Effective response in addressing homelessness.

Name

University of Manitoba

Arts 1110 A04

Emily Livingston

Oct 26th, 2021

Contemporary homelessness is the state experienced by individuals or families who lack adequate, regular, and fixed residence. They include people living in temporary tents, emergency shelters, and areas meant not for habitation. Homelessness is faced with challenges like medical problems and illness associated with drug abuse. Patients living in these areas have poor or no housing and poor transportation, which are social and economic issues affecting their health care system, social relation, and cultural interactions (Gaetz, 2010). Therefore, this essay will be addressing the response to homelessness and the associated challenges in Montreal, Canada.

Ideally, since the pandemic, there has been a rise in homelessness in Montreal, Canada, as the economic fallout forced people to the margin of the street. An example is a Makeshift camp with over 20 people living there with structured tents for their shelter, which was forced by fire hazards. A notice was served, and police forced people to vacate the area, thus following a demonstration from the activists claiming effective solutions to homelessness. Quebec's Transport Ministry owned the space occupied by the homeless people on an industrial strip of Hochelaga Boulevard who gave an evacuation notice for security purposes of people living there following a fire incident that had occurred earlier burning tents into hashes.

Continually, the effective response given to the homeless was to shelter them for the night, and bed and mattresses were set enough for them to be served. The homelessness executive committee supported the encampments assuring members of shelter, beds, mattresses, and more space for the affected people. In response to these activities, they brought in partners and social workers, health workers, and fire prevention staff who helped ensure safe, healthy, and sound environments.

Additionally, a community-based program in Canada is also employed to address homelessness. The program focuses on reaching homes that help prevent and reduce

homelessness in the area by giving funds to the designated communities, rural and remote communities. Adjusting and donating is another program associated with addressing homelessness through supporting them with shelter, counseling, and funds that support their upkeep (Nichols & Doberstein 2016). Encouragement is also a critical response that helps give the affected people hope and courage to cope with the situation and encourage them to seek support from relevant authorities. Finally, a collaboration between government, researchers, and funders help in giving the analysis report that helps address the issues by donating required material to the affected ones and having plans to address the issue.

As I sum up, homelessness involves many sectors like institutions, agencies, and families. Therefore, they require a coordinated response in terms of policymaking, governance, and programs. The growing issue of homelessness reveals economic inequalities and poor management that lead to a lack of ownership. The case needs to be addressed through government involvement in providing ownership, education counseling, and funding required to these people. Long-term response to the challenge is government involvement in collaboration with other agencies to give the homeless the right and permanent structure for shelter.

References.

Gaetz, S. (2010). The struggle to end homelessness in Canada: How we created the crisis, and how we can end it. The Open Health Services and Policy Journal, 3(1).

Nichols, N., & Doberstein, C. (2016). Exploring effective systems responses to homelessness. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness.