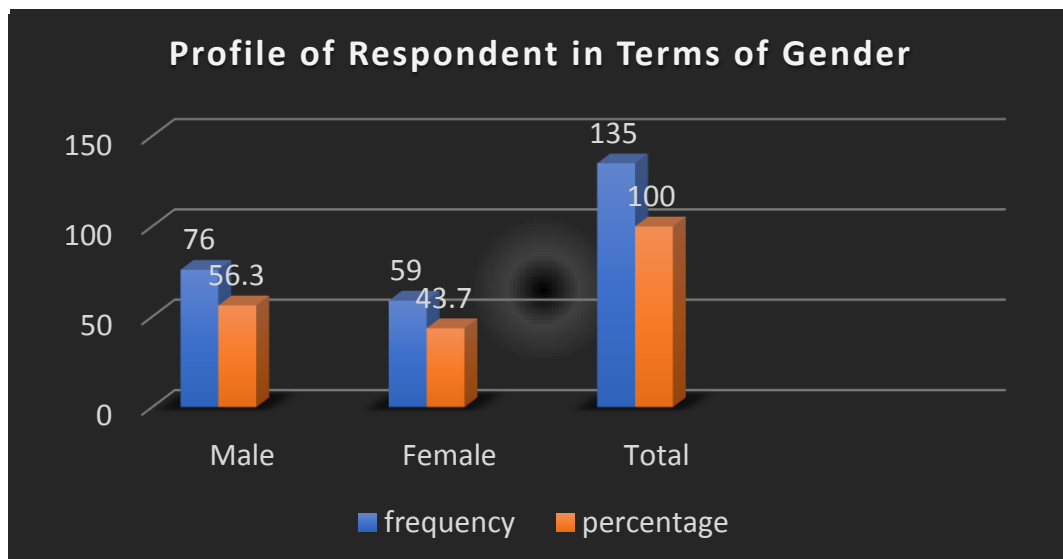
#### 4.1. Introduction

This part of the paper presented and analyzed the data collected to seek appropriate answer for the basic questions raised under chapter one of this study. Data have been collected from the beneficiaries of Voice for Street Children Ethiopia and management body. Thus, this section presents the results of the primary data collected via questionnaire and interview. The results are arranged in line with the research question, literatures review & logically constructed questionnaire. The results are presented in tables to show frequency counts, percentage for each question and followed by narrative explanations by supporting the explanation with interview results as well as necessary secondary data triangulation has been made to support the explanation. Therefore, this chapter has two parts: the first part deals with the characteristics of the respondents and the second part presents the analysis and interpretation of the main data.

#### The Profile of Respondents

Figure .2. Distribution by Sex

The following table presents gender of the sample respondents

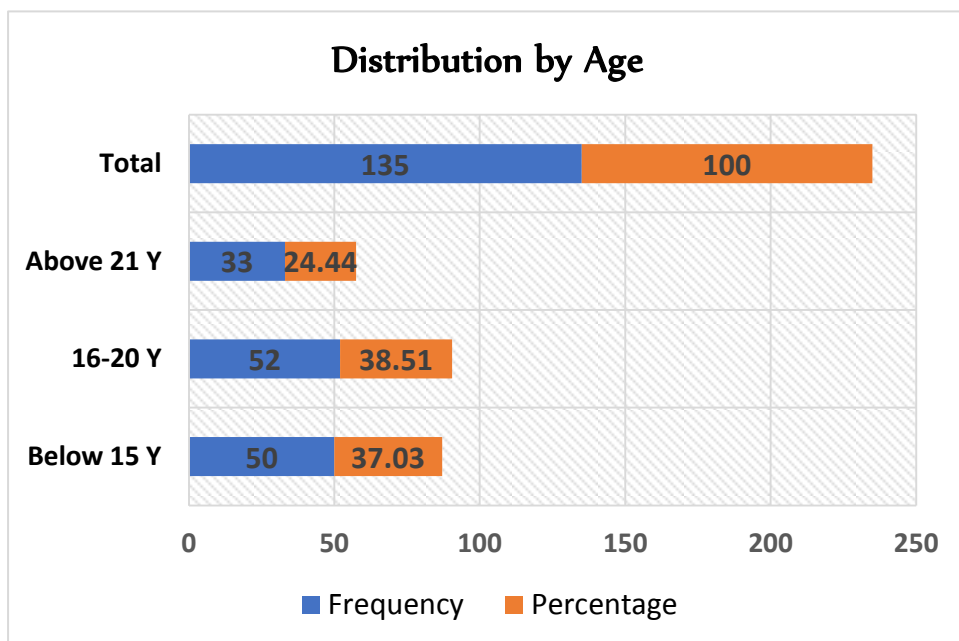


Source: Survey Data

As shown in figure 2 of item 1, the majority of respondents 76 (56.3%) of the street children who are supported by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia were males and 59 (43.7%) of them were females. Besides, that whatever the reason behind Male Street children are always reasonably accessing any kind of support than their female counterpart. This is, therefore, one can possibly conclude that male is always ahead to access and get benefited and females are culturally treated as home supported of the household. so that it has created its own impact for boys to take to the street whereas females remain at home.

**Figure 3: Distribution by Age**

The following table presents age of the sample respondents

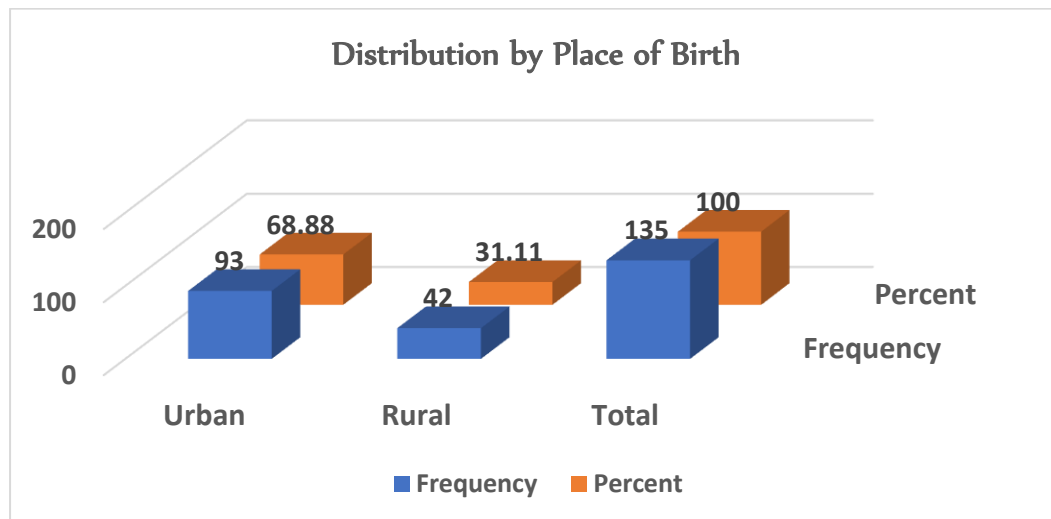


**Source:** Survey Data

As can be observed from the above item, two, only 24.44% of the street children were found above the age of 21 years while 50 (37.03%) of them were found below 15 years. Besides, the relative majority of 52 (38.51%) of the beneficiaries were falling within the age range of in the age of 16-20 years. The above figure shows that most of the street children are who are supported by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia were relatively younger and yet to fit and to take responsibilities rather they are typically school-age children. Furthermore, the data obtained from the interview indicated that organization operates from 7 to 24 years, primarily with children and young people

### Figure 4: Distribution by Place of Birth

The following table presents birth place of the sample respondents

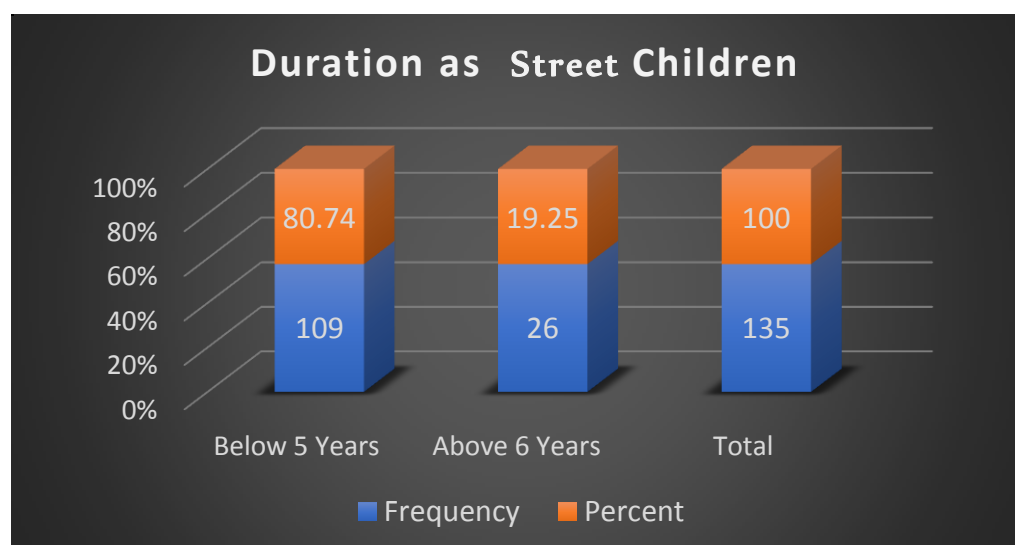


Source: Survey Data

Regarding the item above, as shown in figure 4, 93 (68.88%) of the sample respondents/street children were born and coming from urban areas whereas 42 (31.11%) of the respondents were originated from rural areas of the country. This is therefore; the government and all the stakeholders should identify the root because being street children and try to find out the way out and at least minimize children being street residents. There was a slight difference as well as variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

### Figure 5: Duration as Street Children

The following table presents durations of the sample respondents



**Source:** Survey Data

As shown in the item of figure5, sample respondents were asked to give an explanation that for how long they stayed at the street. Accordingly, the majority of 109 (80.74) of the street children replied that, they have stayed in the street less than five years while the remaining 26 (19.25) were found themselves as street children for more than six years. There was no significant difference as well as great variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

### 4.3. Family Condition of the Sample Respondents

**Table 4.1: Distribution by Family Condition**

The following table presents family condition of the sample respondents

No.	Items	Respondents	
		Street Children (N=135)	
	Parents Condition	Frequency	Percent
1	Both alive together	31	22.96
2	Both alive but divorced	11	8.14
3	Only father alive	20	14.81
4	Only Mother alive	73	40.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As shown the items in Table 4.1, sample respondents were asked to reply about the current parental conditions. Accordingly, the majority of the street children/sample respondents which accounts for 73 (40.07) confirmed that they all have the only mother while 31 (22.96) of them have indicated their parents are still together. In addition, 14.81% of the sample respondents replied that they only have a father and only a few (8.14) of them have both parents but divorced due to some reason. There was a significant difference as well as great variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

**Table 4.2: Distribution by Living Place and Family Earnings**

The following table presents the living place and family earnings of the sample respondents.

N/ 0	Items		Respondents	
			Street Children (N=135)	
			Frequency	Percent
1	Parents living place	Addis Ababa	66	48.88
		Out of Addis Ababa	69	51.11
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2	Source of family earnings	Daily laborer	9	6.7
		Self-employed	41	30.4
		Government employee	21	39.2
		Farmer	44	23.7
		Other sources	20	57.14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As shown in Table 4.2 of item 1, the relative majority of the sample respondents 69 (51.11%) of the street children confirmed that their parents are live out of Addis Ababa while the remaining significant proportion of the respondent parents are live in Addis Ababa. This is therefore; one can possibly concluded that the parents of the sample street children are found both at the capita and any place out of Addis Ababa. Thus, the government and all the concerned bodies should understand that both localities are found to be major destinations of poverty and that are potentially pushing children in the street.

In the second item of Table 4.2, respondents were asked to identify the major sources of their income/earnings. Accordingly, 44 (23.7) of the sample respondents' family income sources were obtained from farming whereas 50 (37.1) them were gaining from self-employed activities that include, daily labor, petty trade, and so on. Besides, the remaining 39.2% of the sample respondents confirmed that their parent income sources are gained from government works. To support the main criteria for selecting and identifying a beneficiary within the organization based on information provided by us in partnership with the District Women and showed that as a result of working with this

charity, we have had internal and external problems, such as the problem of workplaces having to spend on rent, the implementation of the legal gap, lack of funding over time, etc.

**Table 4.3: Parents Educational Qualification**

The following table presents street children parent academic qualifications of the sample respondents

No	Items	Variables	Type of respondents	
			Street Children (N=135)	
			N	%
1	Qualification	Illiterate	42	31.11
		Read & Write	37	27.40
		Grade 1-8	22	12.29
		Grade 9-12	31	39.3
		Diploma & above	3	2.22
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As to item 1 of Table 4.3, respondents were asked about the academic qualification of their parents. Accordingly, only 3 (2.22%) of their parents had qualified with the diploma and above whereas, 31 (39.3%) of the street children fathers have completed primary school education and joined the high school (within grade 9-12). Besides, reasonably the majority 42 (31.11%) of the sample respondents’ fathers were leveled as illiterate and never attending formal education. From this figure, one can realize that the low level of parents in academic qualification yields poor families and forcing their children to be a street child and end up with severely suffering life over the course of their entire life. There was a significant difference as well as great variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

#### 4.4. Contributions of VSCE in improving the livelihood of the Street Children

**Table 4.4: Contributions of VSCE to the Education of Street Children**

The following table presents contributions gained by the sample respondents

N/0	Items	Respondents		
		Street Children (N=135)		
	Education	Frequency	Percent	
<b>1</b>	Regular Education (1-6)	14	10.37	
<b>2</b>	Regular Education (7-8)	80	59.25	
<b>3</b>	Regular Education (9-12)	41	30.37	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>4</b>	Do VSCE provide you vocational trainings?	Yes	48	35.55
		No	87	64.44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>5</b>	Types of trainings offered	Wood work	32	23.70
		Metal work	30	22.22
		Waving	27	20.0
		Beauty salon	46	34.07
	<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As to item 1 of Table 4.4, sample respondents were asked about the contribution offered from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the majority of 80 (59.25%) of the street children have joined and able to attend regular education at second-cycle primary education level (from grade 7-8) solely because of the VSCE help while 41 (30.37%) of them have joined secondary school level and 14 (10.37%) of the sample respondents have joined first cycle primary school (From grade 1-6). From this result one possibly concluded that, Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is significantly helping the poor and the needy (street children) in this case. And also, street children who are already eligible from VSCE support have been benefited and the contributions of the case NGO have made a great contribution to the sample street children. There was a slight

difference as well as variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised. As can be observed from the above Table for item 6, sample respondents were asked whether Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is providing vocational pieces of training to its beneficiaries or not. Accordingly, the reason the majority 87 (64.44) of the street children confirmed that they did not receive any of the vocational training because they all are still in general education (1-12 grades) and not necessary for them at this level whereas the remaining 48 (35.55) of them were confirmed that they have already taken the vocational training which is facilitated by VSCE. This is; therefore, one can possibly conclude that a significant proportion of the study participants were not the vocational taken training. Besides, the type of the vocational delivered to beneficiaries was woodwork (23.70), metalwork (22.22), waving (20.0), and beauty salon (34.07) respectively. Showed that the key objectives of the office are to enable children and young people who have been in the street to be permanently removed from their problems and brought to school by supporting them through regular education and Our organization is making significant contributions to improving the lives of street children and is improving their lives by providing support and monitoring to meet their future visions primarily financially and meeting their basic needs. The Institute is providing the necessary support so that street children will be able to learn hard in their formal education as a future country. As a result, in the present process, we are facilitating the opportunity to work independently from the future. Underline that the data obtained from interview indicated that Their participation in poverty reduction and development planning is excellent and the agency is actively supporting them to play their part in the development of democracy. We work together. The CSOs are playing an active role in the development of periodic policies. We have been actively involved in reforming the Proclamation 1113/2011.

**Table 4.5: Financial Contributions of VSCE in to the Street Children**

The following table presents the Financial Contributions status of the sample respondents

N/0	Items	Respondents	
		Street Children (N=135)	
		Frequency	Percent
1	Still attending school	Yes	121 89.62
		No	14 10.37

		<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2</b>	Type of support gained	Financial	135	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>3</b>	Monthly amount transfer to beneficiaries	Above 2001 ETB	135	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>4</b>	Income condition after joining VSCE	Not improved	16	11.85
		Improved	119	88.14
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>5</b>	Do VSCE contribute in facilitating income generating activities?	High	33	24.44
		Medium	101	74.81
		Low	1	0.74
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>6</b>	The major income sources of the household	Direct support from VSCE	16	11.85
		Wage labor	69	51.11
		Lowwage employment	21	15.55
		Private business	29	21.48
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>7</b>	VSCE role in income generating activities	Giving trainings	79	58.51
		Loan, small business administrative coast	56	41.48
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As to item 1 of Table 4,5, respondents were asked whether they are attending school or not. Accordingly, the majority of 121 (89.62%) of the sample respondents replied that

they are still attending their education whereas, 14 (10.37%) of street children are not attending their education. From this table, one can conclude that because of the support gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia the majority of the sample respondents are still in the school while others relatively few were found out of school because of their personal as well as any the reason behind. There was no significant difference as well as variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

In the second item of Table 4.5, respondents were asked to identify the type of support they are gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Accordingly, almost all 135 (100.0) of the sample respondents were received the financial support from the case NGO, and in-kind support is not included in the program of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Based on the above data it is possible to conclude that, Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia has supported the street children but not in-kind form because their program is solely designed to support the needy in cash. There was no significant difference as well as variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

In the same table above, sample respondents were asked to show the monthly amount s of money transferring to them. Accordingly, the majority of 135 (100.0%) of the sample respondents replied that their monthly transfer money from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is falling above 2001 ETB (specifically amounted as 4500 ETB transferring for each of the beneficiaries monthly. This is therefore, one can realize that the sample street children are gaining relatively better monthly financial support and that amount of money may help those beneficiaries just to cope with their problem. There was no significant difference as well as great variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

In the last item of Table 5, sample respondents were asked to answer the level of their income condition after joining the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Accordingly, almost the majority, 119 (88.14) of the street children have confirmed that their income condition after joining the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is reasonably improved and they all are better since they started to receive the support from. Besides, only 16 (11.85) of the sample respondents underlined that nothing has changed because it is supported outside of financial support and also not apply directly them. Those are even since VSCE supports them financially. There was no significant difference as well as variation among the opinions of the respondents on the issues raised.

As can be observed from the above Table for item 5, sample respondents were asked whether Voice Street Children in Ethiopia is contributing to facilitating income-generating activities its beneficiaries or not. Accordingly, the majority of 121 (89.62) of the street children confirmed that they have been hospitalized while the remaining 14 of them were not hospitalized ever. This is; therefore, one can possibly conclude that the majority of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia beneficiaries were been hospitalized and the being hospitalized may be reemerging sometime. Thus, the VSCE together with all the concerned bodies need to work hard and try to reexamine those already hospitalized children and keep them healthy. Besides, there was no great variation among respondents and also there was no significant difference as well.

As depicted in Table 4.5 of items 6, respondents were asked to identify who took them to the hospital when they have been hospitalized. Accordingly, 110 (81.48%), almost the majority of the respondents indicated that they are taken to the hospital by their own family member and relatives respectively. Besides, only 19 (14.07%) of them went alone. Based on the above result one can conclude that, most of the street children have parents and relatives who are always ready to help them when the need arises. The above statistical data clearly indicates that there was a slight variation and difference between the opinion of the study participants.

As depicted in Table 4.5 of items 7, respondents were asked to indicate the role of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia to health services. Accordingly, 135 (100.0%), almost all of the sample respondents have confirmed that financial assistant through medical care is undertaken by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Thus, the VSCE has been engaged in promoting and practicing financial assistant through medical care to its beneficiaries periodically. Besides, the table clearly indicates that there was no variation and significance difference among the study participants. Furthermore, the data obtained from interview indicated that to reduce the sustainability problem of street people, to help the government in this charity, reducing the number of child migration, especially from rural to urban areas, empowering entrepreneurs to empower themselves by engaging and engaging entrepreneurs with street children and reducing the poverty rate etc.

**Table 4.6: Issue related to Health Services**

The following table presents the health service condition of the sample respondents

N/0	Items	Respondents	
		Street Children (N=135)	
		Frequency	Percent
	<b>Health problems</b>		
<b>1</b>	Affected by different diseases	95	70.38
<b>2</b>	Not Affect	40	29.62
<b>Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As can be observed from Table 4.6, respondents were asked to answer whether they have a health problem or not. Accordingly, street children who do not have any of the listed diseases were confirmed as 40 (29.62) while the remaining significant proportion of the sample street children which accounts 70.38% have already affected with skin, stomachache, cold, nasal, eye, headache, and ear-related pains and resulted in additional costs as well. Therefore, it can be concluded that Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia together with concerned stakeholders must work for hand in hand health and productive young is concerned. There were great variations and significant differences among the opinions of the study participants regarding the health condition.

**Table 4.7: Issue related to Health Services Continued....**

The following table presents the health service condition of the sample respondents

N/0	Items	Respondents		
		Street Children (N=135)		
		Frequency	Percent	
<b>1</b>	Been hospitalized?	Yes	121	89.62
		No	14	10.37
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2</b>	Who took you there?	Family member	69	51.11
		Relatives	41	30.37

		Alone	19	14.07
		Others	6	4.44
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>3</b>	The role of VSCE to health services	Financial assistant through medical care	135	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>4</b>	Type of hospital/clinic had been treated	Government	91	67.40
		Private	27	20.0
		Other	17	12.59
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As it can be observed from the above Table for item 1, sample respondents were asked to tell the researcher whether they have been hospitalized or not. Accordingly, the majority of 121 (89.62) of the street children confirmed that they have been hospitalized while the remaining 14 of them were not hospitalized ever. This is; therefore, one can conclude that the majority of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia beneficiaries were been hospitalized and the being hospitalized may be reemerging sometime. Thus, the VSCE together with all the concerned bodies need to work hard and try to reexamine those already hospitalized children and keep them healthy. Besides, there was no great variation among respondents and also there was no significant difference. As depicted in Table 4.7 of items 2, respondents were asked to identify who took them to the hospital when they have been hospitalized. Accordingly, 110 (81.48%), almost the majority of the respondents indicated that they are taken to the hospital by their own family member and relatives respectively. Besides, only 19 (14.07%) of them went alone. Based on the above result one can conclude that, most of the street children have parents and relatives who are always ready to help them when the need arises. The above statistical data indicates that there were a slight variation and difference among the opinion of the study participants.

As depicted in Table 4.7 of items 3, respondents were asked to indicate the role of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia to health services. Accordingly, 135 (100.0%), almost all of the sample respondents have confirmed that financial assistant through medical care is undertaken by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Thus, the VSCE has been engaged

in promoting and practicing financial assistant through medical care to its beneficiaries periodically. Besides, the figure indicates that there was no variation and significance difference among the study participants.

As to Table 4.7 of item 4, respondents were asked to identify the type of hospitals they have been treated and hospitalized. Accordingly, the majority, 91 (67.40) of the sample respondents were hospitalized in government hospitals whereas the remaining 32.29% of the sample respondents confirmed that they have been treated and hospitalized in private as well other health service institutions. This is therefore, based on the above figure one can be said that most of the sample respondents were treated and hospitalized in government hospitals because they couldn't afford the cost of health services in private and other health hospitals. Besides, the above statistical data indicates that there were a slight variation and difference among the study participants.

As can be observed from the above Table for item 1, sample respondents were asked whether Voice Street Children in Ethiopia is contributing to facilitating income-generating activities its beneficiaries or not. Accordingly, the majority of 121 (89.62) of the street children confirmed that they have been hospitalized while the remaining 14 of them were not hospitalized ever. This is; therefore, one can conclude that the majority of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia beneficiaries where been hospitalized and the being hospitalized may be reemerging sometime. Thus, the VSCE together with all the concerned bodies need to work hard and try to reexamine those already hospitalized children and keep them healthy. Besides, there was no great variation among respondents and also there was no significant difference.

As depicted in Table 4.7 of items 2, respondents were asked to identify who took them to the hospital when they have been hospitalized. Accordingly, 110 (81.48%), almost the majority of the respondents indicated that they are taken to the hospital by their own family member and relatives respectively. Besides, only 19 (14.07%) of them went alone. Based on the above result one can conclude that, most of the street children have parents and relatives who are always ready to help them when the need arises. The above statistical data indicates that there were a slight variation and difference among the opinion of the study participants.

As depicted in Table 4.7 of items 3, respondents were asked to indicate the role of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia to health services. Accordingly, 135 (100.0%), almost all of the sample respondents have confirmed that financial assistant through medical care is undertaken by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Thus, the VSCE has been engaged

in promoting and practicing financial assistant through medical care to its beneficiaries periodically. Besides, the figure indicates that there was no variation and significance difference among the study participants.

**Table 4.8: Contribution of VSCE in improving the food subsistence of the street children**

The following table presents a means of survival of the sample respondents

N/0	Items		Respondents	
			Street Children (N=135)	
			Frequency	Percent
1	Do VSCE Providing food service?	Yes	9	6.66
		No	126	93.33
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2	Access of food changed after joining the program	Not Improved	126	93.33
		Improved	9	6.66
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As it can be observed from the above Table for item 1, sample respondents were asked about whether Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia providing food services to its beneficiaries or not. Accordingly, the majority 135 (100.0) almost all of the street children confirmed Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia did not offer the foodservice to its beneficiaries. This is; therefore, one can possibly conclude that, Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia did not have a program on food services to beneficiaries. Besides, there was no great variation among respondents and also a significant difference as well. As to Table 4.8 of item 2, respondents were asked whether food changed after joining the program or not. Since Voice Street Children in Ethiopia did not have a program on food services to beneficiaries but they offer aid in cash and the beneficiaries then can access the food from the market. Accordingly, the majority, 126 (93.33) of the sample respondents were confirmed that food access is not improved even VSCE financially support them because the food price is higher than what has been obtained from the

NGO. Besides, the above statistical data clearly indicates that there was no great variation and significant difference among the study participants

**Table 4.9: The Overall Contribution of VSCE to Improve Livelihood of Street Children**

The following table presents the overall contribution of VSCE to improve the livelihood

N/0	Items	Respondents		
		Street Children (N=135)		
		Frequency	Percent	
1	Awareness of beneficiaries about the program	Satisfied	135	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2	Do you think that you are the right beneficiary?	Yes	135	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
3	Which aspect of the VSCE is greater?	Positive aspect	135	100.0
		Negative aspect	-	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
4	Does VSCE contribution improving your livelihood?	Yes	103	76.29
		No	32	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Survey Data

As it can be observed from the above Table for item 1, sample respondents were asked the overall contribution of VSCE to improve livelihood and specifically on awareness of beneficiaries about the program, their feeling concerning if they are the right beneficiary or not and which aspect of the VSCE is greater and issues related to VSCE contribution improving the beneficiary livelihood. Accordingly, almost all of the sample respondent 135 (100.0) confirmed that they all are very the support gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia and have a good awareness of the whole services provided by the VSCE. Besides, 135(100.0) of the sample respondents feel that they all are the right

persons who receiving support from the case institute. In Addition, respondents were underlined that the positive aspects of the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia are greater and confirmed 100% and finally, respondents were asked about the VSCE contribution towards improving their livelihood. Accordingly, almost the majority of 103 (76.29 %) of the sample respondents confirmed that the support that they are receiving from VSCE is significantly improving their livelihood. Besides, the figure clearly indicates that there was no variation and significance difference among the study participants. Underline that the data obtained from the interview indicated the role that NGOs are doing is making a significant contribution, and the government's role in reducing security is nothing less than what the government is doing and in our view. They are contributing significantly to the economic and social development of the state. And the government is paying more attention.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. Summary of Major Finding, Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the analysis undertaken, the following summaries of findings were identified.

#### 5.1. Summary Finding

- The majority of respondents 76 (56.3%) of the street children who are supported by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia were males and 59 (43.7%) of them were females. The data again shows that whatever the reason behind as can be observed from the analysis most of the respondents 52 (38.51%) of the beneficiaries were fall within the age range of in the age of 16-20 years most of the street children are who are supported by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia were relatively younger and yet to fit and to take responsibilities rather they are typically school-age children.
- Besides, 93 (68.88%) of the sample respondents/street children were born and coming from urban areas whereas 42 (31.11%) of the respondents were originated from rural areas of the country from this data, one can conclude that poverty in the general and poor living condition of street children are dominantly found and has become sever in urban areas than rural.
- Furthermore, the majority of the sample street children are newcomers and it could be a good opportunity to get those kids to live with their parents/guardians/ relative and it can be easy to help them while they are with their caregivers.
- The majority of the street children/sample respondents which accounts 73 (40.07) confirmed that they all have an only mother and a significant proportion of the street children due to being headed by single parents, in this case, the female household headed households are highly exposed to be poor and forced the kids to live anywhere in the street. Parents of the sample street children are found both at the capita and any place out of Addis Ababa and sample respondents' family income sources were obtained from farming, self-employed activities that include daily labor, petty trade, and the so on. Besides, the remaining 39.2% of the sample respondents confirmed that their parent income sources are gained from government works.
- Reasonably the majority of the sample respondents' fathers were leveled as illiterate and never attending the formal education and the low level of parents in academic qualification yields poor family and forcing their children being a street child and end up with severely suffering life throughout their entire life. As to the findings of the

Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is significantly helping the poor and the needy (street children) in this case. And also, street children who are already eligible from VSCE support have been benefited and the contributions of the case NGO have made a great contribution to the sample street children. Also, because of the support gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia the majority of the sample respondents are still in the school while others relatively few were found out of school because of their personal as well as any the reason behind.

- The research findings also show that almost all of the sample respondents were received the financial support from the case NGO and in-kind support is not included in the program of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Besides, again majority 135 (100.0%) of the sample respondents replied that their monthly transfer Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is falling above 2001 ETB (specifically amounted as 4500 ETB transferring for each of the beneficiaries monthly. Furthermore, almost the majority, 119 (88.14) of the street children have confirmed that their income condition after joining the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is reasonably improved and they all are better since they started to receive the support from.
- The analysis finds out that, street children who do not have any of the listed diseases were confirmed as 40 (29.62) while the remaining significant proportion of the sample street children which accounts 70.28% have already affected with skin, stomachache, cold, nasal, eye, headache, and ear-related pains and resulted in additional costs as well. Besides, the majority of the street children are confirmed that they have been hospitalized while the remaining 14 of them were not hospitalized ever and they are taken to the hospital by their own family member and relatives respectively.
- The finding of this study confirms that, almost all of the sample respondents have confirmed that financial assistant through medical care is undertaken by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia and they have been treated and hospitalized in private as well other health service institutions. Besides, almost all of the street children confirmed Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia did not offer the foodservice to its beneficiaries and significant promotion of the sample respondents were confirmed that food access is not improved even VSCE financially support them because the food price is higher than what has been obtained from the NGO.
- The study indicated that the majority of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia beneficiaries where been hospitalized and the being hospitalized may be reemerging

sometime. Thus, the VSCE together with all the concerned bodies need to work hard and try to reexamine those already hospitalized children and keep them healthy. Also, respondents indicated that they are taken to the hospital by their own family members and relatives respectively and almost all of the sample respondents have confirmed that financial assistance through medical care is undertaken by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia.

- A reasonably portion of the street children confirmed that they did not receive any of the vocational training because they all are still in general education (1-12 grades) and not necessary for them at this level and they all are benefitted from the support gained from VSCE and the result confirmed that only single beneficiaries are found in their house and only insignificant number of the sample respondents have more than one child beneficiary at their home. Besides, almost the entire sample respondent indicated that they all are very grateful for the support gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia and have a good awareness of the whole services provided by the VSCE.
- Lastly, the finding of the study confirms that, Besides, 135 (100.0) almost all of the sample respondents feel that they all are the right persons who receiving support from the case institute and respondents were underlined that the positive aspects of the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia are greater and confirmed 100% and finally, respondents were asked about the VSCE contribution towards improving their livelihood and again a significant proportion of the sample respondents agree that the support that they are receiving from VSCE is significantly improving their livelihood.

## **5.2. Conclusions**

As discussed on the above sections, the study focused on the contribution of civil societies improving the livelihood of street children in Addis Ababa . For this reason, it has been seen relevant literatures review and documents, and gathered primary data from all beneficiaries of the case organization and management bodies via questionnaire and interview are presented in tables to show frequency counts, percentage. As a result, the researcher concluded the following points based on the analysis.

Most of the street children are who are supported by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia were relatively younger and yet to fit and to take responsibilities rather they are typically school-age children. the majority of 80 (59.25%) of the street children have joined and

able to attend regular education at second-cycle primary education level (from grade 7-8) solely because of the VSCE help while 41 (30.37%) of them have joined secondary school level and 14 (10.37%) of the sample respondents have joined first cycle primary school (From grade 1-6). the majority 87 (64.44) of the street children confirmed that they did not receive any of the vocational training because they all are still in general education (1-12 grades) and not necessary for them at this level whereas the remaining 48 (35.55) of them were confirmed that they have already taken the vocational training which is facilitated by VSCE.

Almost all 135 (100.0) of the sample respondents were received the financial support from the case NGO, and in-kind support is not included in the program of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia Based on the above data it is possible to conclude that, Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia has supported the street children but not in-kind form because their program is solely designed to support the needy in cash. the monthly amount s of money transferring to them. Accordingly, the majority of 135 (100.0%) of the sample respondents replied that their monthly transfer money from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia is falling above 2001 ETB.

Furthermore, street children who do not have any of the listed diseases were confirmed as 40 (29.62) while the remaining significant proportion of the sample street children which accounts 70.38% have already affected with skin, stomachache, cold, nasal, eye, headache, and ear-related pains and resulted in additional costs as well. the majority of 121 (89.62) of the street children confirmed that they have been hospitalized while the remaining 14 of them were not hospitalized ever. the role of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia to health services. Accordingly, 135 (100.0%), almost all of the sample respondents have confirmed that financial assistant through medical care is undertaken by Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia.

The overall contribution of VSCE to improve livelihood and specifically on awareness of beneficiaries about the program, their feeling concerning if they are the right beneficiary or not and which aspect of the VSCE is greater and issues related to VSCE contribution improving the beneficiary livelihood. Accordingly, almost all of the sample respondent 135 (100.0) confirmed that they all are very the support gained from Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia and have a good awareness of the whole services provided by

the VSCE. Besides, 135(100.0) of the sample respondents feel that they all are the right persons who receiving support from the case institute

In Addition, respondents were underlined that the positive aspects of the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia are greater and confirmed 100% and finally, respondents were asked about the VSCE contribution towards improving their livelihood. Accordingly, almost the majority of 103 (76.29 %) of the sample respondents confirmed that the support that they are receiving from VSCE is significantly improving their livelihood.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were forwarded.

- Since street children who are already eligible from VSCE support have been benefited and the contributions of the case NGO have made a great contribution to the sample street children Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia together with concerned stakeholders must work hand in hand to strengthen the program and try to alleviate or minimize street-ism from Ethiopia a general in Addis Ababa in particular.
- The government and all the concerned bodies should understand that both localities (rural and urban areas) are found to be major destinations of poverty and that are potentially pushing children in the street.
- The finding of the study shows that the majority of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia beneficiaries have been hospitalized and they may be re-hospitalized aging. Thus, the VSCE together with all the concerned bodies need to work hard and try to reexamine those already hospitalized children and keep them healthy.
- The existing vocational/skill training programs, which are being given by the Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia, have to be expanded and strengthened at all levels because vocational training helps the street children both to get employment opportunities and create self-employment opportunities.
- As the finding of the study confirms, Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia did not have a program on food services to beneficiaries. Thus, to prevent the street children's life and the existing food price hike in the capital food services programs can be a better solution to cope with the existing high food price.
- Since the magnitude of street ism is increasing at a fast rate, it is a matter of urgency to initiate policy for the informal sector for the poor in general and the street children

in particular. The government and all the concerned bodies have to appreciate the problem and be willing enough to formulate policy for the informal sector to alleviate the problem of the vulnerable groups particularly children who are the street vendors.

- Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia need to create awareness-raising programs and the program should be given for the general public to bring about effective and sustainable change in the lives of street children because street-ism is viewed as a negative phenomenon by the majority of the societies in our country.
- Last but not the least, since the magnitude of street ism is increasing at a fast rate, it is a matter of urgency to initiate policy for the informal sector for the poor in general and the street children in particular. The government and all the concerned bodies have to appreciate the problem and be willing enough to formulate policy for the informal sector to alleviate the problem of the vulnerable groups particularly children who are the street vendors.

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## *Appendix A*

### *Addis Ababa University*

#### *College of Business and Economics*

##### *Department of Public Administration and Development Manageme*

Questionnaire to be filled by Street children for research the entitled “The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa : In the Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia”.

#### **Dear Participants**

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation, in advance, for taking time to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed for the preparation of a research for the fulfillment of M.A degree in Public Management and Policy. The purpose of this questionnaire is just to get information regarding the issue of improving the livelihood of street children in Addis Ababa at Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Be confident that the information you provide will be kept and used only for academic research purpose. So, you are kindly requested to give your genuine answer.

No	Questions	Response
	Section -1 Personal Information	
1.	Gender	1-Male 2-Female
2.	Age	1- Below 15 Years 2- 16-20 3- 21 and above
3.	Place of Birth	1- Urban 2- Rural
4.	How long you stay as a street Children?	1- Below 5 years 2- Above 6 years 3-

Section 2 Family Condition		
5.	Are your parents alive	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both alive together</li> <li>2. Both alive but divorced</li> <li>3. Only father alive</li> <li>4. Only mother alive</li> <li>5. Both are dead</li> </ol>
6.	Where do your parents live now?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Addis Ababa</li> <li>2. Out of Addis Ababa</li> </ol>
7.	How does your family head (father or mother) earn his/her livelihood?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Daily laborer</li> <li>2. Self-employed</li> <li>3. Government employee</li> <li>4. Farmer</li> <li>5. Soldier</li> <li>6. Beggar</li> <li>7. Other (specify) _____</li> </ol>
8.	What is your Parents educational background?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Illiterate</li> <li>2. Read and write</li> <li>3. Regular education (1-8)</li> <li>4. Regular education (9-12)</li> <li>5. Certificate</li> <li>6. Diploma and above</li> </ol>
Section 3 – contribution gained over the last 5 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> </ul>		
9.	Have you ever attended school?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Informal education (Church Koran)</li> <li>2. Regular Education (1-6)</li> <li>3. Regular education (7-8)</li> <li>4. Regular Education (9-12)</li> <li>5. Never</li> </ol>
10	Are You Still attending School?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> </ol>

		2. No
11.	If Yes for question 10, how the organization support you to attending School?	1. Financial Support 2. In-Kind Support 3. Both Financial and In-kind Support
12.	The amount of monthly cash transfer to your education from VSCE per Month?	1. Less than 500 ETB 2. 501up to 1000 ETB 3. 1001 up to 1500 ETB 4. 1501 up to 2000 ETB 5. 2001 ETB and above
13.	How is the educational income condition after joining the VSCE?	1. Not improved 2. Improved 3. Other
	Section 4. • Health service	
14.	Do You have any of the following health problem?	1. Skin 2. Stomachache 3. Cold 4. Nasal 5. Eye 6. Headache 7. Ear 8. Other 9. None
15.	Have you ever been hospitalized?	1. Yes 2. No
16.	If yes who took you there?	1. Family members 2. Relatives 3. VSCE Staff members 4. Alone 5. Others
17.	What role has the VSCE played related	1. Financial assistance through

	to health service?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Medical care</li> <li>2. Counseling</li> <li>3. Other</li> </ol>
18.	In what type of clinic/hospital had you been treated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government</li> <li>2. NGOs</li> <li>3. Private</li> <li>4. Other(specify)</li> </ol>
	<b>Section 5</b> Improving subsistence (means of surviving) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Service</li> </ul>	
19.	Do you think that VSCE providing enough food service to you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
20.	Is there food access change after joining the program?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not improved</li> <li>2. Improved</li> <li>3. Other</li> </ol>
21.	The amount of money cash transfer to your food from VSCE?	IN Birr _____
	<b>Section 6</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income generating activities</li> </ul>	
22.	Does VSCE Contributes in facilitating the income generating activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High</li> <li>2. Medium</li> <li>3. Low</li> </ol>
23.	What is the major income source of the household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Direct Support from VSCE</li> <li>2. Wage labor</li> <li>3. Low wage Employment</li> <li>4. Others (specify)</li> </ol>
24	What roles has the VSCE played related to income generating activities?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giving Training</li> <li>2. Giving Loan</li> <li>3. Both giving training and loan</li> </ol>

		4. 4. Other (specify)
	Section 7 • Overall contribution of VSCE improving livelihoods	
25.	Does VSCE provide you vocational Training?	1. Yes 2. No
26.	If yes, your answer to question number 23, what type of training are offered?	1. Wood work 2. Tannery 3. Metal work 4. Pottery 5. Waving 6. Carpet making 7. Other (specify)_____
27.	Have you benefited from VSCE assistance?	1. Yes 2. No
28.	If No why? Explain	_____
29.	How many VSCE beneficiaries are there in your household?	1. One 2. Two 3. Three
30.	Awareness of beneficiaries about the program?	1. Very Unsatisfied 2. Somehow Unsatisfied 3. Somehow Satisfied 4. Very satisfied
31.	How long have you stayed in the VSCE (in Year)	Specify _____
32.	Do you think that you are the right beneficiary?	1. Yes 2. No
33.	Which aspect of the VSCE Greater?	1. Positive aspect 2. Negative aspect
34.	Does Voice for Street Children Ethiopia contribution Improved your livelihood?	1. Yes 2. No

**Thank you so much for your time!!**

*Appendix B*

*Addis Ababa University*

*College of Business and Economics*

*Department of Public Administration and Development Manageme*

Interview guide for NGO representatives and Officers a study on “The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa : In the Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia”.

**Dear Participants**

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation, in advance, for taking time to discuss the following issues. The interview guide is designed for the preparation of a research for the fulfillment of M.A degree in Public Management and Policy. The purpose of this interview guide is just to get information regarding the magnitude of the Contribution of CSOs in improving the livelihood of street children in Addis Ababa at Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. Be confident that the information you provide will be kept and used only for academic research purpose. So, you are kindly requested to give your genuine answer.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Interview started: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Interview end: \_\_\_\_\_

Experience/service year: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_

Position held at present: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Executive head
2. Department head
3. Officer
4. Other specify\_\_\_\_\_

### **Guiding Questions:**

1. What are the key objectives of your office?
2. What initiated your organization to deal with the problem of street children?
3. What is your office contribution towards the improvement of street children?
4. What is your office sustainability plans and resource mobilization strategies?
5. What is your effort to avoid dependency and to create new jobs to street children?
6. Would you enumerate the services and training programs being rendered by your organization?
7. What are the key strategies employed at your office in empowering street children?
8. Is there the culture of conducting baseline survey before the implementation of any of your office program and evaluation?
9. What are the major criteria for the selection and identification of the children to be beneficiaries in your organization?
10. For which age categories does your organization give assistance range)? \_\_\_\_\_ \_
11. How many street children are being assisted by your organization? You can list in detail if there is any classification.
12. Does your office work in collaboration with other governmental and non-governmental organizations?
13. What is your level of satisfaction with the service rendered from the government offices working with NGOs?
14. What are your indicators/measurements to check whether the needs of the street children are met or not? Could you put them by differentiating as either psychosocial or economic indicators?
15. Do you think the services being rendered by your organization satisfy the need of the street children?
16. What do you think is a lasting solution to the problem of the street children?

**Thank you so much for your time!!**

### ***Appendix C***

*Addis Ababa University*

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Interview guide for NGO representatives and Officers a study on “The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa : In the Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia”.

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Interview started: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Interview end: \_\_\_\_\_

Experience/service year: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_

Position held at present: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Executive head
2. Department head
3. Officer
4. Other specify\_\_\_\_\_

**Guiding Questions:**

1. How do express civil societies/NGOs collaboration with your office?
2. Are there any observed civil societies/NGOs related problems?
3. Are civil societies /NGOs responsible, accountable and transparent?
4. Do civil societies /NGOs contribute and empower the community as per the program?
5. Are civil societies/ NGOs playing active role in the policy formulation related activities?
6. Are civil societies /NGOs highly contributing to the socio-economic development of the community or nearby sub city as well as Wereda?

**Thank you so much for your time!!**

## **Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis entitled “The Contribution of Civil Societies in Improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Addis Ababa : In the Case of Voice for Street Children in Ethiopia. (VSCE)”, is my original work and that all sources have been accurately reported and acknowledged, and that this document has not been submitted for a degree in any other universities.

Kirubel Mekonnen \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Author

Signature Date