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**Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
College of Management, Informatics and Economic Sciences
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Department of Public Administration and Management**

**THE ROLES AND CHALLENGES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND NGO'S
IN IMPROVING THE LIVELIHOOD OF FEMALE STREET CHILDREN AND
WOMEN IN ADDIS ABABA**

(IN THE CASE OF YEKA AND ARADA SUB CITIES)

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partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters Degree of Public Management and
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Management**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Meheretab Abate, entitled The Roles and Challenges of Government Institutions and NGOs in Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women: The Case on Yeka and Arada Sub-Cities in Addis Ababa, which is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters in Public Management and Policy (MPMP), complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Acronyms

A.A	Addis Ababa
AIDS	Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome
CAD	Children Affairs Department
CRDA	Christian Relief and Development Association
CSA	Central Statistics Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
EOC-CFAO	Ethiopian Orthodox Church Child and Family Affairs Office
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FSCE	Forum on Street Children Ethiopia
FSCW	Female Street Children and Women
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ID	Identification card
KHC	Kale Hiwot Church
LSAO	Labour and Social Affairs Office
MCMDO	Mothers and Children multi-sectoral Development Organization
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NGO's	Non Governmental Organizations
OAU	Organization of African Union
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

SCW	Street Children and Women
SLF	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Children Rights Convention
UNDP	United Nations Development Project
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value-added tax
WAD	Women Affairs Department
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCAO	Women and Children Affairs Office

Abstract

This study is concerned with Female street Children and women who are the most vulnerable segment of the society who need to get all appropriate, sufficient assistance and support to improve their livelihood in particular and their life in general. The government as well as other stockholders including NGOs have a big responsibility to play to improve the livelihood of Street children and women. The main objective of the study is to show and find out the roles and challenges of women and children affairs offices of Yeka and Arada sub cities from the government side as well as Muday Charity Association and MCMDO from NGO side towards improving the livelihood of Female Street children and women by applying descriptive research method using purposive sampling techniques. Data was collected through Interview and questionnaires from the selected institutions managers & NGOs managers and from FSCW as well. The findings show that the roles being played by the government Institutions towards improving the livelihood of SCW is insignificant and inefficient comparing to the need and sensitivity of the issue due to lack of proper attention other than many. And the roles being played by the selected NGOs is much better than that of the government institutions despite the fact that there are limitations in their service and challenges that they have. Finally, the study concludes that higher government authority should and must give all the necessary attention to improve the livelihood of FSCW who are very vulnerable and who needs support, the institutions must get all the necessary resource to conduct their tasks and NGOs also need to be encouraged to continue rendering service to FSCW in a consistent manner. The study used important words throughout the chapters like Livelihood, Female Street Children, Street Women, NGOs and Institutions.

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

In a fast and dynamic world that we are living in, the way people or society think, live, work and act is also changing rapidly due to a number of reasons. The geographical distribution of the population has undergone major changes in the past fifty years, and will continue to experience significant transformations during the coming decades. Developing regions including Africa and Asia are still mostly rural but will have more people living in urban areas than in rural areas by 2030 (UNDESA,2011). Urban population increases are thus taking place in regions that are still poor. Most developing countries are experiencing unsustainable urban development as more people move to cities where opportunities for sustainable livelihoods are limited. Consequently poverty incidences are high, resulting large increase in the number of urban poor (UNCHS, 2004). Urban poverty is compounded by inadequate and expensive accommodation, limited access to basic infrastructure and services, exposure to environmental hazards and high rates of crime and violence. This gives urban poverty a distinctive gendered dimension as it puts disproportionate burden on those members of the communities and households who are responsible for unpaid care work such as cleaning, cooking and looking after children, the sick and elderly; for workers who are engaged in an informal sector like street venders, hawkers and other. Urban residents are now more dependent on cash incomes to meet their essential needs. The urban poor face formidable challenges in the form of inadequate shelter, insufficient provision of water and sanitation and limited access to services (UNFPA, 2007).

Women and children constitute the majority of the Ethiopian population, thus the problems of children and women affect the vast majority of Ethiopian's (CFYWO, 1995). Children and women are the most vulnerable segment of the society (Feven, 2004). Even though government is willing to invest in early childhood, the services doesn't fall in one sector and systems are not always in place to keep an integrated cross-sectoral approach running. As a result the government's responsibility to provide for children and assist their families easily slips between the lines that divide ministries and departments.

Due to the above factors and other, social problems including streetism cannot be solved through the efforts of any single actor. The families themselves, communities, institutions including NGO's and the society at large need to play pivotal roles in addressing the needs of Female street children and women (Aster, 1999). For this research paper, we are going to look in depth about the roles of selected government institution and NGOs who are working in related to children and women in Addis Ababa and the challenges that they are facing while working to address the basic needs of Female street children and women by improving their livelihood.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Despite the fact that 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 Female street children and women as we still observe a number of Female street children and women in almost every corners of the city, main streets, at the gates of church's & mosques, outside school compounds, café's, organizations, business places, traffic light, bus & taxi stations and even in market places. The problems of children and women 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 Report, 2012). Female street children and women are forced to the streets in their struggle for survival (Aster, 1999). The government of Ethiopia has stated clearly on 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 in to the welfare and wellbeing of women and children in general.

There are no sufficient available literatures regarding the role and challenges of government Institutions and NGOs in improving the livelihood of female street children and women in Addis Ababa and Ethiopia as well. Researches and studies on the conditions of street children have largely focused on how they cope with the harsh realities of street life, the activities they engage in, reasons being at street, their family background and health status, role of various organizations in meeting street children's interests, their situations, their perceptions, attitudes, ambitions and other concerns (Redae Tesfaye, 2015, p6). But the main roles that these

institutions as well as other non-governmental Organizations who are registered to help Street Children and women, are playing towards improving the livelihood of FSCW, which are estimated to be over 11,000 only in Addis Ababa (Retrak Report, 2012), is not well studied and the challenges that they face in doing the same is not clearly known which create uncertainty whether the institutions and concerned NGOs are playing an actual significant & vital role to directly help to improve the livelihood of FSCW or not and to understand their main challenges which hinders them not to effectively render service to FSCW as needed.

1.3. Research Questions

An attempt was made to answer the research questions so as to find out the roles and challenges of government institutions and NGOs concerning the livelihood of FSCW in A.A.

1. What is the attitude and perception of FSCW towards the works of concerned institutions in order to improve their livelihood
2. What are the roles of concerned institutions & NGO's in improving the livelihood of children and women in general and that of FSCW in particular
3. What are the challenges that NGO's & Institutions are facing in delivering their services/in the work towards improving the livelihood of FSCW
4. What are the future plans of women and children affairs offices of Yeka and Arada sub cities from the government side as well as Muday Charity Association and MCMDO from NGO's side towards improving the life of FSCW

1.4. Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the main roles and challenges that government institution and NGOs are playing and facing towards improving the livelihood of FSCW.

The Specific objective is:

1. To Illustrate the attitudes and feelings of FSCW towards concerned institutions
2. To Clearly show the role and extent of support that the concerned institutions and NGOs are providing for Vulnerable FSCW in order to improve their livelihood
3. To Clearly depict the obstacles that the institutions are facing and understand the limitation that they have, not to fully engage in their work towards improving the livelihood of FSCW

4. To find out the future plan that the institutions and NGOs have in order to render better service to FSCW and to do their work effectively towards improving the life of FSCW.

1.5. Significance of the Study

Ethiopia is a country where 44% of its population is under the age of 15 years. The greatest proportion is below the age of 24 years (CSA 2007). The magnitude of poverty & improve the livelihood of the most vulnerable segment of the society, the government of Ethiopia established social protection institutions and enacted policy. There are also a number of NGO's who are engaged in reaching the most vulnerable society.

This study would be useful for:

- Government institutions and/or NGOs who are working on FSCW in A.A to understand the actual gap that exists in their work towards addressing the needs and livelihoods of FSCW by looking into and giving emphasis to the responses of FSCW
- Researchers who would like use as a reference material and who would like to study the issue further
- Interested group who are one way or another wants to get involved with the issue of Street Children & Women
- Public policy makers to see the gap that exists between institution and Street Children & Women

1.6. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study extends to Yeka sub city and Arada sub city Women and Children Affairs Office and Social Affairs office from the government Institution side and Muday Charity Association and Mother and Children Multi-Sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO) from NGO side which are directly involved in the work towards improving the livelihood of female street children and women who are the most vulnerable segment of the society.. Streetism is not only for children or women hence there are different kinds of people who also are vulnerable and part of the street life. However the study is limited to female street children and women who live and work in & on the street and spend most of their time there. For this study female street children is meant for females who are under 18 years of age where as street women

is those women who are above 18 years of age and who live and/or work on the street of Addis Ababa. The study is also limited to the selected institutions and NGO's which are located in A.A City particularly to that of Yeka Sub City and Arada Sub city even though the Institutions and organizations have other offices in other part of the city or country.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The first limitation of the study is finance, the other one is the reluctance of female street children to provide the necessary information and most of them sleep during the day time while the researcher go out to gather data and lack of quantified data from the institutions and NGOs on the role that they claim to play.

1.8. Organization / outline of the Study

The research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction part which also consists of the statement of the problem, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and operational definition of terms. Chapter two presents the literature review regarding the research area of the paper. Chapter three includes Methodology of the study whereas chapter four deals with Data Interpretation, Analysis and triangulation whereas the final and fifth chapter contains summaries, conclusion and recommendation.

1.9. Operational Definitions of Terms

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs): on this research refers to Organizations which are not for profit and non-governmental organizations which might be Local or International

Institutions: the term is used to refers to Government Organizations particularly to that of Women and Children Affairs office and Social Affairs Office

Street children: children of either sex falling under 18 years for whom the streets in the widest sense of the world have become their abode and source of livelihood. They are inadequately protected, supervised or helped by responsible adults.

Female street children: in this study the term refer to those girls who are below 18 years of age,

Street women: is used and refers to Women who live and/or work on the street and who are above 18 years of age

Livelihood: on this study, the term is used to refer to the means of survival or the main source of income for female street children and Women

Chapter Two

Part One: Literature Review

2.1. Over View on Urban Poverty

There is a growing awareness of the emerging significance of urban poverty (Diana Mitlin). Haddad, Ruel and Garrett (1999, 2) suggest that: “Many analysts believe that the locus of poverty and under nutrition is gradually shifting from rural to urban areas.” In their own study, they disaggregate data between urban and rural areas for eight countries, each with information for two points in time, and conclude:

“In five out of the eight countries, the absolute number of urban poor and the share of poor people living in urban areas is increasing over time (Bangladesh, China, Ghana, India and Nigeria). For seven of the eight countries the share of poor people in urban areas is increasing” (ibid, 8) (Diana Mitlin).

Both urban and rural households have to spend money on housing and basic services, but markets that are not commoditized in rural areas may be commoditized in urban locations.

Competition for scarce resources may also increase prices. Urban households may face particularly high costs related to: Housing, Transport, Basic services, undertaking informal enterprises may require bribes and/or fines when the activities are discovered for instance in Bangalore, informal vendors may have to make numerous illegal payments to the police and officials who have “control” over public urban space, direct expenditure on health can be high, in part because of the high levels of ill-health or injury and in part because of the high costs of treatment. One study of low-income settlements in Dhaka reported that: “[F]or the majority of households, some kind of expenditure on health care each month is the norm ... and healthcare was found to be the largest expenditure in most households after food and house rent” (Kabir, Rahman, Salway and Pryer 2000, 711 cited on Diana Mitlin).

Satterthwaite (1997 and 2001, 146) summarizes a number of authors to argue in favour of an even broader interpretation of poverty that includes measures of exclusion. He identifies eight aspects of urban poverty: inadequate income; inadequate unstable or risky asset base; inadequate shelter; inadequate provision of public infrastructure; inadequate provision of basic services; limited or no safety net; inadequate protection of poorer groups’ rights through the operation of law; and poorer groups’ voicelessness and powerlessness.

This summary suggests that measurements of urban poverty need to be sensitive to:

- Differences between the cost of living in different urban (and rural) areas;
- Differences in the basket of goods required to remain healthy in a state of well-being;
- Access to basic infrastructure and services; and
- Levels of civil and political rights.

Therefore urban poverty needs to be recognised and understood. A second point is that the approaches to measuring poverty that have been developed do not appear to adequately acknowledge the context of the urban poor and many of the factors that contribute to their poverty.

There are reasonably good grounds for believing that costs of living are higher in many urban areas, in part because the poor have to use the market to secure their basic needs – although it should be recognized that costs of living are not higher in every urban area compared to every rural area, and that not all urban areas are equally expensive. With respect to measurements of access to basic needs, care needs to be taken that proximity to services such as health and education is not equated with access. The increasing tendency to charge for access to services is a significant deterrent for the poorest families in both urban and rural areas. Clearly, the extent to which distance to basic services is a good representation of how well basic needs are met is not exclusively an “urban” problem. Lack of access to financial resources will also prevent rural dwellers from accessing services, whatever their proximity. However, the higher densities in urban areas increase the likelihood that urban dwellers will be physically close to services. For a long time, there has been an argument that urban communities are better served but that services are generally open only to those with money to pay for at least part of the service.

2.2. Social Policy and Security

2.2.1. Social Policy

A broader connotation of social policy has become more predominant since the 1980s. The World Summit for Social Development 1995 (United Nations, 1995) set a good example in outlining a broad, multi sectoral, and interdisciplinary approach to achieving actionable development goals. The 1995 World Summit stresses that policies and programs designed to achieve poverty eradication should include specific measures to foster social integration, including providing marginalized socioeconomic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities.

However, the formulation of social policies and their effective implementations are subject to complex factors, including the government's politics, the nation's economy, and the global environment (Joseph Kin Fun Kwok).

Social policies dealing with social justice are not primarily about tangible services and redistribution of resources. A well-argued and justified social policy may be poorly received and ineffective if concerned stakeholders do not own the policy, do not wish to follow its spirit and direction, do not wish to contribute to its implementation, and instead try all means to get the maximum profits from the policy and from not contributing to the goals of the policy (Joseph Kin Fun Kwok).

The purpose of a social policy may be general, such as improving people's quality of life and eliminating social inequalities through redistribution of resources. A social policy may include more specific measures, such as equal treatment of individuals and providing resources to those who cannot help themselves to meet their needs and become self-sufficient. Social policy may have short-term and long-term targets. Short-term targets often deal with critical situations that require immediate remedial action, such as massive unemployment of out-of-school youth. Long-term targets are often concerned with coordinated and sustainable development of a nation.

2.2.2. Social Justice

Social justice is a relatively modern concept. One school refers to social justice as distributive justice, which is defined by Roemer (1996, p. 1) as "how a society or group should allocate its scarce resources or products among individuals with competing needs or claims" (Joseph Kin Fun Kwok). The United Nations (2006) approaches social justice from a human rights perspective and provides pivotal mandates for practices at the international and national levels.

Social justice is about human well-being. Human rights of all kinds, including economic, political, civil, cultural, and social, as promulgated by the UN are equally valid and important, but the obligations placed on stakeholders, in particular, member states of the UN, have different requirements. This is because of the recognition that a lack of resources can impede the realization of human rights. Some obligations are immediate, whereas others are progressive (Joseph Kin Fun Kwok cited UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2006). Immediate state obligations to protect human rights are sanctioned by domestic and international law courts. Progressive state obligations are realized through social policies that either facilitate other stakeholders or meet directly those obligations.

2.2.3. Social Security

2.2.3.1. Basic Features of Social Security System

Industrially developed countries of the west have a democratic form of government; and no government can survive in a democracy unless it has an effective system of social security. But rising social security costs are now posing a major problem (Arun Ghosh, 1993).

Social security system requires mobilizing a great amount of the countries resources even if the amount differs from county to country. In most Latin American countries, Social security systems mobilize significant quantities of resources.' In countries like, Argentina, Costa Rica, and Uruguay, the revenue and expenditure of social security systems account for a large share of general government revenue and expenditure, and their share of gross domestic product (GDP) approximates the shares of some member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The coverage of the social security system in these countries is broad, and the level of benefits is generous (G. A. Mackenzie, 1988).

Where a country has pervading unemployment and under employment, low productivity and low incomes, the concept of social security as it is understood in western societies has little meaning". Even the relative size and degree of development of the social security system vary substantially among Latin American countries. In Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay, the ratio of social security expenditure to GDP approached or exceeded 10 percent and accounted for between 25 percent and 40 percent of general government expenditure in 1978-83. At the other extreme, in Guatemala and other Central American countries, the ratio of total social security expenditures to GDP has been on the order of 2 percent or less. Each system's size can be related to different features and reflects important differences in the economic structure of each country as well as the political environment. The substantial variation in coverage among Latin American countries is related to differences in the size of the organized sector of the economy. In countries where coverage is low, a substantial share of the labor force will typically be found in the unorganized rural sector, with a high proportion of either self-employed or unpaid family workers. These groups are difficult to include in conventional social security programs financed through salary-based employer-employee contributions. Those countries where the social security programs are the largest in relation to GDP introduced their programs much earlier than other countries (G. A. Mackenzie, 1988).

In many countries, Social security programs are financed mainly through payroll taxes. Typically, the employer's share is larger than that of the employee. Other taxes are an important source of finance in several countries; for example, in Argentina, a substantial share of revenues from the value-added tax (VAT) is earmarked for the social security system. In addition, transfers from the central government or other levels of government are important in Chile and Uruguay. Neither of these countries can finance social security expenditures from payroll taxes alone, and without other sources of revenue the revenue short fall would be substantial. The share in total revenue of income from capital is in general low, although it contributes more to revenues in some Central American countries where the pension schemes are relatively young and have been able to accumulate reserves (G. A. Mackenzie, 1988).

2.3. Livelihood

2.3.1. Definition of Livelihood

When asked “what is a livelihood”, few would struggle to answer. “Making a living”, “supporting a family”, or “my job” all describe a livelihood. The term is well recognized as humans inherently develop and implement strategies to ensure their survival. From extensive learning and practice, various definitions have emerged that attempt to represent the complex nature of a livelihood. Chambers and Conway definition suggests:

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Chambers & Conway, 1991)

In order to better understand how people develop and maintain livelihoods, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), building on the work of practitioners and academics, developed the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF). This framework is an analysis tool, useful for understanding the many factors that affect a person’s livelihood and how those factors interact with each other. The SLF views livelihoods as systems and provides a way to understand:

- the assets people draw upon
- the strategies they develop to make a living

- the context within which a livelihood is developed
- and those factors that make a livelihood more or less vulnerable to shocks and stresses (GNOR)

2.3.2. Sustainable Livelihood

A sustainable livelihood is a systemic and adaptive approach that links issues of poverty reduction, sustainability and empowerment processes (e.g., participation, gender empowerment, and good governance).

In much of the developing world, people are engaged in a number of activities (sequential and simultaneous) that contribute to their well being, or constitute their livelihoods. These activities span the range from agriculture, petty hawking/trading, wage labor, to provision of low-cost transportation services. Livelihoods, therefore, are the means, activities and entitlements by which people make a living. A livelihood system is a dynamic realm that integrates both the opportunities and assets available to a group of people for achieving their goals and aspirations as well as interactions with and exposure to a range of beneficial or harmful ecological, social, economic and political perturbations that may help or hinder groups' capacities to make a living. Sustainable livelihoods are derived from people's capacity to make a living by surviving shocks and stress and improve their material condition without jeopardizing the livelihood options of other people's, either now or in the future. This requires reliance on both capabilities and assets (i.e., stores, resources, claims and accesses) for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable if it can cope with, recover from and adapt to stresses and shocks, maintain and enhance its capabilities and assets, and enhance opportunities for the next generation (Sustainable Livelihoods).

2.3.3. Economic Livelihoods for Street Children

Today, more and more children and youth around the world find themselves with no choice but to make a living for their own survival and often that of their families, thereby assuming roles traditionally played by their parents.

Success in helping street-involved children and women to attain safer, more sustainable livelihoods depends on a range of interdependent factors. Of course, ensuring appropriate methodologies and incorporating essential activities is critical. On the demand side, the factors of will and maturity have a great value. Participants must *want* to build different livelihoods for

themselves. They also need to be emotionally and physically ready to take part in program activities. For children and women who are not ready, programs could also include activities specifically intended to help them prepare to participate meaningfully. Most programs that have succeeded not only in linking participants with economic opportunities but also in helping them maintain sustainable livelihoods address various interdependent developmental needs of participants. Life skills training that deals with issues such as self-awareness, self-esteem, personal development, goal setting, reproductive health, and ways to budget one's own money are often crucial parts of these successful programs. Gaining parental and guardian support will encourage participation. It is possible for a successful program to focus solely on providing economic activities if it arranges for external organizations to provide other services (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

On the supply side, program staff must have the skills to design and implement economic livelihood activities in ways that effectively take into account the needs and capabilities of the targeted children and women. Livelihood programs also require staff with economic and business skills. The combination of these two capabilities—social and business—is critical for success: staff must be able both to enhance participation among children and women and to ensure links with feasible economic opportunities (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

A trusting relationship between participants and staff is essential. Because, after their difficult experiences, it takes time for most street-involved children and women to be able to trust an adult so livelihood programs need to maintain program staff who can work with children and women over the long term. Thus, organizations need to maintain high retention of staff, along with recruiting and training people who are skilled in both facilitation and business. And so while it may not be as immediately obvious as other issues, providing opportunities for professional development and good incentives for staff are critical for the success of economic livelihood programs (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

Whatever the type of economic activity, taking a holistic approach in addressing children's various welfare and developmental needs is important, especially in the case of youngsters who are completely detached from their own families and any institutional support systems. Often programs are unable to address all basic material, health, emotional, and psychological needs. But a program does need to pay serious attention to these needs and find ways of coordinating

necessary services for participants through institutional networking or some other means (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

2.4. Non-Governmental Organization

Organizations similar to NGOs and the debate surrounding the meaning of the term go back at least to the middle of the nineteenth century. Some of these organizations have lasted for over a hundred years and evolved from relatively simple beginnings to become complex organizations. Most of these associations were known as public associations, voluntary associations, social welfare organizations, charities, and missions during the colonial period. The term "NGO" was first used by the United Nations in 1949. During this early period, the term became widely applied to a broad spectrum of organizations. Since then, terms used to identify these organizations have multiplied. Some of these terms include "voluntary associations," "nonprofit associations," "international nongovernmental organizations," "nongovernmental development organizations," "new social movement organizations," "people's organizations," "membership organizations," "grassroots support organizations," and "membership support organizations," to name but a few. These terms embrace a broad range of organizations varying in terms of ideology, organization, and operation. They include schools, hospitals, charities, clubs, religious fraternities, development agencies, professional associations, cooperatives, mutual aid societies, foundations, and lobby groups. One might even make a reasonable claim that international crime rings, terrorist and separatist organizations, secret societies, and trade associations could be classified as NGOs. Despite the lack of consensus about the meaning of the term "NGO," a large literature has been produced on NGOs and many claims have been made concerning their role, as if there were a true and authentic NGO, consistent over time and context.

The term "nongovernmental organization" (NGO) is a post-World War II expression which was initially coined by the United Nations (UN) (Kerstin Martens, Sep 2002).

In recent decades, especially since the 1980s, the term NGO has also become popular for societal actors of all sorts engaged outside the U N frame work, internationally and nationally, and has indeed been increasingly adopted more broadly by academics as well as by activists themselves. Before the dissemination of the word "NGOs" became solidified through UN practice, authors also employed other expressions. For example, they referred to "private organizations" (White, 1933) or "international pressure groups" (Meynaud, 1961; Willetts, 1982). The League of Nations, for example, used the expression "voluntary agencies" or "volas" (Ziegler, 1998, p. 26).

Today, though, the term NGO (and its respective equivalent) is the prominent word in most languages (Kerstin Martens, Sep 2002).

Although they are not a recent phenomenon, NGOs have lately increasingly attracted attention in academic research. In particular over the last decade, NGOs were recognized as significant players in world affairs. From an international relations perspective, for example, scholars have examined the conditions under which non state actors have an impact on world politics (Keck and Sikkink, 1998a; Risse-Kappen, 1995). In sociological studies, too, approaches to societal actors have been extended to the international sphere to analyze the impact of transnational social movements (della Porta et al., 1999; Princen and Finger, 1994a; Smith et al., 1997) (Kerstin Martens, Sep 2002).

The term NGO has become a commonly accepted phrase within the academic world, but it is unclear what this phrase actually encompasses. In fact, many studies fail to offer any definition of the term NGO as if the components and the understanding of the phrase are common knowledge. A more detailed look at the current body of NGO works, however, reveals the diverse and sometimes even contradicting interpretations of the term. Either way, it makes comparisons of single NGO studies difficult, if not impossible (Kerstin Martens, Sep 2002).

During the past few decades, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have increased in number, size, and scope and have established themselves in pivotal positions in social, economic, and political landscapes across the globe. According to the Year Book of International Associations, the total number of internationally recognized NGOs is well over 16,000.' Although the precise amount of external resources transferred through NGOs to the developing countries is unavailable, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates the total amount of funds allocated to NGOs at US\$6 billion in 1994. About 10 percent of public development aid was channeled through NGOs in recent years, a significant increase. These organizations provide assistance to millions of people around the world. The local, regional, and global networks organized by NGOs function as new venues for dialogue on social transformation and for influencing forums that are traditionally dominated by state actors. The visibility and impact of the NGO movement was evident at the Other Economic Summit (1984), organized parallel to the annual summit of the G-7, and also at the Conference on the

Environment in Brazil (1992), the Population Summit in Cairo (1994), the Social Summit in Copenhagen (1995), and the International Women's Conference in Beijing (1995).

2.5. Childhood

In the first moments, months and years of life, every touch, movement and emotion in a young child's life translates into an explosion of electrical and chemical activity in the brain, as billions of cells are organizing themselves into networks requiring trillions of synapses between them (UNICEF, 2001, p .11).

These early childhood years are when experiences and interactions with parents, family members and other adults influence the way a child's brain develops, with as much impact as such factors as adequate nutrition, good health and clean water. And how the child develops during this period sets the stage for later success in school and the character of adolescence and adulthood. But the brain's malleability during these early years also means that when children do not get the care they need, or if they experience starvation, abuse or neglect, their brain development may be compromised (UNICEF, 2001).

The effects of what happens during the prenatal period and during the earliest months and years of a child's life can last a lifetime. All the key ingredients of emotional intelligence – confidence, curiosity, intentionality, self-control, relatedness, capacity to communicate and cooperativeness – that determine how a child learns and relates in school and in life in general, depend on the kind of early care he or she receives from parents, pre-school teachers and caregivers.

Early care and nurturing have a decisive and lasting impact on how children grow to adulthood and how they develop their ability to learn and their capacity to regulate their emotions. Children whose basic needs are not met in infancy and early childhood are often distrustful and have difficulty believing in themselves and in others. And the loving care and nurture children receive in their first years – or the lack of these critical experiences – leave lasting imprints on young minds (UNICEF, 2001).

2.6. Street Children

The United Nations defined the term 'street children' to include 'any boy or girl... for whom the street in the widest sense of the word... has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults (Eme T. Owoaje1, A.O. Adebisi1 and M.C. Asuzu, June 2009).

The increasing number of children on the street has continued to attract global attention. The United Nations estimated the population of street children worldwide at 150 million, with the number rising daily and these young people are more appropriately known as community children, as they are the offspring of the communal world (UNICEF, 2001). According to Le Roux (1993), the phenomenon of street children is worldwide despite cultural differences, while the social background of street children are remarkably similar. According to UNICEF (1988), street children can be categorized into: i) children on the street – they work on the street but maintain more or less regular ties with their families. Their focus is home, to which they return at the end of the working day and have a sense of belonging to the local community; ii) children of the street – they maintain tenuous relations with their families, visiting them only occasionally. They see the street as their homes where they seek shelter, food and companionship; and iii) abandoned children – they are also children of the street but are differentiated from that category by the fact that they have cut off all ties with their biological families and are completely on their own. Therefore, children on the street refer to home based children who spend much of the day on the street but have some family support and usually return home at night while children of the street are street based children who spend most days and nights on the street and are functionally without family support (Joshua Oyenyi Aransiola, Olusina Bamiwuye, Akanni Ibukun Akinyemi and Lanre Olusegun Ikuteyijo, Aug 2009).

Researchers over the years have explored how the problem of street children can be ameliorated and street children rehabilitated (Oloko, 1999; Scanlon et al., 1998; UNICEF, 2001; Vasino, 1990). Also, governments in different countries have tried and are still trying to rehabilitate the street children, but most of the measures and solutions suggested by these researchers are punitive in nature, which focuses on punishment rather than rehabilitation (Bourdillon, 2001; Gigenback, 1994; Human Rights Watch, 2004). Hence, the problem of street children seems unabated while it is becoming a permanent feature of the societies across the globe. Added to this is the emergence of the phenomena of street families, which is becoming prominent in certain urban slum areas (UNICEF, 2001). Therefore, there is a global shift in focus from emphasis on the eradication of street children, to emphasis on taking their immediate needs to them on the streets.

The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They are also curious, active and full of hope. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing.

Their future should be shaped in harmony and co-operation. Their lives should mature, as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experiences (UNICEF, 1990).

Every child has the right to grow up in a safe and nurturing environment. Children rely on adults for protection and guidance. So when adults harm and exploit children, it is the most serious betrayal of trust imaginable. Whether in their homes, schools, streets, or workplaces, a child should never be subject to harm (Global Movement for Children, 2004). Various factors have been contributing to the increase in the number of street children. The most important is the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In Sub-Saharan Africa, where the epidemic is having a critical impact, more than 3.5 million children under the age of 15 had lost both parents to AIDS and 13 million had lost at least one (Wax, 2003). In these heavily affected countries, HIV/AIDS orphans were expected to number 25 million by 2010 (USAID, 2002). In addition, HIV/AIDS has made more children vulnerable, as they care for sick parents, take on adult responsibilities, and live in weakened families and communities (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

2.6.1. Proliferation of Street Children

The phenomenon of street children has been on the increase in most major urban streets in Nigeria (Oloko, 1999) and that of other countries including Ethiopia.

Many factors have been linked to the proliferation of street children. These include: family disintegration, urbanization, modernization and the impact of HIV/AIDS. Owasanoye and Okunsanya (2004) noted that the extended family system has virtually disintegrated due to urbanization, physical dispersion of family members and influence of capitalism and globalization. This family disintegration coupled with uncontrollable population increase, increase in maternal mortality and increase in the number of children orphaned by AIDS led to the problem of street children in Africa.

Oloko (1999) found that the factors which push children out of their homes vary from physical maltreatment and emotional problems, to being sent out of the home because of misdemeanors or family financial problems. Keen (1990) found that, Majority of the children flee as a result of socio-economic and other factors within the family or immediate environment. Le Roux (1993) opined that these family factors may include: abuse of alcohol and drugs, financial problems and poverty, family violence and family break-up, poor family relationships, parental unemployment and resulting stress, physical and/or sexual abuse of children, and parents' absence from home as a result of personal or financial reasons such as migrant labour. Other reasons may include:

collapse of family structure, collapse of extended family, and emergence of vulnerable nuclear families in urban areas. The process of moving from home to the streets is in stages, beginning with a slow but progressive amount of time away from home until there is a full matriculation to street life and culture (Aptekar, 1988; Visano, 1990).

2.6.2. Cooperation for Economic Livelihood Programs

Economic livelihood programs for street children should enhance networks with other children's organizations. This will increase services available for participants and avoid duplication; it will encourage the local business sector to develop more internship/employment opportunities and reduce stigmas attached to them; and it will impel government agencies and local authorities to create enabling environments for their livelihood activities. It is imperative that serious attention be paid to the economic livelihood of vulnerable children, youth and women. Past experiences have taught the international development community that various developmental needs of children, youth and women are interdependent and that dealing with one need in isolation from others is not effective. In reality, for example, an economic livelihood is often inseparable from access to safety and physical health. It is also true for children, youth and women that their current welfare is a critical determinant of future welfare (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

Building livelihoods for children, youth and women is a sensitive issue also because of the ways that the work inevitably affects an individual's physical, intellectual, and cognitive development—with lifelong effects. The ultimate goal of Livelihood programs should be to facilitate the process whereby children and youth can build safer and healthier livelihoods in order to circumvent irreversible negative effects on their development and to avoid any lifelong effect of deprivation. Livelihood programs should aim to meet both immediate and long-term needs of participants, as well as their day-to-day needs for survival (Yoko Kobayashi, 2004).

Part two: Literature Related with Ethiopian Context

2.7. Ethiopia

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) covers an area of approximately 1.13 million sq. km, which is equivalent to the combined area of France and England. The Central Statistical Authority estimated the population of Ethiopia at 63.5 million as of 1 July 2000 and has grown to 88.6 million in 2013 according to index of Economic Freedom and has reached 95.9 million by mid-2014. The overwhelming majority of the population lives in rural areas, though growth in urban areas (5.6% annually) is outstripping rural areas.

As a multi-ethnic and multi-lingual country, Amharic, Tigrigna and Oromiffa are the most common, spoken language by roughly two-thirds of the population. Although the total number of languages is vast, fourteen are spoken by 93% of the population. Amharic and English remain de facto languages of state.

The Ethiopian population is "young". Nearly 18% of the Ethiopians are below the age of five, and almost half (48.6%) are under the age of 15 years. The overall population density is 85 people per square kilometer. However, the pattern of population distribution is uneven and not well matched with the distribution of resources. More than 85% of the population is concentrated in barely 45% of the total territory. Wars, famines and forced resettlement programs have added to this uneven distribution (Henrik Haggstrom, 2003). Ethiopia also lacks a systematized social security scheme at a national level. The realization of the right to social security (which, in turn, is closely connected with the child's right to life and health) requires action to provide a systematized social security scheme (Henrik Haggstrom, 2003).

2.8. Street Children focusing on FSCW in Ethiopia

Women and Children are being exploited and oppressed in many African countries including Ethiopia according to different academics and policy makers. Factors contributing to these appalling conditions are interrelated and mutually reinforcing like child labor , social, economic & political inequalities; limited access to education ; and lack of access to health care.

Infant mortality rates and malnutrition rates are minimizing in recent years even compared with African standards. The growing number of street children and orphans as a result of the economic recession and the HIV/AIDS epidemic are some of the most serious social problems facing Ethiopia today (Henrik Haggstrom, 2003).

Given the magnitude of these problems, very little has been done to seek solutions for them. The attempt to give legal protection to children is only a recent phenomenon.

2.8.1. Street Children in Ethiopia

The plight of street children is the result of social changes of varying degrees, changes that destabilize or disintegrate the family and community. In many developing countries these changes are natural outcomes of rural-urban migration, incipient revolution and other social unrest, and poverty, whereas in developed countries the plight of children is related to moral abandonment (MOLSA and Radda Barner, 1998 cited in Yilma Hirpa, 2007).

The vast majorities of street children work and live in large urban centers of developing countries. Some of these are orphaned or separated from their families; still others are born on the street, often to older street girls. Whatever their individual circumstances, street children constitute one of the most marginalized groups in most societies (Labor, 1999 cited in Tadesse, 2006).

According to de Oliveira (2000) sexual abuse, violence in the neighborhood, abandoned by parents, thrown out/asked to leave, no clear reason, death or diseases of one or both parents, peer pressure, violence at home, became attracted to or comfortable with the street life, physical abuse and lack of a sense of belonging were found as a causes why street children go to the street (Yilma Hirpa, 2007).

While living and working on the streets, street children are disproportionately affected due to extreme poverty and living conditions and particularly vulnerable to different forms of sexual abuses. They remain disadvantaged for their lives because they lack experience of life in normal society (Yamane, 1995). Similarly, Wernham (1993) avowed, street children are more frequently at risk of sexual abuse than other children. They are easy targets to be abused because they are young, often small, poor, and ignorant of their rights and frequently do not have responsible adults to look out for them (Yilma Hirpa, 2007)

According to UNICEF, street children are the casualties of widespread poverty, rapid population growth, loss of traditional values, domestic violence, physical and mental abuse, and recurrent displacement as a result of civil war, draught and famine. Moreover, the numbers of street children increase as they have lost their parents to illness often associated with HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2007). In Ethiopia, the growing number of street children is one of the most serious urban social problems. In the country as a whole, it was estimated in 1993 that as many as 100,000 children are engaged to varying degrees in street life activities. A considerable number of children work and live on the street without any adult care and protection (MOLSA and UNICEF, 1993). It was estimated that about 70% of Ethiopian's street children live with their families in slum areas of the major cities, while the rest live alone on the streets, with no care and support (JJPO, 2005). Street children face hunger, diseases, homelessness, ill treatments by other, many forms of sexual abuse and exploitation with extremely harsh conditions including unwanted pregnancy and early motherhood among girls, labor exploitation, and substance and drug abuse(FSCE, 2003) (Yilma Hirpa, 2007).

2.8.2. Female Street Children in Ethiopia

The female child as a street walker and dweller is relatively a recent phenomenon in Ethiopia. ‘The last 25 or so years have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of female street children so much so that a conservative estimate would give that in Addis Ababa one out of ten street children could be a female’ (FSCE and Radda Barner, 1998:31).

Different surveys also showed that the numbers of living and working female children are growing. For example, a survey conducted by MOLSA indicates that out of 10,000 street children throughout the country, out of which more than 25% of the sample population was made up of females (MOLSA, 1995). Similarly, female street children represented 24% of the sample population of 1000 street children in four major towns namely Addis Ababa, Nazareth, Bahir Dar and Mekele (FSCE and Radda Barner, 1998:15). Thus, female streetism, the life style of female children involved in street life, seems to be on the rise.

The choice to live ‘on’ or ‘of’ the streets has less to do with the issue of being a boy or a girl; it rather appears to be a matter of fate for those children under especially difficult social-economic conditions. This is particularly true in view of the fact that a great majority of poor children are being pushed in to street life because of poverty, broken homes, overcrowded housing, stressful conditions and other similar circumstances (MOLSA, 1995). Moreover, children living in certain types of family arrangements are more likely to become involved in street life, notably female-headed households and household with stepparents. Looking at certain data, a large proportion of street children come from families where one or both parents are missing (Tsegaye, 2003). Traditionally, a girl is expected to spend much of her time and energy on activities that are confined to the domestic unit. Public opinion and normative constraints were also strong enough to keep girls with the ‘home’. But, today social conditions and economic necessities, under a changing urban environment, are forcing more and more female children to be initiated daily into street life. Many of them, however, are engaged in activities that generate income and services for the maintenance of their families and themselves (FSCE and Radda Barner, 1998). The majority of female street children have limited skills and capital to do street business on a large scale. They are made up of illiterate rural migrants and high school dropouts with slim chances of getting employment in the formal sector. The only avenue open to these children is to engage in activities available in the streets. Income generating activities which are commonly performed by female street children include: retailing of commercial items such as chewing gum, soap,

napkin etc; peddling home-made foods such as roasted beans, potatoes; collection of firewood; acting messengers; vending newspapers and lottery tickets; changing birr notes into coins for a small commission mainly for shuttle taxis; begging; prostitution (FSCE and Radda Barner, 1998).

Despite the fact that most of the factors that contribute to child streetism are also pushing the female child onto the streets, some of the problems on the street are unique to female children because of their sexuality and invisible status in the society. Female children are more likely to be victims of frequent sexual abuse and discriminatory practices than boys. For example, evidence from other African societies shows that discriminatory attitudes and practices that deeply rooted in the cultures and traditions of many societies are perpetuated and accepted primarily because societies are basically complacent and satisfied with the status-quo (UN & OAU, 1994 cited in FSCE and Radda Barnen, 1998). According to de Oliveira, sexual abuse and exploitation is listed first among the many problems to which female street children encountered. Thus, there is a high risk of becoming victims of physical, sexual and psychological abuses, STD, promiscuity, early pregnancy and sexual exploitation. Due to various risk factors female street children are vulnerable to various forms of sexual abuse (de Oliveira, 2000). In general, female children who are living and working on the street are vulnerable and victims of sexual abuses. They face the danger of getting into accidents and violence. As stated in reviewed literatures, sexual abuses are widely spread among female street children in Ethiopia in general and Addis Ababa in particular (Yilma Hirpa, 2007).

2.9. NGOs in Ethiopia

The historical centralization of power in Ethiopia, and the impulse to extend strict and, at times, arbitrary authority over various civil society actors made it very difficult for civil society to develop - despite a decidedly nonpartisan orientation by the vast majority.

By any measurement, the progress realized since 1991 is impressive. Civil society is increasingly vibrant and relevant to the nation's political and economical revitalization. The private business sector is growing, academic freedom is returning to the universities, the media is slowly gaining credibility, and professional associations are again forming (Jeffrey Clark, 2000).

Most significantly, the number of national indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is growing, and the capacity of those groups to play a serious role in addressing the country's

complex development agenda is measurably expanding. By 1998, some 240 national and international NGOs were officially registered with the government, and a large number of additional groups awaited the recognition status offered through the registration process. The pace of registration continued to accelerate into 1999, with the best available count of registered NGOs being 310. Their numbers have accelerated rapidly in the past 20 years (Jeffrey Clark, 2000). The number of active, Ethiopia-based NGOs grew exponentially, from 70 in 1994 to 368 in 2000 and to 2275 in 2009. Further there has been notable progress in the ability of the national NGOs to strategically target and design activities, credibly deliver critical services, and provide accountability on programming and expenditure of funds.

2.9.1. The Role of NGOs in Ethiopia Regarding Street Children

It is very clear that government institution especially in developing countries can not address the wide spread of poverty by themselves unless there is a system where Civil Society Organizations get involved in tackling societal problems including streetism. As a developing country, Ethiopia has recognized the importance of NGOs in the countries development and in playing its role in addressing the issue of poverty. Due to this, the number of NGOs working in different humanitarian works and societal issues has risen dramatically in the past two decades as discussed earlier (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001).

In this part we will look in to some of the roles that NGOs are playing in Ethiopia regarding vulnerable street children. NGOs are dealing with this problem in a variety of ways. Some are providing full care in institutional settings, some are providing day care centers, others financial resources direct to caregivers. Of the education that is provided, some focus on allowing children to attend formal education while others provide some level of vocational training (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001 p60).

One area of government policy is important to the provision of care to children. For a number of years, the government discouraged the provision of institutional care, preferring rather that children received home-based care with a relative or community member. NGOs were thus restricted in the types of care they could provide. Now the government is turning once again to institutionalized care. Of course, there are a variety of other services that NGOs provide that aim to set children on a self-sustaining path out of poverty, and not all of these NGOs rely on a full range of care services in attempting to do this.

To see the roles of NGO in providing primary care service three case studies were carried out:

- HOPE Enterprises, Dessie
- Kale Heywot Children's and Integrated Development Centre, Debre Zeit
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church – Child and Family Affairs Organisation, Dessie.

Hope Enterprises, Kale Heywot Church and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church all provide primary care for orphans and vulnerable children. The two churches run centres that provide residential care for children, as well as acting as the headquarters for a family based care scheme, while Hope Enterprises provides a day-centre for local children without a residential component (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001 p60).

The Kale Heywot Church in Debre Zeit has an orphanage established in 1988 with a capacity for 90 children in residence. However, it has been able to take in only a limited number of children over the years, since government policy on institutional childcare discouraged this. The Centre had only 57 children in residence despite its larger capacity and expansion plans. The recent policy change means that the expansion can now go ahead, with a new intake of children expected over the next year. It is not known whether EOC-CFAO faced the same difficulties, although it is clear from their 1998 Annual Report that the overall focus of their national programme had shifted away from institutionalized care to community-based care.

At both residential centres, the churches provide clothes, food, health care and shelter to the children, as well as paying their fees to attend the local formal school. As against Kale Heywot's 57 children in residence, EOC-CFAO has 116. It is significant that EOCCFAO claimed that, although the children are often severely malnourished when they arrive at the centre, they have only had one death in the last two years; their care and rehabilitation is obviously appropriate for the restoration of basic health (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001 p62).

The welfare of the children is undoubtedly better than if they were not cared for at all.

As mentioned, the focus of both the Church programs has moved away from institutional care to community- or family-based care, where children live in a family home with the caregiver. KHC provides community-based care to 1,517 children across a variety of southern kebeles, with a plan to take on another 1,500 children in the near future. They provide a fee to the family, health care and educational needs, as well as counseling services and vocational training.

EOC-CFAO provides day services to 190 local children, while paying their caregivers EB 140 a month. Hope Enterprises runs a day centre that provides care for 600 children in Dessie.

Although the centre does not provide residential services, it does provide lunch, uniforms, education and medication. There are also plans to provide bathing facilities and a laundry.

However, while the selection of children and their care at the centre is important, their future once out of the centre determines the poverty reduction impact. Education and training are vital components of this. In both church-based centers, children attend the local school with their expenses paid for by the church. Hope Enterprises has an integrated formal school at the centre, as well as providing registration fees and materials to an additional 2 365 children at other schools in Dessie. In all centers, vocational training is a key component. EOC-CFAO provide vocational training to their children, including sewing, woodwork, garage skills, typing, electrical skills, and farming (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001 p64).

Just over half of their graduates have been placed in jobs. KHC plans to provide a similar local centre in the future but one that could also be used by the local community; at present, the children are sent to a residential home in Addis Ababa for vocational training which covers catering and construction work among other skills. KHC also runs a job placement scheme. Hope Enterprises provides three years of vocational training after grade ten; while the Dessie school focuses on construction, electrical skills, and mechanics (with a plan to include veterinary skills in the future), its Addis Ababa school provides training in secretarial and catering skills (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001 p65).

2.10. Summary of Literature

In the above subtopics, we have discussed important issues that are one way or another related with the main focus of the study which is the livelihood of FSCW. Since the study focus on Addis Ababa City, understanding and recognizing urban poverty is very important and essential. The 1995 World Summit stress that policies and programs designed to achieve poverty eradication should include specific measures to foster social integration including providing marginalized socioeconomic sectors and groups with equal access to opportunities. The purpose of social policy may be specific, such as equal treatment of individuals and providing resources to those who cannot help themselves to meet their needs and become self-sufficient. Since the study focus on FSCW, it is worth mentioning about human well-being which is the focus of social Justice. The United Nation (2006) approaches social Justice from human rights perspective and provides mandates for practices at international and national levels. Speaking of human well beings, people have to have a means of livelihood to be well and to survive in any

situation. In much of the developing world, people are engaged in a number of activities (sequential and simultaneous) that contribute to their wellbeing, or constitute their livelihoods. Livelihoods, therefore, are the means, activities and entitlements by which people make a living.

Today, more and more children and youth around the world find themselves with no choice but to make a living for their own survival and often that of their families. The way a child develops during early childhood years sets the stage for later success in school and the character of adolescence and adulthood. But the brain's malleability during these early years also means that when children do not get the care they need, or if they experience starvation, abuse or neglect, their brain development may be compromised (UNICEF, 2001). Children whose basic needs are not met in infancy and early childhood are often distrustful and have difficulty believing in themselves and in others.

The increasing number of children on the street has continued to attract global attention. According to Le Roux (1993), the phenomenon of street children is worldwide despite cultural differences, while the social background of street children are remarkably similar. Researchers over the years have explored how the problem of street children can be ameliorated and street children rehabilitated (Oloko, 1999; Scanlon et al., 1998; UNICEF, 2001; Vasino, 1990). Also, governments in different countries have tried and are still trying to rehabilitate the street children.

When we look into the Ethiopian context, female child as street walkers and dweller is relatively a recent phenomenon in Ethiopia. It was estimated that about 70% of Ethiopian's street children live with their families in slum areas of the major cities, while the rest live alone on the streets, with no care and support (JJPO, 2005). Different surveys also showed that the numbers of living and working female children are growing. For example, a survey conducted by MOLSA indicates that out of 10,000 street children throughout the country, out of which more than 25% of the sample population was made up of females (MOLSA, 1995). Similarly, female street children represented 24% of the sample population of 1000 street children in four major towns namely Addis Ababa, Nazareth, Bahir Dar and Mekele (FSCE and Radda Barner, 1998:15). Thus, female streetism, the life style of female children involved in street life, seems to be on the rise. _The last 25 or so years have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of female street children so much so that a conservative estimate would give that in Addis Ababa one out of ten

street children could be a female' (FSCE and Radda Barner, 1998:31). Success in helping street-involved children and women to attain safer, more sustainable livelihoods depends on a range of interdependent factors.

It is very clear that government institution especially in developing countries can not address the wide spread of poverty by themselves unless there is a system where Civil Society Organizations get involved in tackling societal problems including streetism. As a developing country, Ethiopia has recognized the importance of NGOs in the countries development and in playing its role in addressing the issue of poverty. Due to this, the number of NGOs working in different humanitarian works and societal issues has risen dramatically in the past two decades as discussed earlier (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001). Some of the roles that NGOs are playing in Ethiopia regarding vulnerable street children are providing full care in institutional settings, some are providing day care centers, others financial resources direct to caregivers. Of the education that is provided, some focus on allowing children to attend formal education while others provide some level of vocational training (Deryke Belshaw and Erin Coyle, 2001 p60).

In the proceeding chapters we will look in to the livelihood of FSCW from Yeka and Arada sub cities, the roles and challenges of government institutions and NGOs in their work towards improving the livelihood of FSCW which are found in the selected sub cities.

Chapter Three

3. Methodology of the Study

3.1. Study Area

This study was carried out in Addis Ababa city which is the capital of Ethiopia and the sit of the African Union (AU) Headquarter. The city covers an area of 526.99 Sq/km with a total population of 3.04 million people according to National Population and Housing census of Ethiopia (July 2012). Out of the ten sub cities found in A.A city, the study was carried out in two selected sub cities namely Yeka sub city and Arada sub city. Yeka Sub city and Arada Sub city cover an area of 65.98 Sq/Km and 9.91 Sq/Km and have a population of 384,810 and 234,774 respectively (NPHCE, July 2012). Out of the total population of the city 1.59 million are Female and 867,882 are Children which are under 18 years of age. From the total children population of the city 474,821 are female children and 60,075 & 32,575 of them lives in Yeka sub city and Arada sub city (NPHCE, July 2012). The researcher chose the two sub cities for the following reasons: the researcher knew the sub cities very well since he lived and is living in these sub cities, availability of data in these sub cities and proximity of the sub cities for the researcher to gather the necessary data.

3.2. Research Design

This study is descriptive research whose purpose is to describe and show the activities of Yeka sub city and Arada sub city Women and Children Affairs Office and Social Affairs office from the government Institution side and Muday Charity Association and Mother and Children Multi-Sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO) from NGO's whose main purpose is related with children & women in general and that of FSCW in particular in the city of Addis Ababa. Data was collected and analyzed using qualitative method in order to get access to different sources that enabled us to see the case in-depth. A questionnaire was used and interviews were conducted with key informants on their opinions, practices and attitude towards the issue.

3.3. Target Population and Sampling Techniques

The population includes Yeka sub city and Arada sub city Women and Children Affairs Office and Social Affairs office from the government Institution side and Muday Charity Association and Mother and Children Multi-Sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO) from NGO side which are also located in Yeka sub city and Arada sub city respectively. The researcher used

Purposive sampling technique in selecting the institutions and NGO's which are mentioned above for their relevance to achieve the research objective since they all are directly engaged or otherwise one way or another related with the issue of children and women in general and that of FSCW in particular. A total of 80 FSCW from both sub cities were included too, where 11 of them were female street children and the remaining 69 respondents were Street women. The researcher used a total population size of 80 because of financial constraints, time constraints and the researcher encountered/found out that the responses from the respondents (FSCW) were similar or/and repetitive so the researcher believed using the population and collected data would not bias the research output. Finally the data that was gathered from the Institutions, NGO's and that of FSCW were used as primary source.

3.3.1. Back ground of the Selected Institutions and NGO's

3.3.1.1. Back ground of children Affairs Department and Women Affairs Department of Yeka and Arada sub cities women and children affairs office

The department of Children affair is concerned about all kinds of children under the sub city but for the purpose of this research we focused on the roles that the department is playing towards improving the livelihoods of Female street children and the challenges that it face towards the same. In the same token the department of Women affairs is also concerned in rendering service to all women who live in the sub cities different Woreda's and it doesn't have special case team to deal with the issue of street women. This study also tried to focus on the roles and challenges of the department in rendering service to street women.

3.3.1.2. Back ground of Social Affairs Department of Yeka and Arada Sub Cities

Social affairs department is under labour and social affairs office. The department plays different roles on the social affairs of the society in general. But for the purpose of this research an interview was conducted to with senior officials of the department on both sub cities to get primary data on the roles and challenges that the department is playing and facing towards improving the livelihood of female street children and women. The interview response will be discussed under both on the roles which are being played by the department and the challenges it face one by one.

3.3.1.3. Back ground of Mothers and Children Multi-Sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO)

Mothers and children multi sectoral development organization (MCMDO) is a non-governmental, non for profit Humanitarian organization, which was established by group individuals from different backgrounds in 1997. The head office of the organization is located in Addis Ababa city, Arada sub city even if it works in six different regions in Ethiopia. The organization has different programs which focus on Health, Education, WASH, skill training, women economic empowerment and give different community and family support with a mission of improving the lives of disadvantaged mothers and children through increasing their access to health and education services and supporting in income generation activity.

3.3.1.4. Back ground of Muday Charity Organization

Muday charity organization was established 16 years ago by the founder Mrs Muday. The organization is located in Addis Ababa city, Yeka sub city. It began its work by supporting 30 to 40 children who used to spend their time begging with their mothers on the street. Currently the organization assist/support over 800 beneficiaries who were street children and women. The organization is playing different roles through its different programs and activities. Within the past 16 years, the organization was able to graduate/empower over 1000 beneficiaries who were street women and now they are working in different areas.

3.1. Source of Data

Data was collected both from primary and secondary source. Secondary data was gathered from selected institutions as well as other related institutional documents, proclamation, policies, internet, international publications and other.

Primary data was collected from selected FSCW, government institutions and NGOs coordinators, team leaders, and officers through Questionnaires and Interviews.

3.2. Data Collection Instrument

For this research study, the tools which were used to collect data are questionnaire and interviews. The questionnaire was designed and prepared in English but got translated into Amharic so as to get the best result and avoid any ambiguity and where the respondents can easily understand the questions and provide their responses. And the questionnaire was prepared

for FSCW to gather primary data where as an in-depth Interview questions were prepared for government Institutions and NGO's with some different questions.

3.4. Data Analysis

The primary data that was collected through questionnaire was first translated in to English from Amharic by the researcher and the data was then taken grouped and summarized so as to help and address the research questions. Then the questionnaire was carefully coded and filled in to SPSS so as to get frequency and percentage. The data that was collected through in-depth interviews were clearly reviewed and examined to make sure that all the necessary information relevant to research are included.

Chapter Four

4. Data Presentation, Analysis and Triangulation

4.1. Introduction

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has nine Regional States where the capital city is found under one of the administrative city, namely Addis Ababa city. The Federal Government has a lot of responsibilities and duties in making sure of the well beings of its citizens in general other than national security, protection of the sovereignty of the country and so on. To do so the federal government have the mandate/the power to formulate and implement the country's policies, strategies and plans in respect of overall economic, social and development matters. In order for the government to do its duties, a number of ministerial offices are set in different areas to address the overall economic and social life of its people. The Ministry of Women and Children and Ministry of Labour and Social affairs are among different ministerial offices of the government. For this particular research we are restricted to look in to two selected sub cities namely Yeka and Arada sub cities women and children affairs office and labour and social affairs, in particular with social affairs department concerning government institution so as to know the roles that these offices are playing in their jurisdiction and the challenges that they face towards improving the livelihoods of Female street children and women. At the same time data has been collected from two selected NGO's namely Muday Charity Association and Mother and Children Multi sectoral Organization (MCMDO) from yeka sub city and Arada sub city respectively.

4.2. The role of Children Affairs Department and Women Affairs Department in Improving The Livelihood of Street Children In Yeka And Arada Sub City

The department of children affairs under women and children affairs office is the first and foremost responsible office in dealing with the issue of children whereas the Department of Women Affairs deals with any issues concerning Women under the sub cities. These departments have a lot of responsibilities and many functions. The Child Affairs department managers (coordinators) of the two sub cities was interviewed about the main role that the department they manage or coordinate is playing towards improving the livelihood of female street children. According to the coordinators, the main roles that their department is playing are safe guarding the life of a child and protection of a child from any kind of Abuse, torture or/and

mistreatment by anyone including parents/Guardian by working closely with community and community police and providing legal coverage for female child or women whenever an abuse occurs, working closely with schools by Motivating children in their schools to have girls club and assisting this and other similar social clubs with stationary materials, trainings and seminars that create awareness about gender equality, women and children rights, Connecting of street child with different orphanages so that they may be protected in there but the office doesn't have any written document so far concerning the total number of female street child who has been connected to orphanages , Over 500 Female street children and women who are above 14 years of age and who were willing and capable of working got different job opportunities after taking different skill training like that of wood works, metal works, cobble stone work, garbage collection and other within the past five years, Helping street children to be either supported by government in an orphanage if they are found to be under 14 years of age or create life skill training and job opportunity by working with governmental institution like that of Metal and engineering corporation, Creating connection and links between a child and potential NGO who works on the livelihood of concerning children welfare.

These are the main roles that the department is playing in order to improve the livelihood of street children particularly to that of female street children. One thing to keep in mind is that the department works for all children under the sub city not only to street children.

According to the officer, the women Affairs department of Yeka sub city is not currently working specifically to improve the livelihood on street women even though the department conducts life skill trainings for women who are found in the sub city. He added that the department is not playing vital role specifically towards improving the livelihood of street women. The department work with different sectors and NGO's to enable women in general from the sub city to help them get a means of livelihood not in particular to street women even if some street women may have been included during our general work/service. The department conducts different trainings for women in general to enable them become economically sufficient and independent citizens. And the department gets the women from woreda, which is the lower government body, officers who are working on women's affairs.

The officer stress that other than street women, the department is playing different vital roles in the general welfare of women under the sub city. But generally speaking there is no such a

success story to tell in the sub city women affair department concerning the roles played in enabling of street women to improve their livelihood.

In the meantime the officers of Arada sub city women affairs department explained their main roles in improving the livelihood of street women under their sub city are: giving vital information concerning street women whenever a request comes from NGO's who are working on street women, the department links street women with government institutions for them to get a job opportunity after being trained even if it is being done once or twice a year, working with both governmental institution as well as NGO's the department looks to all the possible means for street women to get loan to start their own small business either in group or individually and Provision of material support by linking them with other NGO's like Global fund and other organization and Supporting NGO's with information concerning street women and participating in the selection process of street women according to the principles of that Ngo to make sure that the selection is fair and transparent.

4.3. Challenges of Children Affairs Department and Women Affairs Department in their work towards improving the Livelihood of Street Children in Yeka and Arada Sub cities

Even though the department of children and women play different role on children and women welfare in general, the coordinators and case team leaders of the department on both sub cities were asked "The challenges that the department have towards improving the livelihoods of female street children" through interview and the coordinators explained the main challenges as follows:

- ✓ Lack of sufficient budget to implement the departments' plan which could possibly change and improve the children's livelihood.
- ✓ The work by itself is full of challenges hence we deal with the neediest/ poorest segment of the society.
- ✓ There is big awareness gap on the beneficiaries' side in which some female street children return back to the street after the department managed to put them in an orphanage where as lack of participation of some street women whenever a skill training is prepared by the department to help them get a job

- ✓ Migration of people from regional states to the city. No matter how hard the department work and pick the children from the streets to orphanage or other facilities, provided them with job opportunity depending on their age, there will be new comers who migrate to the city.
- ✓ High turnover of experienced staff from the department due to pull factor from external environment and lack of attractive incentives in the department structure. These are the main challenges that the department is facing in the work towards improving the livelihood of street children.
- ✓ No means to conduct proper research to address the issue of street children and to come up with better livelihood means.
- ✓ The department is not getting enough attention by higher governmental body as it should be and due attention has not been given towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women in general from higher government body.
- ✓ The departments always rely on other sectors/institutions to get the job done in which the other sector mostly fail to give due attention to address the issue of the child like that of social affairs office and finance office of the sub cities
- ✓ The capacity and awareness and willingness of Woreda officials who are working on women affairs in reporting potential women who should get the training that the office prepares.
- ✓ The characteristic of the job itself makes it hard for the department to play vital role in the livelihood of street women where most street women comes out at night.
- ✓ Unclear departmental structure in which there is no specifically written structure or sub department to address the issue of street women or vulnerable women and the department doesn't have manpower who is assigned specifically to street women and the existing structure of the department doesn't allow officials/professionals to do their job properly by using their own discretion to achieve its goals
- ✓ There is shortage of land in the sub city to provide women who got the appropriate training to conduct their business and when the department tries to coordinate street women to start their own small business.

4.4. The Role of Social Affairs Department of Yeka and Arada Sub Cities in Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women

An interview question was conducted and asked to the coordinators –“what are the roles that the department plays towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women?” so as to gather primary data from the department concerning their role and the officer/coordinators replied that the department of social affairs has diverse tasks concerning the welfare of women and children even though it is not the only task it carries. To address the welfare of women and children, the department works with different stakeholders including concerned NGO’s. When we come to the roles that the department is playing in particular to the livelihood of Female street children and women: the department once in a while takes Female street children and women who are eligible to take trainings which could possibly improve their livelihood even if there is no consistency in our work, the department provides legal support to women and children in general which also includes female street children and women who have been abused tortured or mistreated by anyone and report/request come to the office, by being with women and children affairs office the department collects street children from the streets if they are eligible to go to an orphanage which depends on the age of the children, the department connects Female street children and women with that of concerned NGO who have a program to help these people and possibly improve their livelihood, the department reunify street children by taking them to their families up to regions even if the number has not been recorded, the department provides health/physical therapy to disabled street children and by working together with other stockholder like NGO’s and government institution to get them assistance of any kind for older Female street children and women which might be job opportunity or provision of loan to start small business.

The coordinators/officers also said that the department plays different roles on the welfare of the general public other than female street children and women.

4.5. Challenges of Social Affairs Department of Yeka and Arada Sub Cities in Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women

The responsible coordinators were again asked about “the main challenges that the department of social affairs office facing towards improving the livelihood of female street children and women” through an interview and the coordinators described the main challenges as follows:

- ✓ The department doesn't have adequate budget to conduct its work with its full potential specially at the sub city and Woreda level.
- ✓ Little attention has been given to the problem or concerning street people in general and that of female street children and women in particular by higher governmental bodies
- ✓ There exists a communication gap with regional government offices in times of reunification process and other related works concerning the issue of female street children and women.
- ✓ Some street women use streetism as a means of livelihood and don't want to leave street life.
- ✓ The character that the women and children develop while they live/work on the street for long time makes it harder for the department to convince them to take trainings or go to an orphanage or get job opportunity.
- ✓ Most Female street children and women doesn't have ID/Identification card and some institutions including government once doesn't give loan to those who don't have ID even if these people are committed to work and improve their livelihood
- ✓ Weak/no connection or network between this department with that of religious institution in creating awareness about streetism/street life.
- ✓ The work is being done in “Zemecha” or once in a while and there is no consistency in the efforts of the department and doesn't conduct adequate research to solve the problem.
- ✓ High migration from regions to the city is a very big challenge for the department. No matter how hard the department work in helping Female street children and women there will be new comers.
- ✓ High turnover of experienced staff from the department
- ✓ Lack of organization networks with other governmental institutional and organizations.

These are the main challenges that the department face in the work towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women.

The complexity of the task/the work: are the main challenges that the department is facing/struggling with in the work towards improving the livelihood of female street children and women.

4.6. The Roles of MCMDO towards Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women

An in depth interview were conducted with the department manager/coordinator about “The roles that MCMDO is playing to improve the livelihood of Female street children and women” and the manager described the main roles that the organization is playing specifically to improve the livelihood of Female street children and women as follows: Provide hygiene keeping materials like soap, water, shower, laundry from the day they come to the organization, Provide counseling in group as well as individually to help them recover from mental stress in the counseling room whenever they need, depending on their age and their performance on the activities performed in the compound those beneficiaries who are eligible to take training will be provided with life skill training with their own preference which could possibly help them to generate income from it after completion of the training, those who completed their training will be provided with startups either in kind or in cash and by making an agreement with vocational training centers when one beneficiary completes its trainings the center will make sure to link that person with job opportunity, pay home rents for a maximum of five months when a beneficiary finish skill training until they get a job or create their own work and Provide beneficiary with basic startup home materials like mattress, bed sheet and other, Home visit programs by workers to make sure that the beneficiary is doing well in their new environment and how effective they are in using the resources which was provided to them, Provide street women with IGA/income generating activity to help them start small business, Link capable beneficiaries with factories and other firms who are willing to provide job opportunity for our beneficiaries, Provide illiterate beneficiaries with basic education like reading and writing, Providing with Health checkups, Prepare events to create awareness about streetism and street people to the general public in different occasions and work with schools and teachers in awareness creations about streetism.

According to the manager/coordinator the above points show the main roles that the organization is playing in order to improve the livelihood of Female street children and women.

4.7. Challenges of MCMDO towards Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women

A department coordinator/manager was interviewed about “The challenges that MCMDO face towards improving the livelihood of street children and women” and the manager described the main challenges as follows:

- ✚ Even though the organization register 1200 beneficiaries every year, most beneficiaries don't make it to the training level because of their performance on different assessments made by MCMDO workers.
- ✚ There is no networking system with other similar organization which allows the beneficiaries to move from one organization to another.
- ✚ Awareness of the society and their attitudes towards former street people is not positive when they look for a job.
- ✚ Lack of consistency in supporting the organization by the government
- ✚ After reunification some Female street children and women return back to street for different reasons like that of their addictions on the street, independency, petty money and friends influence.
- ✚ Location of the beneficiaries by itself makes it hard for MCMDO during reunification.

The above points are the main challenges that the organization face in the work towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women as described by the manager/coordinator.

4.8. The Roles of Muday Charity Organization in Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women

An in depth interview was conducted with the manager to understand/know “The roles of the organization to improve the livelihood of Female street children and women” and according to the manager the main roles that the organization is playing are Enabling women who used to beg on the street by giving them job opportunities as cooks for the meal which would be provided for their own children, Feed street children of both gender with meals cooked by their own mothers, Give skill training for street women like making brushes, handicrafts, weaving, raising over 20

orphan at the compound , Counseling support for street women, Given health support whenever the beneficiaries get ill, Rent homes for more than 100 women who used to live or work on the street to enable them have improved life and Providing children with education by covering their school supplies , meal and covering their school fees

The manager said –“These are the main roles that the organization is playing to improving the livelihood of Female street children and women.”

4.9. Challenges of Muday Charity Organization in the Work Towards Improving the Livelihood of Female Street Children and Women

The manager was asked through an interview question –“what are the challenges that Muday face towards improving the livelihood of street children and women” and the manager described the main challenges as follows:

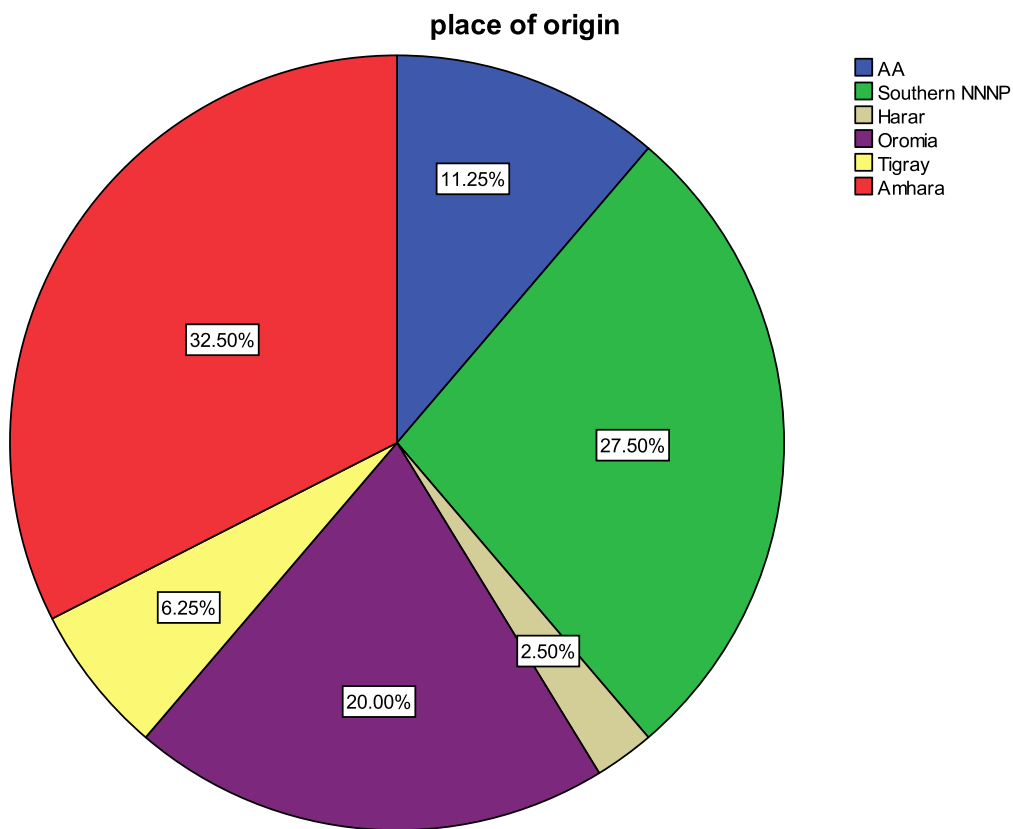
- ✚ Financial constraints is the biggest challenge and even treat to the organization existence hence the organization pays huge amount of money for rent to run its works and so far until these interview is taken nothing has been done by the government to support it.
- ✚ Lack of potential donors by which the organization run its programs through volunteer donors and individuals hence the main source of income comes from individuals like from the founder herself and other.
- ✚ Lack of skilled manpower to do the work.
- ✚ Material and equipment shortage.
- ✚ Perception of the society towards street people in general.
- ✚ There is no networking between other similar organization to share experience get assistance and work together.

These are the main challenges that the organization face in the work towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women as the manager explained.

4.10. Personal Background of the Respondents

If we look in to the Birth place of the respondents or the Region distribution of the respondents 26 (32.5%) of them was from different towns and places of Amhara regional state, 22 (27.5%) of them was from SNNP state, 16 (19.5%) were born in Oromia regional state, 9 (11.3%) was born in the capital Addis Ababa whereas 5 (6.1%) were from Tigray and 2 (2.4%) were from Harar regional state.

figure 1: Origin of Respondents



Source: Data from the Survey

Those respondents who said they were from different regional state constitute about 88.7% out of which 45 (63.4%) of them came to Addis Ababa hoping to get better and good job opportunity, 9 (12.7%) of the respondents came to the capital with their family members when they were children, 6 (8.5%) of the respondents came looking for better medication and medical treatment where as 3 (4.2%) respondents come to get better education, 3 (4.2%) came because of

marriage related reasons and another 3 (4.2%) came with/to their family members and 2 (2.8%) of the respondents came looking for any kind of support that would help them sustain their life.

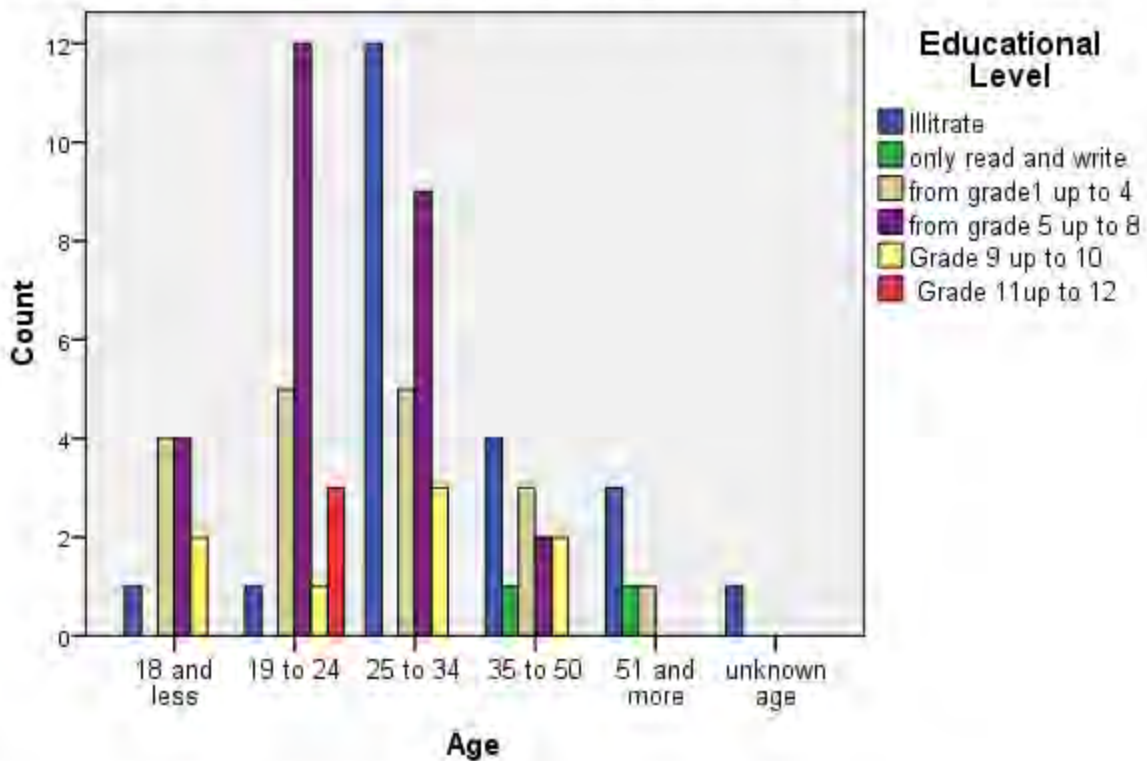
Table 1: Reasons of respondents for coming to Addis

Place of Origin	Reason for coming								Total	
	To Good Opportunity	Get Job	To Good Education	Get Marriage related Reason	Looking For Medication	Came with family when i was a Child	Came To/With Family Member	Looking For Support of any kind		I was Born in Addis
Southern NNNP	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	22
Harar	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oromia	7	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	16
Tigray	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
Amhara	16	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	26
AA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Total	45	3	3	6	9	3	2	9	9	80

Source: Data from the survey

When we look in to the age distribution of the respondents, out of the total 80 (100%) respondents 29 (36.3%) of them are found between the age of 25 to 34 whereas 22 (27.5%) are in between 19 to 24, 12 (15%) of the respondents are in between 35 to 50, 11 (13.8%) of the respondents are 18 and under and 5(6.3%) of the respondents are 51 and above years old. So we can easily say that the majority 51 (77.6%) of the respondents are 34 and under years of age whereas 17 (21.3%) of the respondents were 35 and above and only one respondent doesn't know her Birthday or how old she is.

Graph 1: Age of the respondents with that of education Level



Source: Own Survey, May 2016

The educational level of the respondents are quite different one from another which is 27 (33.8%) of them were able to reach to grade 5 to 8 but in contrary 22 (27.5%) were illiterate and have never been in school at all, whereas 18 (22.5%) of the respondents were again able to attend class from grade 1 to 4.

When we look at the Table below on the marital status of the respondents, 29 (36.3%) are married whereas 28 (35%) of the respondents are either separated/legally divorced, 16 (20%) were singles and 7 (8.8%) of the respondents partners were not alive.

Table 2: marital Status of Respondents

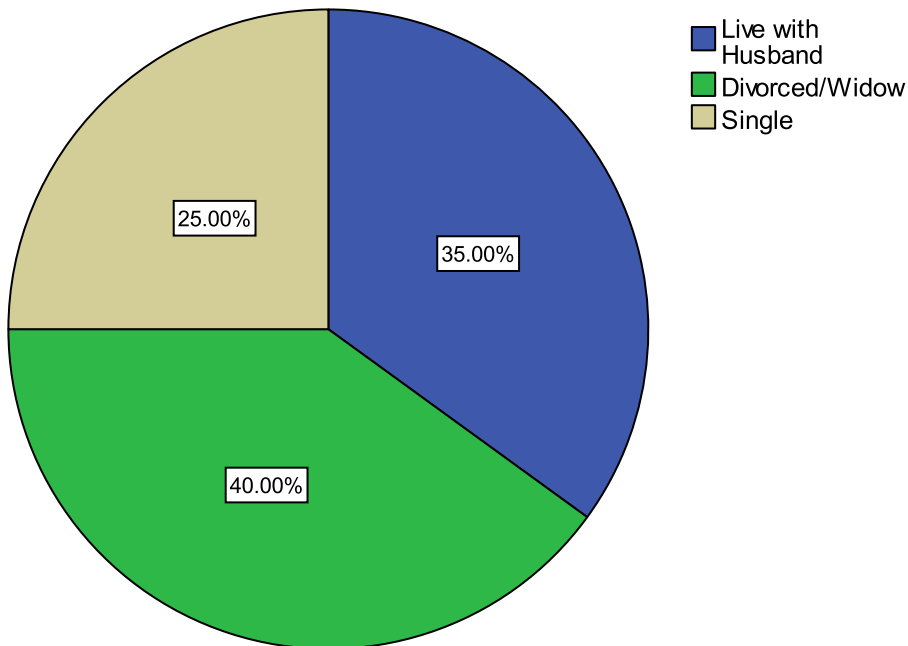
Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	17	21.3
Married	29	36.3
Divorced/Separated	27	33.8
Partner is not alive	7	8.8
Total	80	100.0

Source: Data from the survey

4.11. Family Background of the Respondents

As mentioned above, 64 (80%) of the respondents out of 80 (100%) are/were one way or another married/used to be married.

Figure 2: Respondents current marital status



Source: Own Survey, May 2016

And out of those married respondents only 28(35%) are still living with their husbands whereas 32(40%) of the respondents are not living with their Husbands for different reason like for being divorced/separated or/and their husbands are not alive.

Table 3: Do you have child/children and does your child Live with you

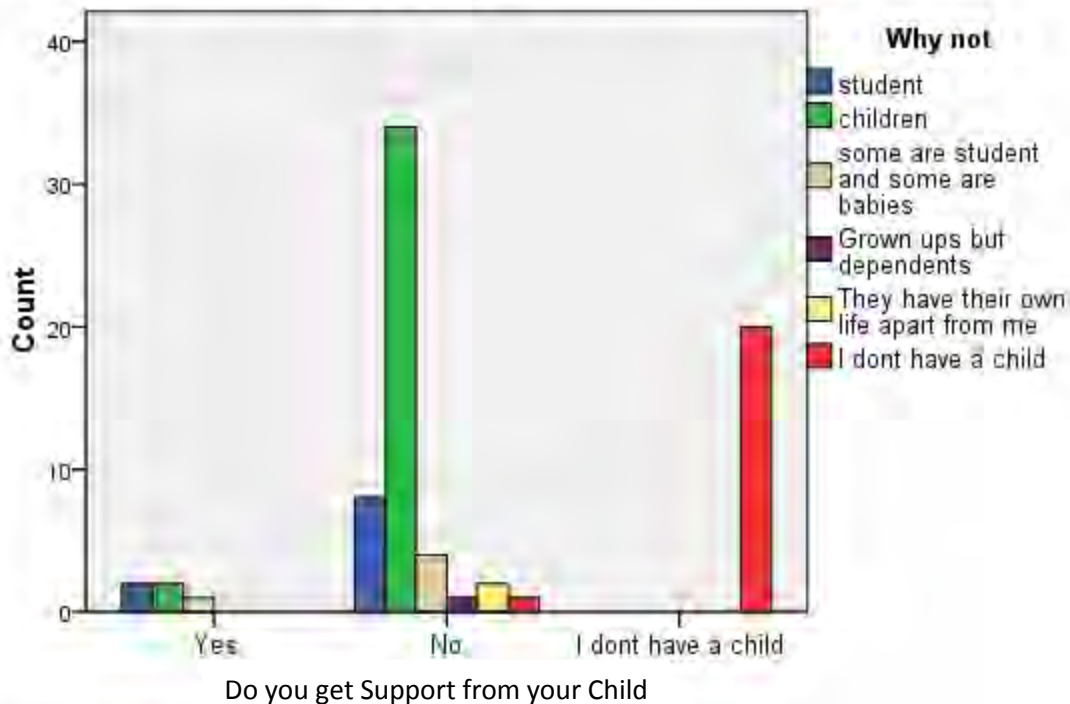
Do you have child/children	Live with child/children				Total
	Yes	No	Only one child live with me	I don't have a child	
Yes	53	6	1	0	60
No	1	0	0	19	20
Total	54	6	1	19	80

Source: Data from the survey

As we can see from the above table, out of 80 (100%) respondents, 60 (75%) have at least one child whereas 20 (25%) doesn't have any child at all. Out of those who have child/children, about 53 (88.3%) of them live together with their child/children whereas the remaining 7 (11.7%) of the respondents doesn't live with their child/children.

And from those 60(100%) respondents who have a child/ children, 10(18.9%) of their children are students and dependent on them, 35(66%) are little children who are not in school yet and dependent on them too, 5(9.4%) of the respondents children are some are in school and some are babies, 1(1.9%) respondent child is adult but still dependent and 2(3.8%) of the respondents children have their own life and are independent.

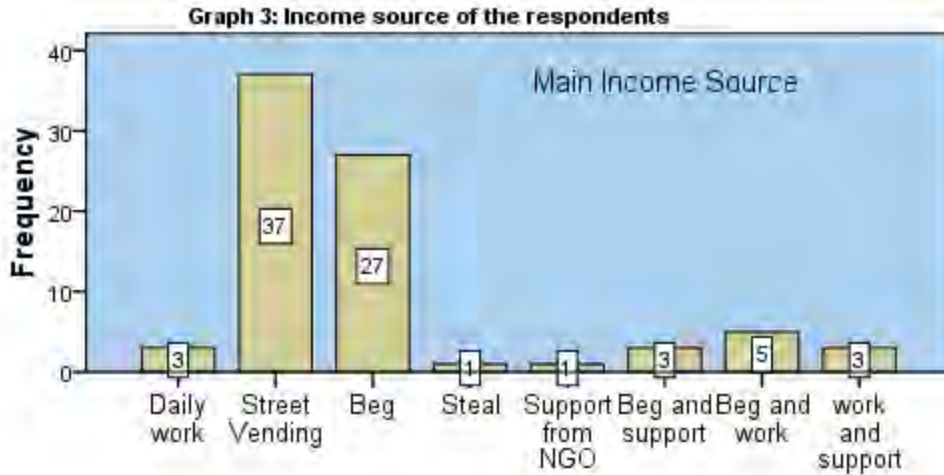
Graph 2: Reasons of respondents who doesn't get help /support of any kind from their children



Source: Own Survey, May 2016

4.12. Back ground on the Livelihood Situation of Respondents

When we look in to the main source of income for the respondents, 37 (46.3%) out of 80 (100%) sustain their life by working on the street either selling items/goods or cooked foods and drinks like bread, tea and coffee where are 27 (33.8%)of the respondents income is begging/beggary on the street mostly in populated areas where many pedestrian travels/walk through, on the side of the main roads, around religious institutions compound, 5 (6.3%) respondents earn their income through begging & working on the street in the same time, 3(3.8%) respondents earn their daily income doing a daily labor, 3 (3.8%) respondents earn their income through begging as a main source of income, by getting support and by working whenever available whereas 1 (1.3%) respondent earn her income through stealing/pickpockets and 1 (1.3%) respondent income source is getting assistance/support from local NGO.



Source: Own survey, May 2016

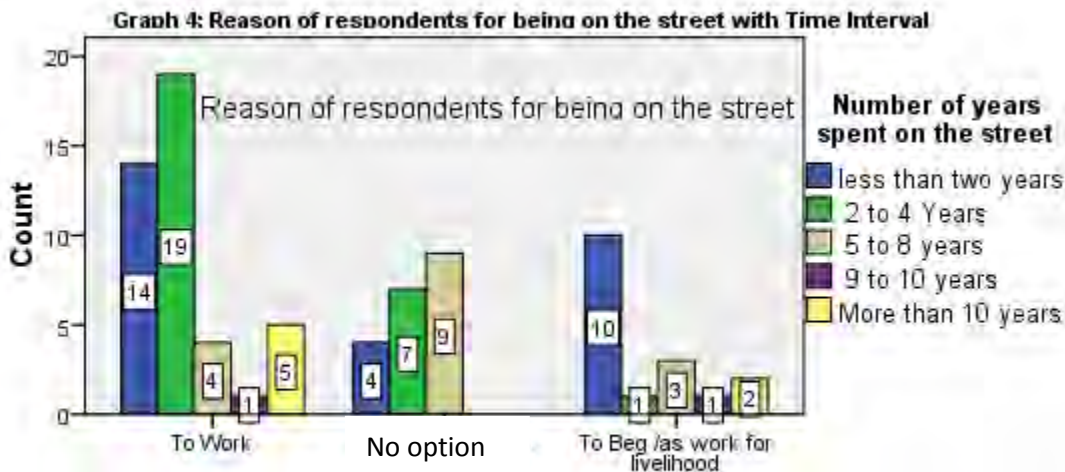
As we found out above in table 2, over 56 respondents have husbands/ex-husbands without considering widows. And out of these 56 (100%) respondents only 26 (45.61%) of them get support/assistance what so ever from their husbands/ex-husbands whereas the remaining 31 (54.38%) doesn't get any kind of support/assistance for themselves or for their children from their husbands/ex-husbands.

Table 4: Number of respondents who get support from their husbands/ex husbands & live with them

Does your Husband/Ex husband support you	Live with Husband			Total
	Yes	No	No Husband/ Ex Husband	
Yes	23	3	0	26
No	5	25	1	31
I am single	0	0	16	16
My Husband is not alive	0	4	3	7
Total	28	32	20	80

Source: Data from the survey, May 2016

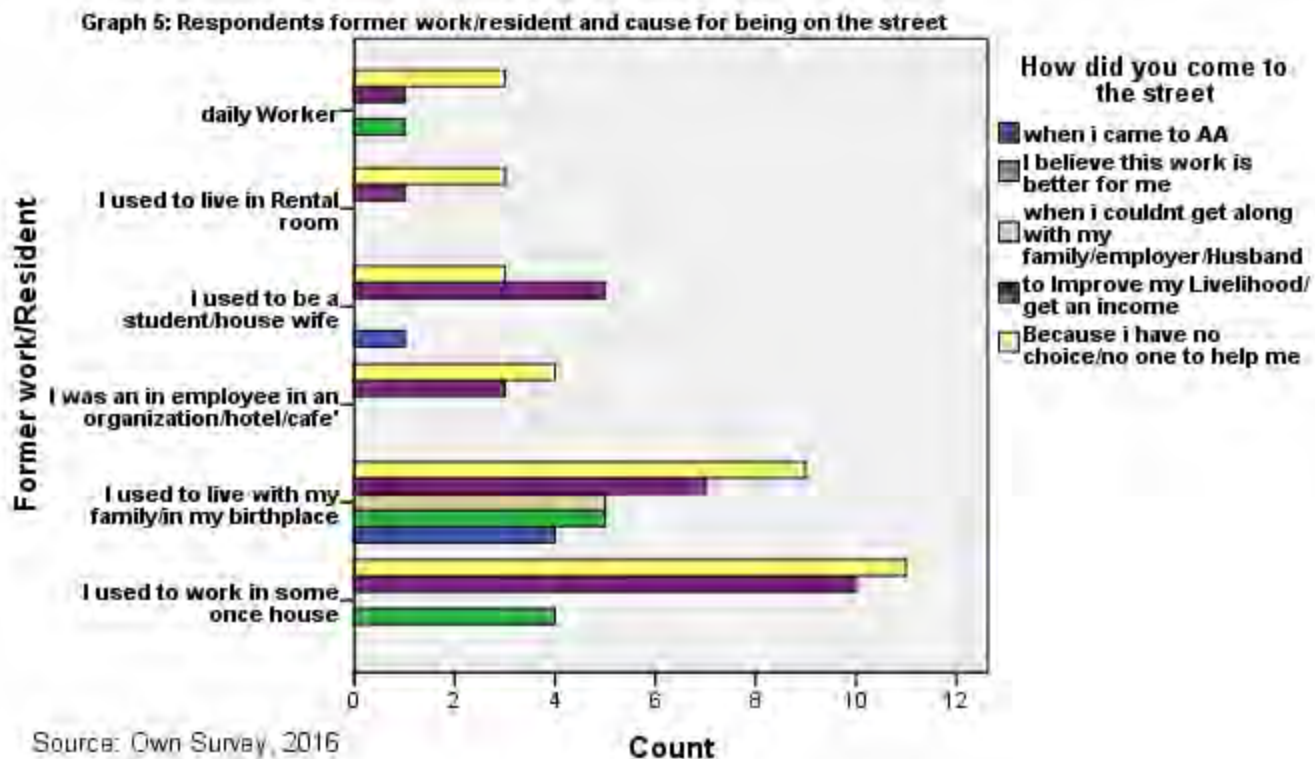
When we look in to the reasons of the respondents for being on the street 43 (53.75%) are on the street for work, 20 (25%) are on the street because it is where they live and 17 (21.25%) are on the street for begging as their means of livelihood (income) but there might be more than 17 respondents who do begging as a means of livelihood. Because this figures only shows the main reasons for the respondents to be on the street not to show what they do. These respondents have been on the street for quite different years like 28 (35%) of the respondents has been on the street for less than two years, 27 (33.8%) are on the street for about two to four years, 16 (20%) of the respondents spend for about five to eight years, 2 (2.5%) spend for 9 to 10 years whereas 7(8.8%) respondents spend their lives for more than 10 years despite the fact that these respondents have different reasons for being on the street.



Source: Own Survey, May 2016

As we found out above 43 respondents are on the street for work, 17 respondents are on the street to beg as a means of livelihood/work. By summing these two figures we get that 61 (100%) of the respondents are on the street for work or to beg for their means of livelihood, out of which 25 (40.98%) used to work in a person’s (family) house as a maid, 31 (50.81%) used to be an employee in different organizations/hotel/cafés where as 5 (8.19%) of the respondents used to do heavy daily labor work.

In the same time 19 of the respondents live on the street, out of which 9 of them used to be a student or a house wife, 6 was used to live with their family and 4 used to live in a rental room.



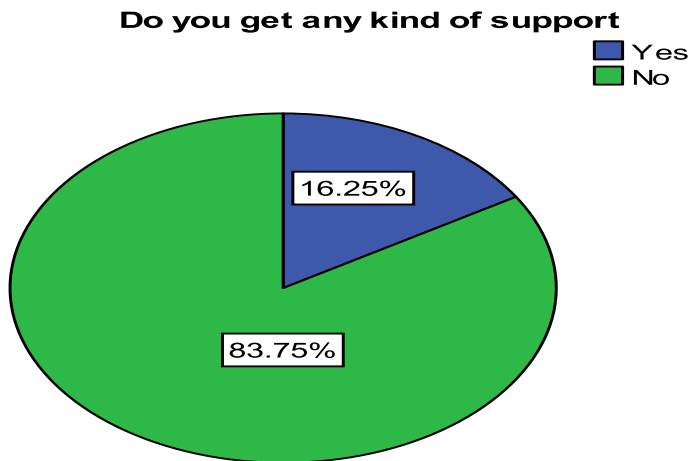
When the respondents were asked how they find themselves on street or how they become people of the street, 33 (41.3%) out of the total 80 (100%) respondents, came to street life because they have no choice or no one to help them get a means of livelihood/income to sustain their life, 27 (33.8%) of the respondents are on the street to improve their livelihood or get a better means of income, 10 (12.5%) came to the street because they believe it is better than the work they used to have, whereas the same number of respondents 5 (6.3%) came to the street when they came to Addis Ababa from their birth place and 5 (6.3%) respondents came to the street when they couldn't get along/when they argue with their family, husband or employers.

4.13. Assistance and Supports in Improving the Livelihood of the Respondents

Out of the total respondents 80(100%), 67 (83.8%) doesn't get any kind of support or assistance whatsoever from any institution, whereas 13 (16.3%) of the respondents are getting/have already got some kind of assistance and support from different parties while they are on the street. Out of those who said they have got/ are getting support or assistance, 6(46.2%) out of the 13 (100%) respondents got/ are getting support from an International NGO, 3(23.1%) from local NGO,

2(15.4%) from Individuals, 1 (7.7%) from government body and 1(7.7%) from Religions institutions.

Figure 3: Support received by respondents



Source: own survey May 2016

And again from those respondents who said they are getting/have got support or assistance of any kind, 4(30.8%) are getting educational support, 3(23.1%) are getting /have already got financial or monetary support, 2(15.4%) are getting /have got financial & skill training support, whereas 4 respondents (7.7% each) are getting/have got food support; food, work opportunity and health support; food & Health support only and food, Health and educational support respectively. As mentioned above some institutions provide single service or support which could be like financial support only or Educational support only unlike other institutions who provide a combined support and services to their beneficiaries as we can see from the table below.

Table 5: Source of Support and its Kind

kind of support	Source of the support					
	From Int. NGO	From Local NGO	From Government Employee's	Community	From Religious Ins	Individuals
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Financial	0	0	0	0	1	2
Educational support	2	1	1	0	0	0
food, work opportunity, and Health support combined	2	0	0	0	0	0
Financial support and Skill raining combined	0	2	0	0	0	0
Food ,Health Support and Education combined	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Own Surveyed May 2016

From the total respondents which were 80(100%), only 13(16.25%) have been asked and offered if they want to take skill training or any other training that could possibly improve their life & livelihood, whereas the remaining 67(83.75%) of the respondents has never been approached, asked& offered by any organization or concerned body if they want to take skill or any useful training that could possibility change or improve their livelihood. And to those who have been asked or offered to take or participate in a training which are 13 (100%), 8(61.5%) was asked/offered by the government body if they want to be trained or take a training, 3(23.1%) was asked and offered by an NGOs whereas the remaining 2 (15.4%) of the respondents were only asked by an unknown (un identified) people/person.

Even if there were 13 respondents who were offered/asked/approached by different parties if they ever want to take training, only 5(38.5%) of them took the offer & took the training where as 8(61.5%) of the respondents out of the total 13(100%) didn't take the training which was

offered to them. Those 5 respondents who took the training said the training was not helpful at all and didn't bring any significant change in their life as well as their livelihood.

Those respondents who didn't take the training which was offered to them were asked their reasons for not taking the training that was offered to them, 2(25%) out of the total 8 (100%) said they couldn't attend the training which was offered to them because they couldn't afford to miss their daily income while they attend training, 2(25%) said they have never been offered any training in the first place or the offer was a fake (unreal) offer or it wasn't a real training offer, where as 4 respondents (12.5% each) said different reasons for not taking the training like they were not ready for the training at the time of the offer, they didn't took it seriously when the offer came to them, they couldn't finish it even if they started taking the training and wanted too because they couldn't pay transportation fee to go to the training center , and they had doubt on the effectiveness of the training or impractical training.

4.14. Awareness, Attitudes and Preferences of the Respondents

Under this subtitle data that was gathered from the respondents about their awareness, attitudes, and preferences on different issues are presented and analyzed. So different questions were asked to the respondents to understand their awareness towards their constitutional rights, their rights to get benefit/share from the country's resource like any other citizen, about the existence of different institutions and organization in their local areas both government as well as any NGO; to understand their Attitudes towards government officials/civil servants in their community, about different organization and institutions whose missions are women and children and finally to understand & know their preferences and needs which could possibly help them improve their own livelihood and life.

All of the respondents 80 (100%) were asked if they are willing to participate in any training that could possibly improve their livelihood & life and 70 (87.5%) of the respondents are willing to attend any training whereas 10(12.5%) of the respondents are not willing to take any kind of training if any offer comes. The reasons given by the 10(12.5%) respondents who won't be willing to take training if there is any offer were, 3(30%) out of the 10(100%) respondents said they are old and can't work even if they take the offer & take the training, 2(20%) said they don't want to spend their time taking any training rather prefer to work by themselves and rather prefer to get financial support to grow their small business that they already are working on, another

2(20%) said they don't want any training because they are on the street just for a short time and they will move to another town/places soon, whereas the other 3 respondents (10% each) said they have health problem; they have little children/babies to look after and can't attend training with them or leaving them somewhere else and the last respondent said she can't afford to miss her daily income by going to training unless they cover her daily income until the training ends.

Table 6: Respondents willingness for Training and their preference of support that could improve their livelihood

Willing to Take training that could improve your livelihood	What kind of support do you believe would improve your livelihood						Total
	Monetary	skill training	Market Opportunity /place	Regular education	I don't need any help/support	Job Opportunity	
Yes	15	41	10	3	0	1	70
No	8	1	0	0	1	0	10
If it is suitable with my situation and living condition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	42	10	3	1	1	80

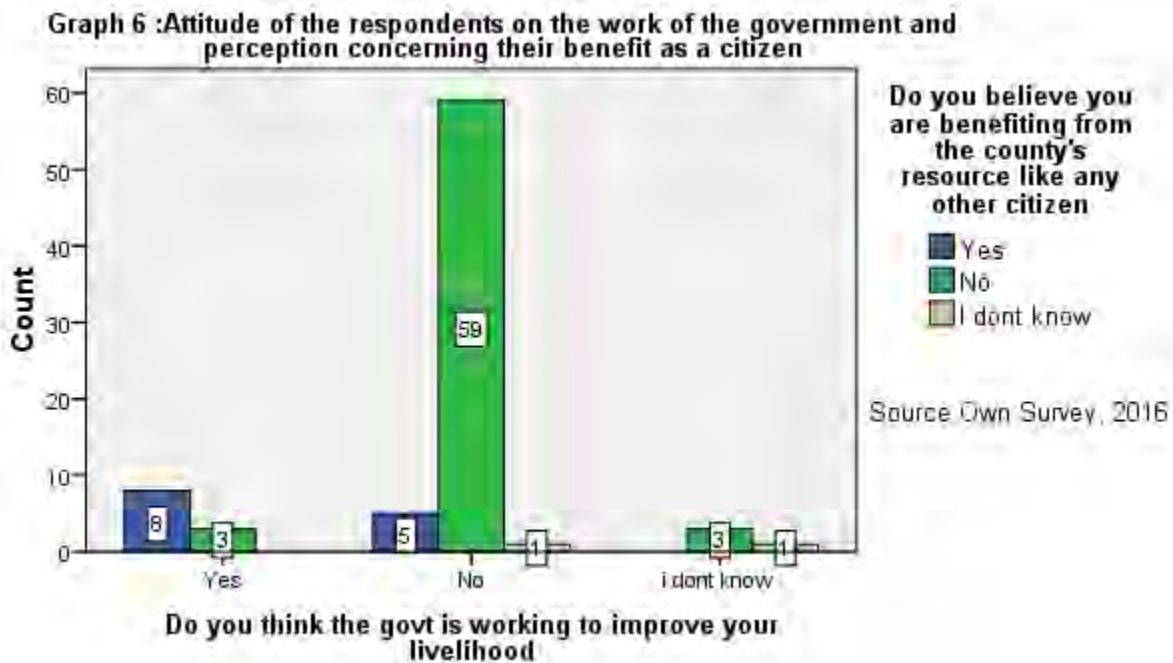
Source: Own Survey, May 2016

The respondents were also asked the kind of support or assistance that they prefer and think that could possibly change and improve their livelihood and lives as we can observe in from the above table. Out of the total 80(100%) respondents, 42(52.5%) prefer if they are given life skill training which can be practicable afterwards so that they may be able to work with their skill/profession that they may acquire from the training, 23(28.8%) preferred monetary/financial supports so that they can work their small business in which they already have or have experience, in a better way and for some to start their own new business that they like doing it and 10(12.5%) preferred if they get market place so that they may be able to conduct their small

business without being chased by police or ‘Denb Askebari’ who work for the municipal, 3(3.8%) preferred if they get assistance/support so that they may continue and learn their regular education, 1(1.3%) preferred if she gets job opportunity /employment opportunity whereas 1(1.3%) said she doesn’t need any kinds of support from anyone.

In the meantime the respondents were asked if they would be committed to work/do what is necessary to improve their livelihood, and 79(98.8%) out of the total 80(100%) respondents said that they will be very committed to do what is necessary to improve their livelihood in particular and their life in general except 1(1.3%) respondents who said would be less committed.

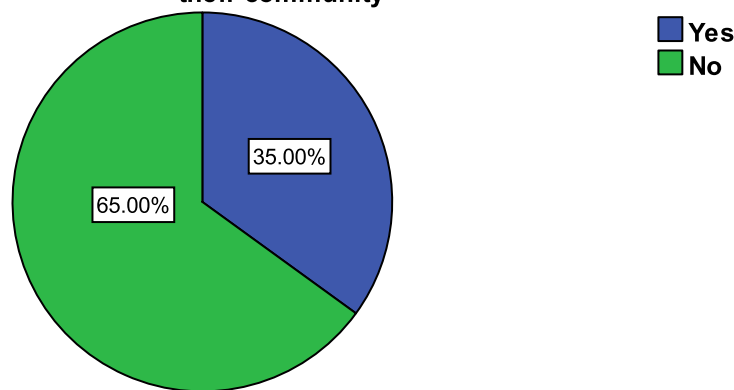
The respondents were also asked if they know their constitutional Rights including women and children rights and only 7(8.8%) of them out of 80(100%) knows their constitutional rights whereas 73(91.2%) of the respondents doesn’t know their constitutional rights at all. And they were asked if they think or believe that they are benefiting from the country’s resource like any other citizens, 65(81.3%) of the respondents out of 80(100%) don’t believe or think that they are getting equal share/benefit from the country’s resources like other citizens, 13(16.3%) respondents in contrast believe that they are getting their share from the country’s wealth whereas 2(2.5%) of the respondents said they don’t know about it.



The respondents were also asked if they think or believe that the government institutions particular that of women and children Affairs, social security Agency & others too are working hard enough to improve their livelihood and help them have better and sustainable livelihood. As shown in the above graph, 65 (81.3%) of the respondents who are from two sub cities and from different wereda's don't believe that the government is working to help them out in any way whereas 11(13.8%) do believe that the government is working to improve their livelihood and 4(5%) said they don't know anything about it.

All respondents were asked if they know or heard about the existence of any NGO what so ever in their community that they live in and 28(35%) of the respondents out of 80(100%) said they know an NGO who works on children and women in general where as 52(65%) said they are not aware of any NGO in their local area who works on a children and women in general.

Figure 5: Awareness of Respondents about the existence of NGO in their community



Source: Own Survey, May 2016

Finally the respondents were asked who should be the one to come first to help and improve their livelihood and lives from the street. 75(93.8%) respondents out of 80(100%) said the government should be the first one who should be responsible in improving our lives, 3(3.5%) respondents said the local people/community should be the first one in helping us improve our livelihood and 2(2.5%) respondents said I don't know who should come first to help us have better livelihood.

4.15. Discussion

By observing the discussion above and comparing the responses of institutions on the roles and challenges that they claimed to play and face towards improving the livelihood of FSCW vis-a-vis with the responses of FSCW, the following difference have been found. Based on the responses of the respondents from the institution side and FSCW side, there exists a difference in opinion. When the institutions claimed to provide services to the women and children in general and FSCW in particular, the beneficiaries have differing opinion. The institutions explained that they support SCW in general and FSCW in particular but out of the total respondents from FSCW, 83.8% said they have never got any kind of support or assistance whatsoever from any institutions even if 16.3% of the respondents are getting support out of which 46% are getting the support from International NGO followed by 23.1% from Local NGO where as 7.7% from the government institutions.

Even if the institutions & NGOs claimed that they are offering skill trainings for SCW in general & FSCW in particular, only 16.25% of the respondents said they have been offered to take training where as 83.75% have never been offered, approached or asked if they want to get/take skill training. From those respondents who were offered to take training, 61.5% were asked by the Government Institutions even if those who took the training said that the training was not helpful to improve their livelihood because of the gap that exists between the training that has been given and the availability of job opportunity in the market following completion of the training. Those who were offered to take training by the institutions, 61.5% of the respondents didn't attend the offered training for different reason as the institutions described as a big challenge in their work towards improving the livelihood of FSCW. But the main reasons of FSCW for not taking the offered training rises from the means of livelihood of the FSCW itself, the facility of the training when prepared to the convenience of the trainees, the quality of the training itself, awareness of the respondents about the actual benefits of the training.

When all the respondents were asked if they are willing to take skill training or any other support that could possibly improve their livelihood, 87.5% of the respondents are willing gladly to take the training even if only 16.25% got this kind of offer so far by the institutions and NGOs.

When the commitment of the respondents were asked to take skill training if an offer comes, 98.8% replied they would be very committed to engage on the training hoping to improve their

livelihood where as some institutions explained it as a challenge saying the SCW in general are not committed and willing when training is prepared by their offices.

Despite the institutions claim that they are working in creating awareness about their right, through different means like that of school & discussion, 91.2% of the respondents said they don't know their constitutional rights or any of the women or children right let alone other rights.

As the institutions explained budget and financial constraints as a major challenge in their operation to deliver better service to FSCW, 81.3% of the respondents also believe that they are not getting proper attention by the government and believe that they are not benefiting from the country's resource like any other citizens. In the mean time 81.3 % of the respondents also believe that the institutions like that of Women and children affairs and social affairs offices are not working hard to improve their livelihood.

Even if the NGO's claim that they are working in the community, 65% of the respondents are not aware of the existence of an NGO which are working on the welfare of Women and children in general and that of FSCW in particular.

Chapter five

5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Summary of Findings

By observing the analyzed and interpreted data, the researcher found out the following major finding concerning the roles and challenges of selected government institutions and NGO'S which are found in Yeka sub-city and Arada sub-city, concerning the livelihood situation of Female street children and women in the two sub-cities, the concerning the attitudes and feelings of Female street children and women towards selected institution and NGO'S and future plans that the selected institution and NGO's have to improve the livelihood of Female street children and women under their jurisdiction.

5.2. Finding concerning the roles and challenges of selected institution

The main finding of this research concerning the roles that the selected institution is playing towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women are as follows:

- ✚ connection role: in which the institution link potential Female street children and women with that of interested NGO that can provide support to them
- ✚ reunification of street children with that of their family/relatives or guardians
- ✚ providing skill training for potential Female street children and women who are eligible to take training or work whenever it is available or once in while
- ✚ Collection of orphans from the street and put them in government orphanages even if it is being done once in a while and with very limited number of children.
- ✚ Awareness creation about streetism to the general public: which is still being done once in awhile

And the main challenges that the selected institutions are facing are as follows:

- lack of sufficient budget for the institutions to deal with the issue of Female street children and women in general
- Inconsistency in the work towards improving the livelihood of Female street children and women.
- Migration of people from regions to the city

- The works are not based on adequate research on the issue but rather based on orders from the top hierarchy and are not permanent.
- lack of attention given to the issue by higher government body
- turnover of experienced staff because of different push and pull factors
- awareness of the society forwards streetism
- no discretion are given to the institutions to deal with the issue rather the institution depend on other institutions which might not have enough knowledge about the issue
- characteristics of Female street children and women
- lack of consistent and frequent research by the dep't to deal with the issue

5.2.1. Findings Concerning the Role and Challenges of the Selected NGO's

The main and common roles that the selected NGO's are playing towards and improving the livelihood of Female street children and women are as follows:

- Provision of trainings for eligible Female street children and women by working with the concerned government institutions.
- Provision of health support for the registered Female street children and women.
- Assisting eligible Female street children and women to start own business.
- Provision of home rental fee for the registered Female street children and women.

Whereas the main finding of the research concerning the challenge that these NGO's are facing are as follows.

- Inconsistence support by government body to do the work
- Character of Female street children and women
- Awareness of the society about Female street children and women and towards streetism.
- lack of working area for the organization where both institution run their program in a rental places
- Inconsistent donation by donors

5.2.2. Finding Concerning the Livelihood Situation of Female Street Children and Women

Through careful observation and thorough study of the analyzed and interpreted data concerning the livelihood of Female street children and women, the main findings are described as follows:

- ❖ Majority of the Female street children and women which are found in the selected sub cities are from regional states and they come to the city hoping to get good job opportunity and better livelihood
- ❖ There are almost equal numbers of street women in both sub cities who are married and divorce /separated.
- ❖ Majority of the Female street children and women are on the street looking for a means of livelihood and for survival to support themselves and their family either through street work vender or by begging
- ❖ Majority of the street women have children where most of their children are babies.
- ❖ Majority of the Female street children and women are under 34 years of age which is the most working force if the country
- ❖ Majority of the Female street children and women doesn't get any kind of support from any institution or NGO.
- ❖ Majority of the Female street children and women live in a rental room/house even if there are many who live on the street.
- ❖ Almost all Female street children and women in both sub cities are willing and very committed to take any training that could change their livelihood and to do what is necessary to improve their life and livelihood if they get adequate support

5.2.3. Finding Concerning the Awareness, Attitudes and Feelings of the Female Street Children and Women on their Rights and Towards Government Institutions

From the interpreted data concerning the awareness of Female street children and women on their constitutional rights and human rights, the main findings are as follows:

- Majority of the Female street children and women in the Yeka sub city and Arada sub city doesn't know about their constitutional rights as well as human rights at all
- Majority of the Female street children and women who are found in the sub cities doesn't know the existence of NGO's which are working on the issue of street people in

general and that of Female street children and women in particular in their areas /community.

The study also found out that majority of Female street children and women attitude and perception toward the work of government in general and that of the selected institutions is not positive hence the institutions are not working to improve their livelihood and bring them sustainable livelihood. And the study also found out that the Female street children and women don't feel that they getting any benefit from their country like other citizens but mistreated by some officials and the government is not concerned about their livelihood or how they are leading their life on the street.

2.5.3. Finding on the Future Plan of the Selected Institution and NGO's Towards Improving the Livelihoods of Female Street Children and Women

The study also found out that the selected institutions and NGO's doesn't have specifically written plans specifically to improve the livelihood of Female street children and women. The selected institutions work with annual plan like that of children affairs department of both sub cities and social affairs department where as women affairs department doesn't even have plan to specifically to address street women. And MCMDO set plans for two years hence the organization run as a project whereas Muday charity organization have long term ambitions but not specifically written plans but not specifically written plans that it follow to deliver better service.

5.3. Conclusion

It is very important to clearly understand the main purpose of any government & it functions, responsibilities and mandates for the society and people it governs and administer with all necessary resource and power in hand. In the same token it is the responsibility of the government in general and that of its institutions in particular to work for the welfare and wellbeing of the citizens in general and that of the most vulnerable segment of the society by being with its people even if other stockholders like humanitarian organization and NGO's have to a share the burden of the government.

With regard to the role and challenges of the selected government institutions, which are women and children affairs office and labour and social affairs office, under sub city level in their work towards improving the livelihood of FSCW on the selected two sub cities, Yeka and Arada, the

roles being played by the institutions can be considered as insignificant or very little comparing to the needs and the sensitivity of the issue, which is the livelihood of the most vulnerable segment of the society. And the main challenges of the institutions under sub city level are lack of due attention given to the issue by higher officials at the city level and Minister office level concerning FSCW and their livelihood even thou there are some other challenges as well.

The NGOs which were selected for this study are playing a vital role in the livelihood of SCW in general. And those FSCW who are registered under them are the once getting the support which still is very little comparing to the actual need out on the street. These NGO's have limitation in their service for instance MCMDO supports SCW who are more than a certain age and it doesn't provide any accommodation service so the registered FSCW live on the streets unless they got lucky to be selected by the staff to take skill training for about five months.

5.4. Recommendation

The following recommendation has been forwarded as a possible means to fill the gap that existed towards the work of improving the livelihood of FSCW in general with a hoping to see women and children having a sustainable livelihood in a safe and friendly environment.

- Higher government body has to give due attention to the issue of SCW in general and to that of FSCW in particular and has to give sufficient budget and material for concerned institutions for them to specifically work on Female street children and women other than their duties to the general public
- There has to be special sub department under the selected institutions which solely work on Female street children and women and who will be accountable on the issue under that sub city.
- It would be best /good if the government provide incentives to NGO's like that of giving work place as long as that organization exists and serve the society
- The institutions and NGOs should work hard and make known of itself to the public by approaching the public or FSCW with consistency.
- Training preferences of the FSCW should be known first before an institution prepares its own without studying the suitability of the training.

- The federal government should build capacity on regional institution to create job opportunity and other options for its resident to minimize the flow of people to the city in search of job.
- Finally the concerned institutions and NGO's should create awareness to the general public by any cost and means so that the public could get involved and contribute their part in helping these vulnerable FSCW get better livelihood otherwise it shortly cause a huge social chaos and be a treat to the general public in a short time.

By understanding the vulnerability of FSCW, all parties have to work together in a consistent manner to solve or reduce streetism in general and help to recover and improve the livelihood of FSCW in Addis Ababa otherwise it would be a treat to the well beings of the general public in a short time unless treated and minimized.

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Appendices

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate studies

Faculty of Business and Economics

Department of Public Administration and Development Management

A questionnaire for women and children, who live or/and work, on the street in different part of Addis Ababa. The objective of this questionnaire is to gather information about the current livelihood of street children and women. Thus your genuine and honest information are crucial for the success of the research. So, you are kindly requested to fill out and return the questionnaire.

General Instruction

- No need of writing your name
- Please put “X” marks in the boxes against your opinion for open ended ones clearly

Remark: your response will be kept secret and used only for academic purpose

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

I. Questions Related to personal Background

1. Place of origin/ Birthplace _____

2. If your birth place is outside A.A, why did you come here?

- A. In search of better employment opportunity
- B. In search of better educational
- C. Because I am an orphan
- D. Because of marriage related reasons
- E. Due to disagreement between my parents or spouse
- F. other (specify) _____

3. Age-_____ (Optional)

4. Marital status

- a) Single
- b) Married
- c) Separated
- d) Widowed
- e) other (specify)

5. Educational background

- a) Illiterate
- b) Read and write
- c) primary level first cycle (1-4)
- d) P.L 2nd cycle (5-8)
- e) secondary level first cycle (9-10)
- f) 2nd level 2nd c (11-12)
- g) Collage diploma & above
- h) other

16.2.7 Other/ specify

17. If your answer for question number 4 is ~~–a~~"/Yes, does your spouse help/support your family and you?

- a) Yes b) No

18. If your answer for question number 17 is ~~–a~~"/Yes, how?

- a. financial contribution b. baby sitting c. Home chores d. other/ specify

19. If your answer for question number 17 is ~~–b~~"/No, Why?

- a. He has no work or income b. he is not supportive enough c. he has physical limitation to work/disable
d. other/ specify

20. If your answer for question number 8 is ~~–a~~"/Yes, does your child/ children work to support you and your family?

- a) Yes b. No

21. If your answer for question number 20 is ~~–a~~"/Yes, How?

- a) By doing shoeshine work b. by washing car c. by working a daily labour d. by doing a petty trade e.
by begging on the street f. by being a maid/ work in someone's house g. other/ specify

22. If your answer for question number 20 is ~~–b~~"/No, what does your child/ children do?

- a) They are students b. they are dependent on me c. they have physical limitations/ disability
d. other/specify

23. Do you have dependents that you are entitled to take care of?

- a) Yes b. No

24. If your answer for question number 25 is ~~–a~~"/Yes, please put ~~–✓~~" mark in the table below?

	Put –✓ " if any	Number	Remark
Children			
Parents			
Relatives			

25. Do you and any one from your family get/ receive support from an organization or anybody?

- a) Yes b. No

26. If your answer for question number 27 is ~~–a~~"/Yes, from whom do you get the support?

- a) From an International NGO b. From Local NGO c. from the government
d. from the community e. from religious institution f. from an institution

27. What kind of support are you getting ?

- a) Financial b. Food support c. work opportunity
d. Life skill training e. Health f. Educational J. Housing h. counseling

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል

ቢዝነስ እና ኢኮኖሚክስ

የህዝብ አስተዳደር ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ክፍል

ይህ መጠይቅ የተዘጋጀው በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በመንገድ ላይ የሚኖሩ ወይም የሚውሉ ወይም የሚሰሩ ህጻናት እና ሴቶች ያሉበትን የኑሮ ሁኔታ እና የሚተዳደሩበትን መንገድ ለማጥናት እና መንግሥት እና የሚመለከታቸው ድርጅቶች ወይም አካላት በጉዳዩ ላይ እየሰሩ ያሉትን ሥራ እና ተደራሽነት ከሚያጋጥማቸው ችግሮች ጋር ለማወቅ ሲሆን፤ የእርሶ ቀናነት እና እውነተኛ መረጃ ለመስጠት ያሉት ፍቃደኝነት ለጥናቱ ቁልፍ ምሆኑን ለማሳወቅ አወዳለሁ። ስለዚህም መጠይቁን በጥንቃቄ ሞልተው እንዲመልሱት በትህትና እጠይቃለሁ።

መመሪያ

- ሥም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም
- እባክ ለምርጫ ጥያቄዎ መልሶትን የ(✓) ምልክት ይስጡ
- መልሶ በተሰጡት ምርጫዎች ውስጥ ከሌለ ወይም የተለየ ሀሳብ ካሉት በአጭሩ በመጻፍ ይግለጹ

ለሚሰጡት ማንኛውም መረጃ እያመሰገንኩ የእርሶ ምላሽ በምስጢር እንደሚያዝ ላረጋግጥላቸው እወዳለሁ። መረጃውም ለትምህርት ጥናት እንደሚውል ለማሳወቅ እወዳለሁ።

ሀ. የግል/የግለሰብ ማንነት የሚመለከት ጥያቄ

1. የትውልድ ክልል /ቦታ ሥም

2. የትውልድ ቦታሽ ከአ.አ ውጭ ከሆነ ለምን ወደ አ.አ መጣሽ

ሀ. ጥሩ ስራ ለማግኘት ስል

ለ. ጥሩ የትምህርት ዕድል ለማግኘት በሚል ሀሳብ

ሐ. ወላጅ አልባ ስለሆንኩ

መ. ከትዳሬ ጋር በተያያዘ ምክንያት

ረ. ሌላ ምክንያት (በአጭሩ ይገለጽ)

3. ዕድሜ

4. የትዳር ሁኔታ

ሀ. ያላገባ ለ. ያገባ ሐ. የተፋታ መ. የትዳር አጋር የሞተባት ሠ. ሌላ

5. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. ፊደል ያልቆጠረ ለ. ማንበብ እና መጻፍ የሚችል ሐ. ከ 1-4 መ. ከ5-8 ሠ. ከ9-10
ረ. ከ11-12 ሰ. የኮሌጅ/ሙያ ዲፕሎማ እና ከዚያ በላይ ሸ. ሌላ-----

ለ. የቤተሰብ ሁኔታን የሚመለከት ጥያቄ

6. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 4 ምላሽ ለ/ ያገባ ከሆነ : ከባለቤትሽ ጋር አሁን አብረሽ ነው የምትኖሪው

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

7. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 6 ምላሽ ለ/ አይደለም ከሆነ: ባለቤትሽ የት ነው የሚኖረው

8. ልጅ / ልጆች አሉሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. የሉኝም

9. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 8 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ: ሰንት ለጆች አሉሽ

10. ልጅሽ / ልጆችሽ አብረውሽ ነው የሚኖሩት

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. ሌላ(ይገለጽ)

11. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 10 ምላሽ ለ/ አይደለም ከሆነ: ልጅሽ / ልጆችሽ የት ነው የሚኖሩት

ሀ. ራሳቸውን ችለዋል ለ. ዘመድ ጋር ሐ. በማደጎ መ. በመንገድ ላይ
ሠ. የት እንደሚኖሩ አላውቅም ረ. ሌላ

12. መኖሪያ ቤት ውስጥ ነው የምትኖሩት

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

13. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 12 ምላሽ ለ/ አይደለም ከሆነ: የት ነው የምትኖሪው

ሀ. በመንገድ ፕላሰቲክ ውስጥ ለ. ከሀይማኖት ተቁዋማት ቅጥር ግቢ/ውጪ ውስጥ
ሐ. በመንገድ ትቦ ውስጥ መ. በዕለት ኪራይ ቤት ሠ. ሌላ(ይገለጽ)

14. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 12 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ: በምን ዓይነት ቤት ውስጥ ነው የምትኖሩት

ሀ. በግለሰብ ቤት በወር ኪራይ ለ. በመንግሥት ኪራይ ቤት ሐ. በራሴ ግል ቤት
መ. በቀበሌ ቤት ሠ. በዘመድ ቤት ተጠግቼ ረ. ሌላ

15. ምን ያህል ሰው ነው አብሮሽ የሚኖረው

ሐ. ከገቢ ጋር የተያያዙ ጥያቄዎች

16. የገቢ ምንጭ ምንድን ነው

16.1 ሥራ

6.1.1 የቀን ሥራ 16.1.2 የመንገድ ላይ ንግድ 16.1.3 ሴተኛ አዳሪ

16.1.4 የግል ድርጅት ስራተኛ 16.1.5 የመንግስት መሰሪያ ቤት 16.1.6 በግለሰብ ቤት

16.1.7 ሌላ(ይገለጽ)

16.2 ድጋፍ/ዕርዳታ

16.2.1 ከውጭ ሀገር ዕርዳታ ድርጅት 16.2.2 ከሀገር ውስጥ ዕርዳታ ድርጅት

16.2.3 ከመንግስት አካል/ቢሮ 16.2.4 ከአካባቢ ነዋሪ

16.2.5 ከቅርብ ቤተሰብ 16.2.6 ከሀይማኖት ተቁአማት

7. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 5 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ፡ባለቤትሽ አንችን እና ቤተሰቡን ይደግፋል

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደግፍም

18. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 17 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ፡በምን ዓይነት ሁኔታ

ሀ. በገንዘብ ለ. ልጆችን በመጠበቅ ሐ. የቤት ውስጥ ሥራን በመሥራት መ. ሌላ

19. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 17 ምላሽ ለ/ አይደግፍም ከሆነ፡ለምን

ሀ. ሥራ/የገቢ ምንጭ ስለሌለው ለ. ለቤተሰቡም ሆነ ለኔ ግድ ስለሌለው

ሐ. አካል ጉዳተኛ ስለሆነ መ. ሌላ(ይገለጽ)

20. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 8 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ፡ልጅሽ / ልጆችሽ በስራ ወይም በገንዘብ ይደግፋሉ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደግፍም

21. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 20 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ፡እንዴት ነው የሚደግፉሽ

ሀ. ሊሰትሮ በመስራት በሚያገኙት ገንዘብ ለ. መኪና በማጽዳት

ሐ. የቀን የጉልበት ሥራ በመስራት መ. የመንገድ ላይ ቸርቻሮ ንግድ በመሥራት

ሠ. በልመና ሰ. የግለሰብ ቤት ውስጥ በመቀጠር ሸ. ሌላ(ይገለጽ)

22. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 20 ምላሽ ለ/ አይደግፉም ከሆነ፡ልጅሽ / ልጆችሽ የሚሰሩት ሥራ ምንድን ነው

ሀ. ተማሪ ለ. በኔ ላይ ጥገኛ ናቸው ሐ. የአካል ጉዳተኛ ስለሆኑ አይሰሩም መ. ሌላ

23. ጥገኛ(አንቺ የምትረጁው፡ የምታሰተዳድራው) ስው አለብሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለብኝም

24. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 23 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ፡ ባንቺ ላይ ጥገኛ የሆነው ስው ላይ ክታች ባለው ሰንጠረዥ ውስጥ <✓> ምልክት በማድረግ ይጠቁሙ

	<✓> ምልክት ያሰቀምጡ	የስው ብዛት	መግለጫ
ልጆች			
ወላጅ/ አሳዳጊ			
ሌላ(ይገለጹ)			

25. አንቺ ወይም ከልጆቻች/ከቤተሰብ ውስጥ ድጋፍ/ ማንኛውም ዓይነት እርዳታ የሚያገኝ አለ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

26. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 25 ምላሽ ሀ/ አዎ ከሆነ፡ ድጋፉን የሚገኘው ከማን ነው?

ሀ. ከውጭ ሀገር ዕርዳታ ድርጅት ለ. ከሀገር ውስጥ ዕርዳታ ድርጅት

ሐ. ከመንግስት አካል/ቢሮ መ. ከአካባቢ ነዋሪ ሠ. ከሀይማኖት¹ ተቀዳሚነት

ረ. ከግለሰብ ሰ. ሌላ(ይገለጹ)

27. ምን አይነት ድጋፍ ነው የምታገኙት?

ሀ. የገንዘብ ለ. የምግብ ሐ. የስራ ትስስር መ. የሙያ ስልጠና

ሠ. የጤና ረ. የትምህርት ድጋፍ ሰ. የመኖሪያ ቤት ሸ. የማማከር ቀ. ሌላ

28. ኑሮሽን ሊያሻሽል የሚያስችል የስልጠና ጥያቄ ቀርቦልሽ ያውቃል?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አያውቅም

29. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 28 ምላሽ ሀ/አዎ ከሆነ፡ከማን ነው ስልጠናውን የቀረበልሽ

ሀ. የውጭ ዕርዳታ ድርጅት ለ. የሀገር ውስጥ ዕርዳታ ድርጅት ሐ. ከመንግስት ቢሮ መ. ከግል ማህበር ሠ. ከሀይማኖት ተቆም ረ. ከሌላ(ይገለጹ)

30. የቀረበልሽን ስልጠና ወስደሻል / ሰልጥነሽቦታል?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አልወሰድኩም

31. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 30 ምላሽ ሀ/አዎ ከሆነ፡ የወሰድሽው ስልጠና ኑሮሽ እንዲሻሻል የረዳሽ ይመስልሻል ሀ. አዎ ለ. አልረዳኝም

32. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 30 ምላሽ ሀ/አዎ ከሆነ፡ እንዴት ነው የረዳሽ? በአጭሩ ይገለጽ

33. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 31 ምላሽ ለ/አልረዳኝም ከሆነ፡ ለምን ይመስልሻል?

ሀ. ሥልጠናው ለኔ የሚመጥን አልነበረም ለ. ስልጠናው አይሰብም ነበር

ሐ. ስልጠናው በጣም ከባድ እና ለመረዳት የሚያስቸግር ነበር

መ. ዕራሴን ለስልጠናው አላዘጋጀሁም ነበር

ሠ. በጊዜው ጠቃሚ እና ለውጥ የሚያመጣ መስሎ አልታየኝም ነበር ረ. ሌላ (ይገለጽ)

34. አሁን ኑሮሽን ሊያሻሽል የሚችል ስልጠና / ዕርዳታ ቢኖር በስልጠናው ለመሳተፍ ፈቃደኛ ትሆኛለሽ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አልሆንም

35. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 34 ምላሽ ለ/አልሆንም ከሆነ፡ ለምን

ሀ. በእድሜ ደካማነት ምክንያት መሰራት አልችልም ለ. የጤና ችግር ሰላለብኝ

ሐ. ህጻናት ልጆች ስላሉኝ እነሱን ትቼ መሰራት አልችልም መ. ሌላ (ይገለጽ)

36. ከዚህ በፊት በማንኛውም አካል / ድርጅት የራስሽን ስራ እንድትጀምሩ እርዳታ / ስልጠና / ድጋፍ ተደርጎልሽ ያውቃል? ሀ. አዎ ለ. አያውቅም

37. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 36 ምላሽ ሀ/አዎ ከሆነ፡ ስልጠናው/ዕርዳታው/ድጋፉ ምን እንዴት ረድቶሻል? (ከአንድ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል)

ሀ. ገቢያን ጨምሮልኛል ለ. ኑሮዬን አሻሽሎልኛል ሐ. አመለካከቴን ቀይሮልኛል

መ. ሥራ አሰጀምሮኛል ሠ. ሌላ (በአጭሩ ይገለጽ)

38. ምን አይነት ስልጠና / ድጋፍ / እርዳታ የኑሮ ሁኔታሽን የሚለውጥ / የሚያሻሽል/ ይመስልሻል?

ሀ. የገንዘብ ድጋፍ ለ. የሙያ ስልጠና ሐ. የገበያ ትስስር መ. የቀለም ትምህርት ሠ. ሌላ (ይገለጽ)

39. የኑሮ ሁኔታሽን ለመለወጥ ያለሽ ቁርጠኝነት እንዴት ትገልጭዋለሽ?

ሀ. በጣም ቁርጠኛ ነኝ ለ. ቁርጠኛ ነኝ ሐ. ብዙም ቁርጠኛ አይደለሁም መ. የኑሮ ሁኔታዬ እንዲሻሻል አልፈልግም

መ. የማህበራዊ ህይወት ጥያቄ

40. በጎዳና ላይ ያለሽሰው ለምንድን ነው

ሀ. ለሥራ ለ. የምኖረው በጎዳና ላይ ነው

41. ከመች ወዲህ ነው በጎዳና ላይ መሥራት/መኖር የጀመሽው

ሀ. አንድ አመት ቢሆንኝ ነው ለ. ከ2-4 ዓመት ሐ. ከ5-8 ዓመት
መ. ከ9-10 ዓመት ሠ. ከ10ዓመት በላይ

42. ጎዳና ላይ መኖር ከመጀመርሽ በፊት ወይም መሰራት ከመጀመርሽ በፊት የት ነበር የምትኖሪው/ የምትሰራው

43. እንዴት ነው የጎዳና ላይ ሥራ/ሕይወት የጀመርሽው(በአጭሩ ይገለጽ)

44. የህገ መንግስት መብትሽን ታውቂያለሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አላውቅም

45. በአንቺ እምነት/ግምት አንቺም ሆነ ልጆችሽ እንደሌላው ዜጋ(እንደ መካከለኛ እና ከፍተኛ ገቢ እንዳላቸው ሰዎች በእኩል/በተመጣጣኝ ሁኔታ የህዝብን ሀብት እየተጠቀምኩ ነው ብለሽ ታሰቢያለሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አላሰብም

46. በአንቺ እምነት መንግስታዊ መስሪያ ቤቶች/ መንግስት ህይወቴን ለማሻሻል የሚችለውን ሁሉ ጥረት እያደረገ ነው ብለሽ ታሰቢያለሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አላሰብም

47. የመንግስት ስራተኞች/ መስሪያ ቤቶች እና ሀላፊዎች እኔን እንደዚህ በእኩል አይን ሳይሆን በችግራ ምክንያት ዝቅ አድርገው ነው የሚያዩን/ትኩረት አይሰጡንም በለሽ ታሰቢያለሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አላሰብም

48. የጥያቄ ተ.ቁ 45 ምላሽ ሀ/አዎ ከሆነ፡እንዴት ልትይ ቻልሽ(በአጭሩ ይገለጽ)

49. በአካባቢሽ/ በከተማሽ ውስጥ ችግረኛ ህጻናትን እና ሴቶችን የሚረዳ የበጎ አድራጎት ድርጅት እንዳለ ታውቂያለሽ

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አላውቅም

50. ማንን ነው የአንቺን/የልጅሽን የኑሮ ሁኔታ እንዲሻሻል በባለቤትነት መርዳት እና ማገዝ አለበት ብለሽ የምትይው:: በቅደም ተከተል ከ1-5 ነጥብ በመስጠት ያስቀምጡ

	በቅደም ተከተላቸው 1-5 ነጥብ ይሰጡ
መንግስት/የመንግስት አካል/ቢሮ	
የውጭ ሀገር ዕርዳታ ድርጅት	
የሀገር ውስጥ ዕርዳታ ድርጅት	
የሀይማኖት ተቁአማት	
አካባቢ ነዋሪ	

An In-depth interview questions for Government institution

1. How is your work related to the livelihood of SCW?
2. What are some of the works that your organizations are engaged in improving the livelihood of street children and women?
3. Are there successful stories that the institution achieved in particular to with livelihood of SCW?
4. What are the main challenges that the institution is facing regarding your works towards improving the livelihood of the people?
5. Do you work with other organization who also Works in the affairs of SCW? Or does your institution have any kind of networks or cooperation with other organization who also Works in the affairs of SCW?
6. What are the future plans of the institution in Improving of the SCW livelihood? In how many years do you think the plan will be reached?

An in depth interview questions for NGOs which are working on Street Children and Women

1. How is your organization involvement with SCW livelihood?
2. Does your organization have any program to enable SCW to have a means of livelihood?
3. What are your main challenges for your organization working with SCW?
4. Do you have enough staff to conduct your work?
5. What are the main achievements or success story of this organization concerning SCW?
6. Do you work with other organizations who also deal with the same issue like that of yours?
7. Does your organization works with any government offices or other organization in order to improve the livelihood of SCW? If so, in what ways do you work together?
8. Do you believe that your organization is improving the livelihood of SCW, if so how can you justify that?
9. What is your organization plan to do and achieve concerning the livelihood of SCW?

Signature of Declaration Sheet

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Name: Meheretab Abate

Signature: _____

Date: Oct 12, 2016

Confirmed by Advisor:

Name: Frehiwot G. (PhD)

Signature: _____

Date: Oct 12, 2016

**Place: Addis Ababa University Department of Public Administration & Development
Management Graduate Program**

Date of Submission: Oct 12, 2016