



**COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR FOOD SECURITY STUDIES**

**THE LIVELIHOOD STATUS OF HOMELESS PEOPLE: IN
ADDIS KETEMA, ARADA AND KIRKOS SUBCITIES OF
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

BY

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**ADDIS ABABA
JULY 2019**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Elleni Tamire entitled “**The livelihood status of homeless people: in Addis Ketema, Arada and Kirkos subcities of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**”

Msc thesis submitted to the center for Food Security Studies, College of Development Studies, Addis Ababa University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of science in Food Security and Development Studies

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DECLARATION

I, **Elleni Tamire Taddese**, declare and affirm with my signature below that this thesis is my own original work. I have followed all ethical and technical principles of scholars in preparation, data collection, data analysis and compilation of this thesis.

Sources of information have been acknowledged and reference list has been attached, this thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Science in Food Security and Development Studies.

I solemnly declare that this thesis has not been submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate.

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ABSTRACT

Homelessness is a growing social issue in townships of developing countries like Ethiopia. This study aimed to show the livelihood status of homeless people in Addis Ababa, specifically focusing on three sub cities - Addis Ketema, Kirkos and Arada by planning to describe the food insecurity situation of homeless people, to explain the underlying causes for being homeless, to elaborate challenges of homelessness\ using cross sectional study design with a mixed method research approach. For the quantitative part data was collected from 164 homeless respondents using a questionnaire while seven key informant interviews were conducted for gathering qualitative data. A quick summary of the quantitative data indicated that among the respondents 95.7 % were male, 89.9 % were below 25 years of age, 91.5 % originated out of Addis Ababa. the four reported causes for homelessness were found to be statistically significant indicating that they are interrelated. On the economic front, daily income and frequency of meals per day were strongly correlated ($p=0.275$, $p<0.01$). The study found significant correlation between age and a respondent's food insecurity status, as measured by the HFIAS score, ($p=0.20$, $p<0.0$), years of homeless ($p =0.20$, $p<0.01$), and frequency of meals per day ($p =-0.19$, $p<0.05$). Contrary to expectation, the study found that saving money was positively correlated with food insecurity ($p =0.23$, $p<0.01$) suggesting that saving competed with food security of the homeless. The regression results further revealed that frequency of meals per day reduced food insecurity (-1.439 ($SE = 0.582$)), If an individual homeless saves money, then his food security status will decline by a HFIAS score of 2.234 .Years of living as a homeless increased a homeless person's probability of being severely food insecure by 1.9 %. Shoe shining reduced the probability of being severely food insecure by 35.7 % relative to begging. A respondent who saved was more likely to be food insecure relative to one who did not save by 13.7%. Based on these results, the study makes some conclusions that the causes for being homeless are significantly related ,This study also showed that, food insecurity is very high among the homeless people studied additionally Addiction to substances, especially sniffing of glue is common among the homeless people. As arecommendation GOs and NGOs need collaboration to bring good outcomes and much work needs to be done on implementation of policies, strategies and conventions.

Keywords: livelihood, homelessness, homeless, food insecurity, vulnerability

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ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Addis Ababa
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FIAP	Food Insecurity Access Prevalence
GO	Government Organization
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HRSA	Health Resource and Services Administration
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PRSP	Poverty reduction Strategy Papers
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
US	United States

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

This study is about the livelihood status of homeless people in three sub-cities of Addis Ababa. A livelihood is conceived in different ways. Some define it as “making a living”, “supporting a family”, or a “job.” All these definitions aim to describe the strategies that humans inherently develop and implement to ensure survival. However, the concept of livelihood is far more complex than what is captured in these definitions. From extensive learning and practice, various definitions have emerged that attempt to represent the complex nature of a livelihood. Chambers & Conway (1992) define livelihood as,

"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."

There are various ways of deciphering this packed definition. One way is to approach it from a Sustainable Livelihood Framework (de Haan, 2002) point of view. Another is to way to approach it as a livelihood vulnerability issue as discussed in the vulnerability triad of Yaro (2004). There are three aspects of livelihood vulnerability: external threats, internal capabilities and resulting outcomes. Yaro (2004) contends that livelihood is a complex dynamics of the interaction of these three.

Homelessness research is identified as one example of sensitive social research that engages participants with vulnerable livelihoods as well as an area of difficult research practices. In Addis Ababa the problem of homeless situation is increasing alarmingly, however the study conducted in this area are not adequate to understand the current situation and find solutions for the problems. The Right to Adequate Housing factsheet (UN Habitat, 2000) defines home as place where someone have full right of belongingness and decision-making, and its purpose is to serve as a shelter. Homelessness can be defined as lack of home in the above sense. Homelessness means unable to get any form of accommodation (housing) for oneself in order to shelter. Whereas, homeless people are those who ‘unsheltered’ group sleeping rough or in places

not intended for human habitation and those living in temporary or crisis accommodation specifically provided for homeless people. As stated in national reports, it is estimated that no less than 150 million people (about 2 percent of the world's population) are homeless, and about 1.6 billion (i.e. more than 20 % of the world's population) may lack adequate housing.

Homelessness is not confined to developing countries, but it is also experienced even in the developed nation. Nigeria and South Africa are the two countries where homelessness is most rampant with millions of children living and working on the streets. Despite their growing prosperity, countries like Thailand, China, India, Indonesia and the Philippines also have the problem of homelessness mainly due to migrant workers who have trouble finding permanent homes (Roleff,1996). The extent of homeless is context based. For instance, in developed countries the homeless might not have house of their own but still may be able to spend for their basic necessities, This may be attributed to the well-organized institutions that are responsible to do researches and try to settle the problem with full accommodation of their basic needs .However, in Africa, the condition of homelessness is high and complicated due lack of attention by responsible bodies which make it much worse For instance, developing nations context especially those sub-Saharan countries there are a lot of homeless peoples seen who are not sure whether they can eat once per day, or have no belongingness including clothes to wear, who sniff benzene to cope up the cold weather and other multidimensional problems .

Much of the homeless people live on the street and places not planned for living with no or inadequate amenities and in temporary shanty towns¹. Ethiopia is one of the 16th sub-Saharan country Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, is covering 3/4th of the homeless people of the country². It is obvious to see homeless people particularly in the main roads. The problem is visible as it is common see to homeless peoples such as street children. As a result, this study is focused on homeless people in Addis Ababa. Three sub cities - Arada, Kirkos and Addis Ketema – were selected for the study.

¹ The State of Homelessness in Developing Countries Presented to the Expert Group Meeting on “Affordable housing and social protection systems for all to address homelessness” United Nations Office at Nairobi accessed from https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2019/05/SPEAK_Suzanne_Paper.pdf

² Responses to Homelessness and its Impacts in Ethiopia; accessed from <https://www.abysinialaw.com/blog-posts/item/1452-responses-to-homelessness-and-its-impacts-in-ethiopia>

1.2. Statement of the problem

Lewis (1954) in his seminal work attributed to the phenomenon of rural-urban migration. Homeless people have often migrated to the city to escape rural poverty or to supplement rural livelihoods, employed in low paid and unskilled work, choose to sleep on the streets rather than pay for accommodation, preferring to send their money to their families. Homeless people are frequently harassed, evicted, abused or imprisoned for faults they have not done. According to Tipple and Speak (2005) frame homelessness in developing countries as resulting from the failure of the housing supply system to address the needs of the rapidly growing urban population and economic challenges.

Previous studies on homeless in Addis Ababa people focused on narrow aspects of homelessness. For instance, the study by Mulualem et. al (2015) focused on the challenges in decision making among homeless pregnant teens in Addis Ababa. Another study addressed only the challenges and decisions of female homeless (Edwards and Guy-walls, 2015). Data for homelessness in developing countries is extremely sparse and scattered (UN Habitat, 2000). Even though recent studies have tried to explain the food insecurity situation of the homeless, it is not measured using the of Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). Moreover, previous researches on the homeless in Addis Ababa were done on only one sub-city. The current study attempts apply the HFIAS score to study the livelihood condition of the homeless on three sub-cities of Addis Ababa. The study also attempts to cover a wide range of demographics and issues of homelessness unlike previous studies. These diverse demographics and topics of study included gender, age, place of origin, results and challenges of homelessness.

The current situation of homeless people in Addis Ababa is becoming large in scale and extent. Little is done with respect to current scale and depth of the homeless situation in Addis Ababa. Currently, homeless people are increasing from time to time on the street and service provision from the government, non-government organizations and residents are becoming limited. These organizations are not able to address the rights and need of this vulnerable group of the population. Social and psychological support for homeless people is also very poor. Documented information is not widely available about the homeless in Ethiopia. The researcher retrospect that livelihood is very challenging and full of hardship. Basic right and needs are not fulfilled as a

human being; hence, they are living below the acceptable level. Investigating the current situation and identifying the way out for the problems will enhance and sustain the development of the country

Hence, this study will have significant contributions to explain the underlying causes of being homeless and to assess the livelihood status, socio demographic situation, challenges and prospects of homeless people. The study also assessed food security situation of the homeless people in three sub cities of Addis Ababa delimited in this study.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1. General objective:

The general objective of the study is to assess the livelihood status of homeless people in three sub-cities of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1.3.2. Specific objective

The specific objective of the research is to

- describe the food insecurity situation of homeless people
- explain the underlying causes for being homeless
- discuss challenges of homelessness in Addis Ababa
- examine the correlation between food insecurity situation and the socioeconomic factors and socio demographic characteristics of the homeless in Addis Ababa

1.4. Research Questions

In order to answer the specific research objectives, the following research questions are formulated.

1. What are the characteristic features of homeless people in Addis Ababa?
2. What are the main reasons for being homeless?
3. How is the food access situation among the homeless people in Addis Ababa?
4. What are the challenges faced by homeless community?
5. What can be done to minimize homeless situation in the future?

1.5. Significance of the Study

Many studies have been carried out on homeless people regarding the circumstances that surround their lives and how these affect their development. However, little has been done to investigate thoroughly on their social life and livelihoods. Additionally, the food security situation of homelessness is not well investigated. Therefore, this study contributed for the enhancement of identifying problems; improve service provisions, programs and policy improvements on homeless people in the city. The results of this research may provide important information to policy makers and professionals who work on provision of services to homeless people in Addis Ababa.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study is limited to homeless people who are living on the streets of Addis ketema, Arada and Kirkos sub-cities of Addis Ababa in 2019. The data was collected during the month of April; however, retrospective information was collected using recall questions. Little is done on homeless people in Ethiopia. The data is primarily obtained from homeless people so that it can reflect only their intention and attitude. The study is confined only to the livelihood situation of the study subjects.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

Money and time were the key constraints on the thesis. Specifically, the width and breadth of the qualitative and quantitative data was limited, severely at times, due to the time and monetary costs involved in securing ethical clearance, enumerator recruitment training, data collection and analysis. The monetary overhead was particularly limiting because the researcher had to finance all research related expenses out of own pocket. It is hoped that the results reported in this study will be used as a steppingstone for further studies with larger sample size and greater representation of the different swaths of Addis Ababa's homeless population to produce a more reliable guide to policy and interventions.

1.8. Operational definition of key terms

Homeless and homelessness: even though there is not a single agreed upon definition of a homeless, for the purposes of this study it refers to those who are living on the streets permanently for consecutive days with no other preference place to stay for the day and night time by considering that is their home. And to be included in the study they need to fulfill the definition of homeless also they must stay at least one week. Homelessness is the state of being homeless.

Vulnerability: is usually confused with the state of being impoverished or destitution. However, in relation to livelihood, it is the state of being defenseless, insecure, and exposure to risk, shocks and stress (Chamber, 1989). In other words, it is exposure to contingencies and stress, and the difficulty in coping with them. In this context vulnerability has thus two aspects: an external side of risks, shocks, and stress to which an individual or household is subject and an internal side which is defenselessness, meaning a lack of means to cope without damaging loss. (Chambers 1989, 1)

Livelihood: according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary³ it is “a way of earning money in order to live.” A more involved definition considers livelihood as,

“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, 1992).”

This definition characterizes livelihood in terms of the assets available to people, the strategies people develop to make a living, the context in which they operate, the level of vulnerability. The current study follows this definition loosely.

Food security: is a specific aspect of an individual’s livelihood. It can be defined as “availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices” (FAO, 2003). A person is

³ <http://www.learnersdictionary.com/definition/livelihood>

food secure, when she/he has physical, social, economic access to enough, safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life. On the contrary, a person is food insecure if she does not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food. In this study the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) is used to measure food insecurity.

HFIAS: is an adaptation of the approach used to estimate the prevalence of food insecurity. The method is based on the idea that the experience of food insecurity (access) causes predictable reactions and responses that can be captured and quantified through a survey and summarized in a scale. The higher the score the more food insecurity (access) the household experienced, the lower the score the less food insecurity a household experienced.

1.9. Organization of the study

The remaining section of the study are organized as follows. Chapter two presents a systematic review of related literature on homelessness in developing countries. It gives a preview of definitional approaches, challenges of homelessness, underlying causes, homelessness viz-a-viz migration, food insecurity, and a conceptual framework for the study. Chapter three outlines the research methodology. Here, a description of the research area is given supplemented with map of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa as well as each specified sub cities. The variables used in the study are clearly discussed. A sampling design of the research is also discussed with target population, sampling technique, and sample size determination in mind. Instruments of data collection, and methods of data analysis are also detailed in this chapter. Chapter four takes upon the task of presenting the data gathered for the research and gives meaning to it. The presentation and discussion here include both qualitative and quantitative data. The final chapter gives a summary of the key findings of chapter four and gives recommendations based on these findings.

2. RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review encompasses Definitions of homelessness, challenges of homelessness, underlying causes of homelessness, internal migration and homelessness, food insecurity and homelessness, Social Protection Policy and Law in Ethiopia and the conceptual framework

2.1. Definitions of homelessness

There are many definitions of homelessness. For example, the U.S. Public Health Service Act⁴ defines a homeless as:

“an individual who lacks housing (without regard to whether the individual is a member of a family), including an individual whose primary residence during the night is a supervised public or private facility (e.g., shelters) that provides temporary living accommodations, and an individual who is a resident in transitional housing.” A homeless person is an individual without permanent housing who may live on the streets; stay in a shelter, mission, single room occupancy facilities, abandoned building or vehicle; or in any other unstable or non-permanent situation.”

“An individual may be considered as to be homeless if that person is “doubled up,” a term that refers to a situation where individuals are unable to maintain their housing situation and are forced to stay with a series of friends and/or extended family members. In addition, previously homeless individuals who are to be released from a prison or a hospital may be considered homeless if they do not have a stable housing situation to which they can return⁵.”

A narrower definition of homelessness explains homelessness as a relatively narrow definition of homelessness encompassing people without any form of accommodation (the ‘unsheltered’ group who are sleeping rough or in places not intended for human habitation) and those living in temporary or crisis accommodation specifically given for homeless people (Busch-Geertsema, *et al.*, 2016). Homelessness, on the other hand, is the a condition where an individual is devoid of a permanent living space, such as a house or an apartment. Usually, homeless people are exposed

⁴ Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C., 254b)

⁵ HRSA/Bureau of Primary Health Care, Program Assistance Letter 99-12, Health Care for the Homeless Principles of Practice

to unsafe, and insecure secure housing which is also often inadequate. In general, the legal definition of a homeless and the condition of homelessness varies from country to country or among different jurisdictions in the same country or region. The term homeless may also include people whose primary nighttime residence is in a homeless shelter, a domestic violence shelter, long-term residence in a motel, a vehicle, squatting, cardboard boxes, a tent city, tarpaulins, shanty town structures made of discarded building materials or other ad hoc housing situations.

2.2. Challenges of homelessness

The homeless are usually exposed to a multitude of challenges including physical and psychological harm. And this situation is not different in Addis Ababa. This condition is further exacerbated by lack of government's intervention. Institutionalized support is not pursued as a one of the remedies for addressing life on the streets⁶.

One study assessed 217 street homeless youths and found that psychosis and other mental and behavioral disorders are problems for most people who are street homeless in Addis Ababa. About 90 % of them had passed through some form of mental or alcohol abuse. Some 41 % had psychosis, 60 % had dangerous or dependent alcohol use, and 14.8 % reported attempting suicide in the previous month. Homeless people with psychosis had extensive unmet needs. About 30 % had physical impairment (visual and sensory impairment and impaired mobility). Only 10 % of those with psychosis had ever received treatment for their illness the other 31 % left untreated. Most of them had lived on the streets for over 2 years, and alcohol use disorder was positively associated with chronicity of homelessness (Abebaw *et al.*, 2014).

A study by Holland and Branham (2016) pointed out that parents who have been homeless for a short time are significantly more likely to say that changing their homeless status would improve their relationship with their children. This indicates that parents who have been homeless for an extended time (longer than 1 year) are less likely than those who have been homeless for less than 1 year to think that changing their homeless status would have a positive impact on their relationship with their children. In addition, this study confirms that respondents believe that

⁶ Source: <https://ethiopianbusinessreview.net/index.php/society/item/537-nowhere-to-go-homelessness-on-the-streets-of-addis-in-rainy-seasons>

acquiring a home would provide less improvement in the parent–child relationship if the children are older than 25 years.

Those who end up homeless usually travel significant distances the original place of residence. For example, a case study in Bahir Dar city, Ethiopia by Ali (2014) described that more than 80 % of the homeless travelled from their birthplace covering 60kms to reach Bahir Dar city. The study also found out that more than half of the studied homeless people were married but choose the homeless life in the city due to insecurity of employment, income and dwelling. Nearly 30 % passed their lives as single. Homeless population was either illiterate or having a primary education.

A qualitative study by Asante (2016) showed that homeless are exposed to severe behavioral and health risk problems including substance and alcohol use, sexual harassment and rape, violence and violence-related behaviors and perceived public stigma. The study also indicated development of effective community parenting program that focuses on parental and proactive family reconciliation skills and the provision of supportive structures may help the youth to access physical and mental health services from providers.

An Ethnographic research on socio-cultural challenges among Ethiopian homeless street youth in Addis Ababa showed that lack of basic needs, (such as clean water, food, shelter, public education, access to some form of health care) things are the major challenges faced by of street children. The study also indicated that many of the street youth turn to drugs as a mean to cope with the hard life on the street (Edwards and Guy-walls, 2015).

Studies also indicate that the challenges faced by female homeless are disproportionately more affected by homelessness. Homeless females are vulnerable to more risks such as rape, physical abuse, and emotional abuse. If a single female is found among the homeless almost everybody demands sexual intercourse with her. Married females are also the victims. There is no protection at all for the homeless and if the female is not willing, she will be raped. Usually homeless females use marriage as a way out of this kind of danger. The homeless females discussed the fact that they did not receive any assistance from the various government bodies in Ethiopia (Edwards and Guy-walls, 2015).

2.3. Underlying causes of homelessness

Various sources are cited as a cause or causes for homelessness. These can broadly be summarized as push and pull factors. These include migration, urbanization, and rural poverty are a few. Edwards and Guy-walls (2015) attribute the high percentage of children living on the street to these factors along with abuse and escaping child marriages. The promise of a better life in Addis Ababa was also a key pull factor that enticed these children. The dreadful prospect of early marriage, unemployment, death of one or both parents, divorce of parents, and unplanned pregnancy were also identified as the major push factors contributing to the decision to migrate to Addis Ababa. The resulting challenges faced by the homeless are not due to the lack of potential on their side. For example, a report by UN Habitat (2000) indicated that many of the homeless people come to Addis Ababa to get employment or they accompany their family members, especially in the case of women. Most have at least primary level education with others having secondary and even higher education, which shows that from the beginning they do have the potential to attain better, lives for themselves. However, once in the city they cannot access the social support mechanisms such as family, relatives and friends which come in handy in difficult times. As a result, they are extremely vulnerable and isolated.

Another multi-site study by Lalor *et. al.* (1992) indicated that the main deriving factor pushing children to the streets was economic problems at home. 56 % of children first came to the streets to work or "to help myself and my family". Another 13 % were pressurized by their family to work and contribute, so in all 69 % of children were on the streets to work. Another indicator of the extent of economic problems is the finding of two thirds of children (67 %) often felt hungry at home. Hunger was mentioned by many children as a reason they first went to the streets. It also concluded that many children would not have had an opportunity to attend school if they did not work on the streets.

A study by Friberg & Martinsson (2017) expressed that previous research has discussed push factors behind the problems of street children such as poverty, socio economic, educational, racial and lack of resources. However, this study showed that there are also pull-factors which makes the street life an attractive option for children. The street life offers an income in terms of begging, freedom, drugs such as glue-sniffing and a sense of belonging. Since many children

make an income for the entire family. It is a more complex issue than mentioned in the former research.

A meta-analysis study confirmed that the reason for street involvement was poverty, with a pooled-prevalence estimate of 39 % (95 % CI, 29 %–51 %). Forty-seven studies included in this review reported family conflict as the reason for street involvement, with a pooled prevalence of 32 % (95 % CI, 26 %–39 %). Abuse was equally reported in developing and developed countries as the reason for street involvement, with a pooled prevalence of 26 % (95 % CI, 18 %–35 %). Delinquency was the least frequently cited reason overall, with a pooled prevalence of 10 % (95 % CI, 5 %–20 %). The review also indicated that low- and middle-income countries with weak or nonexistent child protection systems, policies should be designed, implemented, and enforced to protect children and youth institutions from abuse and family conflict (Embelton *et al.*, 2017). Another meta-analysis by Habtamu and Arindam (2016) indicated that children coming to a street may be due to push factors like coercion by family, lack of access to education, and the existence of displeasing life in Africa. In addition, it mentioned that condition of street children necessitates social intervention to address the present problems of street dwellers by ensuring sustainable livelihood options among them.

2.4. Internal migration and homelessness

The process of economic growth and development can be a force for homelessness and streetism. Tipple and Speak (2005) they tried to focus some of the bad outcomes of economic development in four South East Asian countries, as they predispose to homelessness. they have also begun to highlight the dependency of economic development on a highly mobile labor force, willing to live in poor conditions to be near sources of work. It is not to suggest that this much-needed economic development should be hampered in any way. The continuing relocation of the poorest people in society from one site to another soon-to-be valuable marginal site, in a continuously repeating process, is neither morally defensible nor an efficient way to deal with very-low-income accommodation. In light of the continuing debate on how to interpret housing rights, particularly as represented by the Grootboom case in South Africa, (refs), it may be more efficient to impose a charge on those who benefit from land use changes to benefit the displaced persons and homeless people in general.

As indicated by Adamnesh *et. al.* (2014) three basic findings emerge about rural to urban migration for domestic and construction work in Ethiopia. Firstly, extreme poverty in the rural area is the main cause of migration, setting conditions where young people migrate into occupations and environments that offer them very low wages and extremely difficult conditions of employment, but are seen as an improvement on the other existing options. Inadequate plot sizes of land for each family were pointed by participants and in other research as reason for why rural households send migrants to the cities. Secondly, once in the towns, even if the situation of their lives are tough, migrants and their families, on the whole, consider their life standards to be higher. Access to good food, clothes, washing facilities and a measure of autonomy and dignity are important factors in this perception. Migrants in both professions suffered from insecure terms of employment. These were enhanced by a lack of identity cards among rural-urban migrants, which made getting employment more complicated. Early marriage, violence and sexual abuse were found to be both drivers of migration for girls and women and realities of their employment in the cities, particularly for domestic workers. Thirdly, they found that migrants do not remit much in cash or kind to their households. In the short term, their migration advantaged the households only through the reduction in demand for household resources. These findings concur with most of the available research evidence on internal migration in Ethiopia.

As a result of these factors, and others, rural-urban migration is increasing and, informal sector activities are increasing alongside. The study showed that the informal sector including street vending activities are increasing with increasing rural to urban migration. Rural conflict and displacement also contributed for high volume of street children (Prasad, 2007).

The first theoretical description on rural-urban migration is the Lewis (1954) model of surplus labor, that plan to show the transition from a stagnating economy based on a traditional rural sector to a growing economy driven by the development of a modern urban sector fueled by surplus labor from rural areas. The underemployed and unemployed labor force of rural areas will have the incentive to migrate to the bustling urban center which offer better employment chances and relatively higher wages. Likewise, the industries in the urban areas suffer from a shortage of labor. Hence, the incentive to migrate goes from both directions.

The Harris Todaro model (1970) expands on surplus labor notion and explains the current situation of homeless peoples in Addis Ababa using push and pull factors. The push factors are the slackness of rural employment and poor living standards while the pull factors are the expectation of a better life by watching glittering of city life, beauty of the roads and buildings without clearly grasping the hardship that comes with it. Afterwards, most end up on streets because they are not educated to be employed and get income, so they will take part in informal sectors or they even commit crime.

2.5. Homelessness and food insecurity

In a review of five countries (Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho) Ellis (2003) found out that four out of these five countries have Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and most of them are tentatively beginning to pursue democratic decentralization by forming elected district councils or assemblies. PRSPs and decentralization. Ellis (2003) contends that these two approaches benefit the vulnerable population of these countries' populations both in rural and urban areas by providing the platform to build safer environments for people to construct robust livelihoods. The idea of vulnerability has been around in the poverty and famine literature for many years, though ambiguities in its interpretation persist in food security and related literatures. Populations can become more vulnerable either due to increasing risks or due to less energy to manage risk or due to deterioration in their coping abilities, or a combination of both. Rising risks can happen for environmental, market or governance reasons (de Haan *et. al*, 2002). Vulnerability can also be conceived as the proneness to sudden and catastrophic fall in the level of access to enough food (or one or more welfare variables) (Chaudhuri *et. al.*, 2000).

Inflation has been one key element attributed to increased food insecurity in urban areas of Ethiopia. For example, the prices of cereals rose by more than 100 % since mid-2005. A profound proportion of peoples were also increasingly exposed to several risk factors including increment in the cost of food and non-food commodities and services, worsening food insecurity, preventable diseases, family disintegration, and disruption of social support mechanisms. Coping mechanisms included skipping meals, reducing meal sizes, shifting to less expensive and less preferred food items (WFP-Ethiopia, 2009).

Studies reveal that homelessness is related vulnerability of individuals and households. A case in point is a study by Harault and David (2016) done on homelessness in Australia. They found out that homelessness was associated with worsened food security situation, with the association being stronger for men than women. The study found that homeless men spend less on food and eat less meals than their housed counterparts but no evidence that they have worse food consumption. The study also found that homeless and housed Australians differ in many other aspects, including in their family conditions, employment status, social connections, drinking and smoking character use of emergency meal services, access to kitchen instruments, and history of food hardships. The results of a multivariate analysis of homelessness after controlling for observable and unobservable confounding variables revealed the associations of men's homelessness with higher risk of food insecurity and lower food expenditures. Differences between the populations can be seen in the low levels of employment, increased number of childhood disadvantages, and in the high rates of health, psychological, and substance abuse problems.

2.6. Social Protection Policy and Law in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has ratified international conventions and instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981) the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1995) and the African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999) and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998). The problem comes when the researcher sees the outcome which is very poor specially with respect to the homeless which shows only setting policies and accepting conventions could not help those peoples who are poor and vulnerable.

Ethiopia have social protection policy which is a central public policy component for countries addressing poverty, vulnerability and inequality. Increased priority being placed on social protection service provision without which reaching the targets of both the short and long-term development goals of the country for the most vulnerable will not be met. Ethiopia has a constitutional and legal framework that – the National Social Protection Policy –to underpin

actions necessary to fulfill constitutional requirements. Below are snippets of the provisions of the FDRE Constitution related to social protection.

Article 41/5: the state shall, within available means, allocate resources to provide rehabilitation and assistance to the physically and mentally disabled, the aged, and to children who are left without parents or guardian.

Article 41/6: the state shall pursue policies which aim to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor and shall accordingly undertake programs and public work projects.

Article 41/7: the state shall undertake all measures necessary to increase opportunities for citizens to the find gainful employment.

Article 90: to the extent the country's resources permit, policies shall aim to provide all Ethiopians access to public health and education, clean water, housing, food and social security.

Other articles of the constitution contain provisions that the National Social Protection Policy aims to help

Article 25: prohibits any discrimination on the grounds of sex

Article 35: establishes the principles of equality of access to economic opportunities, employment and land ownership.

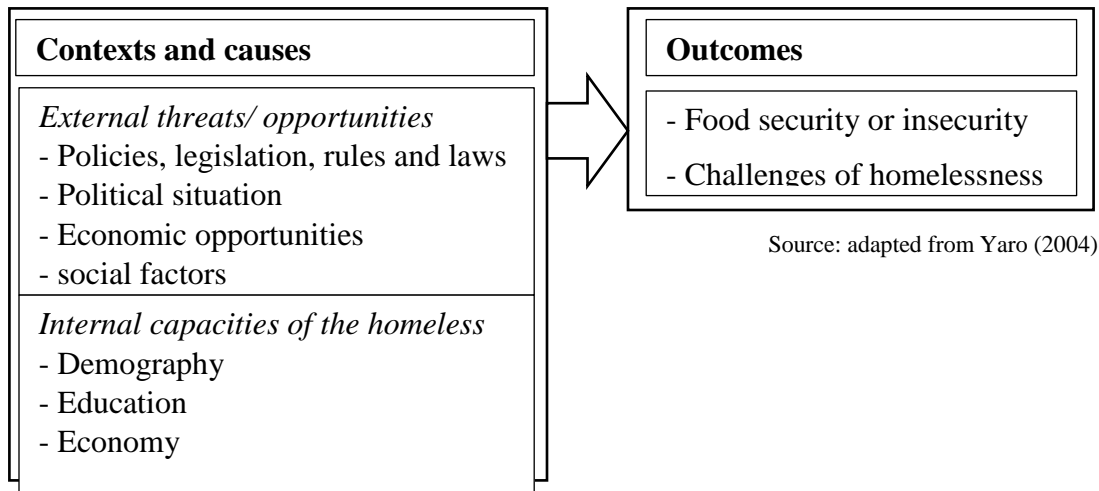
2.7 Conceptual framework

The conceptual underpinning for this study is the livelihood of individuals. For this study the researcher looks at the livelihood of the homeless and street dwellers in three selected sub-cities of Addis Ababa in light of the causes, challenges and food security situation. For connecting the data of the study with the body of literature in on vulnerability and livelihood circumstances of the homeless, Yaro's (2004) version of vulnerability to food insecurity is employed within the context of livelihoods.

Vulnerability should be seen as the risk that the household's entitlements would fail to buffer against hunger, famine, dislocation or other losses. Explaining food security outcomes in light of vulnerability can be achieved by means of the livelihood vulnerability triad (Yaro, 2004). Yaro (2004) identifies three broad components to livelihood vulnerabilities: outside threats/opportunities, internal capacities, and outcomes. In the context of the current study the outside threats/opportunities constitute overarching policies that affect homeless people in Addis Ababa. These include enforcing projects supporting the homeless, projects that take in the homeless and provide them with food and shelter in a sustainable manner. Policies and legislation with respect to rural-urban migration, land tenure legislation, and the degree of political instability can also be considered threats in light of vulnerability livelihood of the homeless. The internal capacities refer to the capabilities at hand of the homeless to improve or maintain their livelihood conditions and their exposure to vulnerability. In the context of the current study these refer to the demographic, educational and economic conditions of the homeless individuals studied. Following Yaro's (2004) presentation of the vulnerability triad the fact that a homeless individual is of the female sex in an indicator that she is less empowered to a male counterpart, other things remaining constant. The external threats/challenges and the internal capacities of the homeless determine the livelihood vulnerabilities of the homeless in this study as indicated by their food security situation, and the challenges they face as a homeless. Besides, the possible causes of homelessness are also addressed as part of this triad.

Figure 1 below gives a pictorial presentation of the triads contextualized for this study.

Figure 1. Conceptual frame work



Food insecurity theories has progressed in a linear fashion – starting from Malthusian analytical scenarios consisting of shortfalls in food availability to theories of poverty that give much attention to entitlement failures, and finally to livelihood frameworks which keep entitlements as the major explanatory force. These theories can be categorized into food availability decline (deficit model of food requirements), entitlement failure, and livelihood failure. The second one among these categories provides an overview and critique of the theories and approaches to food insecurity. The third part outlines the proposed vulnerability framework for analyzing and studying food insecurity, using insights from the previous theories described and vulnerability studies (Yaro, 2004).

The concept of this study can be explained with framework below. This framework adapted from Yaro (2004) holds three factors: social, economic and political. Socioeconomic factors can see things that can change the life of homeless people with regard to the community like creating environment that makes their life better through good family conditions, attract their attention to take part in social support programs, create work opportunities for them or on other places. These may not need professionalism, or it only needs short trainings in addition to mixing them with the community rather than stigmatizing them and thinking they are risky for the people who surround them. The other economic factor is poverty it is the main reason beyond starting life on

the streets, others like bad family condition on economy or political stability of the country. Environment which face wars and Natural disasters, migration mostly from rural and within urban areas too finally seeking for better life by watching externally the beauty of the roads and buildings in the city in comparison with their hometown. It is listed that it is possible to make them food secure with reinforcement of laws and regulations, in governmental or nongovernmental organizations of homeless as part of the solution.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area

This study is undertaken in Addis Ababa with its other meaning new flower, it is the seat of the Ethiopian federal government. According to the 2007 population census (CSA, 2007), the city has a total of 2,739,551 populations and is projected to be 3,604 by 2019 (CSA, 2013). Addis Ababa lies at an elevation of 2,200 meters (7,200 ft) and is allocated at 9°1'48"N 38°44'24"E Coordinates As a chartered city , Addis Ababa has the status of both a city and a state. It is a place where the African Union is headquartered and where its Organization of African Unity (OAU) was based and hosts the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Arica (ECA), as well as various other continental and international organizations.

There are 10 sub-cities in Addis Ababa This study is conducted in three selected sub cities of Addis Ababa, namely Addis Ketema, Arada and Kirkos. Addis Ketema district is in the northwestern area of the city, not far from its center. Mercato, Africa's largest open-air marketplace, is found in Addis Ketema. Located at 9.0470° N, 38.7282° E., Arada, which is the other study area is one of the 10 sub-cities of Addis Ababa, the capital. As of 2011 projection of its population was estimated to be 225,999. It is located at 9.0356° N, 38.7580° E. Arada is known as the center of the old and the new generation artistic, social and urban life-style. Kirkos Sub-city district is located in the city centre, and borders with the districts of Arada , Yeka, Bole, Nifas Silk-Lafto and Lideta located at 9.0102° N, 38.7663° E.

These sub cities are selected because many homeless people reside in this area and are found center to the city with lots of food security problems. In addition, many homeless searches for food in these sub cities as there are many marketplaces, religious institutions and offices in these areas.

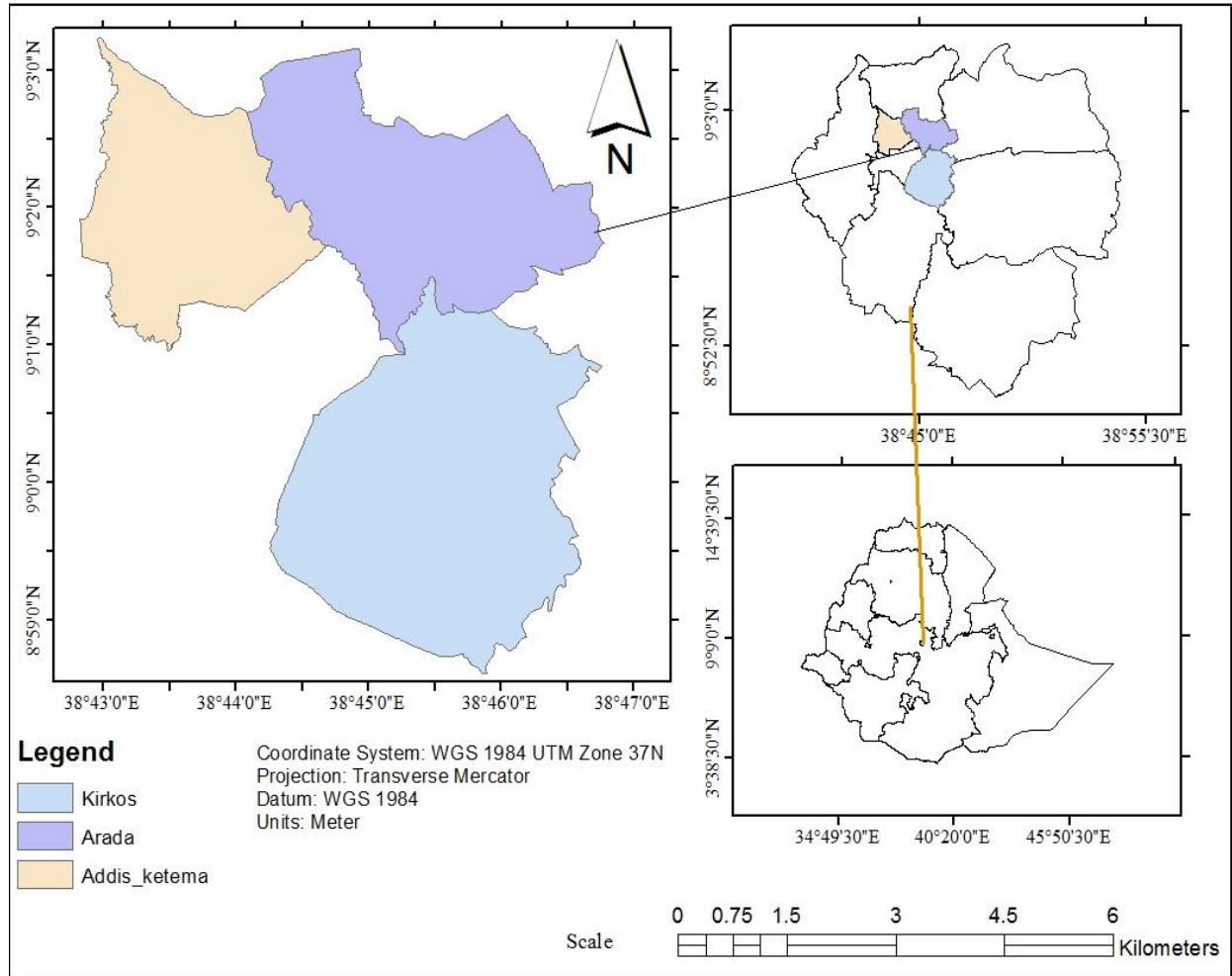


Figure 2. Map of Addis Ababa and the study sub cities

3.2. Research Design

This study follows a cross sectional research design where an attempt is made to understand the state of homeless people in the three selected sub-cities in Addis Ababa at a point in time. Along the way important relational aspects were identified between homelessness and demographics and other livelihood features of the homeless.

3.3. Research approach

The research approach adopted in this research is a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative data was used was applied used to understand the quantitatively measurable aspects related to homelessness while the qualitative approach mainly serves to triangulate and

cross-check the findings obtained in the quantitative analysis and to further augment the understanding of homelessness in Addis Ababa.

3.4. Sampling design

3.4.1. Target Population

The target population of this study was the people whose age is greater than eight years and become homeless and live in three sub-cities of Addis Ababa—*Addis Ketema, Arada and Kirkos* in 2018/19 for more than one week considering that they may back to the place from where they come if the reason is temporary disagreement and if it get fixed easily also if they are missed from their location and able to get back with communication Age above 8 years because they can communicate with data collectors and investigators and the information they give is acceptable. According to report of Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (2018), about 6905 homeless people are living in the target sub-cities of Addis Ababa. These three sub-cities are considered as the heartbeat of Addis Ababa. Much of the business firms, religious institutions (churches and mosques), and NGO offices are located in these three sub-cities. As a result, the homeless people tend to migrate or prefer to live on the streets of these sub-cities. The distribution of target population in each sub-city is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of homeless people in each sub-city

Sub cities	Estimated homeless people	Proportion of homeless (%)
Addis Ketema	3,095	44.8
Arada	1,695	24.5
Kirkos	2,115	30.6
Total	6,905	100.0

Source: MoLSA (2018)

3.4.2. Sampling technique

The study employed purposive sampling of the three sub-cities from the 10 sub-cities in Addis Ababa. The rationale for selection was that the three selected sub-cities were among the most congested in Addis and are known to be home to street children and the homeless (MoLSA, 2018). The homeless were sampled following a systematic random sampling technique to where

the cluster of homeless in a carefully selected location visited by the enumerators served as the sampling frame.

3.4.3. Sample size determination

the sample size determination formula for simple random sampling is presented in equation 1 (Yemane, 1967).

$$n = \frac{N \cdot t^2 \times p \cdot q}{d^2 \cdot N + t^2 \times p \cdot q} \quad [1]$$

where N is the total population size of homeless in 3 sub cities, p is the probability of an event to occur, $q = 1 - p$ is possibility of an event not to occur, t is the tabulated value from a standard normal distribution with α level of significance and d is absolute margin of error for estimation of population parameters.

To determine the sample size using Equation1, $p = 0.5$, $q = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 0.05$, $d = 0.08$. Since $\alpha = 0.05$, $t = 1.96$. Then, the sample size is

$$n = \frac{N \cdot t^2 \times p \cdot q}{d^2 \cdot N + t^2 \times p \cdot q} = \frac{(6905)(1.96^2)(0.5)(0.5)}{(0.08^2)(6905) + (1.96^2)(0.5)(0.5)} \cong 147$$

With 11 % non-response rate, the total sample size became $147 + (147 \times 0.11) = 164$. In order to make the sample representative across the three targeted sub-cities, a proportion allocation was applied. i.e., homeless people in each sub-city, were considered in the study according to their proportion. The proportional allocation of the sample size in each sub-city was done by Equation 2.

$$n_i = \left(\frac{N_i}{N}\right) n, i = 1, 2, 3 \quad [2]$$

Table 2. Proportion allocation of sample size for each sub city

Sub cities	Estimated homeless people	n_i
Addis Ketema	3,095	$n_1 = \left(\frac{3095}{6905}\right) 164 \cong 74$
Arada	1,695	$n_2 = \left(\frac{1695}{6905}\right) 164 \cong 40$
Kirkos	2,115	$n_3 = \left(\frac{2115}{6905}\right) 164 \cong 50$
Total	6,905	164

Source: Author's own calculations

Once the sample sizes for each sub-city were determined, the researcher visited specific locations (streets/roads and buildings) with high expected proportion of homeless. Randomly selected homeless participants were contacted for interview.

3.5. Types and source of data

This study relied exclusively on primary data of quantitative and qualitative type. The quantitative data was collected from the actual street dwellers and homeless in the three sub-cities identified for the study while the qualitative data were generated using seven KIIs with GO and NGO heads and experts working with the homeless in Addis Ababa. In order to address the general and specific objectives, data was to gather information from two different sources. The first source of information was organizations, religious institutions and influential individuals who have been working to solve the food insecurity of homeless people and the second source of information was the homeless people from the targeted sub-cities.

The data from the first source were collected through key informant interview. The sampling design that was employed is purposive sampling. Those organizations, religious institutions and influential figures which are well known by the public by their activities related to issues of homelessness were selected and interviewed. The data that was collected from key informants is purely qualitative. The data from the second source was collected through questionnaires. The sampling units in sample were selected by using simple random sampling. The main reason for choosing this probability sampling design is that even if the three sub-cities were considered, the

target population is believed to have the same food insecurity problem. In addition, homeless people have no organized permanent home as the name also explained. *i.e.*, they are homogeneous. Stratification or clustering of population doesn't have comparative advantage over simple random sampling.

3.6. Instruments of Data Collection

The paper-based questionnaire has been translated into computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) using CSpro version 7.2. The CAPI was configured to synchronize data live from the field during data collection to Drop box account. Data collectors have been trained on objectives of the study, data collection procedures, data synchronization steps, ethical consideration while interviewing the study subjects, including preserving anonymity of participants, Besides, they have been trained on data protection and confidentiality. The researcher strongly believes respecting rules, regulations and moral standards of the institution should be respected and act accordingly.

For Key informant interview, discussion with the respondent had been voice recorded and translated to word document for major points raised and elaborated during the interview. Points are bulleted and sectioned based on predefined topics on result and discussion section.

3.7. Validity and reliability

Important precautions were taken during the research process to ensure validity and reliability. Data collectors were trained on the questionnaire and on techniques to form good rapport with respondents before they were dispatched for data collection both in the three sub-cities and the offices of the key informants. CAPI was used to monitor data collection and further filters (omission, addition, minimum and maximum value, skip rules) were used in the CSPro template prepared for data collection to check against erroneous data. Moreover, the data entry was checked instantaneously evaluated for consistency with the CAPI package. Data analysis was also done using various statistical techniques to ensure that results were robust across different approaches.

3.8. Study Variables

The questionnaire that was distributed to sampled homeless people has composed of open and close-ended questions which in turn produce quantitative and qualitative variables. The variables are grouped into four categories—*social variables, economic variables, demographic variables and household food insecurity access scale.*

Table 3. Demographic study variables description

Category	Variable name	Type	Dependent	Independent
Demography	Sex	Categorical		√
	Education	Categorical		√
	Age	Numeric		√
	Birthplace	Categorical		√
	Religion	Categorical		√
	Place of living before homeless	Categorical		√
	Place of living after becoming homeless	Categorical		√
	Reason of living on street	Categorical		√
Attending school	Categorical		√	

Source: Author's own calculation

Table 4. Economic, social and HFIAS study variables description

Category	Variable name	Type	Dependent	Independent
Economic	Receive ration	Categorical		√
	Source of livelihood	Categorical		√
	Daily income	Categorical		√
	Save money	Categorical		√
	Source of food	Categorical		√
	Frequency of eating in a day	Categorical		√
Social	Place to sleep	Categorical		√
	Average stay on the street	categorical		√
	Bad personal habit	Categorical		√
	Being harassed	Categorical		√
	Type of abuse/harassment	Categorical		√
	Abuser	Categorical		√
HFIAS Score		Categorical	√	

Source: Author's own calculation

3.9. Ethical considerations

Because human subjects were involved in the study appropriate ethical clearance was obtained both from the College of Development Studies and the Ministry of Social Protection. Moreover, the respondents (the sampled homeless, the KIIs (experts and representatives of GOs and NGOs) were brief on the objectives of the research and their consent for participation was sought (The exact wording of the consent is attached in the appendix section of this report alongside the questionnaire used for the study). The data collection proceeded only if the consent of respondents was secured.

3.10. Methods of data analysis

Once the data was transferred from CSpro to SPSS, two sets of statistical data analysis methods were employed. Descriptive statistical methods such as frequency distribution, cross tabulation, graphical methods and Pearson correlation coefficients were used to describe, summarize and explore the basic information or relationship hidden in the data. In addition to these statistical methods, the researcher has used inferential statistical methods to make decision/inference about the significance of relationships between variables. Chi-square test of association and hypothesis testing about population correlation were applied.

The inferential statistical methods used in this study are categorized as hypothesis testing. The hypothesis testing procedure demands the two complement hypotheses to be specified first. These hypotheses are called null and alternative hypotheses. The null hypothesis is a tentative truth value that has the right to be considered as true until the research get evidence to reject it. It is usually denoted by H_0 . When evidence is against the null hypothesis, the conclusion must be in favor of the alternative hypothesis. The alternative hypothesis is usually denoted by either H_1 or H_a . After specifying the null and alternative hypothesis, the researcher have to set the level of significance (α) which is 0.05 in this study and compute the appropriate test statistic. For the final decision, whether to reject the null or not, the level of significance must be compared with the p value computed by SPSS. *i.e.*, the null hypothesis will be rejected when the p value is less than α .

3.10.1. χ^2 Test of Association

The chi-square test of association is used to make conclusion about the association or independence between two categorical variables. Let us say the first variable is denoted by *var1* and the second variable is denoted by *var2*. Let *var1* has *r* categories and *var2* has *c* categories. The cross-tabulation of these variables looks like the table below.

Table 5. Dummy table of cross-tabulation between *var1* and *var2*

		<i>var2</i>				Total
		1	2	...	<i>c</i>	
<i>var1</i>	1	O_{11}, E_{11}	O_{12}, E_{12}	...	O_{1c}, E_{1c}	$O_{1.}$
	2	O_{21}, E_{21}	O_{22}, E_{22}	...	O_{2c}, E_{2c}	$O_{2.}$
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	<i>r</i>	O_{r1}, E_{r1}	O_{r2}, E_{r2}	...	O_{rc}, E_{rc}	$O_{r.}$
Total	$O_{.1}$	$O_{.2}$...	$O_{.c}$	<i>n</i>	

O_{ij} is the observed count of the *i*th category of *var1* and *j*th category of *var2*. i.e., it is the cell count of *i*th row and the *j*th column. E_{ij} is the expected count of the *i*th category of *var1* and *j*th category of *var2*. i.e., it is the expected count of *i*th row and the *j*th column.

$$E_{ij} = \frac{o_{i.} \times o_{.j}}{n}, \begin{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, r \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, c \end{cases} \quad [3]$$

Then the null and alternative hypotheses are

H_0 : The two variables are independent

H_1 : The two variables have association

The appropriate test statistic is

$$\chi_{cal}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \quad [4]$$

Under the null hypothesis and the expected count of any cell not less than five, the distribution of the test statistic follows a chi-square distribution with $(r - 1)(c - 1)$ degrees of freedom. i.e.,

$$\chi_{cal}^2 \sim \chi_{(r-1)(c-1)}^2 \quad [5]$$

When the expected count is less than five, the likelihood ratio test can be applied. Both test statistic values with the corresponding p value can be produced by SPSS.

3.10.2. Pearson Correlation Coefficient

The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient or Pearson correlation coefficient, is a measure of strength of linear association between two variables and is denoted by r mainly, a Pearson product-moment correlation attempts to draw a line of best fit through the data of two variables, and the Pearson correlation coefficient, r , indicates how far away all these data points are to this line of best fit

The Pearson correlation coefficient, r , can take a range of values from +1 to -1. A value of 0 indicates that there is no association between the two variables. A value greater than 0 explains a positive association; that is, as the value of one variable increases, so does the value of the other variable. A value less than 0 indicates a negative association; that is, as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable decreases.

3.10.3. Linear regression

Regression goes one step beyond correlation in identifying the relationship between two variables Linear regression attempts to model the relationship between two variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data. One variable is considered to be an explanatory variable, and the other is considered to be a dependent variable.

In statistics, ordinary least squares (OLS) is a type of linear least squares method for estimating the unknown parameters in a linear regression model. OLS chooses the parameters of a linear function of a set of explanatory variables by the principle of least squares: minimizing the sum of the squares of the differences between the observed dependent variable values of the variable being predicted) in the given data set and those predicted by the linear function.

OLS regression was done for HFIAS score and many independent variables also prevalence of severely food insecurity and many explanatory variables afterwards the regression result value of

coefficient of regression(β), standard error and significance is stated on table then interpreted well.

$$Y = A + b_1X_1 + b_1X_1 + \dots + b_1X_1 + \varepsilon_i \quad [6]$$

where Y is the dependent variable you are trying to predict, $X1, X2$ and so on are the independent variables you are using to predict it, $b1, b2$ and so on are the coefficients or multipliers that describe the size of the effect the independent variables are having on your dependent variable Y , and A is the value Y is predicted to have when all the independent variables are equal to zero or which account for influences upon the responses Y from sources other than the independent variables. The error term ε_i is the stochastic disturbance term.

3.10.4. Method to Compute Food Insecurity Access

Information on food insecurity access is calculated using four types of indicators to understand the characteristics and changes in food insecurity access. These are

Food Insecurity Access-related Conditions: these indicators provide specific, disaggregated information about the behaviors and perceptions of the surveyed respondent on condition of accessing food

Food Insecurity Access-related Domains: these indicators provide summary information on the prevalence of households experiencing one or more behaviors in each of the three domains reflected in the HFIAS—Anxiety and uncertainty, Insufficient Quality, and Insufficient food intake and its physical consequences

$$\% \text{ with insufficient food quality} = \frac{\# \text{ of households with "Yes" response to Q1 or Q2 or Q3}}{\text{Total number responded to Q1 or Q2 or Q3}}$$

Food Insecurity Access Scale Score: the HFIAS score is a continuous measure of the degree of food insecurity (access) in the household in the past four weeks (30 days).

First, a HFIAS score variable is calculated for each household by summing the codes for each frequency-of-occurrence question, Before summing the frequency-of-occurrence codes, the data analyst should code frequency-of-occurrence as 0 for all cases where the answer to the

corresponding occurrence question was “no” (i.e., if Q1=0 then Q1a=0, if Q2=0 then Q2a =0, etc.).

The maximum score for a household is 27 (the household response to all nine frequency-of-occurrence questions was “often”, coded with response code of 3); the minimum score is 0 (the household responded “no” to all occurrence questions, frequency-of-occurrence questions were skipped by the interviewer, and subsequently coded as 0 by the data analyst.) The higher the score, the more food insecurity (access) the household experienced. The lower the score, the less food insecurity (access) a household experienced

Food Insecurity Access Prevalence: this indicator is used to report food insecurity (access) prevalence and make geographic targeting decisions through categorization of domain questions. The HFIAP indicator categorized into four levels of household food insecurity (access): food secure and mild, moderately and severely food insecure. Households are categorized as increasingly food insecure as they respond affirmatively to more severe conditions and/or experience those conditions more frequently.

3.10.5. Method of Data Analysis for KII

Regarding data analysis from KII, the ideas raised were summarized based on categorization and classification of major ideas that are forwarded by the respondents. The thematic areas are food security, political, socio-economic factors and socio demographic characteristics. The findings from KII were used to supplement the discussion of results from homeless people.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Socio demographic characteristics of homeless

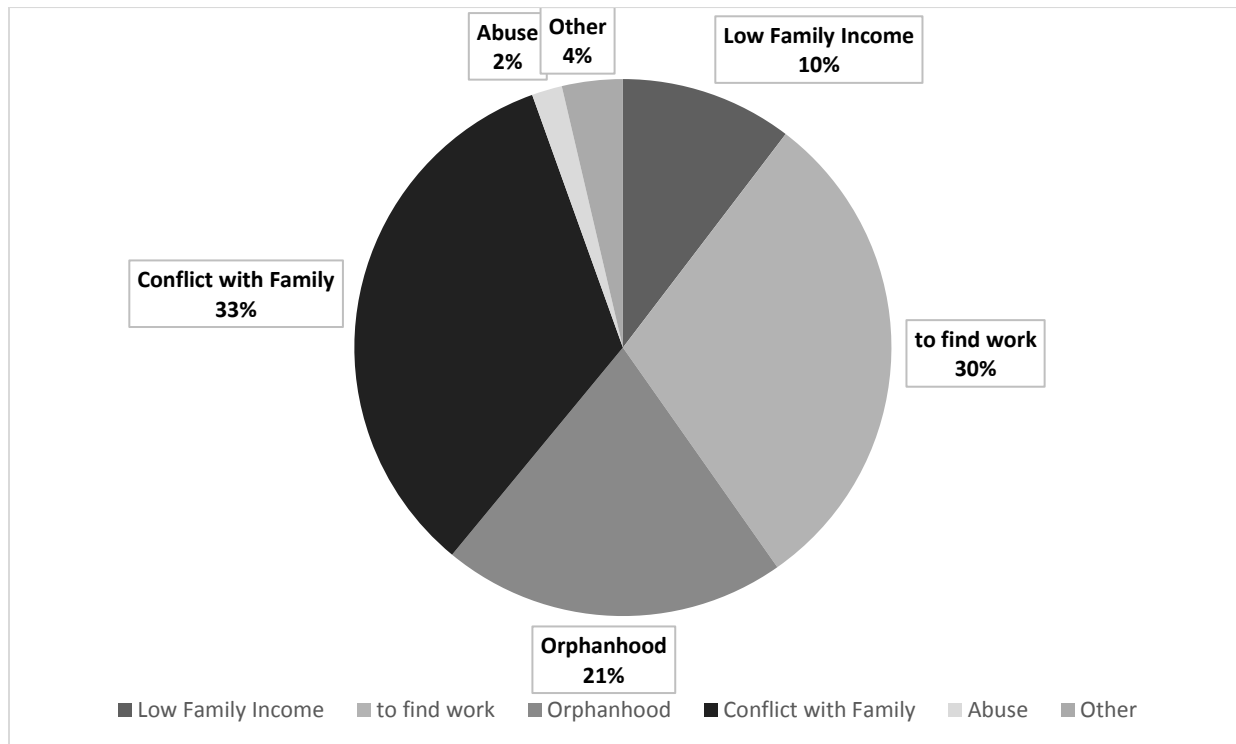
It has been shown on Table 6 that 95.7 % of the homeless respondents are male which tells there are small number of homeless females. The collected data indicated 57.3 % homeless are found in the age range of youth (15-24) and 22.6 % are found below 15 this makes their condition worse because the age range by itself makes them emotional which in reverse predispose them to many dangerous situations Overall, 91.5 % of the homeless people were born outside of Addis Ababa. This shows that internal migration to Addis Ababa among the homeless people is very high. The study participants were also asked about any religious practices that they follow in their livelihood. Many responded 69(42.0 %) that they are Ethiopian Orthodox, 66(40 %) are protestant and 25(15 %) are Muslims respectively. The majority of the sampling units came from SNNP 46.95 % the rest came from Oromiya, Amhara, Addis Ababa with percent value (32.3, 9.76, 8.54) respectively. Additionally, least number of the homeless came from Tigray, Harrari and Dire Dawa 0.6 % for all. Most of the homeless (73.2 %) had attended at least primary level of education whereas 15.85 % of them are illiterate and currently only 7.93 % out of total are attending school.

Table 6. Demographic variables

Demographic variable	Category	Freq.	Percent
Sex	Male	157	95.73
	Female	7	4.27
Age	<= 14	37	22.56
	15 to 24	94	57.32
	25 to 34	25	15.24
	35 to 44	8	4.88
Birthplace	Amhara	16	9.76
	Tigray	1	0.61
	Oromiya	53	32.32
	Addis Ababa	14	8.54
	Dire dewa	1	0.61
	SNNP	77	46.95
	Harari	1	0.61
	Other	1	0.61
Religion	Orthodox Tewahido	69	42.07
	Protestant	66	40.24
	Catholic	2	1.22
	Muslim	25	15.24
	No religion	2	1.22
Place of birth	Amhara	22	13.41
	Oromo	60	36.59
	Tigrie	1	0.61
	Harari	1	0.61
	Guragie	7	4.27
	Siltie	1	0.61
	Wolayita	43	26.22
	Sidama	24	14.63
	Other	5	3.05
Level of education	Primary	120	73.17
	Secondary	17	10.37
	College	1	0.61
	Illiterate	26	15.85
School attendance, current	Yes	13	7.93
	No	151	92.07
Residence (Street location)	Addis ketema	74	45.12
	Arada	40	24.39
	Kirkos	50	30.49
N=164			

Source: Author's own calculation

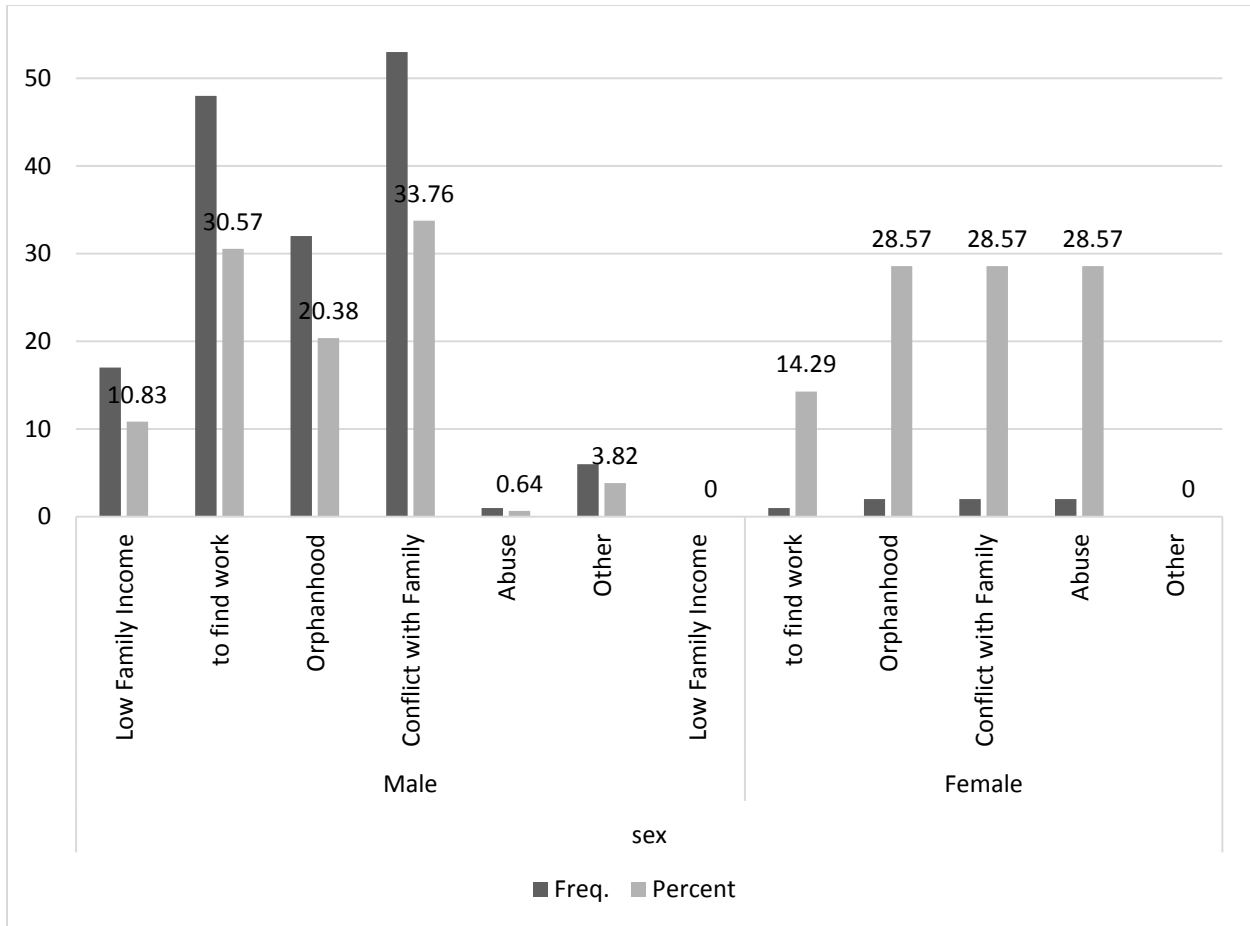
4.2. Causes for being homeless



Source: based on author's own calculation

Figure 3. Causes for living on the street as reported by respondents

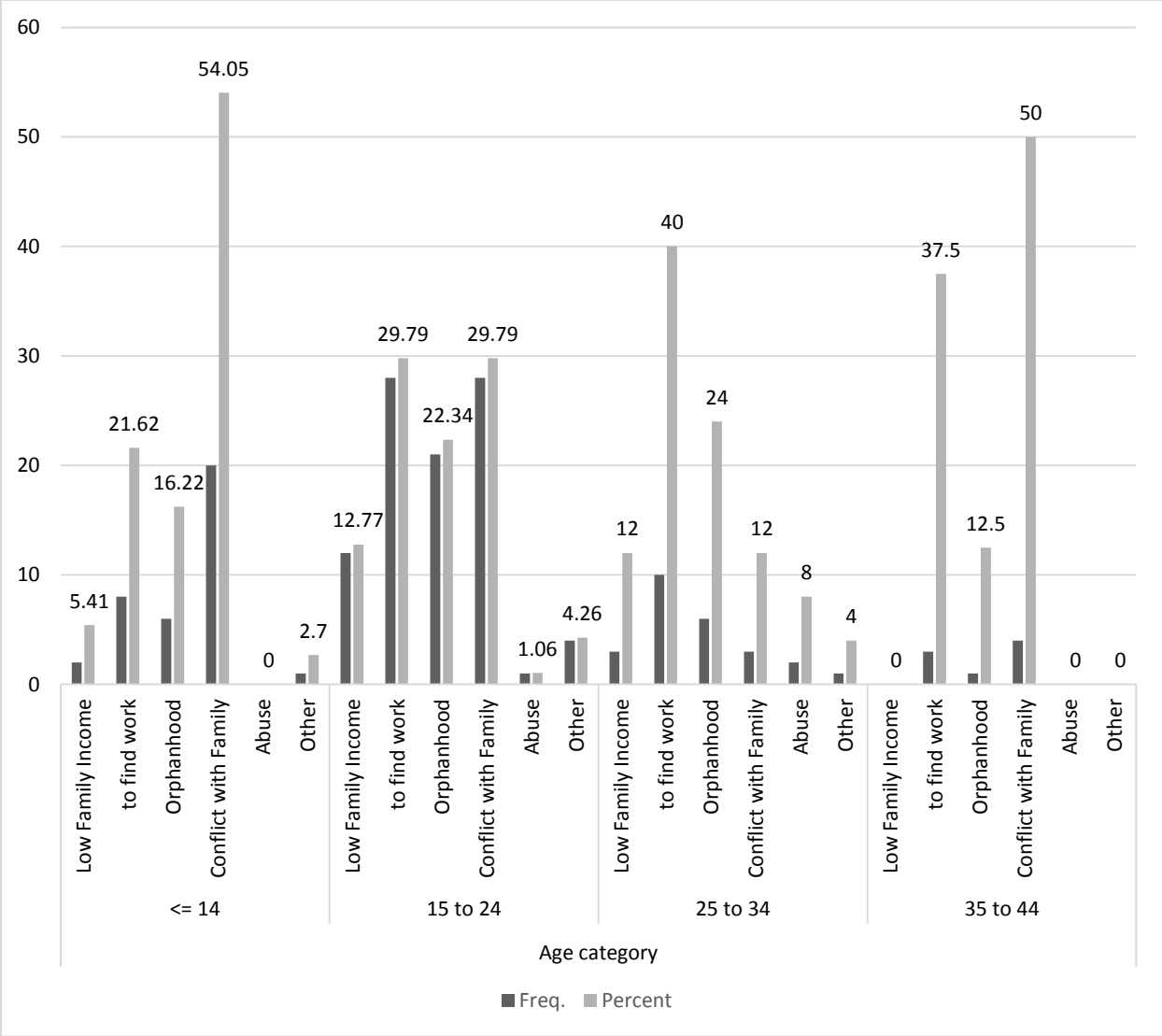
The respondents have explained causes for being homeless in different categories (see Figure 3). Out of them 33 % mentioned conflict with family as a reason for being homeless and 30 % of them said they end up being homeless after coming to find work whereas 21 % of the homeless indicated orphan hood as a cause. Other causes like low family income, abuse and some unexplained reasons of them accounts (10,2 and 4 %) respectively. This finding bears relation to the finding in Tipple and Speak (2005). Their focus was on the bad outcomes of economic development in four South East Asian countries, as they predispose to homelessness. they have also begun to highlight the dependency of economic development on a highly mobile labor force, willing to live in poor conditions to be near sources of work



Source: Based on author's own calculation

Figure 4. Causes for living on the street disaggregated by sex

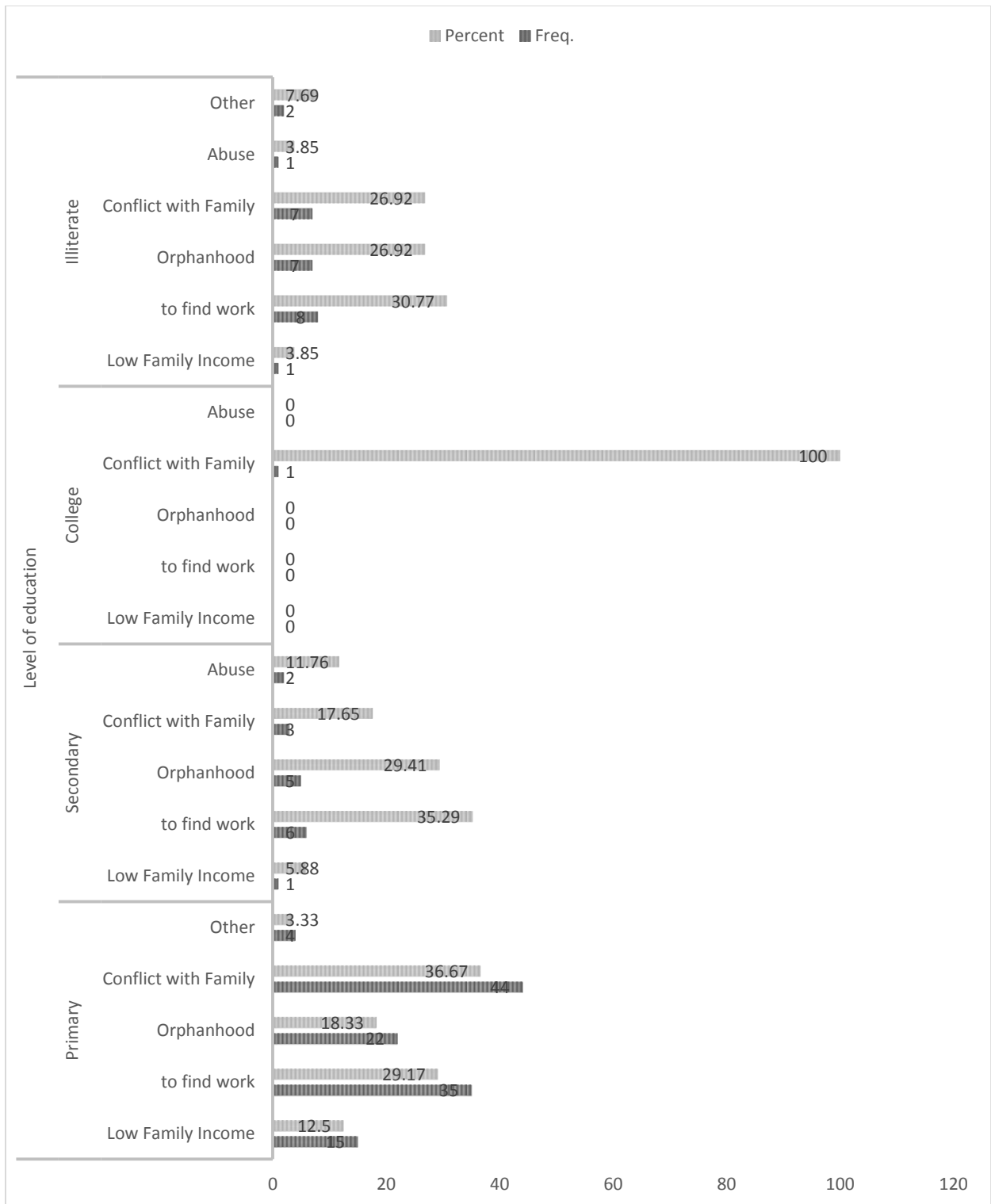
Figure 4 shows there is no female respondent who have been homeless with a reason of low family income in addition abuse take the lowest result with male respondents while 28.6 % with female respondents which is higher but it takes the same result with orphan hood and conflict with family.



Source: Based on author's own calculation

Figure 5. Cause for living on the street disaggregated by age category

Respondents at all age groups said conflict with family and finding work were the major reasons for their being homeless (refer to Figure 5). On the other hand, abuse was mentioned as the least indicated reason for homelessness. Though not as frequently indicated, low family income and orphan hood were also important reasons.



Source: Based on author's own calculation

Figure 6. Cause for living on the street disaggregated by level education

Figure 6 shows reported causes of homelessness by educational level. Finding work was the highest reported cause among respondents who identified as illiterates. The same is true for those who identified as having secondary level of education. For those with primary level and college education the main reason behind was conflict with families. These results are concurrent with a previous work by Edwards and Guy-walls (2015). They found out that the impact of migration, urbanization, and the significant rate of poverty were the factors that resulted to the high percentage of children living on the street, along with factors of abuse, and running from child marriages. Along the data collection, the researchers found that there were additional factors, such as dreaming about a brighter future in Addis Ababa, early marriage, unemployment, rural urban migration, death of one or both parents, the divorce of parents, and unplanned pregnancy that were the major reasons which push the females to Addis Ababa. The researchers also explored that homeless individuals face many challenges in their living condition; however, problems faced by females are more serious than the rest of the homeless.

KIIs stated that reasons for homeless is primarily poverty of the family and in general poverty of the country. Reasons stated to be homeless are various. Some are homeless because they do not want to be a burden on a family, planned to go abroad and when it failed, they end up as a homeless, family conflict, lack of job security, to get better life and no economic backup which increase vulnerability.

The KIIs also explained because resettlement program practiced only in Addis Ababa, the change is insignificant since it will be a pulling factor for others who live in regions and consider this as an opportunity to change their life. There are also other factors creating people to be homeless. These are natural and manmade accidents, weak family based intervention as the key informants explained in our country there is minimal or no family education system, society and family pressure by encouraging them to go abroad or another city for better life by telling experiences of others who succeeded migration and change their as well as their families life so they grow up by telling for themselves migration can change their life, peer pressure, mis behave and addiction are major factors to be homeless. Brokers also play a role with bringing them by wrongly promising they will go abroad and telling they will arrange many work opportunities with good salary just to get commission from them when it failed practically, they end up on the streets. Stepmother/father, losing family member or the whole family and physical

/ emotional abuse. And rarely Peoples left out from jail are also couldn't able to fit with strange environment from where they left and pushed to be homeless.

Table 7. Table of associations – causes for living on the street

		To find work		Orphanhood		Conflict with Family		Abuse	
		No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Low Family Income	No	147	0	98	49	113	34	92	55
	Yes	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
	chi2 (p)	-	-	8.0812 (0.004)		4.9603 (0.026)		9.57 (0.000)	
	Fisher's exact (p)	-	-	0.003		0.025		0.001	
to find work	No			115	49	130	34	109	55
	Yes			0	0	0	0	0	0
	chi2 (p)			-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fisher's exact (p)			-	-	-	-	-	-
Orphanhood	No					81	34	60	55
	Yes					49	0	49	0
	chi2 (p)					18.2759 (0.000)		35.2597 (0.000)	
	Fisher's exact (p)					0.000		0.000	
Conflict with Family	No							75	55
	Yes							34	0
	chi2 (p)							21.6429 (0.000)	
	Fisher's exact (p)							0.000	
N=164									

Source: author's own calculation

Table 7 shows the association between the four reported causes for homelessness and it indicates there was no association between finding work and the other three causes of homelessness while low family income was statistically significantly associated with the other three causes of homelessness, namely orphan hood ($\chi^2=8.08, p=0.004$) conflict with family ($\chi^2=4.96, p=0.026$) abuse ($\chi^2=9.57, p=0.000$) this suggests that respondents who mention low family income as a cause for homelessness are likely to have these three causes also. orphan hood is also statistically significantly associated with abuse ($\chi^2=35.26, p=0.000$). abuse is likely

to be the cause for homelessness among those who are orphans. on the other hand, conflict with families is strongly associated with abuse ($\chi^2=21.64$, $p=0.000$). hence, the respondents who mentioned conflict with families likely have abuse additionally.

4.3. Challenges of being homeless

4.3.1. Area of sleeping

Table 8 below shows that overall, 130 (79.3 %) of the respondents mentioned that they sleep on street/Veranda and relative house/home 10(6.1 %). Moreover, they responded that sleeping on railway station 7(4.3 %) and around marketplaces 4(2.4 %) are common. The KIIs also indicated that, homeless are very liable to car accident because most of them are sleeping on the street. Addicted homeless are also sleeping on the streets with higher flow of cars. Area of sleeping is generally very dangerous,

Table 8. Area of sleeping among homeless people in Addis Ababa

Area of sleeping	n (%)
Home/relative house	10 (6.1)
On street/Veranda	130 (79.3)
Market place	4 (2.4)
Railway station	7 (4.3)
Gutter/Tunnel	5 (3.0)
Other	8 (4.9)

Source: Based on author's own calculation

As explained by the respondents they have no place to sleep any one can move them from place they slept because they have no right even temporarily on the place they will stay.

4.3.2. Addiction to Substances

The respondents were also asked about any addiction or habit that they practice in their daily livelihood. The results are reported in Table 9. Almost half of the study population stated that they are addicted to more than one alcohol or bad substance. These addictions are drinking

alcohol 8(7.4 %), chewing chat 6(5.6 %), smoking 26(24.4 %), benzene and glue sniffing 12(11.1 %) respectively.

Table 9. Type of addictions practiced by homeless

Addiction to substances	n (%)
Drinking alcohol	8(7.4)
Chewing chat	6(5.6)
Smoking	26(24.4)
Benzene and Glue Sniffing	12(11.1)
Combinations of the above	57(52.8)

Source: Based on author's own calculation

As it has been explained by KII, the homeless are having a new version with the wide usage of glue sniffing and number of children with lower age ranges is getting higher on the streets.

KIIs indicated that the poor homeless are the victim for glue sniffing. Some gambling group get income by selling glue to homeless. The government is not taking any action and this gambling group creates dangerous glue addiction. The price for glue was 250 birr/bottle. 50 birr per drops 1500 birr when it is cleared. As KIIs indicated, there are peoples who sell Heroin, cannabis and glue on the streets. They have good income with this work. There are also repeated incidents of having conflicts as the group head/boss ordered the rest to bring a glue. Otherwise, the bosses will not give them a place to sleep at night. They will be kicked out because the bosses get commission from every sell of the glue.

One KII describe how much glue sniffing is the worst habit and the extent it kills homeless. As explained the story, it was one day on the street that they have been in hunger of glue. After searching it for hours, they get one bottle of glue. The woman who bring the bottle could not have time to distribute for them, but she opened it and started sniffing deeply and she collapsed. While watching she is dying with over sniffing of the glue, their attention was to save the glue from her hand from wasting. They recognized the situation later after they distributed the glue among themselves and sniff. However, later she was already died.

4.3.3 Abuse or harassment

The study also assessed any seriously harasses or abuses faced among the homeless people. The respondents stated that they have faced or encountered harass or abuse 113(68.9 %) in their livelihood (see Table 10). The majority of abuses stated were physical abuse 94(83.2 %), emotional abuse 6(5.3 %) and sexual abuse 6(5.3 %). Few proportions of the study population feel that they are neglected 4(3.5 %) from the community. A qualitative study in Ghana (Asante, 2016) also showed that homeless are exposed to severe behavioral and health risk problems including substance and alcohol use, sexual harassment and rape, violence and violent-related behaviors and perceived public stigma.

Table 10. Type of abuse encountered

Type of Abuse	n (%)
Physical abuse	94 (83.2)
Sexual abuse	6 (5.3)
Emotional abuse	9 (8.0)
Neglected	4 (3.5)

Source: Based on author's own calculation

Most KIIs indicated that there is no one beside them unless they get protectors from the society or government. Anyone can abuse homeless people. They stated that children, disabled, elderly and females are the riskiest category group who are susceptible for repeated abuse. they also stated that homeless people have money problems so people may use them in political crimes or to create organized crime and conflicts.

In some cases, homosexual abuse especially on men is becoming a greater threat. Due to cultural taboos, abused homeless have been silenced or not communicated well to expresses the situation. However, there is a tendency the victims to be homosexual afterwards.

In general, they stated that, there is no protection measure implemented to protect them. Even though some enforcement bodies are available, the abuse is usually hidden and difficult to protect homeless people.

Looking at the distribution of sections of the society that inflict abuse on street children in particular in Addis Ababa, law enforcement takes the lion share (54.3 %) followed by other street children (24.8 %), community members (19.5 %) and parents (1.8 %) (see Figure 7).

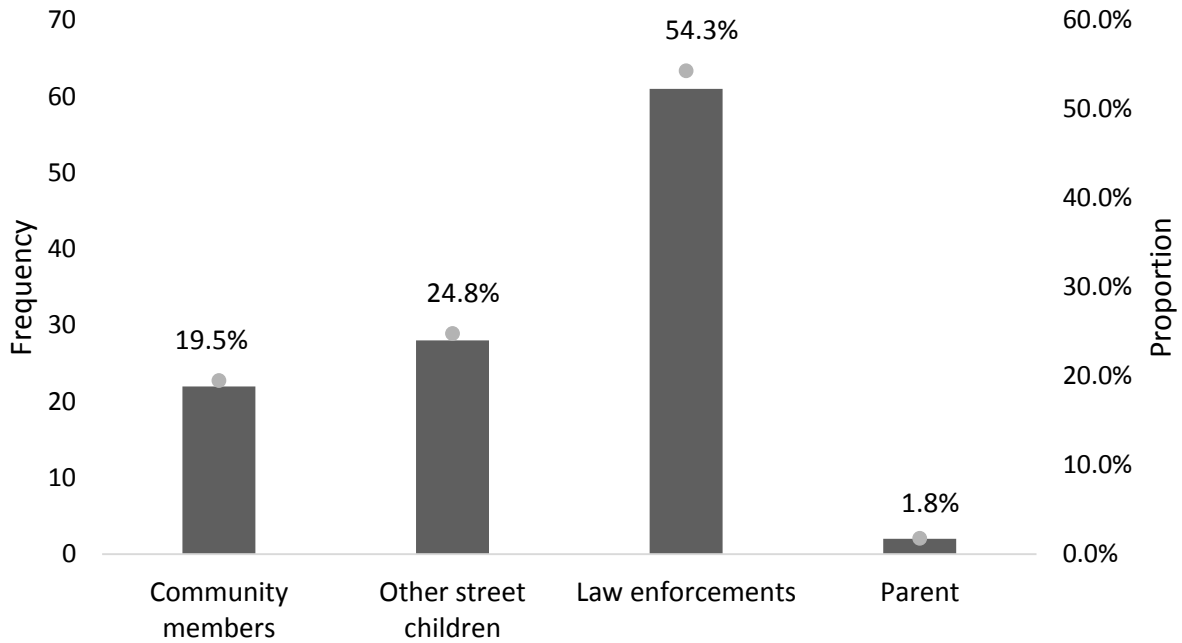


Figure 7. Distribution of the society who abuse homeless

Understanding, the length of stay on the street is very important to understand how much the problems are widespread in the city. The data analysis showed that 75(46.3 %) are stayed 2-5 years on the street while 49(29.3 %) and 41(24.4 %) are living for one year and more than 5 years on the street respectively (refer to Table 11). Average year of the homeless people staying on the street is 4 years with minimum and maximum year of one and 26 years respectively.

Table 11. Number of years as a homeless

Time of homeless(years)	n (%)
1	48(29.3)
2-5	75(46.3)
5+	41(24.4)

Source: Based on author’s own calculation

While living on the streets, homeless do not have identity card. Hence it had been difficult to be employed as well as save the money they get into banks. As some of them explained their overall stay on streets; One homeless stated during interview “They have nothing, no food, no cloth, no hope, no love, no security”. Another friend of him described their situation as living on the street as “We are living above the dead and below the alive. No one considered them as human being” Another homeless also stated that homeless have also difficulty of being treated at health facilities when they get sick. They do not save money for treatment and they suffered a lot while they could be treated easily at hospitals. With lack of ID Free treatment and care for homeless is not easy and access is very poor. A study on Socio-Cultural Challenges in Conducting Ethnographic Research among Ethiopian Street Youth, Edwards and Guy Walls (2015) found that, An Ethnographic research on Socio-cultural challenges among Ethiopian homeless street youth in Addis Ababa showed that lack of basic needs, (such as clean water, food, shelter, public education, access to some form of health care) things are the major challenges of street children. The study also indicated that many of the street youth turn to drugs as a mean to cope with the hard life on the street.

4.4. Food security situation of homeless

As described in y of eat per day also increases.

Table 12 homeless who are found at the age range of 35-44 had higher daily income on average compared to other age group category where as those less than 15 had average daily income 47.30 birr ,income deviation along individual respondents on the age range of 25-34 was higher with standard deviation 79.64, those on this age range also had higher frequency of eating per day compared to the other age groups with mean value 2.36. the lowest average frequency of eating per day is on age category from 35-44; furthermore, those on the age range of 15-24 had higher number of respondents with average daily income of 72.2 birr and average frequency eat per day of 2.35. To generalize for the age group 35-44 even if daily income is higher, they eat

less frequently relative to other age groups. on the contrary, for the other age groups when daily income increases the frequency of eat per day also increases.

Table 12. Food security situation by age category, education level and food source

	Variable	Category	Obs.	Mean	Std. dev.
Age	Daily income	<= 14	37	47.3	38.8
	Daily income	15 to 24	94	58.6	45.5
	Daily income	25 to 34	25	72.2	79.6
	Daily income	35 to 44	8	86.3	61.2
	Frequency of eating per day	<= 14	37	2.2	0.9
	Frequency of eating per day	15 to 24	94	2.4	0.7
	Frequency of eating per day	25 to 34	25	2.4	0.5
	Frequency of eating per day	35 to 44	8	2.1	0.6
Education level	Daily income	Illiterate	26	56.5	44.2
	Daily income	Primary	120	54.9	43.0
	Daily income	Secondary	17	87.9	91.9
	Daily income	College	1	200.0	
	Frequency of eating per day	Illiterate	26	2.6	0.6
	Frequency of eating per day	Primary	120	2.3	0.7
	Frequency of eating per day	Secondary	17	2.2	0.7
	Frequency of eating per day	College	1	2.0	
Food source	Daily income	I buy	39	77.8	52.2
	Daily income	I beg	4	55.0	37.0
	Daily income	I collect left over	113	46.7	36.4
	Daily income	I eat at home	7	161.4	114.1
	Daily income	Other	1	100.0	
	Frequency of eating per day	I buy	39	2.5	0.6
	Frequency of eating per day	I beg	4	2.0	0.0
	Frequency of eating per day	I collect left over	113	2.3	0.8
	Frequency of eating per day	I eat at home	7	2.1	0.7
	Frequency of eating per day	Other	1	3.0	
N=164					

Source: Based on author's own calculation

When level of education is compared with daily income and frequency of eat per day as listed above, there was only one college homeless whose average daily income was 200 birr and he ate less frequently than other groups of education level which is 2 times per day. Those with

secondary education level had average daily income 87.94 birr but eat less frequently (2.18 meals per day) than those with primary level education (2.27 meals per day) and illiterate group (2.61 meals per day) who have less daily income (54.94 and 56.53 birr respectively). these results suggest that level of education does not have bearing on improving frequency of meals per day of the studied sample of homeless.

With respect to food source and daily income as well as frequency eat per day as shown above, the average daily income for those who cook their food is higher 161.43 birr but eat less frequently(2.14 meals per day) than other food sources only better than those who beg for food who eat only twice on average. Majority of respondents get their food by collecting left over and get the least daily income though they eat more frequently (2.27 meals per day) next to those who buy their food, (2.49 meals per day) with daily income 77.82 birr. On the study by WFP-Ethiopia (2009), the prices of cereals rose by more than 100 % since mid-2005. By this time, the country encountered a spiral of price increases. A profound proportion of peoples were also increasingly exposed to several risk factors that include increment in the cost of food and non-food commodities and services, worsening food insecurity, preventable/communicable diseases, family disintegration, and disruption of social support/connections In order to decrease some of the risks, respondents were found to use consumption-related destructive coping mechanisms which consists skipping meals, reducing meal sizes, shifting to less expensive and less preferred food items. due to high exposure to several risk factors and using maladaptive kinds of coping strategies, many respondents were found to be vulnerable.

Table 13. Table of correlation, Daily income and Frequency of eating per day

	1	2
Daily income (1)	-	
Frequency of eating per day (2)	0.275**	-
Source: Based on author's own calculation; * p<0.10; ** p<0.05; *** p<0.01"		

The correlation table (Table 13) shows daily income and frequency eat per day are strongly correlated ($\rho=0.275, p<0.01$) which explains when daily income increase frequency of eat per day or food access will also rise meanwhile when frequency eat per day or food access increase daily income also increase may be by attaining better food access the respondents get increased energy

to work more and get money or there may be other factors which can be explained by other studies in the future.

4.5. Correlation Results of Food Insecurity and Socio Demographic and Socioeconomic factors

Table 14 below gives a matrix of correlations among HFIAS, sociodemographic variables and livelihood indicators. The results show that there is a strong relationship among these variables. The correlation between HFIAS score and age was found to be statistically significant ($\rho=0.20$, $p<0.01$); however, it was less than 50 %. Even though ρ is statistically significant, the coefficient of correlation is small suggesting the co-movement between age and food security is only meager. HFIAS score had a statistically significant correlation coefficient with number of years respondents were homeless ($\rho =0.20$, $p<0.01$); however, the magnitude of the coefficient was not large. One more year of living as a homeless increased a respondent's food insecurity (HFIAS score) in one out of five cases. The frequency of meals per day was also statistically significantly correlated with food insecurity ($\rho =-0.19$, $p<0.05$). The negative coefficient of correlation suggests that two move in opposite direction which is concurrent with intuition. The magnitude of the correlation coefficient is, however, was not large implying there might be other forces influencing food insecurity and meals per day. Contrary to what one would expect, saving money had a statistically significant correlation with food insecurity ($\rho =0.23$, $p<0.01$) which tells that when respondents save more money their food security (as measured by the HFIAS score) status will deteriorate. But one a second thought, this result suggests that saving competes with money spent for food consumption.

Table 14. Pearson's correlation coefficient

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HFIAS Score (1)	1									
Sex (2)	0.02	1								
Age (3)	0.20**	0.04	1							
Education level (4)	0.06	-0.10	0.28***	1						
Total number of years as homeless (5)	0.20***	0.03	0.45***	-0.01	1					
Daily income (6)	-0.06	0.24***	0.17**	0.19**	-0.02	1				
Frequency of eating per day (7)	-0.19**	0.08	-0.02	-0.17**	-0.01	0.28***	1			
Saving money (8)	0.23***	-0.14*	0.09	-0.02	0.10	-0.25***	-0.04	1		
Source of livelihood (9)	0.10	-0.07	0.17**	0.16**	-0.04	0.15*	-0.07	-0.008	1	
Personal habit (10)	0.02	0.04	-0.09	-0.09	-0.11	-0.12	-0.06	-0.08	0.15*	1

Source: Author's own calculation; * p<0.10; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01"

4.6. Linear Regression of HFIAS Score and Severely Food Insecurity Prevalence with Socioeconomic and Socio Demographic Characteristics

The study has also employed an Ordinary Least Square regression to identify the determinants of food insecurity as measured by the HFIAS score. The P-value on the F-statistics (1.96 (p= 0.0221)) indicates that the overall model is statistically significant. In other words, the regressions coefficients were jointly significant (are different from zero). The R² indicates that the explanatory variables used explained 17.7 percent of the variation in food security. And the constant of the regression gave a positive food insecurity score (9.808(SE. = 3.752)) which came from sources other than the the explanatory variables used in the model. Looking at each of the individual regression coefficients, it is quickly apparent that frequency of meal per day and saving money are statistically significant while sex, age, educational level, years of homeless, daily income, food source, source of livelihood and personal habit did not have a statistically discernible effect on food security status. Frequency of meals per day reduced the HFIAS score - 1.439 (SE = 0.582)) as expected. This means increasing the meals per day of homeless individual by 1 more meal will improve her/ his food security situation, as measured by the HFIAS score by 1.44 points. If the individual homeless saves money, then his food security status will decline by a HFIAS score of 2.234 (SE = 1.087).

Table 15. Regressions of HFIAS Score (OLS) and Severely food insecure prevalence (Probit)

VARIABLES	HFIAS Score	Severely food Insecure =1
Sex (base category = male)	1.130	0.047
	(1.696)	(0.106)
Age	0.105	0.009*
	(0.069)	(0.005)
Level of education (base category = Illiterate)		
Primary	-0.122	0.010
	(1.450)	(0.057)
Secondary	-0.028	-0.181
	(2.088)	(0.131)
College	-6.206**	-
	(2.558)	
Total years of homelessness	0.164	0.019**
	(0.119)	(0.009)
Daily income	0.000	-0.000
	(0.010)	(0.000)

Food source (Base category = buying)		
Begging	0.599	-0.232
	(2.011)	(0.164)
Collect leftovers	1.483	0.119
	(1.196)	(0.072)
Eats at home	2.652	-
	(1.750)	
Meals per day	-1.439**	-0.045
	(0.699)	(0.043)
Save money (base category = No)	2.234**	0.137**
	(1.087)	(0.063)
Source of livelihood (base category = begging)		
Shoe shining	-1.243	-0.357**
	(1.937)	(0.185)
Street vending	2.218	-
	(1.501)	
Carrying goods	0.405	-0.097*
	(0.977)	(0.052)
Aid from GOs and NGOs	1.379	-
	(2.626)	
Personal habit	0.230	-0.004
	(0.953)	(0.054)
Constant	9.808***	-0.490
Observations	164	145
Wald-stat (p-value)	-	25.78 (0.0276)
F-stat (p-value)	1.96 (0.0221)	-
R-squared	17.7	26.8

Robust standard errors in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$, marginal effects reported for the probit regression; source: author's own calculation

A probit regression was also run to study what factors determine the probability of being severely food insecure. Among the studied sample of respondents, those identified as severely food insecure based on the HFIAS food insecurity score were 145. Among the variables used in the probit regression, whether the respondent saved money, engaging in shoe-shining relative to begging as a source of livelihood, and years of homelessness were statistically significant. Increase in years of living as a homeless by a year increased a homeless person's probability of being severely food insecure by 1.9 %. Shoe shining reduced the probability of being severely food insecure by 35.7 % relative to begging. A respondent who saved was more likely to be food

insecure relative one who did not save by 13.7 %. The Wald-statistics of the probit regression indicated that the model was statistically significant overall.

These results are related to the findings in the works of Harault and David (2016). Their results confirm the associations of men's homelessness with higher risk of food insecurity and lower food expenditures. The results are robust to the inclusion of alternative sets of controls and to the use of dummy endogenous variable methods that directs for spurious associations from unobserved characteristics. In contrary to these results, the unconditional associations between men's homelessness and meal consumption and between women's homelessness and food insecurity become weaker and in significant in models that include observed controls. Differences between the populations can be seen in the low levels of employment, increased number of childhood disadvantages, and in the high rates of health, psychological, and substance abuse problems. While the researcher finds associations between homelessness and food insecurity among the vulnerable men in the JH sample, these associations may differ for Australians with more resources.

4.7. Calculation results of food insecurity access from HFIAS score

4.7.1. Food Insecurity Access-related Conditions

Almost all respondents stated the condition of access to food is very difficult in terms of not getting enough food, preference of food, lack of resources and not enough food.

Table 16. Food Insecurity Access-related conditions among the homeless people

No	Food Insecurity Access-related: experiencing condition at any time during the recall period	At any time during recall period responded “Yes” (%)	At a given frequency Responded “Often” (%)
1	In the past four weeks, have you been worried that you would not have enough food?	77.4	35.4
2	In the past four weeks, is there a situation that you was not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	89.6	49.0
3	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	92.1	43.0
4	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	86.6	53.5
5	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	89.0	43.2
6	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	87.8	31.3
7	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind because of lack of resources to get food?	67.7	17.1
8	In the past four weeks, did you go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	83.5	21.9
9	In the past four weeks, did you go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	45.7	9.3

4.7.2. Food Insecurity Access-related Domains

These indicators provide summary information on the prevalence of the selected homeless experiencing one or more behaviors in each of the three domains reflected in the HFIAS—Anxiety and uncertainty, Insufficient Quality, and Insufficient food intake and its physical consequences

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\% with insufficient food quality} &= \frac{\text{\# of households with "Yes" response to Q1 or Q2 or Q3}}{\text{Total number responded to Q1 or Q2 or Q3}} \\ &= 425/492 \\ &= 86.4 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

These showed that food insecurity among homeless people related to one or more behaviors in the domains is very high. Homeless people need to be addresses in improving those domain conditions.

4.7.3. Food insecurity access scale score

Based on the HFIAS score definition, the average HFIAS among the homeless community is 14.8 points from the 27 scale of measurement.

4.7.4. Food insecurity access prevalence (FIAP)

This indicator is used to report food insecurity (access) prevalence and make geographic targeting decisions through categorization of domain questions. The HFIAP indicator categorized into four levels of household food insecurity (access): food secure and mild, moderately and severely food insecure. Households are categorized as increasingly food insecure as they respond affirmatively to more severe conditions and/or experience those conditions more frequently.

Table 17. Food Insecurity Access Prevalence

FIAP Prevalence	n (%)
Food Secure	2 (1.2)
Moderate	16 (9.8)
Sever	146 (89.0)

Source: Author's own calculation

As indicated in Table 17 most homeless people 146(89.0 %) are in sever food insecurity condition while only 16(9.8 %) are in moderate food security situation. as explained by some KII

nowadays work opportunity is decreased due to several reasons, hence food availability is also minimized from different hotels.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusions

This study sets out to understand the livelihood situation of homeless people in three sub cities of Addis Ababa, The study found out that almost all of the respondents included in the study were young males who were originally from outside of Addis Ababa. Mostly, they have had at least primary level education. Among the reasons identified as the causes for their homelessness, respondents' response was roughly divided among conflict with family, migrating in search of (better) work, and orphan hood. This distribution of the causes of homelessness, as reported by the respondents, showed little change when disaggregated by gender. However, this changes dramatically when age categories were considered instead. For the youngest and oldest cohorts, conflict with family was the most reported cause while for the second oldest cohort (25 to 34 years) finding work was the most reported cause of homelessness. With respect to level of education, those with primary level education reported conflict with family as the most important cause for homelessness while those with secondary education identified to find work as the most important cause. The same was true among those with no formal education.

Based on access to food measuring indicator using Food Insecurity Access Prevalence scale, food insecurity is very severe 146(89.0 %) among homeless people. The average household food insecurity score was 14.8 points out of the 27. This showed that, food insecurity is very high among the homeless people studied. Among the listed possible factors related to food access, age, number of years as a homeless, saving money, frequency of eating per day were significant factors in accessing food. It has been found that when daily income increases, frequency of food access will also rise. The study confirms frequency of eating per day and saving money as determinants for Food insecurity (HFIAS score). It has been also identified that, saving money, engaging as shoeshine relative to begging and years of living as a homeless as determinant for prevalence of being severely food insecure.

A considerable proportion of homeless people in the city discontinued their education at elementary 121(63.8 %) school. In addition, 42.7 % of homeless are engaged in carrying of goods to get income for their food access. This showed that, if proper training and education are given, homeless people could improve their livelihood condition through engaging in various employment activities. As the information from the respondents suggests, level of education does not have bearing on improving frequency of eating per day it had been concluded also that those on the age group 25-34 had higher frequency of eating per day.

Addiction to substances, especially sniffing of glue is common among the homeless people. This is a big challenge and needs to be addressed early before it affects the health status of the homeless and become common cause of death. NGOs and the government also need to implement resettlement activities with professional who have experience of working with homeless people. Provision of support for homeless people has challenges as it is dynamic and fluid.

5.2. Recommendation

Following directly from the key findings of the research as discussed in the conclusion section, key recommendations are forwarded below:

- The different causes of homelessness are associated amongst themselves as the study shows. Therefore, it is advisable to consider other problems when one is mentioned by them.
- NGOs especially those who work on homeless for longer time have a lot of experiences. Hence, the study recommends that it is better to share with GOs and help each other to support homeless in many aspects.
- government can employ with the budget already allocated those unemployed homeless with required skill
- investors can be helpful by giving work opportunity for homeless
- There are a lot of policies strategies and conventions Ethiopia accept much have to be done on the practice towards improving the lives of the homeless

The following additional recommendations relate to food security improvements of the homeless:

- Integrated work is needed with every community member and responsible stakeholders
- as explained by KII Constructing hope institutions in Weredas and sub-cities by creating chain between those hotels located around them if their food is not consumed, they can supplement to those hope institutions the same with universities responsible stakeholders could play a role in undergoing the whole process

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Annex: Study Questionnaire

My name is Elleni Tamire from Addis Ababa University .this paper is for partial fulfillment of Msc in food security and development studies conducting research on livelihood status of homeless people. the objective of assessing their livelihood need your individual contribution to the study out put and your honest genuine response will highly be appreciable and creditable to arrive crucial and realistic finding it is important that you answer each item as thoughtfully and frankly as possible. all the information you may provide will held confidential .any kind of identifying information like your name, mobile number, special identification of you will not be necessary and the information in this questioner will kept strictly confidential will not be revealed to anyone except the researcher I confirm you that at any time you can terminate your participation while interview is taking place as well as you have full right not to respond questions which you are not comfortable thus I sincerely ask you to give your genuine responses to the questions with feeling free.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

SNO	Questions	Choices
1.1	Sex	1. Male 2. Female
1.2	Age	
1.3	Birth place	Region: _____
1.4	What is your religion?	1. Orthodox 2. Protestant 3. No religion 4. Muslim 5. Other
1.5	Where do you live before you start living on the streets?	
1.6	What is the location/ street you are living currently?	
1.7	Why are you living on the streets?	1. Low Family Income 2. Orphanhood 3. Drought/ famine 4. Conflict with Family 5. To find work 6. Abuse 7.other/specify _____
1.8	level of education	1. No education 2. Primary Grade 1-8 3. Secondary (9-12) 4. Tertiary

1.9	Are you currently attending school? If Yes, please continue from 2.1	1. Yes 2. No
1.10	If No, reasons for school discontinuation	
1.11	Ho you receive ration for your feeding?	1. Yes 2. No

Livelihood and Food Security

2.1	What is your current source of livelihood?	1. Begging 2. Carrying goods 3. Shoeshine 4. Aid from GOs & NGOs 5. Street Vending 6. other (specify)_____ 7. Broker
2.2	How much is your daily income?	
2.3	Do you save money?	1. Yes 2. No
2.4	What is the source of your food?	1. I buy 2. I eat at home 3. I beg 4. From GOs and NGOs 5. I collect left over 6. Others (specify) _____
2.5	How many times do you eat in a day?	1. Only Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. More than 3 times a day
2.86	Where do you sleep?	1. Home/Relatives house 2. On the 3. Abandoned building Street/Veranda 4. Market place 5. Railway station 6. Gutter/Tunnel 7. Other (specify)____
2.7	Do you have personal habits like smoking and chewing chat? Or substance use? <i>If your answer is no please continue from 2.9</i>	1. Yes 2. No
2.8	Which of the following habits do you have?	1. Alcohol drinking 4. Glue Sniffing 2. Smoking 5. Other (specify) _____ 3. Benzene sniffing
2.9	While living on the streets of Addis, Have you ever been seriously harassed/ Abused? <i>If your answer is no please continue from 2.11</i>	1. Yes 2. No
2.10	What kind of abuse?	1. Physical Abuse 3. Emotional abuse 2. Sexual Abuse 4. Neglected

2.11	By whom?	1. Community members 3. Parents 2. Other street children 4. Law Enforcements 5. other (specify) _____
2.12	What pushes you to be a homeless?	
2.13	How long have you been lived as homeless?	

Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) Tools

No	Occurrence Questions	If Yes how often did this happen?		
		1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
1	In the past four weeks, have you been worried that you would not have enough food? 0 = No (skip to Q2) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
2	In the past four weeks, is there a situation that you was not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources? 0 = No (skip to Q3) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
3	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources? 0 = No (skip to Q4) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
4	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food? 0 = No (skip to Q5) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
5	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food? 0 = No (skip to Q6) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
6	In the past four weeks, did you have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food? 0 = No (skip to Q7) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
7	In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind because of lack of resources to get food? 0 = No (skip to Q8) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
8	In the past four weeks, did you go to sleep at night	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often

	hungry because there was not enough food? 0 = No (skip to Q9) 1 = Yes			
9	In the past four weeks, did you go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food? 0 = No (skip to Q10) 1 = Yes	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often

B) Key Informant Interview questions (KII)

1. How is the current homeless situation in Addis Ababa?
2. When did you start working on homeless services?
3. What are your reasons to work for homeless?
4. What type organization are you working
5. What are the major goals did you succeeded in relation to homeless?
6. What type of approach did you implement to provide help for homeless people
7. Did you work in collaboration with other organization? If yes, specify:
8. What are you targets in accordance to homeless people?
9. What are the main challenges you have faced working with homeless people?
10. What causes can you mention for homelessness?
11. Do you think research will play a role in combating homelessness? If yes How?
12. What experience do you suggest that can be applied in Addis Ababa to minimize homelessness?
13. What are the major problems that homeless people faced?
14. What do you recommend the solutions to improve food security of homeless people?
15. What do you think about resettlement programs by the government?